



## EXERCÍCIOS DE APOIO

Apenas para praticar. Não vale nota.

**Questão 1**

Para que valor de  $L$  a função é contínua?

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 27}{x - 3}, \text{ se } x \neq 3 \text{ e } f(3) = L.$$

**Resposta:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 27}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + 3x + 9) = 27$$

Logo, a função será contínua em:  $x = 3$  se  $L = 27$ .

**Questão 2**

Calcule (se existirem):

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^5 + 7}{x^4 + 2}$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^5}{x^4 + 2} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$

**Resposta:**

a)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^5 + 7}{x^4 + 2} = \frac{0^5 + 7}{0^4 + 2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

b)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^5}{x^4 + 2} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0, \text{ pois } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^5}{x^4 + 2} = \frac{0^5}{0^4 + 2} = 0 \text{ em função cosseno é limitada.}$$

c)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x} \text{ não existe, pois } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} = 1 \text{ e } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x}{x} = -1$$

**Questão 3**

Calcule os limites abaixo:

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x + 4}$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x + 4}$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^5 + 4}$

d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^2 + 4}$

e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^3}{2x + 1} \right)$

f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^3}{2x + 1} \right) \sin \left( 3x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$

g)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{3x}$

**Resposta:**

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} \frac{(x + 4)(x - 4)}{x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -4} x - 4 = -8$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 1 - \frac{16}{x^2} \right)}{x \left( 1 + \frac{4}{x} \right)} = +\infty$

$$\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^5 + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{16}{x^2}\right)}{x^5 \left(1 + \frac{4}{x^5}\right)} = 0$$

$$\text{d) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^2 + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{16}{x^2}\right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{4}{x^2}\right)} = 1$$

$$\text{e) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^3}{2x + 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0^3}{2 \cdot 0 + 1} = 0$$

$$\text{f) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^3}{2x + 1} \right) \sin \left( 3x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\text{g) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{3x} \cdot \frac{5}{5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \cdot \frac{5x}{3x} = \frac{5}{3}$$

#### Questão 4

Calcule as derivadas das funções abaixo.

a)  $f(x) = 4^x$

b)  $f(x) = \log_2 x$

c)  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$



d)  $f(x) = x^3 \ln x$

e)  $f(x) = x^4 e^x$

#### Resposta:

a)  $f'(x) = 4^x \ln 4$

b)  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln 2}$

c)  $f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - \ln x \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$

d)  $f'(x) = 3x^2 \ln x + x^3 \frac{1}{x} = 3x^2 \ln x + x^2$

e)  $f'(x) = 4x^3 e^x + x^4 e^x$

### Questão 5

Usando as regras de derivação, calcule a derivada das funções:

a)  $f(x) = 3x^2 \operatorname{sen} x$

b)  $f(x) = (2x + 1)\cos x$

c)  $f(x) = 3\operatorname{sen} x \log_3 x$

d)  $f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x \cos x$

e)  $f(x) = \sec x$

f)  $f(x) = \operatorname{cosec} x$

g)  $f(x) = \cot x$

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

### Resposta:

a)  $f'(x) = (3x^2)' \operatorname{sen} x + 3x^2 (\operatorname{sen} x)' = 6x \operatorname{sen} x + 3x^2 \cos x$

b)  $f'(x) = (2x + 1)' \cos x + (2x + 1) (\cos x)' = 2 \cos x - (2x + 1) \operatorname{sen} x$

c)  $f'(x) = (3 \operatorname{sen} x)' \log_3 x + 3 \operatorname{sen} x (\log_3 x)' = 3 \cos x \cdot \log_3 x + 3 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 3}$

d)  $f'(x) = (\operatorname{sen} x)' \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x (\cos x)' = \cos x \cdot \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x (-\operatorname{sen} x) = \cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x = \cos(2x)$

e)  $f'(x) = (\sec x)' = \left( \frac{1}{\cos x} \right)' = -\frac{(\cos x)'}{(\cos x)^2} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \sec x \cdot \tan x$

f)  $f'(x) = (\operatorname{cosec} x)' = \left( \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right)' = -\frac{(\operatorname{sen} x)'}{(\operatorname{sen} x)^2} = -\frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$

g)  $f'(x) = (\cot x)' = \left( \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right)' = \frac{(\cos x)' \operatorname{sen} x - \cos x (\operatorname{sen} x)'}{(\operatorname{sen} x)^2} = \frac{-\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x - \cos x \cdot \cos x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} =$

$-\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} = -\left( \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right)^2 = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

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

**Questão 6**

$$f(x) = \operatorname{tg}^2(x^3 + 2)$$

a)  $f'(x) = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen}(x^3 + 2)}{\cos^3(x^3 + 2)}$

b)  $f'(x) = 2x^3 \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x^3 + 2)}{\cos^3(x^3 + 2)}$

c)  $f'(x) = 6x^2 \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x^3 + 2)}{\cos^3(x^3 + 2)}$

d)  $f'(x) = 6x^2 \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x^3 + 2)}{\cos^2(x^3 + 2)}$

e) nenhuma das anteriores

**Resposta:**

Alternativa C)

$$f(x) = \operatorname{tg}^2(x^3 + 2)$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \operatorname{tg}(x^3 + 2) \sec^2(x^3 + 2) \cdot (3x^2)$$

ou ainda

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x^3 + 2)}{\cos^3(x^3 + 2)}$$

**Questão 7**

$$g(x) = (2x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

a)  $g'(x) = (2x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} (6x^2 - 10x + 2)$

b)  $g'(x) = \frac{3}{2} (2x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

c)  $g'(x) = \frac{3}{2} (2x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x)^{\frac{3}{2}} (6x^2 - 10x + 2)$

d)  $g'(x) = \frac{3}{2} (2x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x)^{\frac{-1}{2}} (6x^2 - 10x + 2)$

e) Nenhuma das anteriores

**Resposta:**

Alternativa E)

$$g(x) = (2x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{3}{2}(2x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(6x^2 - 10x + 2)$$

