

1) Ache a derivada indicada.

a) $\frac{d}{dx}(8-x^3) =$

b) $D_x\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) =$

c) $\frac{d}{dx}(x^3) =$

d) $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{2x+3}{3x-2}\right) =$

e) $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x}) =$

f) $D_x(\sqrt{3x+5}) =$

$$a) \frac{d}{dx}(8-x^3) = -3x^2$$

$$b) D_x\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) = D_x\left((x+1)^{-1}\right) = (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot (x+1)^{-2} = \\ = -(x+1)^{-2} = \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2}$$

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$$c) \frac{d}{dx}(x^3) = 3x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{2x+3}{3x-2}\right) &= \frac{2 \cdot (3x-2) - (2x+3) \cdot 3}{(3x-2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{\cancel{6x} - 4 - \cancel{6x} - 9}{(3x-2)^2} = \frac{-13}{(3x-2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

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$$e) \frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2} = \frac{1}{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$f) D_x(\sqrt{3x+5}) = D_x\left((3x+5)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot (3x+5)^{-\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2(3x+5)^{\frac{1}{2}}} //$$

2) Ache $f'(a)$.

a) $f(x) = 2 - x^3$, $a = -2$

b) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+3}}$, $a = 3$

$$-\frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

c) $f(x) = x^2 - x + 4$, $a = 4$

d) $f(x) = \sqrt{1+9x}$, $a = 7$

a) $f(x) = 2 - x^3 \rightarrow f'(x) = -3x^2$

$$f'(-2) = -3 \cdot (-2)^2 = -3 \cdot 4 = -12$$

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

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

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c) $f(x) = x^2 - x + 4$, $a = 4$

d) $f(x) = \sqrt{1+9x}$, $a = 7$

b) $f'(3) = \frac{-1}{(2 \cdot 3 + 3)^{3/2}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{9^3}} = -\frac{1}{27}$

$(\sqrt{9})^3 = 3^3$

c) $f(x) = x^2 - x + 4 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2x - 1$

$f'(4) = 2 \cdot 4 - 1 = 7$

2) Ache $f'(a)$.

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d) $f(x) = \sqrt{1+9x}$, $a = 7$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } f(x) &= \sqrt{1+9x} = (1+9x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9 \cdot (1+9x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{9}{2(1+9x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(7) = \frac{9}{2(1+9 \cdot 7)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{9}{2 \cdot 8} = \frac{9}{16} //$$

