

Curso Superior de Tecnologia em Sistemas de Computação Disciplina: Matemática para Computação AD1 - 1º semestre de 2014 - Gabarito

Questões

1. (1,0 ponto) — Questão anulada —

Se $f(x) = 2^x$, mostre que

(a)
$$f(x+3) - f(x-1) = \frac{15}{2}f(x)$$

(b)
$$\frac{f(x+3)}{f(x-1)} = f(4)$$

Solução:

(a)
$$f(x+3) - f(x-1) = \frac{15}{2}f(x)$$

substituindo $f(x) = 2^x$ no lado esquerdo da igualdade

$$2^{(x+3)} - 2^{(x-1)} = 2^x (2^3 - 2^{-1}) = \left(8 - \frac{1}{2}\right) 2^x = \frac{15}{2} f(x)$$

(b)
$$\frac{f(x+3)}{f(x-1)} = f(4)$$

como no item anterior substituindo $f(x)=2^x$ no lado esquerdo da igualdade

$$\frac{f(x+3)}{f(x-1)} = \frac{e^{(x+3)}}{e^{(x-1)}} = \frac{e^x e^3}{e^x e^{-1}} = \frac{e^3}{e^{-1}} = e^4 = f(4)$$

2. (1,0 ponto) -

Determine o domínio das seguintes funções:

(a)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

(b)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 16}$$

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

(d)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 9}$$

(e)
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 4}$$

Solução:

(a)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

Para que a função possa ser avaliada devemos ter

$$4 - x^2 \ge 0 \Longrightarrow x^2 \le 4 \Longrightarrow -2 \le x \le 2$$

Domínio de
$$f(x) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, -2 \le x \le 2\}$$

(b)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 16}$$

Para que a função possa ser avaliada devemos ter

$$x^2 - 16 \ge 0 \Longrightarrow x^2 \ge 16 \Longrightarrow -4 \le x \text{ ou } x \ge 4$$

Domínio de
$$f(x) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, -4 \le x \text{ ou } x \ge 4\}$$

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

$$x - 2 \neq 0 \Longrightarrow x \neq 2$$

Domínio de $f(x) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq 2\}$

(d)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 9}$$

$$x^2 - 9 \neq 0 \Longrightarrow x^2 \neq 9 \Longrightarrow x \neq \pm 3$$

Domínio de
$$f(x) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq -3 \text{ e } x \neq 3\}$$

(e)
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$x^2+4\neq 0 \Longrightarrow \mbox{ porém } x^2+4$$
nunca se anula. Logo

Domínio de
$$f(x) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}\$$

3. (1,0 ponto) -

Calcule os seguintes limites:

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x - 4}{x^2 - x - 12}$$

(b)
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h}$$

(c)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{4 - x^2}{3 - \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}$$

(d)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(x - 1)^2}$$

Solução:

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x-4}{x^2 - x - 12} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x-4}{(x+3)(x-4)} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{7}$$

(b)
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} 2x + h = 2x$$

(c)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{4 - x^2}{3 - \sqrt{x^2 + 5}} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{4 - x^2}{3 - \sqrt{x^2 + 5}} \cdot \frac{3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(4 - x^2) \cdot (3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5})}{9 - (x^2 + 5)}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(4 - x^2) \cdot (3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5})}{4 - x^2}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 2} (3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5}) = 3 + \sqrt{4 + 5} = 6$$

(d)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{(x - 1)^2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 2)}{(x - 1)^2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x + 2)}{(x - 1)} = 4$$

4. (1,0 ponto) -

Mostre que para qualquer função polinomial

$$f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

vale

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = f(a)$$

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = \lim_{x \to a} \left[a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to a} [a_n x^n] + \lim_{x \to a} [a_{n-1} x^{n-1}] + \dots + \lim_{x \to a} [a_1 x] + \lim_{x \to a} [a_0]$$

$$= a_n \lim_{x \to a} [x^n] + a_{n-1} \lim_{x \to a} [x^{n-1}] + \dots + a_1 \lim_{x \to a} [x] + \lim_{x \to a} [a_0]$$

$$= a_n [a^n] + a_{n-1} [a^{n-1}] + \dots + a_1 [a] + [a_0]$$

$$= a_n a^n + a_{n-1} a^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 a + a_0$$

$$= f(a)$$

5. (1,5 pontos) -

Mostre que toda função polinomial

$$f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

é contínua em toda a reta dos reais.

Solução:

Do item anterior vimos que o limite de uma função polinomial existe em qualquer ponto da reta real e seu valor coincide com o valor do polinômio neste ponto. Logo a função polinomial é contínua em toda a reta real.

