Find 2

1.
$$T(t) = cent + t^2$$

a) taxa de variages mu'dia de T no imtervalo $[T, T]$;

$$\Delta T = T(T_0) - T(-T_0) = \frac{\sin T}{3} + \frac{\pi^2}{3c} - (\sin T_0) + \frac{\pi^2}{3c}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{1}{7c} - (-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{3c}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{3c} + \frac{1}{3c} = \frac{1}{3c} = \frac{3}{7c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{3c} - (-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{3c}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{3c} + \frac{1}{3c} = \frac{1}{3c} = \frac{3}{7c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
b) $T'(0) = \lim_{t \to 0} T(t) - T(0) = \lim_{t \to 0} cut + t^2$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t} + \lim_{t \to 0} t^2 = 4 + 0 = 4$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{2(2t+2)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{2(2t+1)} = \lim_{t \to 0}$$

put tanyous:

$$y = (mx + b)$$
 $y = (mx + b)$
 $y = (mx + b)$

Como
$$f'(1+) = f'(1-)$$
, enter File 2

4. $f(x) = |x-1|$ e $f(x) = x - 1$ as $x - 1 > 0$

$$-(x-1) \text{ as } x - 1 < 0$$

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$$-(x-1) \text{ as } x - 1 <$$

5. pete tenjenti : 000 go fico def: y= mx +3 amo para me origin, enter b=0: y = mx amo pano no parto (1,2), entro: $2 = m \times 1 = m = 2$ Portanto: y = 2x a ansignative te P(1) = 2 gue e' à dichive de note teny. 6. Regnas des dervicas: a) fix)= /x + lnx f'(x) = (x1/2 + lux)= (x1/2)+ (lux) $= \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2} - 1} x^{2} + \frac{2}{2}$ = 1 x 2 + 1 2/2 + 1 G(X) = (x+cox) = (x+cox) (1-8/nx) = (x+cox) (1-xinx) (1-xinx) (1-xinx) $= (1 - \sin x)(1 - \sin x) (x + \cos x)(-\cos x)$ $(1 - \sin x)^{2}$ $(1-\sin x)^2 + \cos x (x+\cos x) = 1 + \sin x - 2\sin x + x\cos + \cos x$ $= \frac{1+1-2\sin x+x\cos x}{(1-\sin x)^2} = \frac{2(1-\sin x)+x\cos x}{(1-\sin x)^2}$

c)
$$h(x) = (1+\cos x)^4$$
 $h'(x) = ((1+\cos x)^4)^2 = 4(1+\cos x)^3(1+\cos x)^2$
 $= 4(1+\cos x)^3(-\sin x)$

7. $f(x) = g(\sin^2 x) - g(\cos^2 x)$
 $f'(x) = (g(\sin^2 x))^2 - (g(\cos^2 x))^2$
 $e f'(x) = (2\sin^2 x)^2 \cdot g'(\sin^2 x) - (\cos^2 x)^2$

Putado,

 $f'(x) = 2\sin x \cos x \cdot g'(\sin^2 x) + 2\cos x \cdot \sin x \cdot g'(\cos^2 x)$

Putado,

 $f'(x) = 2\sin x \cos x \cdot (g'(\sin^2 x) + g'(\cos^2 x))$
 $f'(x) = 2\sin x \cos x \cdot (g'(\sin^2 x) + g'(\cos^2 x))$
 $f'(x) = 2\sin x \cos x \cdot (g'(\sin^2 x) + g'(\cos^2 x))$
 $f'(x) = 2\sin x \cos x \cdot (g'(\sin^2 x) + g'(\cos^2 x))$
 $f'(x) = 2\sin x \cos x \cdot (g'(\sin^2 x) + g'(\cos^2 x))$
 $f'(x) = 2\cos x \cdot 1 \cdot (g'(x) + g'(x)) = 0$

8.

