

Nome do aluno

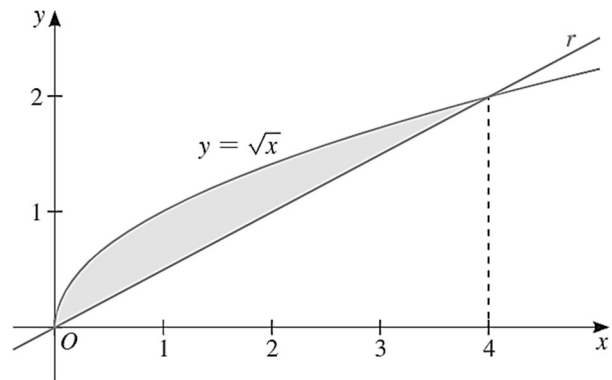
Nº

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**Cálculo integral – exercícios globais**

- O valor de  $\int_1^8 \sqrt[3]{x} dx$  é:  
(A) 10,25                                      (B) 10,75                                      (C) 11,25                                      (D) 11,75
- Sabe-se que:  $\int_0^a e^t dt = -\frac{1}{2}$ . O valor de  $a$  é:  
(A)  $-1$                                       (B)  $-\ln 2$                                       (C)  $0$                                       (D)  $\ln 2$
- Sabendo que:  $\int_3^2 f(t) dt = -2$  e  $\int_1^3 f(t) dt = 4$ , o valor de  $\int_1^2 2f(t) dt$  é:  
(A)  $-12$                                       (B)  $-4$                                       (C)  $4$                                       (D)  $12$
- A medida da área da região do plano formada pelos pontos  $P(x, y)$  do plano tais que  $x^2 \leq y \leq x + 2$  é:  
(A)  $3 u. a.$                                       (B)  $3,5 u. a.$                                       (C)  $4 u. a.$                                       (D)  $4,5 u. a.$
- A medida da área da região do plano representada na figura é:  
(A)  $\frac{4}{3} u. a.$   
(B)  $\frac{5}{3} u. a.$   
(C)  $2 u. a.$   
(D)  $\frac{7}{3} u. a.$



- Calcule o valor de cada um dos seguintes integrais:

6.1.  $\int_1^2 (x^2 - x) dx$

6.2.  $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (2x - 4x^3) dx$

6.3.  $\int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{t} dt$

6.4.  $\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{t}{t^2+3} dt$

6.5.  $\int_1^3 \frac{t^2+2t+3}{t+1} dt$

6.6.  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx$

6.7.  $\int_{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{3}} x \cos x^2 dx$

6.8.  $\int_0^1 e^{1-t} dt$

6.9.  $\int_1^{\sqrt{2}} t 2^{-t^2} dt$

6.10.  $\int_{-1}^1 x \sqrt{2-x^2} dx$

6.11.  $\int_1^2 (1-x^2)^2 dx$

6.12.  $\int_{-2}^3 |x-1| dx$

7. Sabendo que  $\frac{2}{t^2-1} = \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1}$ , mostre que:

$$\int_2^4 \frac{1}{t^2-1} dt = \ln \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

8. Calcule a derivada das funções definidas pelas seguintes expressões:

8.1.  $\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt$

8.2.  $\int_e^{x^2} \ln t dt$

8.3.  $\int_x^{x^2} te^t dt$

9. Considere  $f$  a função de domínio  $\mathbb{R}$  definida por:

$$f(x) = \int_0^x e^{x+t} dt$$

9.1. Determine o valor de  $f(\ln 2)$ .

9.2. Mostre que  $f'(x) = 2e^{2x} - e^x$ .

9.3. Estude os intervalos de monotonia e a existência de extremos relativos de  $f$ .

10. A distância percorrida por um ponto material entre os instantes  $a$  e  $b$ , sabendo a sua velocidade,  $v$ , é dada por:

$$\int_a^b |v(t)| dt$$

Determine a distância total percorrida por um ponto, entre os instantes  $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$  e  $t = \frac{3\pi}{2}$  segundos, sabendo que a sua velocidade, em metros por segundo, numa reta, é dada por  $v(t) = 2 \cos t$ .

