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Proposta de resolução de alguns exercícios, pode ter erros, para comunicarem qualquer erro enviem um email para epf@isep.ipp.pt

1. Considere as funções $g(x) = 2^{\sqrt{x-1}}(3x+5)^4$; $h(x) = e^{x^2} \ln(x)$, determine:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \frac{dg}{dx} &= \left(2^{\sqrt{x-1}}(3x+5)^4 \right)' = \left(2^{(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right)' (3x+5)^4 + 2^{\sqrt{x-1}}((3x+5)^4)' = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} 2^{(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \ln 2 (3x+5)^4 + 4(3x+5)^3 \times 3 \times 2^{\sqrt{x-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(uv)' = u'v + v'u$$

$$(a^u)' = u' a^u \ln a$$

$$(u^n)' = nu^{n-1}u'$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{dh}{dx} = \left(e^{x^2} \ln(x) \right)' = (e^{x^2})' \ln(x) + (\ln(x))' e^{x^2} = 2xe^{x^2} \ln(x) + \frac{1}{x} e^{x^2}$$

$$(e^u)' = u' e^u$$

$$(\ln u)' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f(x)g(x)h(x))' &= ((f(x)g(x))h(x))' = ((f'(x)g(x) + g'(x)f(x))h(x)) + ((f(x)g(x))h'(x)) = \\ &= f'(x)g(x)h(x) + f(x)g'(x)h(x) + f(x)g(x)h'(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \frac{d^2h}{dx^2} &= \left(2xe^{x^2} \ln(x) + \frac{1}{x} e^{x^2} \right)' = \left(2xe^{x^2} \ln(x) \right)' + \left(\frac{1}{x} e^{x^2} \right)' = \\ &= (2xe^{x^2})' \ln(x) + (\ln(x))' 2xe^{x^2} + \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)' e^{x^2} + (e^{x^2})' \frac{1}{x} = \\ &= ((2x)' e^{x^2} + (e^{x^2})' 2x) \ln(x) + (\ln(x))' 2xe^{x^2} + \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)' e^{x^2} + (e^{x^2})' \frac{1}{x} = \\ &= (2e^{x^2} + 4x^2 e^{x^2}) \ln(x) + \frac{1}{x} 2xe^{x^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} e^{x^2} + 2xe^{x^2} \frac{1}{x} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)' = (x^{-1})' = -x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

2. Considere a função $y = f(x)$, definida implicitamente pela equação $xy = \sin(y^2) + e^{1-2x}$ determine a sua derivada em ordem a x .

Como $u = u(x)$ e $v = v(x)$ vem

$$(uv)' = u'v + v'u$$

$$(\sin(u))' = u' \cos(u)$$

$$(u^n)' = nu^{n-1}u'$$

Então para $y = f(x)$ e $v = v(x)$ vem

$$(yv)' = y'v + v'y$$

$$(\sin(y))' = y' \cos(y)$$

$$(y^n)' = ny^{n-1}y'$$

$$x'y + xy' = (y^2)' \cos(y^2) + (1 - 2x)' e^{1-2x}$$

$$y + xy' = 2yy' \cos(y^2) - 2e^{1-2x} \quad \text{podiam parar aqui}$$

$$-2yy' \cos(y^2) + xy' = y - 2e^{1-2x}$$

$$(-2y \cos(y^2) + x)y' = y - 2e^{1-2x}$$

$$y' = \frac{y - 2e^{1-2x}}{x - 2y \cos(y^2)}$$

3. Considere a função $y = f(x)$, representada por $f(x) = 1 - 2(x - 2)^2$ e determine a equação da reta tangente ao gráfico de $f(x)$, no ponto de abscissa $(1, -1)$.

$$\begin{aligned}x_0 &= 1 \quad \text{e} \quad y_0 = -1 \\f'(x) &= -4(x - 2) \Rightarrow f'(1) = -4(1 - 2) = 4 \\y - y_0 &= m(x - x_0) \\y - (-1) &= 4(x - 1) \quad \text{podiam parar aqui} \\y + 1 &= 4(x - 1) \\y &= 4x - 5\end{aligned}$$