a) $f(x) = f'(x) \cdot f'(x) = 3f'(x)$

e) $f(x^2) \rightarrow (f'(x^2))^2 = (x^2)^2 \cdot f'(x^2) = 2x \cdot f'(x^2)$

e) $f(x^2) \rightarrow (f'(x^2))^2 = (x^2)^2 \cdot f'(x^2) = 2x \cdot f'(x^2)$

e) $f(x^2) \rightarrow (f'(x)) \cdot f'(x) = 3f'(x)$
 $f'(x) = f'(x) \cdot f'(x)$
 $f'(x) = f'(x)$
 $f'(x) = f'(x) \cdot f'(x)$
 $f'(x) = f'(x)$

b)
$$\left(\operatorname{anctg}^{2}(7t) \right)^{2} = 2 \operatorname{anctg}(7t) \times \left(\operatorname{anctg}(7t) \right)^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2}$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{anctg}(7t) \times \frac{7}{1 + 49 + 2} = \frac{14 \operatorname{anctg}(7t)}{1 + 49 + 2}$$

$$c) \left(\operatorname{anccor}(\frac{1}{5}) \right)^{2} = -\left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^{2} = -\frac{1}{5^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5^{2}} = \frac{1}{5^{2}} = \frac{1}{5^{2}} \times \frac{1}{1 + 49 + 2}$$

$$d) \times \left(x \right) = \left(\operatorname{anctg} x \right) = -\left(\operatorname{anctg} x \right)^{2} \cdot \operatorname{anctg} x \right)^{2} \cdot \operatorname{anctg} x$$

$$e) \left(x \right) = \left(\operatorname{anctg} x \right) = -\left(\operatorname{anctg} x \right)^{2} \cdot \operatorname{anctg} x \right)^{2} \cdot \operatorname{anctg} x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1 + x^{2}} \times \operatorname{ain} \left(\operatorname{anctg} x \right) = -\left(\operatorname{anctg} x \right)^{2} \cdot \operatorname{anctg} x \right)^{2} \cdot \operatorname{anctg} x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1 + x^{2}} \times \operatorname{ain} \left(\operatorname{anctg} x \right) = \left(\operatorname{anctg} x \right)^{2} \cdot \operatorname{anctg} x \right)^{2}$$

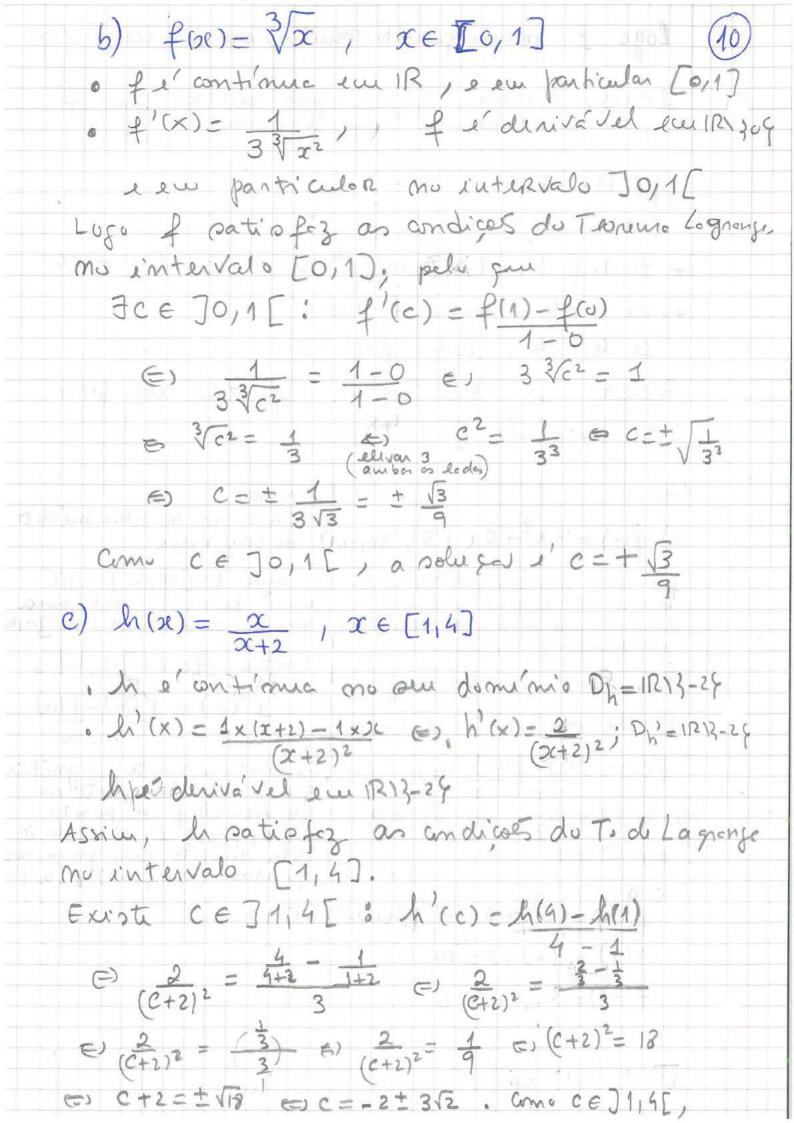
$$= 3 \operatorname{anctg} x \cdot \operatorname{anctg$$