Mostre que quando o limite

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

existe, a função f(x) é contínua em a.

$$\lim_{h \to 0} [f(a+h) - f(a)] = \lim_{h \to 0} \left[\frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \cdot h \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \left[\frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \right] \cdot \lim_{h \to 0} [h]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \left[\frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \right] \cdot 0$$

$$= 0$$

mas

$$\lim_{h \to 0} [f(a+h) - f(a)] = \lim_{h \to 0} f(a+h) - \lim_{h \to 0} f(a)$$

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

portanto

$$\lim_{h \to 0} f(a+h) = f(a)$$

e observe que

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

e

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = f(a)$$

Logo a existência do limite garante a continuidade no ponto.

7. (1,0 ponto) –

Ache as seguintes derivadas,

(a)
$$f'(x)$$
 onde $f(x) = 5x^5 - 4x^4 + 3x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 100$

(b)
$$f'(x)$$
 onde $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$

(c)
$$f''(x)$$
 onde $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$

(d)
$$f''(x)$$
 onde $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

Solução:

(a)
$$f'(x) = 25x^4 - 16x^3 + 9x^2 - 4x + 1$$

(b)
$$f'(x) = [(x-2)^{-1}]' = (-1)(x-2)^{-2} = -\frac{1}{(x-2)^2}$$

(c) Do item anterior

$$f''(x) = \left[-\frac{1}{(x-2)^2} \right]' = \left[-(x-2)^{-2} \right]' = -(-2)(x-2)^{-3}$$
$$= \frac{2}{(x-2)^3}$$

(d)
$$f'(x) = \left[\sqrt[3]{x}\right]' = \left[x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right]' = \frac{1}{3}x^{\left(\frac{1}{3}-1\right)} = \frac{1}{3}x^{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{3x^{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$f''(x) = [f'(x)]' = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)}\right]' = \frac{1}{3}\left[x^{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)}\right]' = \frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left[x^{\left(-\frac{2}{3}-1\right)}\right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left[x^{\left(-\frac{2}{3}-1\right)}\right] = -\frac{2}{6}\left[x^{\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)}\right] = -\frac{2}{6x^{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)}}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{6\sqrt[3]{x^5}}$$

8. (1,5 pontos) -

Para as funções deriváveis f e g, demonstre as seguintes regras de derivação:

(a)
$$\frac{d}{dx}(f+g) = \frac{df}{dx} + \frac{dg}{dx}$$

(b)
$$\frac{d}{dx}(f \cdot g) = \frac{df}{dx} \cdot g + f \cdot \frac{dg}{dx}$$

(c)
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{f}{g}\right) = \frac{\frac{df}{dx} \cdot g - f \cdot \frac{dg}{dx}}{g^2}$$

(a)
$$\frac{d}{dx}(f+g) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[f(x+h) + g(x+h)] - [f(x) + g(x)]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[f(x+h) - f(x)] + [g(x+h)) - g(x)]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[f(x+h) - f(x)]}{h} + \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[g(x+h)) - g(x)]}{h}$$

$$= \frac{df}{dx} + \frac{dg}{dx}$$

(b)
$$\frac{d}{dx}(f \cdot g) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[f(x+h) \cdot g(x+h)] - [f(x) \cdot g(x)]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[f(x+h) \cdot g(x+h) - g(x) \cdot f(x+h)] + [g(x) \cdot f(x+h) - f(x) \cdot g(x)]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[f(x+h) \cdot g(x+h) - g(x) \cdot f(x+h)]}{h} + \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[g(x) \cdot f(x+h) - f(x) \cdot g(x)]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \left\{ f(x+h) \cdot \frac{[g(x+h) - g(x)]}{h} \right\} + \lim_{h \to 0} \left\{ g(x) \cdot \frac{[f(x+h) - f(x)]}{h} \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} f(x+h) \cdot \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[g(x+h) - g(x)]}{h} + \lim_{h \to 0} g(x) \cdot \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[f(x+h) - f(x)]}{h}$$

$$= f(x) \cdot \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[g(x+h) - g(x)]}{h} + g(x) \cdot \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[f(x+h) - f(x)]}{h}$$

$$= \frac{df}{dx} \cdot g + f \cdot \frac{dg}{dx}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\left[\frac{f(x+h)}{g(x+h)}\right] - \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\left[\frac{f(x+h)g(x)}{g(x+h)g(x)}\right] - \left[\frac{f(x)g(x+h)}{g(x+h)g(x)}\right]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\left[\frac{f(x+h)g(x) - f(x)g(x+h)}{g(x+h)g(x)}\right]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \left[\frac{f(x+h)g(x) - f(x)g(x+h)}{hg(x+h)g(x)}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \left[\frac{f(x+h)g(x) - f(x)g(x) + f(x)g(x) - f(x)g(x+h)}{hg(x+h)g(x)}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\left[f(x+h)g(x) - f(x)g(x)\right] - \left[f(x)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x)\right]}{hg(x+h)g(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\left[f(x+h)g(x) - f(x)g(x)\right] - \left[f(x)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x)\right]}{hg(x+h)g(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(x)\left[f(x+h) - f(x)\right] - f(x)\left[\frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}\right]}{hg(x+h)g(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(x)\left[\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}\right] - \lim_{h \to 0} \left\{f(x)\left[\frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}\right]\right\}}{\lim_{h \to 0} g(x+h)g(x)}$$