11. Calcule a medida da área da região do plano situada entre as retas de equações  $x = \frac{1}{e}$  e  $x = e$ , o gráfico da função  $f$  definida por  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  e o eixo das abcissas.

12. Calcule a medida da área da região do plano formada pelos pontos  $P(x, y)$  do plano, tais que:

$$0 \leq x \leq \pi \quad \wedge \quad \sin(2x) \leq y \leq 2 \sin x$$

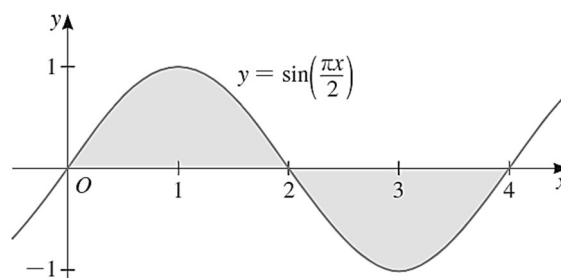
13. Calcule a medida da área da região do plano delimitada pelos gráficos das funções definidas por:

13.1.  $f(x) = x^2$  e  $g(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 4$

13.2.  $f(x) = |x|$  e  $g(x) = 2 - x^2$

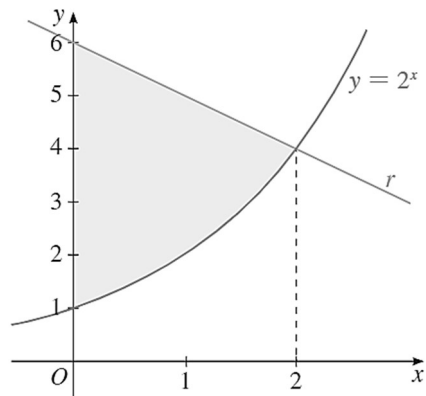
13.3.  $f(x) = x - 1$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{7-x}{2}$  e  $h(x) = 2 - 2x$

14. Calcule a medida da área da região do plano representada na figura seguinte.



15. Na figura seguinte estão representadas parte do gráfico da função  $f$  definida por  $f(x) = 2^x$  e da reta  $r$ . Sabe-se que:

- A reta  $r$  interseca o eixo  $Oy$  no ponto de ordenada 6;
- O gráfico de  $f$  e a reta interseçam-se no ponto de abcissa 2.



Determine a área da região delimitada pelo eixo  $Oy$ , a reta  $r$  e o gráfico de  $f$ .

16. Calcule a medida da área da região do plano delimitada pela função  $f$ , definida por  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ , e pelas tangentes ao gráfico de  $f$  nos pontos de interseção com o eixo das abcissas.

## Soluções

1.

$$\int_1^8 \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \int_1^8 x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \left[ \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} \right]_1^8 = \left[ \frac{3x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4} \right]_1^8 = \frac{3 \times 8^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \times \sqrt[3]{8^4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{45}{4} = 11,75$$

Resposta: (D)

2.

$$\int_0^a e^t dt = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow [e^t]_0^a = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^a - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^a = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow a = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow a = -\ln 2$$

Resposta: (B)

3.

$$\int_3^2 f(t) dt = -2 \Leftrightarrow \int_2^3 f(t) dt = 2$$

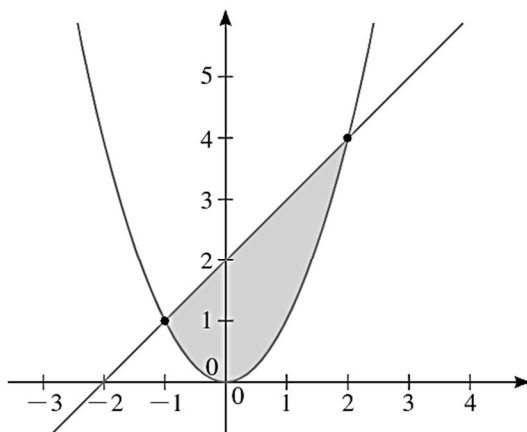
$$\int_1^2 f(t) dt + \int_2^3 f(t) dt = \int_1^3 f(t) dt \Leftrightarrow \int_1^2 f(t) dt + 2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow \int_1^2 f(t) dt = 2$$

$$\int_1^2 2f(t) dt = 2 \int_1^2 f(t) dt = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

Resposta: (C)

4.

$$x^2 = x + 2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \times 1 \times (-2)}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \vee x = 2$$



$$A = \int_{-1}^2 (x + 2 - x^2) dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{4}{2} + 4 - \frac{1}{2} + 2 - \frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{9}{2} = 4,5$$

Resposta: (D)

5.

