Q1	
Q2	
Q3	
Q4	
Total	

Nome: RA:

Universidade Federal do ABC

FUV — 2016.3 – Prof. Maurício Richartz – Prova 1 — Versão C - Noturno

Instruções:

- As provas são individuais e sem consulta a nenhum material. Justifique suas respostas.
- Escreva seu nome, à caneta, em todas as folhas (inclusive no rascunho, caso o tenha solicitado).
- Não é permitido o uso de calculadoras nem celulares.
- Em caso de fraudes ou plágio os alunos envolvidos serão reprovados e um processo disciplinar será aberto.
- 1. (2,5) (a) Defina precisamente a derivada de f(x) no ponto x=a.
 - (b) Deduza, a partir da definição, qual a derivada de $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$.
 - (c) Determine o polinômio de Taylor de ordem 2 de \sqrt{x} em torno de x = 9.
- 2. (2,5) Calcule as derivadas e os limites abaixo, justificando cada passagem:
 - a) $\frac{d}{dx}(x\cos(2x) + (3x+2)^{11})$
 - b) $\frac{d}{dx}x^{\operatorname{tg}(x)}$
 - c) $\lim_{x\to 0+} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{1}{\sin x}\right)$
 - $d) \quad \lim_{x \to 0+} x \ln x$
- 3. (2,5) Uma empresa precisa produzir um tanque cilíndrico para armazenar πm^3 de um produto químico. A base e a lateral do

tanque são feitas com o metal A, enquanto a tampa é feita com o metal B. Sabendo que o preço por metro quadrado do metal B é 7 reais enquanto o preço por metro quadrado do metal A é 1 real, determine as dimensões do tanque cilíndrico (i.e. raio da base e altura) que minimizam o custo do material a ser utilizado.

4.
$$(2,5)$$
 Seja $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2}$.

- a) Determine o domínio de f e, caso existam, as assíntotas (horizontais e verticais).
- b) Determine os intervalos de crescimento e decrescimento de f.
- c) Estude a concavidade de f.
- d) Use os itens anteriores para esboçar o gráfico de f.

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

Visson AzC)
$$f'(\alpha) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n - n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n - n} \cdot \frac{n}{n + n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{n}$$

Verson B.D)
$$f'(a) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x - a} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n-a)(n+a)}{n-a} = 2a$$

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

$$+ \int f(x) = f(a) + f'(a) \cdot (x-a) + f''(a) \cdot (x-a)^2 = \sqrt{a} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \cdot (x-a) - \frac{1}{8a\sqrt{a}} \cdot (x-a)^2$$

Basta então substituir a pelo realor dado.

$$f(n) = x^2$$
, $f'(n) = 2x$, $f''(n) = 2$

$$f(x) \approx f(a) + f'(a) \cdot (x-a) + f''(a) \cdot (x-a)^2 = \alpha^2 + 2\alpha \cdot (x-a) + (x-a)^2$$

Bosta enta substituir a pelo realor dado.

a)
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{x} \cdot tg(2x) + (2x + 3)^{2} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{x} \cdot tg(2x) \right) + \frac{d}{dx} \left((2x + 3)^{2} \right) = \frac{de^{x}}{dx} \cdot tg(2x) + e^{x} \cdot \frac{d(tg(2x))}{dx} + \frac{d(tg(2x))}{dx} \right)$$

$$= 2^{2} \cdot 4g(2x) + 2^{2} \cdot 2x^{2}(2x) \cdot 2 + 7 \cdot (2x+3) \cdot 2 = 2^{2} \left(4g(2x) + 22x^{2}(2x)\right) + 14 \cdot (2x+3)^{6}$$

b)
$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^{\text{Nenx}}) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(2 \frac{\ln(x^{\text{Nenx}})}{2}\right) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(2 \frac{\ln(x^{\text{Nenx}})}{2}\right) = 2 \frac{\ln(x^{\text{Nenx}}) \ln x}{2} = 2 \frac{\ln(x^{\text{Nenx}) \ln x}{2} = 2 \frac{\ln(x^{\text{Nenx}}) \ln x}{2} = 2 \frac{\ln(x^{\text{Nenx})} \ln x}{2} = 2$$

$$+\frac{d \sin x}{d n} \cdot d n x = \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{n n x}{x} + \cos x \cdot \ln x \right)$$

c)
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} (x \cdot \ln x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} (-x) = 0$$

d)
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x + nx} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left(\frac{x + nx}{x^2 + nx} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x + nx}{2x + nx} = \frac{1}{x + nx}$$

Verson C.D.