3) Um produtor pode fabricar gravadores a um custo de R\$20,00 a unidade. É estimado que, se os gravadores são vendidos a x reais cada, os consumidores comprarão $(120 - x)$ gravadores por mês. Use o cálculo para determinar o preço no qual o lucro do produtor será máximo.

~~~~~  
→ LUCRO    → RECEITA    → CUSTO

$$L(x) = R(x) - C(x)$$

$$L(x) = \underbrace{(120 - x)}_{\text{QUANT. VEND.}} \cdot \underbrace{x}_{\text{PREÇO}} - \underbrace{(120 - x)}_{\text{QUANT. VEND.}} \cdot \underbrace{20}_{\text{GASTO}}$$

$$L(x) = 120x - x^2 - 2400 + 20x$$

$$L(x) = -x^2 + 140x - 2400$$

$$L'(x) = -2x + 140$$

3) Um produtor pode fabricar gravadores a um custo de R\$20,00 a unidade. É estimado que, se os gravadores são vendidos a  $x$  reais cada, os consumidores comprarão  $(120 - x)$  gravadores por mês. Use o cálculo para determinar o preço no qual o lucro do produtor será máximo.

$$L(x) = -x^2 + 140x - 2400$$

$$L(70) = -70^2 + 140 \cdot 70 - 2400$$

$$L(70) = -4900 + 9800 - 2400$$

$$L(70) = 2500 \rightarrow \text{LUCRO TOTAL}$$

$$L'(x) = -2x + 140$$

$$-2x + 140 = 0 \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} x \text{ onde} \\ L(x) \text{ é MAX.} \end{array} \right)$$

$$-2x = -140$$

$$x = 70$$

R: R\$70,00



4) Experimentos indicam que, quando uma pulga salta, a sua altura (em metros), após  $t$  segundos, é dada pela função  $H(t) = 4,4t - 4,9t^2$ . Usando o Cálculo, determine o tempo no qual a pulga estará no ponto mais alto do seu salto. Que altura máxima é essa?

$$H(t) = 4,4t - 4,9t^2$$

$$H'(t) = 4,4 - 9,8t \rightarrow \text{TAXA DE VARIAÇÃO DA FUNÇÃO}$$

$$4,4 - 9,8t = 0$$

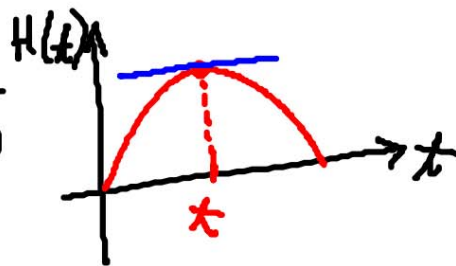
$$-9,8t = -4,4$$

$$t = \frac{-4,4}{-9,8} \approx 0,45 \text{ s}$$

$\rightarrow$  INCLINAÇÃO DAS RETAS TANGENTES AO GRÁFICO DE  $H(t)$ .

$$H(0,45) = 4,4 \cdot 0,45 - 4,9 \cdot (0,45)^2$$

$$H(0,45) = 0,98775 \text{ m}$$



5) Derive as funções:

a)  $f(x) = \frac{7x - 5}{2}$

b)  $f(x) = 1 - 2x - x^2$

c)  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 2$

a)  $f(x) = \frac{7x-5}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(7x-5)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (7 + 0) = \frac{7}{2}$$

b)  $f(x) = 1 - 2x - x^2 \rightarrow f'(x) = -2 - 2x$

c)  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 2 \rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 5$

$$d) f(x) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2}}$$

$$e) f(t) = \frac{1}{4}t^4 - \frac{1}{2}t^2$$

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

$$f'(x) = -\cancel{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{\cancel{3}}\right) \cdot 1 \cdot (x+1)^{-\frac{5}{3}} = 2(x+1)^{-\frac{5}{3}} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{(x+1)^{\frac{5}{3}}}.$$

$$d) f(x) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2}}$$

$$e) f(t) = \frac{1}{4}t^4 - \frac{1}{2}t^2$$

$$2) f(t) = \frac{1}{4}t^4 - \frac{1}{2}t^2$$

$$f'(t) = t^3 - t$$

$$f) v(r) = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$g) f(x) = 4x^4 - \frac{1}{4x^4}$$

$$f) v(r) = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$v'(r) = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 3 r^2 = 4\pi r^2$$

$$g) f(x) = 4x^4 - \frac{1}{4x^4} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot x^{-4}$$

$$f'(x) = 16x^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-4) \cdot x^{-5}$$

$$f'(x) = 16x^3 + x^{-5} = 16x^3 + \frac{1}{x^5}$$

h)  $f(x) = x^4 - 5 + x^{-2} + 4x^{-4}$

i)  $f(s) = \sqrt{3}(s^3 - s^2)$

h)  $f(x) = x^4 - 5 + x^{-2} + 4x^{-4}$   
 $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 2x^{-3} - 16x^{-5}$   
 $f'(x) = 4x^3 - \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{16}{x^5}$

i)  $f(s) = \sqrt{3}(s^3 - s^2)$   
 $f'(s) = \sqrt{3}(3s^2 - 2s)$   
 $f'(s) = 3\sqrt{3}s^2 - 2\sqrt{3}s$

j)  $f(x) = (2x^4 - 1)(5x^3 + 6x)$

k)  $g(y) = y^{10} + 7y^5 - y^3 + 1$

j)  $f(x) = (2x^4 - 1)(5x^3 + 6x)$

$$f'(x) = 8x^3 \cdot (5x^3 + 6x) + (2x^4 - 1)(15x^2 + 6)$$

$$f'(x) = 40x^6 + 48x^4 + 30x^6 + 12x^4 - 15x^2 - 6$$

$$f'(x) = 70x^6 + 60x^4 - 15x^2 - 6$$

k)  $g(y) = y^{10} + 7y^5 - y^3 + 1$

$$g'(y) = 10y^9 + 35y^4 - 3y^2$$

$$l) f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{x^3}$$

