

1) Utilizando a tabela de integrais, obtenha as integrais indefinidas.

a) $\int 2x^3 dx$	Resposta: $\frac{x^4}{2} + c$
b) $\int (x^2 + 3x) dx$	Resposta: $\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} + c$
c) $\int (5 - x) dx$	Resposta: $5x - \frac{x^2}{2} + c$
d) $\int \frac{5}{x} dx$	Resposta: $5 \ln  x  + c$
e) $\int \left(x^2 + \frac{6}{x}\right) dx$	Resposta: $\frac{x^3}{3} + 6 \ln  x  + c$
f) $\int (\text{sen}(x) + \text{cos}(x)) dx$	Resposta: $-\text{cos}(x) + \text{sen}(x) + c$
g) $\int \left(\frac{1}{x^3} + x^2 - 5x\right) dx$	Resposta: $\frac{-1}{2x^2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^2}{2} + c$
h) $\int \sqrt[3]{x} dx$	Resposta: $\frac{3}{4x^{4/3}} + c$
i) $\int \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} + x^2\right) dx$	Resposta: $\text{arctg}(x) + \frac{x^3}{3} + c$
j) $\int 2e^x dx$	Resposta: $2e^x + c$
k) $\int (\text{sen}(x) - 5e^x) dx$	Resposta: $-\text{cos}(x) - 5e^x + c$
l) $\int 2^x dx$	Resposta: $\frac{2^x}{\ln(2)} + c$
m) $\int (3x^4 - 5x^2 + x) dx$	Resposta: $\frac{3}{5}x^5 - \frac{5}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + c$
n) $\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$	Resposta: $\frac{2x^{3/2}}{3} + 2x^{1/2} + c$
o) $\int \frac{3x^2 - 4}{x^2} dx$	Resposta: $3x + \frac{4}{x} + c$
p) $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$	Resposta: $\frac{-1}{x} + c$
q) $\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx$	Resposta: $\frac{-1}{2x^2} + c$
r) $\int \frac{1}{2x^3} dx$	Resposta: $\frac{-1}{4x^2} + c$
s) $\int \sqrt[3]{x^2} dx$	Resposta: $\frac{3}{5}x^{5/3} + c$

2) Calcule as integrais, utilizando o método da substituição.

$$\text{a) } \int \frac{1}{4+3x} dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{1}{3} \ln |4+3x| + c$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{1}{5-x} dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } -\ln |5-x| + c$$

$$\text{c) } \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + c$$

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

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{1}{2} e^{2x+3} + c$$

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

$$\text{Resposta: } e^{\sin(x)} + c$$

$$\text{f) } \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3+1}} dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{2}{3} (x^3+1)^{3/2} + c$$

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

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{2}{3} (1+\ln(x))^{3/2} + c$$

$$\text{h) } \int (3x^2+1)^3 dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{1}{24} (3x^2+1)^4 + c$$

$$\text{i) } \int \frac{4x}{2x^2+3} dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \ln(2x^2+3) + c$$

$$\text{j) } \int (x^2+1)^2 2x dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{(x^2+1)^3}{3} + c$$

$$\text{k) } \int 5\sqrt{5x+1} dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{2}{3} (5x+1)^{3/2} + c$$

$$\text{l) } \int \sqrt{2x-1} dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{1}{3} (2x-1)^{3/2} + c$$

$$\text{m) } \int 3(3x-1)^4 dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{(3x-1)^5}{5} + c$$

$$\text{n) } \int (2x+1)(x^2+x) dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{(x^2+x)^2}{2} + c$$

$$\text{o) } \int 3x^2 \sqrt{x^3-2} dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{(x^3-2)^{3/2}}{3/2} + c$$

$$\text{p) } \int \frac{-4x}{(1-2x^2)^2} dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{-1}{(1-2x^2)} + c$$

$$\text{q) } \int (5x^2+1)^2 10x dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{(5x^2+1)^3}{3} + c$$

$$\text{r) } \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$$

$$\text{Resposta: } \sqrt{x^2+1} + c$$

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

$$\text{Resposta: } \frac{(x^3+3)^2}{2} + c$$