A reta  $r$  passa no ponto de coordenadas  $(4,2)$  e é uma função linear, pelo que a sua equação é  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ .

$$A = \int_0^4 \left( \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2}x \right) dx = \left[ \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^4 = \left[ \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} - \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_0^4 = \frac{2}{3} \times 4^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{16}{4} = \frac{16}{3} - \frac{16}{4} = \frac{4}{3}$$

Resposta: (A)

6.

6.1.

$$\int_1^2 (x^2 - x) dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{4}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

6.2.

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (2x - 4x^3) dx = \left[ \frac{2x^2}{2} - \frac{4x^4}{4} \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} = 3 - 3^2 = -6$$

6.3.

$$\int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{t} dt = [\ln|t|]_e^{e^2} = \ln e^2 - \ln e = 2 - 1 = 1$$

6.4.

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{t}{t^2 + 3} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2t}{t^2 + 3} dt = \frac{1}{2} [\ln|t^2 + 3|]_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \ln(2 + 3) - \frac{1}{2} \times \ln 3 = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$$

6.5.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^3 \frac{t^2 + 2t + 3}{t + 1} dt &= \int_1^3 \frac{(t + 1)^2 + 2}{t + 1} dt = \int_1^3 (t + 1) dt + 2 \int_1^3 \frac{1}{t + 1} dt = \\ &= \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} + t \right]_1^3 + 2 \times [\ln|t + 1|]_1^3 = \frac{9}{2} + 3 - \frac{1}{2} - 1 + 2 \times (\ln 4 - \ln 2) = 6 + \ln 4 \end{aligned}$$

6.6.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \times \left[ -\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \\ &= 2 \times \left( -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos 0 \right) = 2 \times \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 1 \right) = \frac{-2\sqrt{3} + 4}{2} = -\sqrt{3} + 2 \end{aligned}$$

6.7.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}}} x \cos x^2 dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}}} 2x \cos x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} [\sin x^2]_{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

6.8.

$$\int_0^1 e^{1-t} dt = - \int_0^1 -e^{1-t} dt = -[e^{1-t}]_0^1 = -(e^0 - e) = e - 1$$

6.9.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} t 2^{-t^2} dt &= -\frac{1}{2 \ln 2} \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} 2 \ln 2 t 2^{-t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2 \ln 2} [2^{-t^2}]_1^{\sqrt{2}} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2 \ln 2} (2^{-2} - 2^{-1}) = -\frac{1}{2 \ln 2} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{8 \ln 2} \end{aligned}$$

6.10.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 x \sqrt{2-x^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 -2x(2-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{-1}^1 = \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} [(2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}]_{-1}^1 = -\frac{1}{3} (1 - 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

6.11.

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^2 (1-x^2)^2 dx &= \int_1^2 (1-2x^2+x^4) dx = \left[ x - \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_1^2 = \\ &= 2 - \frac{2 \times 8}{3} + \frac{2^5}{5} - 1 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{38}{15}\end{aligned}$$

6.12.

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-2}^3 |x-1| dx &= \int_{-2}^1 (-x+1) dx + \int_1^3 (x-1) dx = \\ &= \left[ -\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right]_{-2}^1 + \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_1^3 = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{4}{2} + 2 + \frac{9}{2} - 3 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{13}{2}\end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned}\int_2^4 \frac{1}{t^2-1} dt &= \frac{1}{2} \int_2^4 \frac{2}{t^2-1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_2^4 \frac{1}{t-1} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_2^4 \frac{1}{t+1} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\ln|t-1|]_2^4 - \frac{1}{2} [\ln|t+1|]_2^4 = \frac{1}{2} (2\ln 3 - \ln 5) = \ln 3 - \frac{\ln 5}{2} = \\ &= \ln 3 - \ln \sqrt{5} = \ln \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = \ln \left( \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5} \right)\end{aligned}$$

8. Pela fórmula de Leibnitz,

8.1.

$$\left( \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt \right)' = \sin x^2$$

8.2.

$$\left( \int_e^{x^2} \ln t dt \right)' = \ln x^2 \times 2x = 4x \ln x$$

8.3.

$$\left( \int_x^{x^2} te^t dt \right)' = x^2 e^{x^2} \times 2x - xe^x = 2x^3 e^{x^2} - xe^x$$

9.

