

# Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias

## Faculdade de Engenharia e Ciências Naturais

### Cálculo II

Licenciaturas em

Biologia, Ciências do Mar, Engenharia do Ambiente, Engenharia Biotecnológica,  
Engenharia Civil, Engenharia Electrotécnica, Engenharia e Gestão Industrial e Química  
2º Semestre 2008/2009

### Ficha 1 – Revisões do cálculo de derivadas em $\mathbb{R}$

#### Parte I – Exercícios Propostos

**I.1** Calcule as derivadas das seguintes funções:

a)  $x^5 - e$

b)  $x^4 - x^{-4}$

c)  $x\sqrt{x}$

d)  $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x}}$

**I.2** Calcule as derivadas das seguintes funções:

a)  $e^{x-1} - 1$

b)  $e^{2x} + 1$

c)  $4^x - 2^x$

d)  $xe^{-x^2}$

e)  $\ln \sqrt{x}$

f)  $\sqrt{\ln x}$

g)  $\ln \frac{x-1}{x^3}$

h)  $\sqrt{e^x}$

i)  $\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x}}$

j)  $x \ln(1+x)$

k)  $\ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x}$

l)  $\ln x + \ln(\sinh(x))$

**I.3** Calcule as derivadas das seguintes funções:

a)  $f(x) = \sin \sqrt{\ln(x)}$

b)  $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg}(2e^{x+1})$

c)  $f(x) = \cos(\sin(3x))$

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

## **Parte II – Exercícios Resolvidos**

**II.1** Calcule a derivada de cada uma das seguintes funções:

**1)**  $f(x) = (3x - 5) + x$

**Resolução**

$$f'(x) = (f(x))' = ((3x - 5) + x)' = (3x - 5)' + (x)' = (3x)' - (5)' + 1 = 3(x)' - 0 + 1 = 3 \times 1 + 1 = 4$$

**2)**  $f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 3)$

**Resolução**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (f(x))' = ((x - 1)(x - 3))' = (x - 1)'(x - 3) + (x - 1)(x - 3)' \\ &= ((x)' - (1)')(x - 3) + (x - 1)((x)' - (3)') \\ &= (1 - 0)(x - 3) + (x - 1)(1 - 0) \\ &= 1 \cdot (x - 3) + (x - 1) \cdot 1 = x - 3 + x - 1 = 2x - 4 \end{aligned}$$

**3)**  $f(x) = \left( \frac{3x^2 + 4}{x^2 + 9} \right)$

**Resolução**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (f(x))' = \left( \frac{3x^2 + 4}{x^2 + 9} \right)' = \frac{(3x^2 + 4)'(x^2 + 9) - (3x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 9)'}{(x^2 + 9)^2} = \frac{(6x)(x^2 + 9) - (3x^2 + 4)(2x)}{(x^2 + 9)^2} \\ &= \frac{6x^3 + 54x - (6x^3 + 8x)}{(x^2 + 9)^2} = \frac{6x^3 + 54x - 6x^3 - 8x}{(x^2 + 9)^2} = \frac{46x}{(x^2 + 9)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**4)**  $f(x) = (x + 3)^5$

**Resolução**

$$f'(x) = (f(x))' = ((x + 3)^5)' = 5(x + 3)^4 (x + 3)' = 5(x + 3)^4 \cdot 1 = 5(x + 3)^4$$

**5)**  $f(x) = \left( \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right)^2$

**Resolução**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (f(x))' = \left( \left( \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right)^2 \right)' = 2 \left( \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right) \left( \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right)' = 2 \left( \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right) \frac{(x - 1)'(x + 2) - (x - 1)(x + 2)'}{(x + 2)^2} \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right) \frac{1 \cdot (x + 2) - (x - 1) \cdot 1}{(x + 2)^2} = 2 \left( \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right) \frac{x + 2 - x + 1}{(x + 2)^2} \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{x - 1}{x + 2} \right) \frac{3}{(x + 2)^2} = \frac{6(x - 1)}{(x + 2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

**6)**  $f(x) = \sqrt{x - 3}$

**Resolução**

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

$$7) f(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3-x}{x-1}}$$

**Resolução**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (f(x))' = \left( \sqrt[3]{\frac{3-x}{x-1}} \right)' = \frac{\left( \frac{3-x}{x-1} \right)'}{3 \sqrt[3]{\left( \frac{3-x}{x-1} \right)^{3-1}}} = \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{\left( \frac{3-x}{x-1} \right)^2}} \left( \frac{3-x}{x-1} \right)' \\ &= \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{\left( \frac{3-x}{x-1} \right)^2}} \frac{(3-x)'(x-1) - (3-x)(x-1)'}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{\left( \frac{3-x}{x-1} \right)^2}} \frac{(-1)(x-1) - (3-x) \cdot 1}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{\left( \frac{3-x}{x-1} \right)^2}} \frac{-x+1-3+x}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{\left( \frac{3-x}{x-1} \right)^2}} \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\left( \frac{3-x}{x-1} \right)^2} ((x-1)^2)^3} \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{(3-x)^2}{(x-1)^2} (x-1)^6}} = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(3-x)^2 \frac{(x-1)^6}{(x-1)^2}}} = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(3-x)^2 (x-1)^{6-2}}} \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(3-x)^2 (x-1)^4}} = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(3-x)^2 (x-1)^3 (x-1)}} = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{(x-1) \sqrt[3]{(3-x)^2 (x-1)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$8) f(x) = \sin(2x+1)$$

