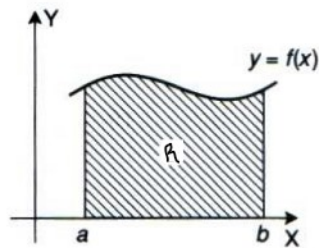


Aplicações da integral definida

Cálculo de áreas de regiões planas:

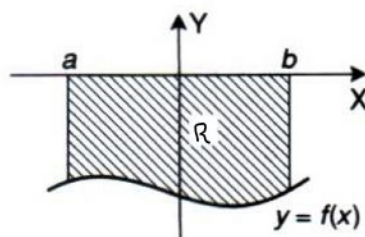
Caso I Cálculo da área da figura plana limitada pelo gráfico de f , pelas retas $x = a$, $x = b$ e o eixo dos x , onde f é contínua e $f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$



Neste caso, a área é dada por:

$$A = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

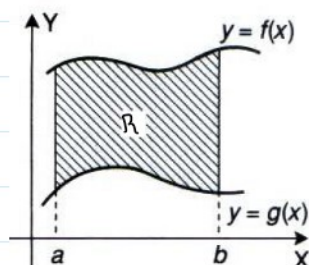
Caso II Cálculo da área da figura plana limitada pelo gráfico de f , pelas retas $x = a$, $x = b$ e o eixo x , onde f é contínua e $f(x) \leq 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$



Neste caso, a área é dada por:

$$A = \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right|.$$

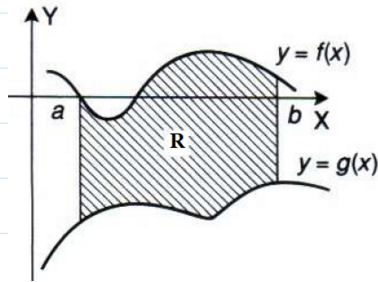
Caso III Cálculo da área da figura plana limitada pelos gráficos de f e g , pelas retas $x = a$ e $x = b$, onde f e g são funções contínuas em $[a, b]$ e $f(x) \geq g(x), \forall x \in [a, b]$.



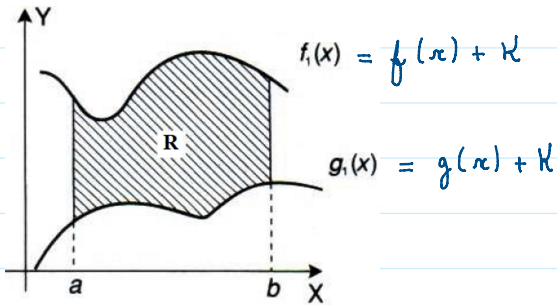
Neste caso, a área é dada por:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b g(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Observação: Vale mesmo que f e g assumam valores negativos.



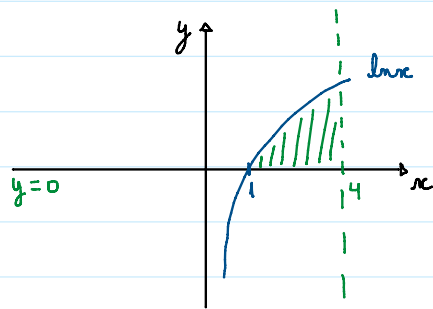
Basta imaginar o eixo dos x deslocado de tal maneira que as funções se tornem não-negativas, $\forall x \in [a, b]$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_a^b (f_1(x) - g_1(x)) dx \\
 &= \int_a^b (f(x) + K - (g(x) + K)) dx \\
 &= \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercício: Calcular a área da região limitada pelas curvas dadas.

a) $y=0$, $y = \ln x$ e $x = 4$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_1^4 \ln x \, dx \\
 &= x \ln x \Big|_1^4 - \int_1^4 x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\
 &= 4 \ln 4 - \ln 1 - \int_1^4 dx \\
 &= 4 \ln 4 - x \Big|_1^4 \\
 &= 4 \ln 4 - (4 - 1) \\
 &= 4 \cdot \ln 4 - 3
 \end{aligned}$$

Integração por partes:

$$\int u \, dv = u \cdot v - \int v \, du$$

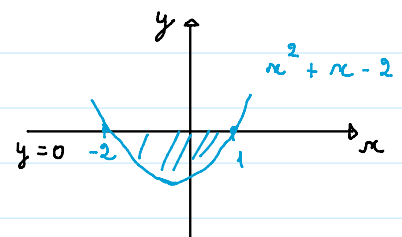
$$u = \ln x \quad dv = 1 \, dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} \quad v = x$$

$$b) \quad y=0 \quad \text{e} \quad y = x^2 + x - 2$$

$$= (x+2)(x-1)$$

$$x = -2 \quad x = 1$$



$$A = \left| \int_{-2}^1 (x^2 + x - 2) dx \right| = \left| -\frac{9}{2} \right| = \frac{9}{2}$$

