

## Trabalho aplicado - Cálculo I

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### Problema (primeira parte)

$$(1) \quad x^3 - \cos(x) = x - 1$$

$$x^3 - x - \cos(x) + 1 = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - x - \cos(x) + 1$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^3 - (-1) - \cos(-1) + 1 =$$

$$= \cancel{-1} + 1 - \cos(-1) + 1$$

$$= -\cos(-1) + 1$$

$$= -0,9998 + 1$$

$$\approx 0,000170$$

$$-\cos(-1) \hat{=} -0,9998$$

$$f(0) = (0)^3 - 0 - \cos(0) + 1$$

$$f(0) = \cancel{0} - \cancel{0} - 1 + 1$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = (1)^3 - 1 - \cos(1) + 1$$

$$f(1) = \cancel{1} - \cancel{1} - \cos(1) + 1$$

$$f(1) = -\cos(1) + 1$$

$$f(1) \hat{=} 0,0001$$

$$f(2) = (2)^3 - 2 - \cos(2) + 1$$

$$f(2) = 8 - 2 - \cos(2) + 1$$

$$f(2) = 7 - \cos(2)$$

$$f(2) \approx 6,0006$$

$$f(-2) = (-2)^3 - (-2) - \cos(-2) + 1$$

$$= -8 + 2 - \cos(-2) + 1$$

$$= -6 - \cos(-2) + 1$$

$$\hat{=} -5,9999$$

$f$  é contínua em.

$$[-2, 2]$$

$$f(-2) < 0$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(2) > 0$$

o pelo TeL  $\exists c \in (-2, 2)$   
onde  $f(c) = 0$



\* función creciente

(ii)  $e^x = 3 - 2x^2$

$$e^x + 2x^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$f(x) = e^x + 2x^2 - 3$$

$$f(-1) = e^{-1} + 2 \cdot (-1)^2 - 3$$

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

$$f(-1) = e^{-1} - 1$$

$$f(-1) \approx -0,6321$$

$$f(0) = e^0 + 2 \cdot 0 - 3$$

$$= 1 - 3$$

$$= -2 < 0$$

$$f(1) = e^1 + 2 \cdot (1)^2 - 3$$

$$f(1) = e^1 - 1$$

$$f(1) \approx \underline{1,7183} > 0$$

f es continua en  $[-1, 1]$

$$c \in (-1, 1) \mid f(c) = 0$$

(iii)  $2 \ln(x) - e^x = -2$

$$2 \ln(x) - e^x + 2 = 0$$

$$f(x) = 2 \ln(x) - e^x + 2$$

$$f(-1) = 2 \ln(-1) - e^{-1} + 2$$

$$\approx 1,5972 > 0$$

$$f(0) = 2 \ln(0) - e^0 + 2$$

$$= -1 + 2$$

$$= 1 > 0$$

$$f(1) = 2 \ln(1) - e^1 + 2$$

$$= -0,6833 < 0$$

$$0,0349 - 0,367$$

f es continua en  $[-1, 1]$

logo ha' unna solución

$$\text{TVI} \rightarrow c \in (-1, 1)$$

$$f(c) = 0$$



$$(iv) \quad 5x - x^2 = 2\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$2\sqrt[3]{x} + x^2 - 5x = 0$$

$$f(x) = 2\sqrt[3]{x} + x^2 - 5x$$

$$f(-1) = 2\sqrt[3]{-1} + (-1)^2 - 5 \cdot (-1)$$

$$f(-1) = 2 \cdot -1 + 1 + 5$$

$$f(-1) = -2 + 1 + 5$$

$$f(-1) = 4$$

$$f(0) = 2\sqrt[3]{0} + 0 - 0$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 2\sqrt[3]{1} + 1 - 5$$

$$= 2 + 1 - 5$$

$$f(1) = -2 < 0$$

$f$  é contínua em  $[-2, 4]$

$$f(-1) = 4 > 0$$

$$f(0) = 0 = 0$$

$$f(1) = -2 < 0$$

TVI

contínua em  $C \in [-2, 4]$