



Centro Universitário UNA
Cálculo Integral
3ª Lista de Exercícios - Método da Substituição
Professora: Lucinea do Amaral

1. Determine a função f tal que $\int f(x)dx = x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + c$.

2. Determine a função f tal que $f'(x) = 3e^{1-3x}$ e $f(0) = 1$.

3. Calcule as seguintes integrais pelo método da substituição:

(a) $\int \frac{dx}{4 + 3x}$

(b) $\int \frac{2}{5 - x} dx$

(c) $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x}$

(d) $\int e^{2x} dx$

(e) $\int e^{2x+3} dx$

(f) $\int e^{\sin x} \cos x dx$

(g) $\int \sin x \cos x dx$

(h) $\int x^2(3x^3 + 2)^5 dx$

(i) $\int (x^2 + 3)^4 2x dx$

(j) $\int (3x^2 + 1)^3 x dx$

(k) $\int 3x^6 \sin x^7 dx$

(l) $\int \frac{4x}{2x^2 + 3} dx$

(m) $\int \frac{\sqrt{1 + \ln x}}{x} dx$

(n) $\int 5xe^{10-x^2} dx$

4. Calcule as seguintes integrais:

(a) $\int (x+2)^5 dx$

(b) $\int \sqrt{5x+1} dx$

(c) $\int \frac{2x}{3x^2+4} dx$

(d) $\int x\sqrt{x+1} dx$

(e) $\int \sin^4 x \cos x dx$

(f) $\int 3 \cos(3x+1) dx$

(g) $\int \tan x dx$

(h) $\int 2x(1+3x)^6 dx$

(i) $\int e^x \sin(1-e^x) dx$

(j) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt[5]{x^2-1}} dx$

(k) $\int 5x\sqrt{4-3x^2} dx$

(l) $\int \frac{e^t}{e^t+4} dt$

Respostas

1) $f(x) = 2x - \sin 2x$ 2) $f(x) = -e^{1-3x} + e + 1$ 3) a) $\frac{1}{3} \ln |4+3x| + c$ b) $-2 \ln |5-x| + c$
c) $\ln |\ln x| + c$ d) $\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + c$ e) $\frac{1}{2} e^{2x+3} + c$ f) $e^{\sin x} + c$ g) $\frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + c$ h) $\frac{(3x^3+2)^6}{54} + c$
i) $\frac{(x^2+3)^5}{5} + c$ j) $\frac{1}{24} (3x^2+1)^4 + c$ k) $-\frac{3}{7} \cos x^7 + c$ l) $\ln(2x^2+3) + c$
m) $\frac{2}{3} (1+\ln x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$ n) $-\frac{5}{2} e^{10-x^2} + c$ 4) a) $\frac{(x+2)^6}{6} + c$ b) $\frac{2}{15} (5x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$ c) $\frac{1}{3} \ln(3x^2+4) + c$
d) $\frac{2}{5} (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$ e) $\frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + c$ f) $\sin(3x+1) + c$ g) $-\ln |\cos x| + c$
h) $\frac{1}{36} (1+3x)^8 - \frac{2}{63} (1+3x)^7 + c$ i) $\cos(1-e^x) + c$ j) $\frac{5}{8} (x^2-1)^{\frac{4}{5}} + c$ k) $-\frac{5}{9} (4-3x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$
l) $\ln(e^t+4) + c$