Curso Superior de Tecnologia em Sistemas de Computação Disciplina: Matemática para Computação AD1 - 2^o semestre de 2017 - Gabarito

Questões

1. (1,0 ponto) -

Seja
$$f(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 3)/(x + 3)$$
. Encontre o domínio e a imagem de $f(x)$, e calcule, $f(3)$, $f(-3)$, $f(-x)$, $f(x + 2)$, $f(x - 2)$, $f(x + h)$, $f(x + h) - f(x)$, $\frac{f(x + h) - f(x)}{f(x)}$.

Solução:

Claramente f(x) está definida para toda a reta dos reais, exceto no ponto x=-3 logo,

Domínio de
$$f(x) = \mathbb{R} - \{-3\}$$

para verificar a imagem vejamos a vizinhança em torno de x = -3,

$$\lim_{x \to -3^{-}} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x + 3} = -\infty$$

е

$$\lim_{x \to -3^+} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x + 3} = +\infty$$

e os extremos do domínio $x \to -\infty$ e $x \to +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x + 3} = -\infty$$

e

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x + 3} = +\infty$$

logo

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

Calculemos agora os valores da função

$$f(3) = \frac{(3)^2 - 2(3) + 3}{(3) + 3} = \frac{9 - 6 + 3}{6} = 1$$

$$f(-3) = \frac{(-3)^2 - 2(-3) + 3}{(-3) + 3} = \frac{9 + 6 + 3}{0} = \frac{18}{0} \rightarrow \not\exists$$
 — a função não está definida

$$\begin{split} f(-x) &= \frac{(-x)^2 - 2(-x) + 3}{(-x) + 3} = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{3 - x} \\ f(x+2) &= \frac{(x+2)^2 - 2(x+2) + 3}{(x+2) + 3} = \frac{(x^2 + 4x + 4) - 2x - 4 + 3}{x + 2 + 3} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{x + 5} \\ f(x-2) &= \frac{(x-2)^2 - 2(x-2) + 3}{(x-2) + 3} = \frac{(x^2 - 4x + 4) - 2x + 4 + 3}{x - 2 + 3} \\ &= \frac{x^2 - 6x + 11}{x + 1} \\ f(x+h) &= \frac{(x+h)^2 - 2(x+h) + 3}{(x+h) + 3} = \frac{(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) - 2x - 2h + 3}{x - h + 3} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 2x - 2h + 3}{x - h + 3} \\ f(x+h) - f(x) &= \left[\frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 2x - 2h + 3}{x - h + 3}\right] - \left[\frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x + 3}\right] \\ &= \left[(x+3) \cdot \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 2x - 2h + 3}{(x+3)(x-h+3)}\right] - (x-h+3) \cdot \left[\frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{(x+3)(x-h+3)}\right] \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3 + 2x^2h + h^2x - 2x^2 - 2xh + 3x + 3x^2 + 6xh + 3h^2 - 6x - 6h + 9}{(x+3)(x-h+3)}\right] \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - x^2h + 2xh - 3h + 3x^2 - 6x + 9}{(x+3)(x-h+3)}\right] \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3 + 2x^2h + h^2x + x^2 + 4xh + 3h^2 - 3x - 6h + 9}{(x+3)(x-h+3)}\right] \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3 + 2x^2h + h^2x + x^2 + 4xh + 3h^2 - 3x - 6h + 9}{(x+3)(x-h+3)}\right] \\ &= \left[\frac{x^2 + h^2x + 2xh + 3h^2 - 3h}{(x+3)(x-h+3)}\right] \\ &= \left[\frac{x^2 + h^2x + 2xh + 3h^2 - 3h}{(x+3)(x-h+3)}\right] \\ &= h\left[\frac{x^2 + hx + 2x + 3h - 3}{(x+3)(x-h+3)}\right] \left[\frac{(x+3)}{(x^2 - 2x + 3)}\right] \\ &= h\left[\frac{x^2 + hx + 2x + 3h - 3}{(x+h)(x^2 - 2x + 3)}\right] \\ &= h\left[\frac{x^2 + hx + 2x + 3h - 3}{(x+h+3)(x^2 - 2x + 3)}\right] \end{aligned}$$

2. (1,5 pontos) -

Calcule os limites:

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x - 2}{5x + 4}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x - 2}{5x + 4}$$

(c)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x^3 + 2x - 1}{5x^3 - 6x + 4}$$

(d)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x^3 + 2x - 1}{5x^3 - 6x + 4}$$