**Resolução**

$$f'(x) = (f(x))' = (\sin(2x+1))' = (2x+1)' \cos(2x+1) = 2 \cos(2x+1)$$

$$9) f(x) = \sin^5(5x)$$

**Resolução**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (f(x))' = (\sin^5(5x))' = 5(\sin(5x))^{5-1} (\sin(5x))' = 5(\sin(5x))^4 (\sin(5x))' \\ &= 5(\sin(5x))^4 (5x)' \cos(5x) = 5(\sin(5x))^4 5 \cos(5x) = 25 \sin^4(5x) \cos(5x) \end{aligned}$$

$$10) f(x) = x \sin(x^2) + 3 \sin(2x)$$

**Resolução**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (f(x))' = (x \sin(x^2) + 3 \sin(2x))' = (x)' \sin(x^2) + x (\sin(x^2))' + 3(2x)' \cos(2x) \\ &= \sin(x^2) + x (x^2)' \cos(x^2) + 6 \cos(2x) = \sin(x^2) + 2x^2 \cos(x^2) + 6 \cos(2x) \end{aligned}$$

$$11) f(x) = 2 \cos^3(1-x)$$

**Resolução**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (f(x))' = (2 \cos^3(1-x))' = 2 \times 3 (\cos(1-x))^{3-1} (\cos(1-x))' \\ &= 2 \cdot 3 (\cos(1-x))^2 (-1)(1-x)' \sin(1-x) = 6 (\cos(1-x))^2 (-1)(-1) \sin(1-x) \\ &= 6 \cos^2(1-x) \sin(1-x) \end{aligned}$$

$$12) f(x) = \operatorname{tg}^2(x^2 + 1)$$

**Resolução**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( \operatorname{tg}^2(x^2 + 1) \right)' = 2 \operatorname{tg}(x^2 + 1) \left( \operatorname{tg}(x^2 + 1) \right)' = 2 \operatorname{tg}(x^2 + 1) \frac{(x^2 + 1)'}{\cos^2(x^2 + 1)} \\ &= 2 \operatorname{tg}(x^2 + 1) \frac{2x}{\cos^2(x^2 + 1)} \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}}{=} 4x \operatorname{tg}(x^2 + 1) [1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(x^2 + 1)] \end{aligned}$$

$$13) f(x) = \cos^2 x + \operatorname{tg}(x \sin^2 x)$$

**Resolução**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( \cos^2 x + \operatorname{tg}(x \sin^2 x) \right)' = 2 \cos x (\cos x)' + \frac{(x \sin^2 x)'}{\cos^2(x \sin^2 x)} = 2 \cos x (-\sin x) + \frac{(x)' \sin^2 x + x (\sin^2 x)'}{\cos^2(x \sin^2 x)} \\ &= -2 \cos x \sin x + \frac{1 \cdot \sin^2 x + x \cdot 2 \sin x (\sin x)'}{\cos^2(x \sin^2 x)} \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ \sin(2a) = 2 \sin a \cdot \cos a}}{=} -\sin(2x) + \frac{\sin^2 x + 2x \sin x \cos x}{\cos^2(x \sin^2 x)} \\ &= -\sin(2x) + \frac{\sin^2 x + x \sin(2x)}{\cos^2(x \sin^2 x)} \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ \sin(2a) = 2 \sin a \cdot \cos a}}{=} \end{aligned}$$

$$14) f(x) = \operatorname{cotg}(3x^3 + 2x)$$

**Resolução**

$$f'(x) = \left( \operatorname{cotg}(3x^3 + 2x) \right)' = -\frac{(3x^3 + 2x)'}{\sin^2(3x^3 + 2x)} = -\frac{9x^2 + 2}{\sin^2(3x^3 + 2x)}$$

$$15) f(x) = \arcsin(x^2)$$

**Resolução**

$$f'(x) = \left( \arcsin(x^2) \right)' = \frac{(x^2)'}{\sqrt{1 - (x^2)^2}} = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1 - x^4}}$$

$$16) f(x) = 2 + \arcsin^2(\cos^2 x)$$

**Resolução**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( 2 + \arcsin^2(\cos^2 x) \right)' = 2 \arcsin(\cos^2 x) (\arcsin(\cos^2 x))' = 2 \arcsin(\cos^2 x) \frac{(\cos^2 x)'}{\sqrt{1 - (\cos^2 x)^2}} \\ &= 2 \arcsin(\cos^2 x) \frac{2 \cos x (\cos x)'}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^4 x}} = 2 \arcsin(\cos^2 x) \frac{2 \cos x (-\sin x)}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^4 x}} = -2 \arcsin(\cos^2 x) \frac{2 \cos x \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^4 x}} \\ &\stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ \sin(2a) = 2 \sin a \cdot \cos a}}{=} -\frac{2 \sin(2x) \arcsin(\cos^2 x)}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^4 x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$17) f(x) = \frac{\arcsin x}{x}$$

