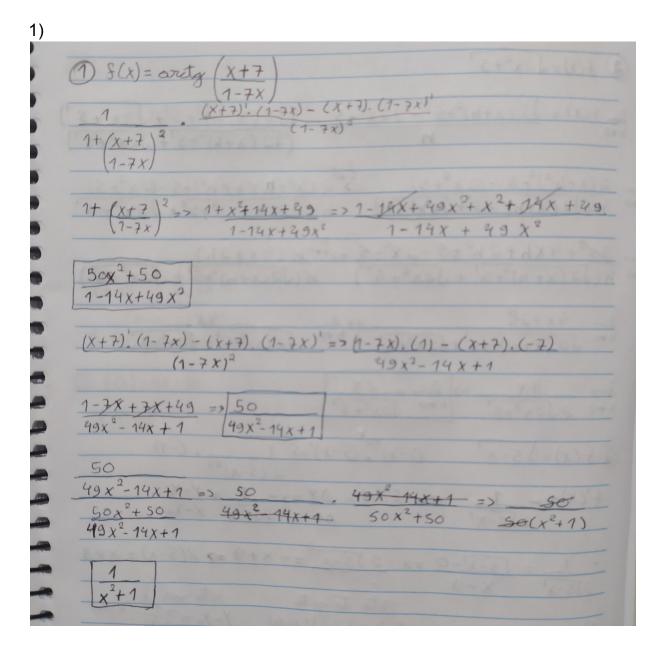
ATIVIDADE 3 - CÁLCULO I

Aluno: Daniel Sant' Anna Andrade

Matrícula: 20200036904

Turma: 07



$$2 \cdot 5(x) = \int 5 \cdot x \qquad (5-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (5-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \qquad (-1)$$

$$2 \cdot (5-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \qquad (5-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \qquad (-1)$$

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3) $f(x) = \sqrt{2x^2 + 5^{-1}}$ $\lim_{h \to 0} f(x) = \sqrt{2(x+h)^2 + 5^{-1}} - \sqrt{2x^2 + 5^{-1}}$ $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2(x+h)^2 + 5 - (2x^2 + 5)}{M} - \frac{(\sqrt{2(x+h)^2 + 5^{-1}} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 5^{-1}})}{(\sqrt{2(x+h)^2 + 5^{-1}} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 5^{-1}})}$ $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2(x+h)^2 + 5 - (2x^2 + 5)}{M(\sqrt{2(x+h)^2 + 5^{-1}} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 5^{-1}})} + \frac{2x^2 + 5}{M(\sqrt{2(x+h)^2 + 5^{-1}} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 5^{-1}})}$ $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2x^2 + 2x h + 2h^2 + 5 - 2x^2 - b}{M(\sqrt{2(x+h)^2 + 5^{-1}} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 5^{-1}})}$ $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2x^2 + 2x h + 2h^2 + 5}{M(\sqrt{2(x+h)^2 + 5^{-1}} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 5^{-1}})}$ $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2x^2 + 2h}{M(\sqrt{2(x+h)^2 + 5^{-1}} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 5^{-1}})}$ $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2x^2 + 2h}{M(\sqrt{2(x+h)^2 + 5^{-1}} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 5^{-1}})}$ $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2x^2 + 5h}{M(\sqrt{2(x+h)^2 + 5^{-1}} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 5^{-1}})}$ $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2x^2 + 5h}{M(\sqrt{2(x+h)^2 + 5^{-1}} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 5^{-1}})}$ $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2x^2 + 5h}{M(\sqrt{2(x+h)^2 + 5^{-1}} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 5^{-1}})}$

	X+2)		2 2 2 2 4	2	19x-38
3 -x >0	=> 3-X(x+2)	10 =1	3-X-X1	>0 =1 V	1210
Xt2	X+2		X+2		x+2
	-3	1			
(x+3)(x-1)) LO X+3 -	+ +			
Xta	x-1 -	- +			
	+ /	- +			
		,			
lin la 1	$\left(\frac{3}{x+2}-X\right)=0$	$\sqrt{3}$	-(-3)) =s	m/-3+3)	=> ln(0)
X+-3+	x+2	-3+2		- 1	
	3 2 1 ñão raige 5(-2) não tem	1 1		0	1.

5)

(3) $f(x) = 4x - 10$	Para valores na qual a derivada e mene
	Para volores na qual a derivada e mene que 4, dara resultados menores que 2 para \$(3).
f(3)=2	nora $f(3)$.
300	part of the second