

$$A(\theta) = \pi i^2$$
 $B(\theta) = \frac{\pi i^2}{8} = 5 \cos \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right).$ 

$$\frac{A(\theta)}{B(\theta)} = \frac{mr^2}{5r} = \frac{r}{5}$$

$$\frac{A(\theta)}{B(\theta)} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{5!} \frac{100 \sqrt{1-a5(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\cos^{\frac{2\theta}{12}}} = \frac{20 \pi \sqrt{1-\cos^{\frac{2\theta}{2}}}}{\cos^{\frac{2\theta}{12}}}$$

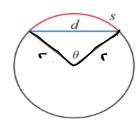
$$= 20 \, \text{m} \sqrt{\frac{1}{050}} = 1 \, \text{m} \sqrt{\frac{1}{050}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{\Delta \to 0^+} \left[ 20\pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{1}} - \lim_{\Delta \to 0^+} 20\pi \sqrt{\lim_{\Delta \to 0^+} 20\pi} \right] = \lim_{\Delta \to 0^+} 20\pi \sqrt{\lim_{\Delta \to 0^+} 20\pi} - \lim_{\Delta \to 0^+} 1$$

$$=20\pi.\sqrt{1-1}=Q$$

**67.** A figura mostra um arco de círculo com comprimento s e uma corda com comprimento d, ambos subentendidos por um ângulo central  $\theta$ . Encontre

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0^+} \frac{s}{d}$$



$$\frac{d}{sen\theta} = \frac{r}{sen(90-\frac{\theta}{2})}$$

$$d = c \sin \theta \sin \left( 90 - \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$d = 2c \sin \theta / 2 \cos \theta / 2 \cos \theta / 2$$

$$d = 2c \sin \theta / 2 \cos^2 \theta / 2$$

Salamos que lim sent = 1 c lim t

tao t to sent

Analisando lim elz quando 
$$0 \Rightarrow 0$$
,  $9/2 \Rightarrow 0$ 

i. podemos tro cor a veriá rel per t sem

perda de sentido. lim elz = lim t = 1.

e sot senel too sent

Analisando lim l terres que esse

esto de sentido. lim elz = lim t = 1.

Analisando lim l terres que esse

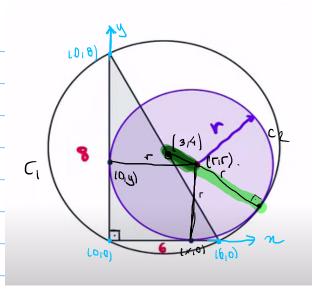
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fazonos por GA

 $C_1: (x-3)^{2} + (y-4)^{2} = 5^{2}$ .  $C_2: (x-6)^{2} + (y-6)^{2} = (3^{2})^{2}$ 

Distância entre es centres (3,4) n (r,r) é 5-r.

 $\frac{-4r}{9 - 16r + (1 + 116 - 16r + 17 + 17)}$   $\frac{-4r}{5^2 - 4r = 0}$   $\frac{-4r}{5 - 4r = 0}$ 

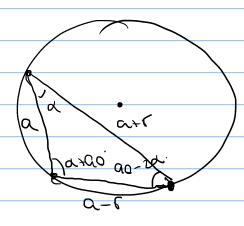
#### Enunciado da questão:

Considere um triângulo cujos lados estão em progressão aritmética e cujos vértices se encontram sobre uma circunferência de raio 1. Se o maior ângulo desse

triângulo é 90o

maior que o menor ângulo desse triângulo, qual a área desse triângulo?





