

UNIVERSIDADE DE
MOGI DAS CRUZES

1ª REVISÃO DE CÁLCULO II – Profa. Marília Rocha

1. Um jardim retangular de 80m^2 de área deve ser protegido contra animais. Se um lado do jardim já está protegido por uma parede de celeiro, quais as dimensões da cerca de menor comprimento?

[illegible]

2. Calcule as integrais indefinidas:

$$2.1. \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - x^3 + x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx =$$

2.2. $\int (\frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{1}{5}) dx =$

2.2. $\int (\frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{1}{5}) dx =$

$$3.1. \int \frac{dx}{(3x+1)^3}$$

$$du =$$

3.2. $\int \text{sen}3x dx$

$$du =$$

DERIVADAS E INTEGRAIS

DERIVADAS		INTEGRAIS	
01	$y = c \Rightarrow y' = 0$	01	$\int du = u + c$
02	$y = x \Rightarrow y' = 1$	02	$\int \frac{du}{u} = \ln u + c$
03	$y = c.u \Rightarrow y' = c.u'$	03	$\int u^\alpha du = \frac{u^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c, \alpha \text{ constante e } \alpha \neq -1$
04	$y = u + v \Rightarrow y' = u' + v'$	04	$\int a^u du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + c$
05	$y = u.v \Rightarrow y' = u'.v + u.v'$	05	$\int e^u du = e^u + c$
06	$y = \frac{u}{v} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'.v - u.v'}{v^2}$	06	$\int \operatorname{sen} u du = -\cos u + c$
07	$y = u^\alpha \Rightarrow y' = \alpha.u^{\alpha-1}.u', \alpha \neq 0$	07	$\int \cos u du = \operatorname{senu} + c$
08	$y = a^u \Rightarrow y' = a^u \cdot \ln a . u', a > 0 \text{ e } a \neq 1$	08	$\int \sec^2 u du = \operatorname{tgu} + c$
09	$y = e^u \Rightarrow y' = e^u . u'$	09	$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 u du = -\cot u + c$
10	$y = \log_a u \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{u} \cdot \log_a e$	10	$\int \sec u . \operatorname{tg} u du = \sec u + c$
11	$y = \ln u \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{u}$	11	$\int \operatorname{cosec} u . \cot u du = -\operatorname{cosec} u + c$
12	$y = u^v \Rightarrow y' = v.u^{v-1}.u' + u^v \cdot \ln u . v', u > 0$	12	$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \operatorname{arcsenu} + c$
13	$y = \operatorname{senu} \Rightarrow y' = \cos u . u'$	13	$\int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \operatorname{arctgu} + c$
14	$y = \cos u \Rightarrow y' = -\operatorname{senu} . u'$	14	$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} = \operatorname{arcsec} u + c$
15	$y = \operatorname{tgu} \Rightarrow y' = \sec^2 u . u'$		
16	$y = \cot u \Rightarrow y' = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 u . u'$		
17	$y = \operatorname{senu} \Rightarrow y' = \sec u . \operatorname{tgu} . u'$		
18	$y = \operatorname{cosec} u \Rightarrow y' = -\operatorname{cosec} u . \cot u . u'$		
19	$y = \operatorname{arcsenu} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$		
20	$y = \operatorname{arccos} u \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$		
21	$y = \operatorname{arctgu} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{1+u^2}$		
22	$y = \operatorname{arc cotgu} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-u'}{1+u^2}$		

RELAÇÕES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x}$$

$$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} 2x = 2 \operatorname{sen} x . \cos x$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x}$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x = \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$$

$$\cot^2 x + 1 = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x$$