7 ponto a=b * of most amtimue eux= 5, lugo mos existe f 16) * Eu b mou existe menhume das derivedas laterais (foras e continue à direite de b, e foncté ontinue à esquendes) ponto 2=0; existem as derivades laterais, masse 7(0)>0 => \(\frac{1}{2}\) (0) , existe a derivede leteral à esquerda. pm10 > 0 = c. f(c-) <0 mas mas existe f'(c+), point mas é continue à direite de le ponto X= e: existem as derivados laterais f'(e-)>0 mas ma existe f?(e) f)(x+)=0 11. 91 0=0+18+1 12. $x^3+x-1=0$ Seja $f(x)=x^3+x-1$ Nota: * Corolainio Bolzeno; se f e'ema funços con timua 1º usar o Conolc'nio de Bolzeno para most nar que existe uma naiz real onuva intervalo [a, b] e se f(a) x f(b) < 0 , en tão + the pelo menos, ein zino en tat l'antiqua eu 12, no intervalo Ja, bé en tat l'antiqua eu 12, conolonio de Rolle mo intervalo [0,1]! seja fruma junção continua que l'alriva Velem Jaibl. · (m) f(0)=1<0 e f(1)=1>0 (Entre dois peros de f existi pero minos um gino

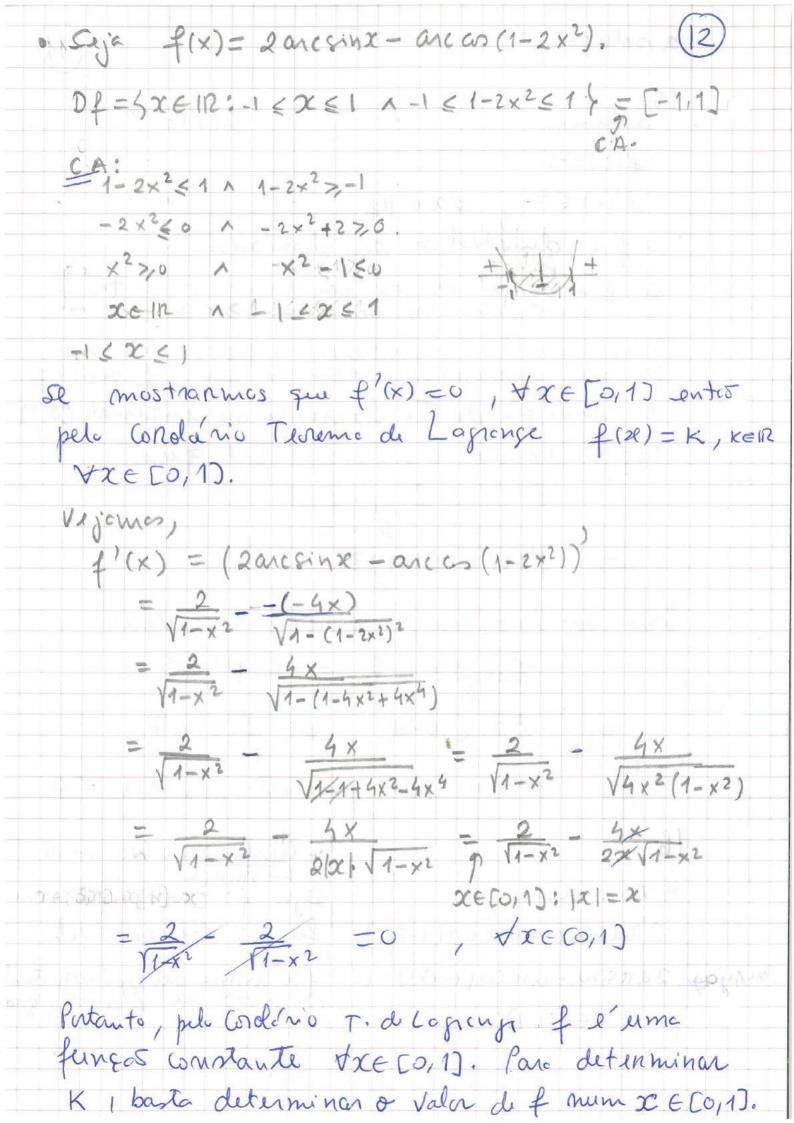
pelo Conolario de Bolzano, existe pelo menos GEJO,1[tal que: $f(c_1) = 0.$, ou rija, a equaços dada tecu uma naiz real. 2- Usar o tesrema de Rolle para mostrar que a equaços do da mão tem outra raiz ruel: se a funços of tiverse doiro zero réais, (c) e cz , isto e, f(c) = f(c2) = 0; enter pelo Tio Rolle, existe pelo menos.

d \in Jc,, c2 [tal que f'(d)=0. Mas f'(x)=3x2+1 mão tem zenos Mais, o que contradiz a hipôtes. Logo f so tem un zeno real, ou reja, a équaçar dede soiteur ume raiz mal. 13. $x^3 + 3x + a = 0$, (-1, 1)Seja $f(x) = x^3 + 3x + a$ * f d'ume funços polinomial, Loso, e continue duivavel en 11, e en partiduar C-1,13. · Se of tivesse doi's zenos reais, co ecz, entro pel Terrenc de Rolle, existe pelo meuos un zeno de fix Mas f'(x) = 3x2+3 mão tem zeros reais,