9.1.

$$f(\ln 2) = \int_0^{\ln 2} e^{\ln 2 + t} dt = \left[ e^{\ln 2 + t} \right]_0^{\ln 2} = e^{2\ln 2} - e^{\ln 2} = 4 - 2 = 2$$

9.2.

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \left( \int_0^x e^{x+t} dt \right)' = \left( \int_0^x e^x \times e^t dt \right)' = \left( e^x \int_0^x e^t dt \right)' = \\ &= (e^x)' \int_0^x e^t dt + e^x \left( \int_0^x e^t dt \right)' = e^x [e^t]_0^x + e^x \times e^x = \\ &= e^x (e^x - 1) + e^{2x} = 2e^{2x} - e^x\end{aligned}$$

9.3.

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2e^{2x} - e^x = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x(2e^x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 0 \vee 2e^x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = -\ln 2$$

(Impossível em  $\mathbb{R}$ )

	$-\infty$	$-\ln 2$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f$	$\searrow$	Mín.	$\nearrow$

$f$  é decrescente em  $]-\infty; -\ln 2]$ .

$f$  é crescente em  $[-\ln 2, +\infty[$ .

Mínimo relativo:  $f(-\ln 2) = -\frac{1}{4}$

$$f(-\ln 2) = \int_0^{-\ln 2} e^{-\ln 2 + t} dt = [e^{-\ln 2 + t}]_0^{-\ln 2} = e^{-2\ln 2} - e^{-\ln 2} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

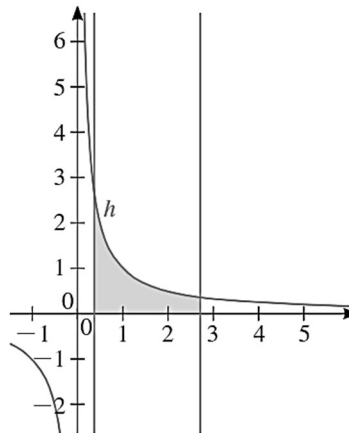
10.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b |v(t)| dt &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} |2 \cos t| dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos t dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} -2 \cos t dt = \\ &= 2 \left[ \sin t \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \left[ \sin t \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = 2 \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 2 \left( \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \\ &= 2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - 2(-1 - 1) = 5 \end{aligned}$$

A distância percorrida é de 5 metros.

11.

$$\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln|x|]_{\frac{1}{e}}^e = \ln e - \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 2$$

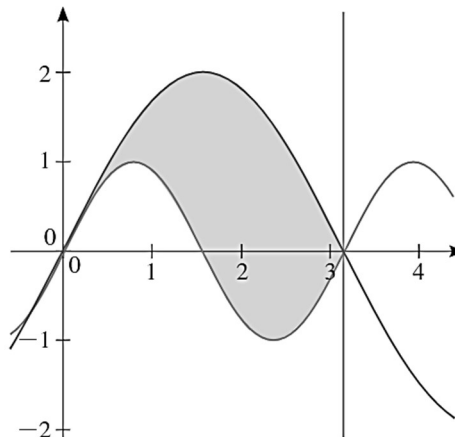


12.

Dado que  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$

$$\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cos x \leq 2 \sin x,$$

porque  $\sin x \geq 0$  e  $\cos x \leq 1$ .