(e)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x^7}{x^3 + 1}$$

(f)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x^7}{x^3 + 1}$$

(g)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (4x^4 - 7x^3 - 5x + 5)$$

(h)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} (4x^4 - 7x^3 - 5x + 5)$$

(i)
$$\lim_{x \to 2^{-}} \frac{1}{(x-3)^5}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{x+6}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3}{x-1}$$

Solução:

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x-2}{5x+4} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x/x - 2/x}{5x/x + 4/x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2-2/x}{5+4/x} = \frac{2-0}{5+0} = \frac{2}{5}$$

(b)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x - 2}{5x + 4} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x/x - 2/x}{5x/x + 4/x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 - 2/x}{5 + 4/x} = \frac{2 - 0}{5 + 0} = \frac{2}{5}$$

(c)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x^3 + 2x - 1}{5x^3 - 6x + 4} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{2x^3}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{5x^3}{x^3} - \frac{6x}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^2}}$$

(d)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x^3 + 2x - 1}{5x^3 - 6x + 4} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\frac{2x^3}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{5x^3}{x^3} - \frac{6x}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{6}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{2}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^3}}{5 - \frac{2}{x^$$

(e)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x^7}{x^3 + 1} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x^7/x^7}{x^3/x^7 + 1/x^7} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2}{1/x^4 + 1/x^7} = \frac{2}{0 + 0^-} = -\infty$$

(f)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x^7}{x^3 + 1} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x^7/x^7}{x^3/x^7 + 1/x^7} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2}{1/x^4 + 1/x^7} = \frac{2}{0 + 0^+} = +\infty$$

(g)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (4x^4 - 7x^3 - 5x + 5) = +\infty$$

(h)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} (4x^4 - 7x^3 - 5x + 5) = +\infty$$

(i)
$$\lim_{x \to 2^{-}} \frac{1}{(x-3)^{5}} = \frac{1}{(-1)^{5}} = -1$$

(j)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{x+6} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x/x}{x/x+6/x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{1+6/x} = \frac{1}{1+0} = 1$$

(k)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{x^3}{x^3}}{\frac{x}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}} = -\infty$$

3. (1,0 ponto) -

Avalie os limites:

(a)
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}; \quad \text{onde } f(x) = x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^2 - 3x + 1$$

(b)
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$
; onde $f(x) = \sqrt{7x + 2}$, $x > -\frac{2}{7}$

Solução:

(a)
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}; \quad \text{onde } f(x) = x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^2 - 3x + 1$$
$$f(x+h) = (x+h)^5 - 3(x+h)^4 + 5(x+h)^2 - 3(x+h) + 1$$

е

$$f(x) = x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^2 - 3x + 1$$

logo

$$f(x+h) = (x+h)^5 - 3(x+h)^4 + 5(x+h)^2 - 3(x+h) + 1 =$$

$$\left(x^5 + 5x^4h + 10x^3h^2 + 10x^2h^3 + 5xh^3 + h^5\right) -$$

$$3\left(x^4 + 4x^3h + 6x^2h^2 + 4xh^3 + h^4\right) +$$

$$5\left(x^2 + 2xh + h^2\right) -$$

$$3\left(x+h\right) +$$

$$1 =$$

$$x^{5} + 5x^{4}h + 10x^{3}h^{2} + 10x^{2}h^{3} + 5xh^{3} + h^{5}$$

$$-3x^{4} - 12x^{3}h - 18x^{2}h^{2} - 12xh^{3} - 3h^{4}$$

$$+5x^{2} + 10xh + 5h^{2}$$

$$-3x - 3h$$

$$+1$$

com

$$f(x) = x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^2 - 3x + 1$$

resulta

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = x^{5} + 5x^{4}h + 10x^{3}h^{2} + 10x^{2}h^{3} + 5xh^{3} + h^{5}$$

$$- 3x^{4} - 12x^{3}h - 18x^{2}h^{2} - 12xh^{3} - 3h^{4}$$

$$+ 5x^{2} + 10xh + 5h^{2}$$

$$- 3x - 3h$$

$$+ 1$$

$$- x^{5} + 3x^{4} - 5x^{2} + 3x - 1$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = 5x^{4}h + 10x^{3}h^{2} + 10x^{2}h^{3} + 5xh^{3} + h^{5}$$