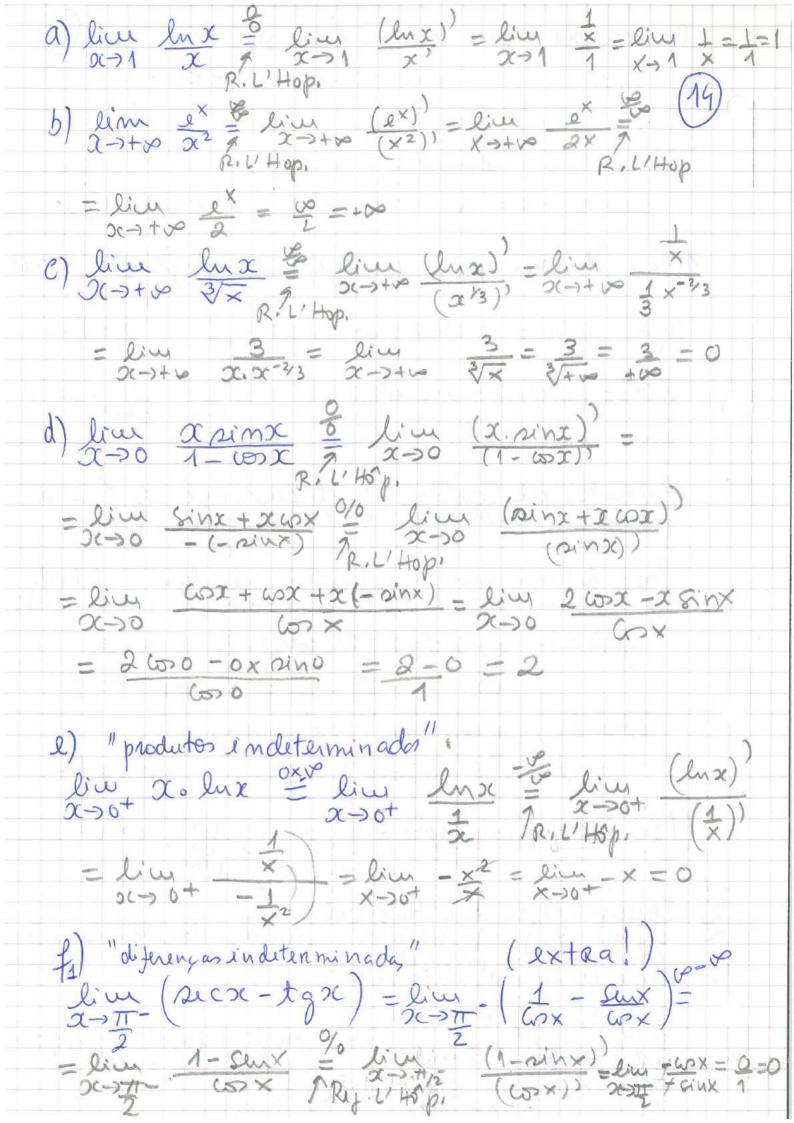
Rogo & posseri quanto muito, un zero real. (9) 2º Usar Conolonio Bolzono pare mostran qui f tare exatemente ever zeno neel. f(-1) = -4+a f(1) = 4+a * f(-1) x f(1) = (a-4) (a+4)=a-16<0 se-4< a<4 * o se a = 4 , enter f(-1) = 0 Se a = -4, lutoo \$11) =0 Portanto se -4 < a < 4, f tem un ziro no intervalo [-1,1]. 14. Nota: Jeonema do valor me dio a) f(x) = 3x + 2x + 5, x(=(-1,1)) de lagrange férence funços polimornial. Logo é continua e desivorel ede IR., e e un particular mo untervalo. C-1/1). Seja f: [a,b] - 1R ema feingos antima que e derivavel en Jaible Enter Je & Talbl: Pelo Teorime de Lagrenge, f'(c) = f(b) - f(a)exist CE]-1,16 talque $f'(c) = f(1) - f(-1) \in$ L'Es metrica mente significa grafico de f mo pom to (c, fce)) e parelela à perta seccute que passe moso pontos (a, f(a)) e (b, f(b)) E) 6C+2= 10-6 E) 6C=0 e. A. e = 0 $e^{-c \cdot A} \cdot e^{-c} = 6x + 2 \rightarrow e^{-c} = 6c + 2$ £(1) = 3+2+5=10 +(-1)=3-2+5=6



a soluçõe d C = -2+312. 15, Sablus: f(2)=? · f(0)=3 . f'(x) <5, tre Df · f e' duisavel no seu dominio. a f e' derivével no seu doménio entro f Considerando o intervalo [0,2] contido no seu domínio, tem-si que f satistiz as condições do T. Lagrenge no intervado [0,2]. Eogo, existe c €]0,2[tal que f'(c) = f(2) - f(0) (5) f'(c) = f(2) + 3amo, par hipotere, f'(c) < 5 plem : $f(2)+3 \leq 5 \in f(2)+3 \leq 10$ Logo, o maior valor posível paro f(2) e 7. Lagrance
[Seja f: East) -> IR eine Hortran que: 2 ancsinx = ancas (1-2x2), funços delerenciavel. félema funció Constante Se e so st fix =0, Kell outing 2 arcsinz - arc cos (1-2x2) =0 pone $x \in (0,1)$. THOUSE WIND & DE VILLE TO FOR LICETIA