$$= \frac{g(x)\lim_{h \to 0} \left\{\left[\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}\right] - f(x)\lim_{h \to 0} \left\{\left[\frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}\right]\right\}}{g(x)\lim_{h \to 0} g(x+h)}$$

$$= \frac{g(x)\lim_{h \to 0} \left\{\left[\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}\right] - f(x)\lim_{h \to 0} \left\{\left[\frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}\right]\right\}}{g(x)\lim_{h \to 0} g(x+h)}$$

$$= \frac{g(x)\lim_{h \to 0} \left\{\left[\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}\right] - f(x)\lim_{h \to 0} \left\{\left[\frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}\right]\right\}}{g(x)\lim_{h \to 0} g(x+h)}$$

9. (1.0 ponto)

Diferencie

(a)
$$y = 2x^{1/2} + 6x^{1/3} - 2x^{3/2}$$

(b)
$$y = \frac{2}{x^{1/2}} + \frac{6}{x^{1/3}} + \frac{2}{x^{3/2}} + \frac{4}{x^{3/4}}$$

(c)
$$y = \sqrt[3]{3x^2}$$

(d)
$$y = (x^2 + 4)^2 (2x^3 - 1)^3$$

(a)
$$y' = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{(1/2-1)} + 6\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)x^{(1/3-1)} - 2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)x^{(3/2-1)}$$
$$= x^{(-1/2)} + 2x^{(-2/3)} - 3x^{(1/2)}$$

(b)
$$y' = \left[2x^{-1/2} + 6x^{-1/3} + 2x^{-3/2} + 4x^{-3/4}\right]'$$

$$= \left[2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{(-1/2-1)} + 6\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)x^{(-1/3-1)} + 2\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)x^{(-3/2-1)} + 4\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)x^{(-3/4-1)}\right]$$

$$= \left[-x^{(-3/2)} - 2x^{(-4/3)} - 3x^{(-5/2)} - 3x^{(-7/4)}\right]$$

$$= -\left[\frac{1}{x^{(3/2)}} + \frac{2}{x^{(4/3)}} + \frac{3}{x^{(5/2)}} + \frac{3}{x^{(7/4)}}\right]$$

$$= -\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{x^5}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt[4]{x^7}}\right]$$

(c)
$$y' = \left[\sqrt[3]{3}\sqrt[3]{x^2}\right]' = \left[\sqrt[3]{3}\left(x^{2/3}\right)\right]' = \sqrt[3]{3}\left[x^{2/3}\right]' = \sqrt[3]{3}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)x^{2/3-1}$$
$$= \left(\frac{2\sqrt[3]{3}}{3}\right)x^{-1/3} = \frac{2\sqrt[3]{3}}{3x^{1/3}} = \frac{2\sqrt[3]{3}}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{x}}$$

(d)
$$y' = \left[(x^2 + 4)^2 (2x^3 - 1)^3 \right]'$$

$$= \left[(x^2 + 4)^2 \right]' \left[(2x^3 - 1)^3 \right] + \left[(x^2 + 4)^2 \right] \left[(2x^3 - 1)^3 \right]'$$

$$= \left[2(x^2 + 4)^1 (2x) \right] \left[(2x^3 - 1)^3 \right] + \left[(x^2 + 4)^2 \right] \left[3(2x^3 - 1)^2 (6x^2) \right]$$

$$= \left[4x(x^2 + 4)(2x^3 - 1)^3 \right] + \left[18x^2(x^2 + 4)^2 (2x^3 - 1)^2 \right]$$

$$= \left[4x(x^2 + 4)(2x^3 - 1)^3 + 18x^2(x^2 + 4)^2 (2x^3 - 1)^2 \right]$$

$$= 2x(x^2 + 4)(2x^3 - 1)^2 \left[2(2x^3 - 1) + 9x(x^2 + 4) \right]$$

$$= 2x(x^2 + 4)(2x^3 - 1)^2 \left[4x^3 - 2 + 9x^3 + 36 \right]$$

$$= 2x(x^2 + 4)(2x^3 - 1)^2 (13x^3 + 34)$$