4. Calcule a derivada da função inversa de $y(x) = x^5 + 5x^3 + 2x - 4$ no ponto $(1, 4)$.

Seja $y(x) = x^5 + 5x^3 + 2x - 4$, então,

$$y'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = 5x^4 + 15x^2 + 2 + 0$$

Logo, a inversa de y é:

$$x'(y) = \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{5x^4 + 15x^2 + 2}$$

Como $(1, 4)$, então $x = 1$ e $y = 4$:

$$\frac{dx}{dy}(4) = x'(4) = \frac{1}{\frac{dy(1)}{dx}} = \frac{1}{5(1)^4 + 15(1)^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{22}$$

5. Resolva os seguintes integrais:

a. Exercício nº30 das TP

$$u = x^3 + 3x \quad u' = 3x^2 + 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{\sqrt{x^3 + 3x}} dx &= \int (x^2 + 1)(x^3 + 3x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int 3(x^2 + 1)(x^3 + 3x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\&= \frac{1}{3} \int (3x^2 + 3)(x^3 + 3x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \frac{(x^3 + 3x)^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C \quad \text{podiam parar aqui} \\&= \frac{1}{3} \frac{(x^3 + 3x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} (x^3 + 3x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C\end{aligned}$$

b. Exercício nº31 das TP

$$\int \frac{2+\ln x}{x} dx = \int \frac{2}{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{x} (\ln x)^1 dx = 2\ln|x| + \frac{\ln^2|x|}{2} + C, \quad u = \ln x \quad u' = \frac{1}{x}$$

ou

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{2+\ln x}{x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x} (2 + \ln x)^1 dx = \frac{(2 + \ln x)^2}{2} + k \quad \text{podiam parar aqui} \\&= \frac{4+4\ln x+\ln^2 x}{2} + k = 2 + 2\ln|x| + \frac{\ln^2|x|}{2} + k = 2\ln|x| + \frac{\ln^2|x|}{2} + C, \\u &= 2 + \ln x \quad u' = \frac{1}{x}\end{aligned}$$

c. Exercício nº75 das TP

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{(1 - \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)} dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \\&= \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} \right)^2 - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int (\operatorname{cosec}^2(x) - \cot g(x) \operatorname{cosec}(x)) dx = \\&= -\cot g(x) + \operatorname{cosec}(x) + C\end{aligned}$$

6. Resolva o integral, $\int \ln(\cos(x)) \operatorname{cosec}^2(x) dx$ utilizando a fórmula de integração por partes.

Sinal	Derivar	Integrar	$\int \ln(\cos(x)) \operatorname{cosec}^2(x) dx =$ $= -\ln(\cos(x)) \cot g(x) - \int \operatorname{tg}(x) \cot g(x) dx =$ $= -\ln(\cos(x)) \cot g(x) - \int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x) \cos(x)}{\cos(x) \operatorname{sen}(x)} dx =$ $= -\ln(\cos(x)) \cot g(x) - \int 1 dx =$ $= -\ln(\cos(x)) \cot g(x) - x + C$
+	$\ln(\cos(x))$	$\operatorname{cosec}^2(x)$	
-	$\frac{-\operatorname{sen}(x)}{\cos(x)} = -\operatorname{tg}(x)$	$-\cot g(x)$	

7. Utilizando o método da substituição, resolva o integral, $\int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(2x)}{\sqrt{1+\operatorname{sen}^2(x)}} dx$ fazendo $u = \operatorname{sen}(x)$.

$$u = \operatorname{sen}(x) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \cos(x) \quad du = \cos(x) dx \quad dx = \frac{1}{\cos(x)} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(2x)}{\sqrt{1+\operatorname{sen}^2(x)}} dx &= \int \frac{2\operatorname{sen}(x)\cos(x)}{\sqrt{1+\operatorname{sen}^2(x)}} dx = \int \frac{2u \cos(x)}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} \frac{1}{\cos(x)} du = \int \frac{2u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} du = \\ &= \int 2u(1+u^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{(1+u^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = 2\sqrt{1+u^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

Logo,

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(2x)}{\sqrt{1+\operatorname{sen}^2(x)}} dx = 2\sqrt{1+\operatorname{sen}^2(x)} + C$$