Pr exemplo, para x=0 tem-x: f(0)= K (=) 2 anc sin 0 - anc con 1 = K €) 2×0-0= K €0 K=0 Yortauto, f(x) = 0, ou seja, 2 ancsimx = anc (5) (1-x2), xx ∈ [0,1]. 170 Hutran que: anctgx + anccotgx = II, txen. Seja g(x) = anctgx + anccotgx - TT; Dg=IR g'(x) = (anctgx + anccotgx + II) = 1/- 1/+0=0.
parc todo x = 1R. Portouto, pelo Corolorio T. de Lagrange g é uma feinços coustante vicers g(x)=x Tala determinan k, basta Calcular o Valende g mun x E IR. Por exemplo, eux=1; g(1)= F (=) andg 1 + anccots 1- II = K (=) □ 豆+豆-芝= K 10 K=0 Portanto, gexi=o; ne sija, anctox+ ancotex-I=0 NoceR 180) indetenminagés 3 0, 00-0. 10, 0x0 Tecrema: Regna de L'Hôpital
Gjau f, g: Jajb [> IIR funcols derivaveis em Jajb [
Com ax b e possivelmente injinitos. Seja Xo em
dos extremos do intervalo Jajb [. Entad, live f(x) = live f(x)



11 potencias indeterminados 11 live x = live e e sino x lux = 0 = 1 C-A: liu x. lux = 0 f3) liver (1+ 2in4x) Cotgx +00 (extra!) = lim e (1+ sin4x) cotex = lies + cotsx. lu (1+ 2inhx) lien Cotgx. In (1+sin4x) 0x00 = lies wxeln (1+sin4x) = 2>0+ Sinx = lie (cox. lu(1+sim4x)))

R. L'Hôp. (Simx)) - SIMX. lu(1+Sin4x) + GOX. (1+Sin4x) 1+8144x = lim 20-20+ (S) X = liu - sinx. lu (1+sin4x) + liu 46054x 21-20+ 1+8in4x Cos X = 0 + 4 = 4

19.
$$P_{m,a}(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + f'(a)(x-a)^{2} + \frac{1}{2!}(x-a)^{2} + \frac{1}{2!}(x$$

c)
$$f(x) = Go(\pi - 5x)$$
 $f(o) = Go\pi = -1$
 $f'(x) = + (\pi - 5x)^2 \cdot oun(\pi - 5x) = 5 \cdot oun(\pi - 5x) \Rightarrow f'(o) = 0$
 $f''(x) = -25 \cdot Go(\pi - 5x) \Rightarrow f''(o) = 25 \cdot Go(\pi) = 25$
 $f'''(x) = -125 \cdot oun(\pi - 5x) \Rightarrow f'''(o) = 0$
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 $f'''(x) = -125 \cdot oun(\pi - 5x) \Rightarrow f'''(x) = 0$
 $f'''(x) = -125 \cdot$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = (x+2)^{-3})' = -6(x+2)^{-4} = -6 \xrightarrow{(x+2)^4} \rightarrow f^{(1)}(x) = -6 = -3$$

$$f_{3,1} \circ (x) = f(0) + f^{(1)}(0)x + f^{(1)}(0)x^2 + f^{(1)}(0)x^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}x +$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = \left(\frac{2}{(16-x)^{2}}\right)^{2} = 2 \times (-3)(5-x)^{\frac{4}{5}}(-1) = \frac{6}{5-x}$$