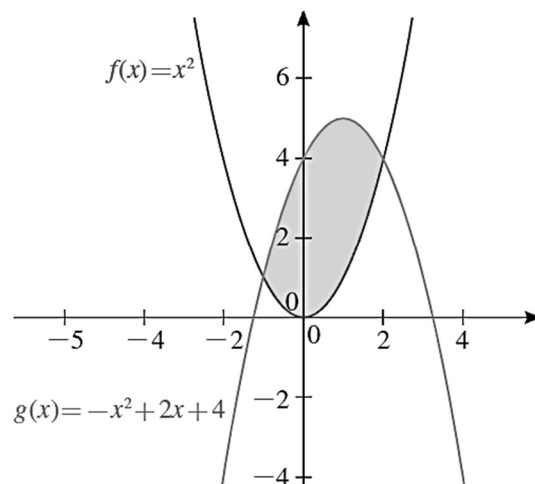


$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \int_0^{\pi} (2 \sin x - \sin(2x)) dx = \\
&= 2[-\cos x]_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2}[-\cos(2x)]_0^{\pi} = \\
&= 2 \times (-\cos \pi + \cos 0) - \frac{1}{2}(-\cos \pi + \cos 0) = \\
&= 2 \times (-(-1) + 1) - \frac{1}{2}(-1 + 1) = 4 - 0 = 4
\end{aligned}$$

13.

13.1.

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= g(x) \Leftrightarrow \\
\Leftrightarrow x^2 &= -x^2 + 2x + 4 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
\Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 2 &= 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \times 1 \times (-2)}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \\
\Leftrightarrow x &= -1 \vee x = 2
\end{aligned}$$



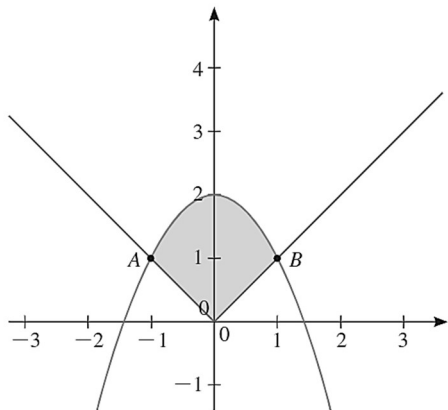
$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \int_{-1}^2 (g(x) - f(x)) dx = \int_{-1}^2 (-x^2 + 2x + 4 - x^2) dx = \\
&= \int_{-1}^2 (-2x^2 + 2x + 4) dx = -2 \int_{-1}^2 (x^2 - x - 2) dx = \\
&= -2 \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_{-1}^2 = -2 \left( \frac{8}{3} - \frac{4}{2} - 4 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right) = 9
\end{aligned}$$

13.2.

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= g(x) \Leftrightarrow |x| = 2 - x^2 \Leftrightarrow x = 2 - x^2 \vee x = -2 + x^2 \Leftrightarrow \\
\Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 2 &= 0 \vee x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
\Leftrightarrow x &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-2)}}{2} \vee \\
\vee x &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \times 1 \times (-2)}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \\
\Leftrightarrow x &= -2 \vee x = 1 \vee x = -1 \vee x = 2
\end{aligned}$$

Se  $x = -2$  ou  $x = 2$ ,  $f(x) = 2$  e  $g(x) = -2$ ,  
logo, as soluções da equação  $f(x) = g(x)$  são  $x = -1 \vee x = 1$





$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_{-1}^0 (2 - x^2 + x)dx + \int_0^1 (2 - x^2 - x)dx = \\
 &= \left[ 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[ 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \\
 &= 2 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

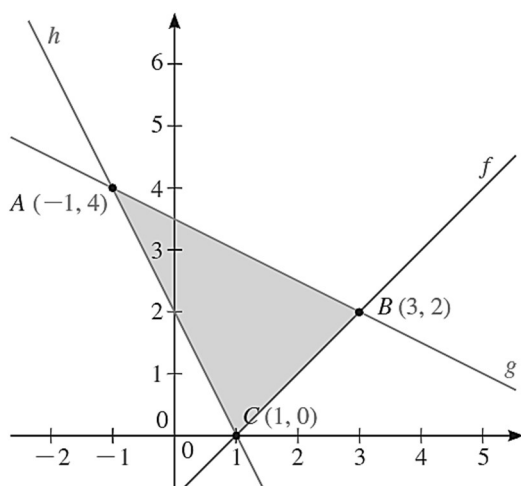
### 13.3.