**Resolução**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( \frac{\arcsin x}{x} \right)' = \frac{(\arcsin x)' x - (\arcsin x)(x)'}{x^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot x - \arcsin x}{x^2} = \frac{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - \arcsin x}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{-x - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \arcsin x}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

18)  $f(x) = \sin x + \operatorname{arccotg}(x^2)$

**Resolução**

$$f'(x) = \left( \sin x + \operatorname{arccotg}(x^2) \right)' = \cos x - \frac{(x^2)'}{1+(x^2)^2} = \cos x - \frac{2x}{1+x^4}$$

19)  $f(x) = e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$

**Resolução**

$$f'(x) = \left( e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \right)' = \left( -\frac{x}{2} \right)' e^{-\frac{x}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$

20)  $f(x) = (x-1)^2 \cdot e^{-x}$

**Resolução**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( (x-1)^2 \cdot e^{-x} \right)' = \left( (x-1)^2 \right)' e^{-x} + (x-1)^2 (e^{-x})' = 2(x-1)e^{-x} + (x-1)^2 (-x)' (e^{-x}) \\ &= 2(x-1)e^{-x} + (x-1)^2 (-1)(e^{-x}) = 2(x-1)e^{-x} - (x-1)^2 e^{-x} = \left( 2(x-1) - (x-1)^2 \right) e^{-x} \\ &= (2x - 2 - (x^2 - 2x + 1))e^{-x} = (2x - 2 - x^2 + 2x - 1)e^{-x} = (-x^2 + 4x - 3)e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

21)  $f(x) = e^{\operatorname{arcsen} x}$

**Resolução**

$$f'(x) = \left( e^{\operatorname{arcsen} x} \right)' = (\operatorname{arcsen} x)' e^{\operatorname{arcsen} x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} e^{\operatorname{arcsen} x}$$

22)  $f(x) = 2^{x^2+3x}$

**Resolução**

$$f'(x) = \left( 2^{x^2+3x} \right)' = (x^2+3x)' 2^{x^2+3x} \ln 2 = (2x+3) 2^{x^2+3x} \ln 2$$

23)  $f(x) = \frac{1-3^x}{\cos x}$

**Resolução**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( \frac{1-3^x}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{(1-3^x)' \cdot \cos x - (1-3^x)(\cos x)'}{(\cos x)^2} = \frac{(-3^x \ln 3) \cdot \cos x - (1-3^x)(-\sin x)}{(\cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-3^x \cos x \ln 3 + (1-3^x) \cdot \sin x}{(\cos x)^2} = \frac{-3^x \cos x \ln 3 + \sin x - 3^x \sin x}{(\cos x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

24)  $f(x) = \ln(e^{3x} + x^2)$

**Resolução**

$$f'(x) = \left( \ln(e^{3x} + x^2) \right)' = \frac{(e^{3x} + x^2)'}{e^{3x} + x^2} = \frac{3e^{3x} + 2x}{e^{3x} + x^2}$$

25)  $f(x) = \log_3(x^2+1)$

**Resolução**

$$f'(x) = \left( \log_3(x^2+1) \right)' = \frac{(x^2+1)'}{(x^2+1) \ln 3} = \frac{2x}{(x^2+1) \ln 3}$$

26)  $f(x) = \log_7(\sin(x^2))$

**Resolução**

$$f'(x) = \left( \log_7(\sin(x^2)) \right)' = \frac{(\sin(x^2))'}{\sin(x^2) \ln 7} = \frac{2x \cos(x^2)}{\sin(x^2) \ln 7}$$

### **Parte III – Exercícios de Auto-Avaliação**

**III.1** Calcule as derivadas das funções seguintes:

a)  $\left(5x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^4$

b)  $\frac{x^2 - 16}{x + 5}$

c)  $x + 1 + \frac{1}{x - 1}$

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

e)  $(1 - 2x^2)e^{-x^2}$

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

**III.2** Calcule as derivadas das funções seguintes:

a)  $f(x) = \sin(2x)\cos(3x)$

b)  $g(x) = \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$

**III.3** Determine as derivadas das seguintes funções:

a)  $a(x) = \ln(\arcsin(\sqrt{x}))$

b)  $b(x) = \frac{1}{e^{\cos x}}$

c)  $c(x) = \ln\left(\arctg\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)$

d)  $e(x) = \frac{\cos^2(x)}{2 \sin^2(x)}$

e)  $f(x) = \ln(x - 1) - 3 \ln(x)$

f)  $g(x) = \arcsin\left(\frac{x + 1}{x - 1}\right)$