$$f^{(1)}(4) = 6$$

$$f^{(2)}(4) = 6$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = f(6) + f'(6)(x-4) + f'(4)(x-4) + f'(4)(x-4)$$

$$= 1 + 1(x-4) + \frac{2}{2}(x-4)^{2} + \frac{6}{6}(x-4)^{3}$$

$$= -3 + x + (x-4)^{2} + (x-4)^{3}$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} x, \quad x_{0} = 1$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = (\lim_{x \to 0} x) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow f'(1) = 1$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = (\lim_{x \to 0} x) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow f''(1) = -1$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = (-\frac{1}{x})^{2} = (-x-2)^{2} = 2x^{-3} = \frac{2}{x^{3}} \rightarrow f'''(1) = 2$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + f''(1)(x-1)^{2} + f''(1)(x-1)^{3}$$

$$= x-1 - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^{2} + \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^{3}$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = \cos x, \quad x_{0} = \pi$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = \cos x \rightarrow f''(\pi) = -\sin x = 0$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = -\cos x \rightarrow f''(\pi) = -\sin x = 0$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = -\cos x \rightarrow f''(\pi) = -\cos x = -(-1) = 1$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = -(-\sin x) = \sin x \rightarrow f''(\pi) = \sin x = 0$$

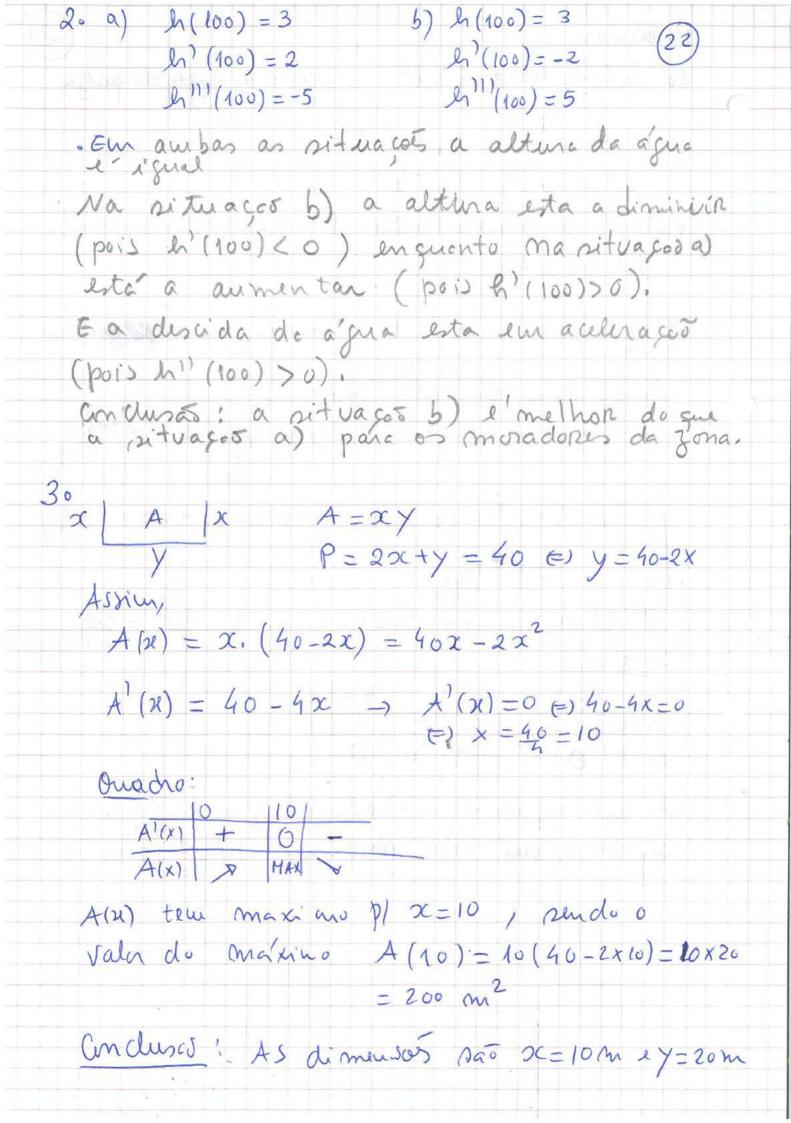
$$f^{(2)}(x) = -(-\sin x) = \sin x \rightarrow f''(\pi) = \sin x = 0$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = f(\pi) + f'(\pi)(x-\pi) + f''(\pi)(x-\pi)^{2} + f''(\pi)(x-\pi)^{2}$$

