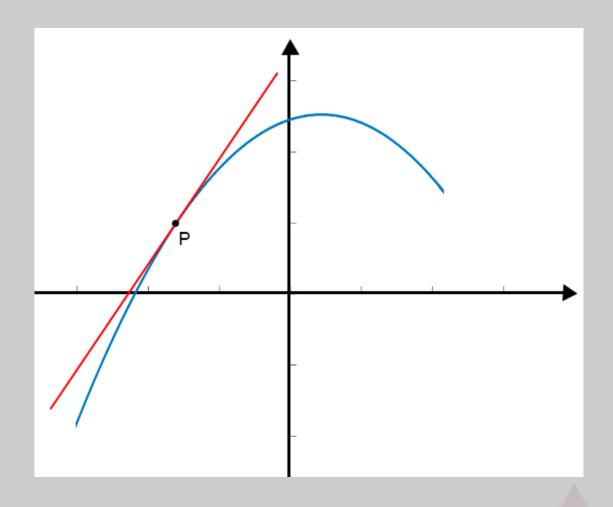
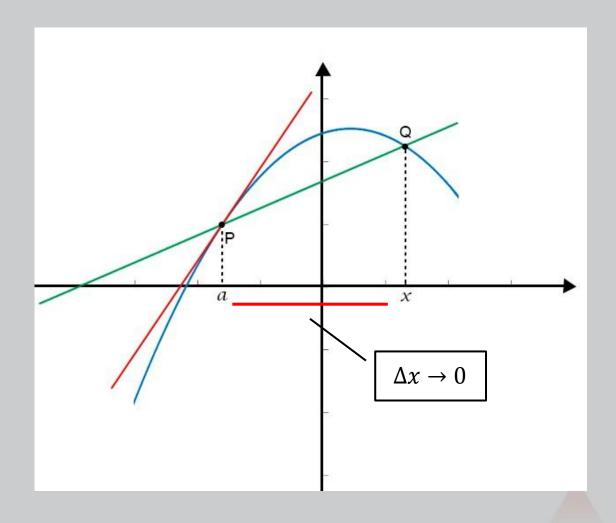
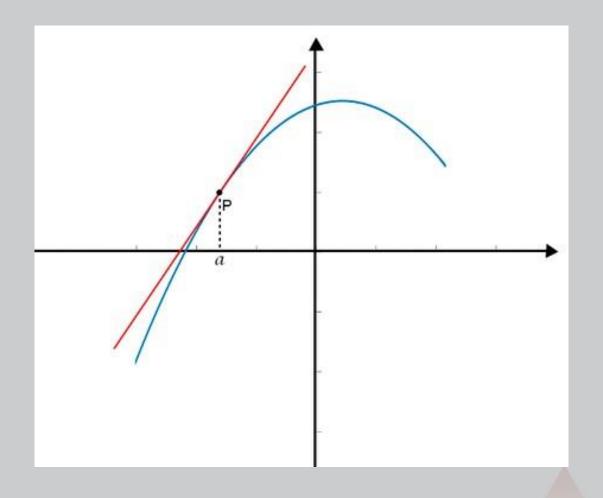
# CÁLCULO I

Estudo das Derivadas de uma Função (Parte I)







$$m = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a)$$

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#### Definição (Derivada)

$$f'(p) = \lim_{x \to p} \frac{f(x) - f(p)}{x - p} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(p + h) - f(p)}{h}$$

Equação da reta tangente no ponto P = (a, b):

$$y - b = f'(a)(x - a)$$

#### **Exemplo**

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$$m = f'(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} x + 1 = 2$$

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$$y - 1 = 2(x - 1) \to y = 2x - 1$$

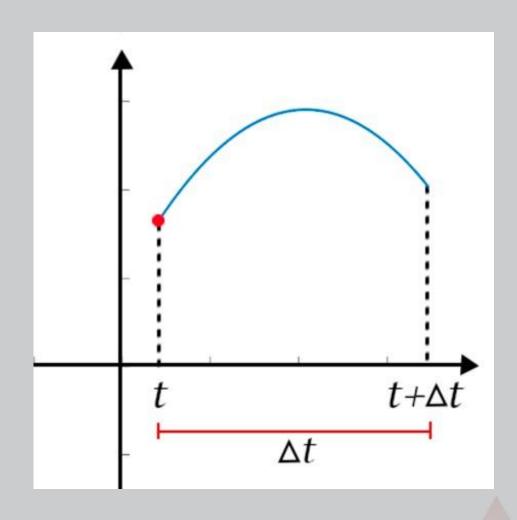
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Taxa de
Variação
Média

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Taxa de Variação Instantânea

## Taxa de variação - Velocidade



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#### Velocidade média

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#### Velocidade Instantânea

$$v(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{x(t + \Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{dx}{dt} = x'(t)$$

## Taxa de variação - Aceleração

#### Aceleração Instantânea

$$a(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{v(t + \Delta t) - v(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{dv}{dt} = v'(t)$$

#### **Exemplo**

Uma partícula se move sobre o eixo x de modo que, no instante t, a posição x, da partícula, é dada por  $x = 5t - t^2$ . Encontre a velocidade (m/s) da partícula quando t = 2.

$$v(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{x(t + \Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{5(t + \Delta t) - (t + \Delta t)^2 - (5t - t^2)}{\Delta t} =$$

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$$\lim_{\Delta t \to \mathbf{0}} \frac{5t + 5\Delta t - t^2 - 2 \cdot t \cdot \Delta t - \Delta t^2 - 5t + t^2}{\Delta t} =$$

$$v(t) = 5 - 2t$$

$$v(2) = 5 - 2.2 = 1m/s$$

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