$$- 12x^{3}h - 18x^{2}h^{2} - 12xh^{3} - 3h^{4}$$

$$+ 10xh + 5h^{2} - 3h$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = 5x^4h + 10x^3h^2 + 10x^2h^3 + 5xh^3 + h^5 - 12x^3h - 18x^2h^2 - 12xh^3 - 3h^4 + 10xh + 5h^2 - 3h$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{5x^4h + 10x^3h^2 + 10x^2h^3 + 5xh^3 + h^5 - 12x^3h - 18x^2h^2 - 12xh^3 - 3h^4 + 10xh + 5h^2 - 3h}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{5x^4h + 10x^3h^2 + 10x^2h^3 + 5xh^3 + h^5 - 12x^3h - 18x^2h^2 - 12xh^3 - 3h^4 + 10xh + 5h^2 - 3h}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{5x^4h - 12x^3h + 10xh - 3h + 10x^3h^2 - 18x^2h^2 + 5h^2 + 10x^2h^3 + 5xh^3 - 12xh^3 - 3h^4 + h^5}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h(5x^4 - 12x^3 + 10x - 3) + h^2(10x^3 - 18x^2 + 5) + h^3(10x^2 + 5x - 12x) - 3h^4 + h^5}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} (5x^4 - 12x^3 + 10x - 3) + h(10x^3 - 18x^2 + 5) + h^2(10x^2 + 5x - 12x) - 3h^3 + h^4 = (5x^4 - 12x^3 + 10x - 3) + 0 + 0 - 3 \cdot 0 + 0 = (5x^4 - 12x^3 + 10x - 3)$$

(b)
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}; \quad \text{onde } f(x) = \sqrt{7x + 2}, \ x > -\frac{2}{7}$$
$$f(x+h) = \sqrt{7(x+h) + 2} \quad \text{e} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{7x + 2}$$

logo

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = \sqrt{7x + 7h + 2} - \sqrt{7x + 2}$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{7x + 7h + 2} - \sqrt{7x + 2}}{h}$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{7x + 7h + 2} - \sqrt{7x + 2}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7x + 7h + 2} + \sqrt{7x + 2}}{\sqrt{7x + 7h + 2} + \sqrt{7x + 2}}$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{(7x + 7h + 2) - (7x + 2)}{h(\sqrt{7x + 7h + 2} + \sqrt{7x + 2})}$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{7h}{h(\sqrt{7x + 7h + 2} + \sqrt{7x + 2})}$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{7x + 7h + 2} + \sqrt{7x + 2}}$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{7}{\sqrt{7x + 7h + 2} + \sqrt{7x + 2}}$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{7}{2\sqrt{7x + 7h + 2} + \sqrt{7x + 2}}$$

4. (1.5 pontos) -

Estude a continuidade das seguintes funções:

(a)
$$f(x) = x^n \qquad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

(b)
$$f(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$$
 onde, $p(x)$ e $q(x)$ são polinomiais com $q(x) \neq 0$

Solução:

(a)
$$f(x) = x^n \qquad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = \lim_{x \to a} x^n = \left[\lim_{x \to a} x\right]^n = [a]^n = a^n = f(a)$$

Portanto $f(x) = x^n$ é contínua para todo $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(b)
$$f(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$$
 onde, $p(x)$ e $q(x)$ são polinomiais com $q(x) \neq 0$

Se p(x) e q(x) são polinômios p(x)/q(x) está definida em todos os pontos da reta real, exceto aqueles aonde q(x) se anula. Estes pontos não pertencem ao domínio de p(x)/q(x). Assim, para todo ponto a em que $q(a) \neq 0$ temos f(x) definida para todo intervalo aberto contendo a. Como neste caso q(x) não se anula, f(x) está definida em toda a reta real. E além disso,

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

logo f(x) é contínua em toda a reta real.

Calcule as derivadas a seguir usando sua definição:

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

(a)
$$f(x) = 5x^5 - 2x^2 - 4$$

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

(c)
$$f(x) = \frac{2x-3}{4x+5}$$

Solução:

$$f(x) = 5x^{5} - 2x^{2} - 4$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(5(x^{5} + 5x^{4}h + 10x^{3}h^{2} + 10x^{2}h^{3} + 5xh^{3} + h^{5}) - 2(x^{2} + 2xh + h^{2}) - 4) - (5x^{5} - 2x^{2} - 4)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{5x^{5} + 25x^{4}h + 50x^{3}h^{2} + 50x^{2}h^{3} + 25xh^{3} + 5h^{5} - 2x^{2} - 4xh - 2h^{2} - 4 - 5x^{5} + 2x^{2} + 4}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{25x^{4}h - 4xh + 50x^{3}h^{2} - 2h^{2} + 50x^{2}h^{3} + 25xh^{3} + 5h^{5}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h(25x^{4} - 4x) + h^{2}(50x^{3} - 2) + h^{3}(50x^{2} + 25x) + 5h^{5}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} (25x^{4} - 4x) + h(50x^{3} - 2) + h^{2}(50x^{2} + 25x) + 5h^{4}$$