$$= -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(x-\pi)^{2}$$

d) f(n) = x4+x+1; x=2 712)=16+2+1=19 1'(x)=4x3+1 -> f'(2)=4x8+1=33 £"(x)=12x2 -> £"(2)=12x4=48 f"(x)=24x -> f"(2)=48 $P_{3,2}(x) = f(2) + f(2)(x-2) + f'(2)(x-2)^2 + f'(2)(x-2)^3$ = $19 + 33(x-2) + 98(x-2)^2 + 98(x-2)^3$ = $19 + 33(x-2) + 24(x-2)^2 + 8(x-2)^3$ 210 Em 206) calculou-se 0 P3,1(21) para f(x) = lux eu 2 =1. Asxim, $\int_{2/1}^{2} (x) = x - 1 + \frac{1}{2} (x - 1)^{2}$ $\begin{cases} 2,1 & (0.8) = 0.8 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} & (0.8 - 1)^{\frac{2}{2}} = -0.2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 0.04 \\ = -0.22 \end{cases}$ Portanto In (0.3) 2-0.22 Eur 196) Calculou $\circ P_{3,0}(x)$ para $f(x) = e^{-x/2}$ eur $x_0 = 0$. $P_{2,0}(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2$

Paslemas 10 h(t)=4.4t-4.9t2 - altura do salto do puelga Velocidede no instante t: b)(+)=4.4-9.8+ velouidede no enstaute &= 0 (instaute incial): lo) = 4,4 Determinar a alture maxima que a parque pulça In It) tem que ser positivo: b(+)7,0 €) 4.4x-4.9+270 €) 0< £ < 4.9 4.4.4-4.9 x=0 es t(4.4-4.9t)=0 ts t=0 v t= 4.4 ln'(t)=0 €) 4.4-9.8t=0 € t= 4.4 = 2.2 9.8 = 4.9 Qualro: 12.2 9.9 54.5 0 - - -A alture maximo e'atinfide pare t= 2,2, sendo o prose valor onaximo h(2.2) = 0,99



4. Escrever a função que describe o lucro da companhia * preço do bilhite : x * aumento do bilhete a partir dos 50€: x-50 * por cada unidade de aumento do preço, pende-se 100 passageiros: 8000 - 100 (x-50) Funços lucro de companhia; L(x) = (8000 - 100(x-50)).x e) L(x)= (13000 -100x)x Assiun, L'(x)=0 @ 13000-200x=0 @ x=65E Portanto, o lucio e maíximo para x=65E, sendo o valo de maximo L (65) = (13000-6500)x69 = 422500 E, Nota: Fazendo o guadro de sinal, Jeri fice-se - gen Latinge o seu máxino para X=656. 5 . * m- de objan: 20 + n- do objes acima das 50: X-50 * diminuiçõe do preço por cada obra, acima 400-5 (X-50) Funger lucro: L(x)= (400-5(x-50))x E)-L(x)=(650-5x)x

(24) Assilu, L'(x1=0 ex 650-10x=0 e) x=65 Conclusor; 6 nº obras que ele pod colocar à vende p1 moxiluizaro lu us d'de 65 ohan!