$$m) g(x) = (2x^2 + 5)(4x - 1)$$

$$l) f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^3 + 3 \cdot x^{-3}$$

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

$$f'(x) = x^2 - \frac{9}{x^4}$$



$$l) f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3}{x^3}$$

$$m) g(x) = (2x^2 + 5)(4x - 1)$$

$$m) g(x) = (2x^2 + 5)(4x - 1)$$

$$g'(x) = 4x(4x - 1) + (2x^2 + 5) \cdot 4$$

$$g'(x) = 16x^2 - 4x + 8x^2 + 20$$

$$g'(x) = 24x^2 - 4x + 20$$

n)  $f(x) = (4x^2 + 3)^2$

o)  $g(y) = (7 - 3y^3)^2$

n)  $f(x) = (4x^2 + 3)^2 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \cdot 8x \cdot (4x^2 + 3) = 16x(4x^2 + 3) //$

o)  $g(y) = (7 - 3y^3)^2 \rightarrow g'(y) = 2 \cdot (-9y^2) \cdot (7 - 3y^3) =$   
 $= -18y^2(7 - 3y^3) //$

p)  $f(t) = (t^3 - 2t + 1)(2t^2 + 3t)$

q)  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \right)$

p)  $f(t) = (t^3 - 2t + 1)(2t^2 + 3t)$

$$f'(t) = (3t^2 - 2) \cdot (2t^2 + 3t) + (t^3 - 2t + 1) \cdot (4t + 3)$$

$$f'(t) = 6t^4 + 9t^3 - 4t^2 - 6t + 4t^4 + 3t^3 - 8t^2 - 6t + 4t + 3$$

$$f'(x) = 10t^4 + 12t^3 - 12t^2 - 8t + 3$$

p)  $f(t) = (t^3 - 2t + 1)(2t^2 + 3t)$

q)  $\frac{d}{dx} \underbrace{\left( \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \right)}_f$

q)  $\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{(2x+2) \cdot (x^2-2x+1) - (x^2+2x+1) \cdot (2x-2)}{(x^2-2x+1)^2}$

$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{[2(x+1)(x-1)^2 - (x+1)^2 \cdot 2(x-1)]}{(x-1)^4} \quad \div (x-1)$

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

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

r)  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{5t}{1+2t^2} \right)$   
s)  $\frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{y^3 - 8}{y^3 + 8} \right)$

$$r) \frac{df}{dt} = \frac{5 \cdot (1+2t^2) - 5t \cdot 4t}{(1+2t^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{5 + 10t^2 - 20t^2}{(1+2t^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{5 - 10t^2}{(1+2t^2)^2}$$

r)  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{5t}{1+2t^2} \right)$

s)  $\frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{y^3 - 8}{y^3 + 8} \right)$

1)  $\frac{df}{dy} = \frac{3y^2 \cdot (y^3 + 8) - (y^3 - 8) \cdot 3y^2}{(y^3 + 8)^2}$

$\frac{df}{dy} = \frac{\cancel{3y^5} + 24y^2 - \cancel{3y^5} + 24y^2}{(y^3 + 8)^2}$

$\frac{df}{dy} = \frac{48y^2}{(y^3 + 8)^2}$

t)  $D_x \left( \frac{2x}{x+3} \right)$

u)  $f(x) = \log_3 (x^2 - 3x)$

$$t) D_x \left( \frac{2x}{x+3} \right) = \frac{2(x+3) - 2x \cdot 1}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{\cancel{2x} + 6 - \cancel{2x}}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{6}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$u) f(x) = \log_3 (x^2 - 3x)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x - 3}{(x^2 - 3x) \cdot \ln 3}$$

$$v) f(x) = 5^{2x^3-3x+1}$$

$$w) g(y) = e^{\frac{1}{2}y^3+7y}$$

$$v) f(x) = 5^{2x^3-3x+1}$$

$$f'(x) = (6x^2 - 3) \cdot \ln 5 \cdot 5^{2x^3-3x+1}$$

$$w) g(y) = e^{\frac{1}{2}y^3+7y}$$

$$g'(y) = \left(\frac{3}{2}y^2 + 7\right) \cdot \overbrace{\ln e}^1 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}y^3+7y}$$

$$g'(y) = \left(\frac{3}{2}y^2 + 7\right) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}y^3+7y}$$



$$x) f(x) = \log_5 (-3x^4 + 6)$$

$$z) f(x) = e^{4x^3 - 2x^2 + 5}$$

$$x) f(x) = \log_5 (-3x^4 + 6)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-12x^3}{(-3x^4 + 6) \cdot \ln 5}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-12x^3}{-3(x^4 - 2) \ln 5} \div (-3)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4x^3}{(x^4 - 2) \cdot \ln 5}$$

$$x) f(x) = \log_5 (-3x^4 + 6)$$

$$z) f(x) = e^{4x^5 - 2x^2 + 5}$$

$$3) f(x) = e^{4x^5 - 2x^2 + 5}$$
$$f'(x) = (20x^4 - 4x) \cdot \overbrace{\ln e}^1 \cdot e^{4x^5 - 2x^2 + 5}$$
$$f'(x) = (20x^4 - 4x) \cdot e^{4x^5 - 2x^2 + 5}$$

6) Encontre a derivada das funções trigonométricas:

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

b)  $g(y) = \operatorname{tg} y + \cos y$

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

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

b)  $g(y) = \operatorname{tg} y + \cos y$

$$g'(y) = \sec^2 y + (-\sin y)$$

$$g'(y) = \sec^2 y - \sin y$$