$$\frac{\alpha+\Gamma}{\sin(d+\alpha 0)} = \frac{\alpha-\Gamma}{\sin(q_0-2d)} = \frac{\alpha-\Gamma}{\sin d}$$

$$\frac{\alpha+r}{2} = \cos d$$

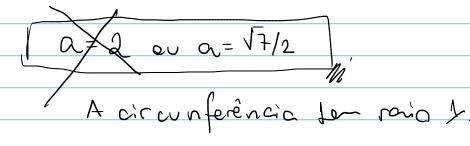
$$\frac{\alpha-r}{2} + \left(\frac{\alpha+r}{2}\right)^{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha^{2}-2\alpha + r^{2}+\alpha^{2}+2\alpha r+r^{2}}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha^{2}+r^{2}=2}{2} = 2$$

$$(a^{2}-c^{2}) \cdot \alpha = \sqrt{3}a \cdot (a - c) \cdot (a + c)$$
 $(a^{1}-c^{2}) \cdot \alpha = a \cdot \sqrt{3}(a^{2}-4c^{2})$ 
 $(2a^{2}-2) = \sqrt{3}(5a^{2}-8)$ 

$$4a^{4} - 8a^{2} + 4 = 15a^{2} - 24$$
.  
 $4a^{4} - 23a^{2} + 28 = 0$   $a^{2} = K$   
 $4k^{2} - 23k + 28 = 0$   
 $k = 23 \pm 9$ 



$$C_{\infty} = \sqrt{7}$$

$$A = (a^{2} - s^{2})a = (2a^{2} - 8) \cdot a = (a^{2} - 1)a$$

$$4 \times 2$$

$$- | 2 \rangle | 12 \rangle | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2 + 1) | (2$$

#### PASSOS:

I) Escrever a PA assim a-r, a, att II) Fozer a bei dos senes em um triànque inscrite em uma airanterèncian III) Fozer as transformações trigonemétricas IV) Achar a<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub> + 2 VI fozer a área do triânque inscrite e a formula de Herón VI) Achar a área.

### REGRA DA CADEÍA

Regra para derivação de funções compostas fog = f(gixi). Um exemplo:

 $h(x) = sen(x^2)$ .  $\Rightarrow q(x) = x^2 \wedge f(x) = sen x$ .

A regra da cadera nes dit:

 $y'(x) = f'(q(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ 

Calardo n'(x) no resso exemplo.

 $h(x) = \sin(x^2)$ . =>  $g(x) = x^2$   $f(x) = \sin x$ .

 $\sim Q'(x) = 2x$ 

 $an'(x) = cas x^2 \cdot 2x = 2x cas(x^2)$ 

Outro exemple: h(x) = (sex)2

 $f(x) = x^{2} - g(x) = \sin x.$  f'(x) = 2x

 $\sqrt{\sqrt{x}} = \cos x$ 

h'(x) = 2 sen x . cos x = sen 2x

Un éttine exemple:

$$g(t) = \left(\frac{1-2}{2+1}\right)^{9} \qquad \left\{ (+) = t^{9} \cdot h(t) = t^{-2} \right\}$$

$$G'(+) = 9\left(\frac{+-2}{2+1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{+-2}{2+1}\right)$$

$$g'(+)=9.$$
  $(2++1)(1)-(+-2).2$   $(2++1)^2$ 

$$g'(t) = 45(1-2)^8$$
.

 $(2+1)^{10}$ 

Exemples mais complexes:

$$y = e^{\sin x}$$
 f(x) =  $e^{x}$  g(x) =  $\sin x$ .

$$f(x) = se(x)$$
 $g(x) = cos(tgx)$ 
 $g(x) = cos(tgx)$ 

$$y' = \cos(\cos(\log x)) \cdot (-\sin(\log x)) \cdot \sec^2 x$$
 $y' = -\sin(\log x) \cdot \cos(\cos(\log x)) \cdot \sec^2 x$ 

### PROPRIEDADE INTERESSANTE:

$$\frac{dx}{dx}(\rho_x) = \rho_x/\nu\rho$$

$$b^{x} = e^{(y)b \cdot x} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} e^{(y)b \cdot x} \Rightarrow \text{legan da cadeia}$$

$$e^{(lnb\times)} = e^{(lnb\times)} = e^{(lnb\times)}$$

## Exemple:

$$\frac{d^{2}}{dx} = \frac{d^{2}}{dx} = \frac{d^$$

Demonstração da Regra da Cadeia:

$$\underline{\Lambda}_{g} = f(\alpha + \Delta x) - f(\alpha)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \Delta y = f'(\alpha)$$
,  $F_{ACA} \varepsilon = \Delta y - f'(\alpha)$ .

