```
Arividade Derivado - Douglas Horvath
1. (cs) = (6x+1)(2x+4), x=L
  P'(x) = 6. (2x+4) + (6x+1).2 | P'(4 = 24.(1) + 26 = 50 4
   P'(x)= 12x+24+12x+2
    f'(x) = 24x + 26
\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2(6x-5)^3}{x-1}
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-5)^3 + \chi^2(3(6x-5)^3 - 6)
P(x) 2+18 P(1)=20,
3. P(x) = 5x-4, x=1
   f'(x) = S(x+1) - |(Sx-7)|
   (x)=8x+5-5x-7
            \frac{4 \cdot f(x) = x^{8} - \frac{4}{3}x^{6} + 3x^{3} + 7x - 2\sqrt{3}}{f'(x) = 8x^{7} - 8x^{5} + 9x^{2} + 7}
f'(1) = 8 - 8 + 9 + 9 = 16
\frac{5 \cdot f(x) < -\chi^{3} - 2x^{2} + 5x + 8}{4x^{5} - 9x + 5}, \quad \chi = 0
   \frac{(-3x^2-4x+5)\cdot(4x^5-9x+5)-(-x^3-2x^2+5x+8)\cdot(20x^4-9)}{(4x^5-9x+5)^2}
  P'(0) = (5.5) - (8.(-9)) = 25+72 = 97
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6 P(x) = 3x 10. (-x+4)	, x = 2 0
$7'(4) = 30x^{9}(-x+7)^{4}$	+ (4(-x+4)3.(-1)).3x
- (2)=30.2"·(-2+7)4	+ (-9(-2+4)3).3+2/03) (+ 30 = 4
$(2) = 30.512(5)^{4}$	$+(-9(s)^3)\cdot 3\cdot 1024$
(2) = 15360.625	+ (-4.125) • 3072
f'(2) = 9600 000	+ (-1536.000) 000 _{//}
f'(z) = 8.064.	000/
	1= X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X
	10
	1=x f-x3=00%
	1+ X
	((-1)) - (1+1)
44.4	
7=×	1/10 = Xo - 3xo + 3xo + 4x - 5/3
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	431 6414 4 412
	O=X 2+ x3+, x2- x- 5 (8) 19
	24×6- 1x
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	21 + 2 - 4 - 2 - (2)

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