$$= (25x^{4} - 4x) + 0 + 0 + 0$$

$$= 25x^{4} - 4x$$

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

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{1}{3x + 3h - 3} - \frac{1}{3x - 3} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{(3x - 3) - (3x + 3h - 3)}{(3x + 3h - 3)(3x - 3)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{3x - 3 - 3x - 3h + 3}{(3x + 3h - 3)(3x - 3)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{-3h}{(3x + 3h - 3)(3x - 3)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} -\frac{3}{(3x + 3h - 3)(3x - 3)}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{(3x + 0 - 3)(3x - 3)} = -\frac{3}{(3x - 3)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{(3x - 3)^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x - 3}{4x + 5}$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{2x + 2h - 3}{4x + 4h + 5} - \frac{2x - 3}{4x + 5} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{(2x + 2h - 3)(4x + 5) - (2x - 3)(4x + 4h + 5)}{(4x + 4h + 5)(4x + 5)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{8x^2 + 10x + 8xh + 10h - 12x - 15 - 8x^2 - 8xh - 10x + 12x + 12h + 15}{(4x + 4h + 5)(4x + 5)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{22h}{(4x + 4h + 5)(4x + 5)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \left(\frac{22}{(4x + 4h + 5)(4x + 5)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{22}{(4x + 0 + 5)(4x + 5)}$$

$$= \frac{22}{(4x + 5)^2}$$

Calcule os limites a seguir. Justifique.

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x}$$

Solução:

Para
$$x > 0$$
, $\frac{1}{x} > 0$, logo

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

e para
$$x < 0, \frac{1}{x} < 0, \log o$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$$

Como os limites laterais não existem

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x}$$
 não existe

7. (1,5 pontos) —

Encontre y' e y'' onde $y = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x+3}$

Solução:

$$y = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x+3}$$

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

$$= \frac{\frac{(x+3)}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{\frac{(x+3)}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - \frac{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}\sqrt[3]{x}}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{\frac{(x+3) - 3x}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x+3) - 3x}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}(x+3)^2} = \frac{3 - 2x}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}(x+3)^2}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\left(-6\sqrt[3]{x^2}(x+3)^2\right) - (3 - 2x) \left(4\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}(x+3)\right)}{9\sqrt[3]{x^4}(x+3)^4}$$

$$= \frac{-6\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{x^2}(x+3)^2 - 4(3 - 2x)(x+3)}{9\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{x^4}(x+3)^4}$$

$$= \frac{-6x(x^2 + 6x + 9) - 4(-2x^2 - 3x + 9)}{9\sqrt[3]{x^5}(x+3)^4}$$

$$= \frac{-6x^3 - 36x^2 - 54x + 8x^2 + 12x - 36}{9\sqrt[3]{x^5}(x+3)^4}$$

$$= \frac{-6x^3 - 28x^2 - 42x - 36}{9\sqrt[3]{x^5}(x+3)^4}$$

$$= -\frac{6x^3 + 28x^2 + 42x + 36}{9\sqrt[3]{x^5}(x+3)^4}$$

$$= -\frac{6x^3 + 28x^2 + 42x + 36}{9\sqrt[3]{x^5}(x+3)^4}$$

8. (1,5 pontos) —

Ache as equações das retas normal e tangente a $x^2 + 5xy + y^2 = 28$ no ponto (2,2). Solução:

$$x^{2} + 5xy + y^{2} - 28 = 0$$

$$2x + 5(y + xy') + 2yy' - 0 = 0$$

$$2x + 5y + 5xy' + 2yy' = 0$$

$$(5x + 2y)y' = -2x - 5y$$

$$y' = -\frac{2x + 5y}{5x + 2y}$$

a inclinação da reta tangente no ponto (x,y)=(2,2) é

$$y' = -\frac{2 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 2}{5 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 2} = -\frac{4 + 10}{10 + 4} = -1$$

assim a equação da reta tangente é:

$$y-2 = (-1)(x-2) \implies y = -x+4$$

e a reta normal

$$y-2=x-2 \implies y=x$$