=) 
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} e = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left[ \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} - f(\alpha) \right] = f'(\alpha) - f'(\alpha) = 0$$

Seja 1x um incremente em re e 14 um incremento em y e u

Loop, 
$$\Delta u = g'(\alpha) \Delta x + \epsilon, \Delta x = \Delta x [g'(\alpha) + \epsilon, ]$$

$$\Delta y = [f(b) + \epsilon_2][g'(a) + \epsilon_1]$$

#### RECORPANDO:

1) 
$$(v(x))^{r} = r(v(x))^{r-1}$$
.  $v'(x)$ 

$$(1) (\log u) = 1$$
 $(\log u)$ 

Regra da petência: r. v'-'. v' (v')

Regra do produto: vv'+vv'. (v.v)

Regra de greciente: yv'-v.v' (v)

Regra da cadeia: f'(g(x)).g'(x) [(f(g(x))].

Regra da inversa: [(f-1(x))].

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

lim <u>sent</u> = 1 (squeeze theorem).

lin cost-1 = 0 (onsegnència de de cima).

 $\lim_{\epsilon \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{\kappa}{t} \right)^{t} = e^{\kappa} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_{t} = \left( 1 + \frac{\kappa}{t} \right)^{t} e^{\kappa} dt \right)$ 

Lembre-se: casas Q ben prova reliente é só manipular; cheque es limites laterais;

# Derivada Implicita.

Varnos derivor no+ y= ).

Face y = y(n) e perse ruma regra da cadhia Lego,  $\frac{dy}{dx}(n) = 2n + 2y(x) \cdot y(x) = 0$ 

$$\therefore y(x) = -x \qquad \Rightarrow y(x) \qquad y(x) \qquad y(x)$$

Seja a função y3+y= n

 $y'(x) = ? = 3y^2 \cdot y' + y' = 1$ 

$$\frac{1}{3y^{1}+1}$$

3+ M-M0. 24

I) 
$$x+y = \sin(xy)$$
 $1+y' = \cos(xy) \cdot (y+xy')$ 
 $1+y' = y \cdot \cos(xy) + xy' \cdot \cos(xy)$ 
 $y'(1-x \cdot \cos(xy)) = y \cdot \cos(xy) - 1$ 
 $y' = y \cdot \cos(xy) - 1$ 
 $1-x \cdot \cos(xy)$ 

em  $(0,0) : y' = 0 - 1 = -1$ 

A refa  $(y = -x)$ 
 $(x+1) = -(y+1)$ 
 $(y' = -(y+1)$ 

(x+1)

em 
$$(1,1) \rightarrow y^{2} = -(1+1)$$

$$(1+1)$$

$$(1+1)$$

reta é 
$$y=-x+n=)$$
  $1=-1+n$   $n=2$ .

$$2x-y = y'(x-2y)$$

$$y' = \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y}$$

$$y=0 \Rightarrow 2x=y$$
,  $x \neq 2y$ 

$$x^{2} - x(2x) + (2x)^{2} = 12$$
  
 $x^{1} - 2x^{1} + 4x^{2} = 12$ 

$$3x^{2}z1$$
  
 $x=\pm 2$   
 $(2,4)$   $(-2,-4)$ .

$$y' = (x-2y)(2-y) - (2x-y)(1-2y)$$

$$g:(2,4)e(-2,-4)=0$$

$$(2-8)$$

$$y'': (2,4) = (-6)\cdot 2 = -12 = -13$$

$$y''(-2,-4) = (-2+8)(2) - (-4+4)(1)$$

$$(-2+8)^{2}$$

$$y''(-2,-4) = 2.6 = 1/3$$