Calculando o integral:

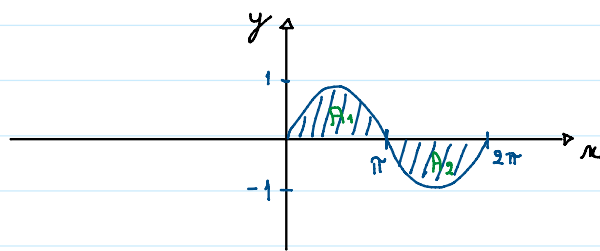
$$\int_{-2}^1 (x^2 + x - 2) dx = \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right)_{-2}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 - \left(-\frac{8}{3} + \frac{4}{2} + 4 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{9}{2}$$

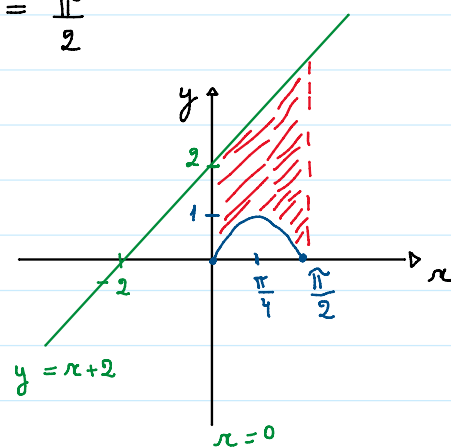
$$c) y = \sin x, \quad x = 0 \text{ e } x = 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= A_1 + A_2 \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx + \left| \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin x \, dx \right| \\ &= -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \left| -\cos x \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right| \\ &= -((-1) - 1) + \left| -(1 - (-1)) \right| \\ &= -(-2) + \left| -2 \right| \\ &= 2 + 2 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$



$$d) y = \sin 2x, \quad y = x + 2, \quad x = 0 \text{ e } x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ((x+2) - \sin 2x) \, dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \pi - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \pi - 1$$

Solus:

$$\int \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos u \, du$$

$$u = 2x$$

$$du = 2 \, dx$$

$$\frac{du}{2} = dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos u + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C$$

e) $y = x+2$, $y = 2$, $y = -1$ e $x = y^2$

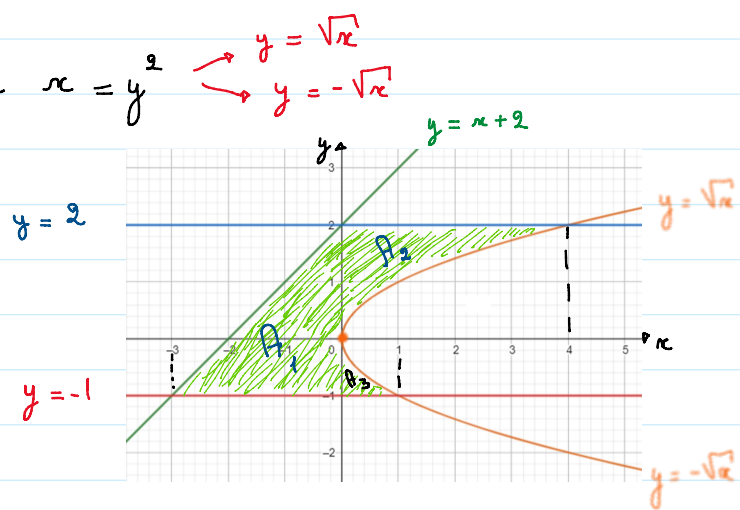
$$A_T = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = \frac{15}{2}$$

Temos:

$$A_1 = \int_{-3}^0 ((x+2) - (-1)) \, dx$$

$$A_2 = \int_0^4 (2 - \sqrt{x}) \, dx$$

$$A_3 = \int_0^1 (-\sqrt{x} - (-1)) \, dx$$



Outra forma:

Escrever x em função de y

$$\begin{cases} x = y - 2 \\ x = y^2 \end{cases}, -1 \leq y \leq 2$$

Assim,

$$A_T = \int_{-1}^2 (y^2 - (y-2)) dy$$

$$= \left(\frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{y^2}{2} + 2y \right) \Big|_{-1}^2$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} - 2 + 4 - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} + 2 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 2$$

$$= \frac{16 + 12 + 2 + 3 + 12}{6}$$

$$= \frac{45}{6} \begin{matrix} :3 \\ :3 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{15}{2}$$

