

cálculo 1, Stewart, vol 1, ed 5, cap 3.1

1 a) e é definido  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = 1$

b)  $0,99 < 1,03$   $2,7 < e < 2,8$

3  $f(x) = 186,5$   $f'(x) = 0$

5  $f(x) = 5x - 1$   $f'(x) = 5 - 0 = 5$

7  $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 4$   $f'(x) = 2x + 3 - 0 = 2x + 3$

9  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (t^4 + 8)$   $f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (4t^3 + 0) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4t^3 = t^3$

11  $f(x) = x^{-2/5}$  se  $f(x) = x^n$ , então  $f'(x) = n \cdot x^{n-1}$

$$n = -\frac{2}{5} \quad n-1 = -\frac{2}{5} - 1 = -\frac{2-5}{5} = -\frac{7}{5}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2}{5} \cdot x^{-\frac{7}{5}} = -\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x^7}} = -\frac{2}{5 \cdot \sqrt[5]{x^5 \cdot x^2}} = -\frac{2}{5x \sqrt[5]{x^2}}$$

13  $V(r) = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot r^3$   $[C \cdot f(x)]' = C \cdot f'(x)$

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

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot 3r^2 = 4\pi r^2$$

15  $y(t) = 6t^9$   $[C \cdot f(x)]' = C \cdot f'(x)$

$$f(x) = x^n \quad f'(x) = n \cdot x^{n-1}$$

$$y'(t) = 6 \cdot 9t^8 = 54t^8$$

17  $G(x) = \sqrt{x} - 2e^x$   $G'(x) = (\sqrt{x})' - (2e^x)' = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})' - (2 \cdot (e^x)')$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \cdot e^x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2e^x}{1} \quad (e^x)' = e^x$$

$$= \frac{1\sqrt{x}}{2x} - \frac{2e^x}{1}$$



1. Equas, 2. he, 3. der, 4. transita, 5. absolute

$$19 \quad F(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^5 = \frac{1}{32} \cdot x^5 \quad F'(x) = \frac{1}{32} \cdot 5x^4$$

$$21 \quad g(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \quad g'(x) = (x^2)' + \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)' = 2x + (x^{-2})' \\ = 2x + (-2 \cdot x^{-3}) = 2x - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} = 2x - \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$23 \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{\sqrt{x}}, \text{ com } \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)' = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$$

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

$$= (2x + 4 \cdot 1 + 0) \cdot (\sqrt{x}) - \left( (x^2 + 4x + 3) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = \frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

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

$$= \frac{(4x^2 + 8x - x^2 - 4x - 3)}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3x^2 + 4x - 3}{2\sqrt{x} \cdot x}$$

$$25 \quad f(x) = 4\pi^2 \quad f'(x) = 0$$

$$27 \quad f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$f'(x) = (ax^2)' + (bx)' + (c)' = a \cdot (x^2)' + b \cdot (x)' + 0 = a \cdot 2x + b \\ = 2xa + b$$

$$29 \quad v = t^2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{t^3}} \quad v' = (t^2)' - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{t^3}}\right)' = 2t - \left(\frac{1}{t^{\frac{3}{4}}}\right)' \\ = 2t - (t^{-\frac{3}{4}})' = 2t - \left(-\frac{3}{4} t^{-\frac{7}{4}}\right) = 2t + \frac{3}{4} t^{-\frac{7}{4}}$$

$$31 \quad z = \frac{A + B e^y}{y^{10}} \quad z' = \left(\frac{A}{y^{10}}\right)' + (B e^y)' \Rightarrow \left(\frac{A}{y^{10}}\right)' = \left(\frac{A}{1} \cdot \frac{y^{-10}}{1}\right)' = A \cdot -10 y^{-11}$$

$$z' = -10 \cdot A \cdot y^{-11} + B \cdot e^y$$



45 curva =  $2x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x + 1$ , onde a tangente é horizontal

$$m = 0, y' = 0$$

$$y' = (2x^3)' + (3x^2)' - (12x)' + (1)'$$

$$= 2 \cdot 3x^2 + 3 \cdot 2x - 12 \cdot x^{0+1} + 0 = 6x^2 + 6x - 12$$

$$y' = 0, y' = 6x^2 + 6x - 12 = x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \quad \text{Soma} = -1 \quad x' = 1$$

$$\text{Produto} = -2 \quad x'' = -2$$

a tangente é horizontal em  $x = 1$ , e em  $x = -2$

$$y = ? \quad y = ?$$

$$y = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x + 1$$

$$P_1 = (1, -6) \quad P_2 = (-2, 21)$$

$$f(1) = 2 + 3 - 12 + 1 = -6$$

$$f(-2) = 2 \cdot -8 + 3 \cdot 4 - 24 + 1 = -21$$

46  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3 \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 + 6x + 1 = 0$

$$x' = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{6}}{3} \quad x'' = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{6}}{3}$$

55  $f(x)$  não é diferenciável em  $x = 1$

$$\frac{d(2-x)}{dx} = -1$$

$$\frac{d(x^2 - 2x + 2)}{dx} = 2x - 2, \text{ em } x = 1 \text{ é } 0$$

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$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -2x - 1, & x < -1 \\ x^2, & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} -2, & x < -1 \\ 2x, & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{se } x \rightarrow -1^-, g'(-1) = -2$$

$$\text{se } x \rightarrow -1^+, g'(-1) = -2$$

$$\text{se } x \rightarrow 1^-, g'(1) = 2$$

$$\text{se } x \rightarrow 1^+, g'(1) = 1$$

a função  $g(x)$  é diferenciável em  $\mathbb{R} - 1$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{se } x \leq 2 \\ mx + b, & \text{se } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x \leq 2 \\ m, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

a função é diferenciável em toda parte se  $m = 4$  e  $b = 16$