**Questão 8**

$$h(x) = \ln(\sin^4 x + 1)$$

$$\text{a) } h'(x) = \frac{\sin^3 x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + 1}$$

$$\text{b) } h'(x) = \frac{4\sin^3 x}{\sin^4 x + 1}$$

$$\text{c) } h'(x) = \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + 1}$$

$$\text{d) } h'(x) = \frac{4\sin^3 x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + 1}$$

e) Nenhuma das anteriores

**Resposta:**

Alternativa D)

$$h(x) = \ln(\sin^4 x + 1)$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + 1} \cdot (4\sin^3 x \cdot \cos x)$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{4\sin^3 x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + 1}$$

**Questão 9**

$$u(x) = (\cos x + 3)^5$$

$$\text{a) } u'(x) = 5 \cdot (\cos x + 3)^4 \cdot \sin x$$

$$\text{b) } u'(x) = -5 \cdot (\cos x + 3)^4 \cdot \cos x$$

$$\text{c) } u'(x) = -5 \cdot (\cos x + 3)^4 \cdot \sin x$$

$$\text{d) } u'(x) = -5 \cdot (\cos x + 3)^4$$

e) Nenhuma das anteriores

**Resposta:**

Alternativa C)

$$u(x) = (\cos x + 3)^5$$

$$u'(x) = 5 \cdot (\cos x + 3)^4 \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$u'(x) = -5 \cdot (\cos x + 3)^4 \cdot \sin x$$

### Questão 10

Calcule a equação da reta tangente ao gráfico da função  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3}$  no ponto de abscissa  $x_0 = 1$

- a)  $y = 3x + 4$
- b)  $y = 3x - 4$
- c)  $y = -3x - 4$
- d)  $y = -3x + 5$
- e) Nenhuma das anteriores

**Resposta:**

Alternativa e)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3} \rightarrow f'(x) = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$$

$$f(x_0) = f(1) = \frac{1}{1^3} = 1$$

$$f'(x_0) = f'(1) = -\frac{3}{1^4} = -3$$

Reta Tangente em (1,1):

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \rightarrow y - 1 = -3x + 3 \rightarrow y = -3x + 4$$

### Questão 11

Sendo  $f(x) = \sin(x^2)$ , calcule  $f'(x)$ ,  $f''(x)$  e  $f'''(x)$

- a)  $f'(x) = 2x \cos x^2$ ,  $f''(x) = 2 \cos x^2 + 4x^2 \sin x^2$ ,  $f'''(x) = -12x \sin x^2 - 8x^3 \cos x^2$
- b)  $f'(x) = 2x \cos x^2$ ,  $f''(x) = 2 \cos x^2 - 4x^2 \sin x^2$ ,  $f'''(x) = -12x \sin x^2 - 8x^3 \cos x^2$
- c)  $f'(x) = 2x \cos x^2$ ,  $f''(x) = 2 \cos x^2 + 4x^2 \sin x^2$ ,  $f'''(x) = -12x \sin x^2 + 8x^3 \cos x^2$
- d)  $f'(x) = 2x \cos x^2$ ,  $f''(x) = 2 \cos x^2 - 4x^2 \sin x^2$ ,  $f'''(x) = -12x \sin x^2 + 8x^3 \cos x^2$

e) Nenhuma das anteriores

**Resposta:**

Alternativa B)

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \cos x^2$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \cos x^2 - 2x \cdot 2x \operatorname{sen} x^2 = 2 \cos x^2 - 4x^2 \operatorname{sen} x^2$$

$$f'''(x) = -4x \operatorname{sen} x^2 - 8x \operatorname{sen} x^2 - 4x^2 \cdot 2x \cos x^2$$

$$f'''(x) = -12x \operatorname{sen} x^2 - 8x^3 \cos x^2$$

### Questão 12

Calcule as derivadas das funções abaixo:

a)  $f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x(4x^2 + 1)$

b)  $g(x) = (5x^3 + 2x)^{10}$

c)  $h(x) = \ln(\cos^2 x + 1)$

d)  $u(x) = \sqrt[3]{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}$

e)  $v(x) = \operatorname{sen}(\cos x)$

f)  $r(x) = 3xe^{x^3}$

g)  $s(x) = \cos(2x^4)$

**Resposta:**

2) Devemos usar a Regra da Cadeia.

a)  $f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x(4x^2 + 1) = (4x^2 + 1)\operatorname{sen} x$

$$f'(x) = 8x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + (4x^2 + 1)\cos x$$

b)  $g'(x) = 10(5x^3 + 2x)^9(15x^2 + 2)$

c)  $h'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x + 1} \cdot (2\cos x \cdot (-\operatorname{sen} x)) = \frac{-2\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x}{\cos^2 x + 1}$

d)  $u(x) = \sqrt[3]{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}$



Observe que podemos escrever  $u(x) = (\operatorname{sen} x)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ . Logo:

$$u'(x) = \frac{2}{3}(\operatorname{sen} x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \cos x = \frac{2 \cos x}{3\sqrt[3]{\operatorname{sen} x}}$$

**e)**  $v'(x) = \cos(\cos x)(-\operatorname{sen} x) = -\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos(\cos x)$

**f)**  $r'(x) = 3e^{x^3} + 3xe^{x^3}3x^2 = 3e^{x^3} + 9x^3e^{x^3} = e^{x^3}(3 + 9x^3)$

**g)**  $s'(x) = -\operatorname{sen}(2x^4) \cdot 8x^3$

ESCONDER  
GABARITO