# CÁLCULO I

#### **Teorema 1**

Sejam f e g deriváveis em p e  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ . Então, temos:

i. 
$$(f+g)'(p) = f'(p) + g'(p)$$

ii. 
$$(cf)'(p) = cf'(p)$$

iii. 
$$(\mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{g})'(\mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{f}'(\mathbf{p})\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{p}) + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{p})\mathbf{g}'(\mathbf{p})$$
.

$$f(x) = 5x^4 + 3x^2$$

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$$f'(x) = 20x^3 + 6x$$

$$f(x) = 2x^7 + \cos(x)$$

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$$f'(x) = 14x^6 - sen(x)$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 1)e^x$$

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$$f'(x) = 2xe^x + (x^2 + 1)e^x$$

$$f(x) = sen(x) + (2x+1)cos(x)$$

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$$f'(x) = cos(x) + 2cos(x) - (2x+1)sen(x)$$

#### **Teorema 2**

Se f e g forem deriváveis em p e  $g(p) \neq 0$ , então:

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(p) = \frac{f'(p)g(p) - f(p)g'(p)}{[g(p)]^2}.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seja 
$$f(x) = 2x^3 + 2x + 1$$
.

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 + 2$$

#### **Exemplo**

f''(x) = 12x

Seja 
$$f(x) = 2x^3 + 2x + 1$$
.  
 $f'(x) = 6x^2 + 2$ 

Seja 
$$f(x) = 2x^3 + 2x + 1$$
.  
 $f'(x) = 6x^2 + 2$   
 $f''(x) = 12x$   
 $f'''(x) = 12$ 

Seja 
$$f(x) = cos(x)$$
.

$$f'(x) = -sen(x)$$

Seja 
$$f(x) = cos(x)$$
.

$$f'(x) = -sen(x)$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos(x)$$

Seja 
$$f(x) = cos(x)$$
.  

$$f'(x) = -sen(x)$$

$$f''(x) = -cos(x)$$

$$f'''(x) = sen(x)$$

#### Leibniz

Seja y = f(x), então

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x).$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^4+e^x)=4x^3+e^x$$

#### Leibniz

Seja y = f(x), então

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = f''(x), \qquad \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = f'''(x),$$

e assim sucessivamente.

$$y = x^4 + e^x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d}{dx} (x^4 + e^x) \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( 4x^3 + e^x \right)$$

$$= 12x^2 + e^x$$

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