Determinem-se as abscissas dos pontos de interseção das funções:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) = g(x) &\Leftrightarrow x - 1 = \frac{7-x}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2x - 2 = 7 - x \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow 3x = 9 \Leftrightarrow x = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = h(x) \Leftrightarrow x - 1 = 2 - 2x \Leftrightarrow 3x = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(x) = g(x) &\Leftrightarrow 2 - 2x = \frac{7-x}{2} \Leftrightarrow 4 - 4x = 7 - x \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow -3x = 3 \Leftrightarrow x = -1
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{7-x}{2} - 2 + 2x \right) dx + \int_1^3 \left( \frac{7-x}{2} - x + 1 \right) dx = \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{3+3x}{2} dx + \int_1^3 \frac{9-3x}{2} dx = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 3x + \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[ 9x - \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_1^3 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( 3 + \frac{3}{2} + 3 - \frac{3}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( 27 - \frac{27}{2} - 9 + \frac{3}{2} \right) = 3 + 3 = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

14.

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_0^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) dx + \int_2^4 -\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) dx = 2 \times \int_0^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) dx = \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ -\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \right]_0^2 = \\
 &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left( -\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{2}\right) + \cos 0 \right) = \frac{4}{\pi} (1 + 1) = \frac{8}{\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

15.

Quando  $x = 2$ ,  $y = 2^2 = 4$

A reta  $r$  passa nos pontos de coordenadas  $(0, 6)$  e  $(2, 4)$ .

Determine-se a equação reduzida da reta  $r$ :

$$m = \frac{6 - 4}{0 - 2} = -1$$

$$r: y = -x + 6$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_0^2 (-x + 6 - 2^x) dx = \\
 &= \int_0^2 (-x + 6) dx - \int_0^2 2^x dx = \\
 &= \int_0^2 (-x + 6) dx - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int_0^2 \ln 2 \times 2^x dx = \\
 &= \left[ -\frac{x^2}{2} + 6x \right]_0^2 - \frac{1}{\ln 2} [2^x]_0^2 = \\
 &= -\frac{4}{2} + 12 - (2^1 - 1) \times \frac{1}{\ln 2} = \\
 &= 10 - \frac{3}{\ln 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

16.

Determinemos as abcissas dos pontos de interseção de  $f$  com os eixos das abcissas:

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

Determinemos a equação reduzida da reta tangente ao gráfico de  $f$  no ponto de abscissa  $-1$ :

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$m = f'(-1) = -2$$

$$0 = -2 \times (-1) + b \Leftrightarrow b = -2$$

$y = -2x - 2 \rightarrow$  equação reduzida da reta tangente ao gráfico de  $f$  no ponto de abscissa  $-1$

Determinemos a equação reduzida da reta tangente ao gráfico de  $f$  no ponto de abscissa  $1$ :

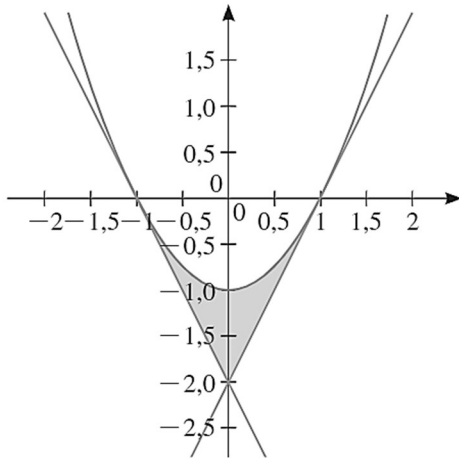
$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$m = f'(1) = 2$$

$$0 = 2 \times 1 + b \Leftrightarrow b = -2$$

$y = 2x - 2 \rightarrow$  equação reduzida da reta tangente ao gráfico de  $f$  no ponto de abscissa  $1$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_{-1}^0 (x^2 - 1 + 2x + 2)dx + \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1 - 2x + 2)dx = \\
 &= \int_{-1}^0 (x^2 + 2x + 1)dx + \int_0^1 (x^2 - 2x + 1)dx = \\
 &= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + x \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + x \right]_0^1 \\
 &= -\left( \frac{(-1)^3}{3} + (-1)^2 - 1 \right) + \left( \frac{1^3}{3} - 1^2 + 1 \right) = \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$