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(x\cos(2x)+(3x+2)^{14}\right)=\frac{d}{dx}\left(x\cos(2x)\right)+\frac{d}{dx}\left((3x+2)^{14}\right)=\frac{d}{dx}(x)\cdot\cos(2x)+x\cdot\frac{d}{dx}\left((x,2x)+\frac{d}{dx}\left((3x+2)^{14}\right)+\frac{d}{dx}\left((3x+2)^{14}\right)$$

= L.
$$con(2x) + n.(-ym2x).2 + 11.(3n+2)^{10}.3 = con(2x) - 2x ym(2x) + 33 (3x+2)^{10}$$

$$= L. \cos(2x) + n. (-xn2x). 2 + 11. (3n+2)^{t_0} - 3 = (\cos(2x) - 2x \sin(2x) + 33 (3x+2)^{t_0})$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left(x^{\frac{t_0}{t_0}x} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \right) = 2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{d}{dx} \left(2$$

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$$V_{2} = 8 - x$$

$$V_{1} = \sqrt{3^{2} + x^{2}}$$

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$$V_{4} = \frac{5}{4} V_{1}$$

$$V_{5} = \frac{5}{4} V_{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{\sqrt{9+x^2}} = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow 5x = 4\sqrt{9+x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2 = 16(9+x^2) = 16.9 + 16x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x^2 = 16.9 \Rightarrow x^2 = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4m$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(0) &= \frac{3}{N_1} + \frac{32}{5N_1} = \frac{15+32}{5N_1} = \frac{47}{5N_1} \\
f(1) &= \frac{19+64}{N_1} = \frac{173}{N_1} \\
f(4) &= \frac{5}{N_1} + \frac{4.4}{5N_1} = \frac{25+16}{5N_1} = \frac{41}{5N_1} \Rightarrow \text{minimo} \\
f(1) &= \frac{5}{N_1} + \frac{4.4}{5N_1} = \frac{25+16}{5N_1} = \frac{41}{5N_1} \Rightarrow \text{minimo} \\
f(2) &= \frac{15+32}{5N_1} = \frac{47}{5N_1} = \frac{47}{5N_1} \Rightarrow \text{minimo} \\
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f(5) &= \frac{15+32}{5N_1} \Rightarrow \text{minimo} \\
f(6) &= \frac{15+32}{5N_1} \Rightarrow \text{minimo} \\
f(7) &= \frac{15+32}{5N_1} \Rightarrow \text{minimo} \\
f(8) &= \frac{15+$$



Volume = IT = (Greature), (allema) = TTP2. h = D R2. h = 1 h Abax = HTR2, Atumpa = HTR2, Alabad = 2HTR h

C = Custo Fotal = Abase. Place + Atumpa. Planter + Alabad. Plakeral

Como Phase= Platonal = 1 2 Ptumpa = 7, temos: C = TTR2. L+ TTR2.7 + 21TR.h. L= 8TTR2+2TTRh. Como h= 1/12, termos

DR=1= R=1 m = R2.h=1= 1.h=1= 1.h=4m

Perque i minimo global?

C'(R) = 16TR³-2T - > ON R>½, < ON R<½

R²

Numpre position

maximo global

Vinsus A:
$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2}$$

a) Domf=
$$\mathbb{R}^{*}$$
, $\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} f(x) = +\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ when $x=0$ is an interesting

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ rate } y=0 \text{ is anisotal horizontal}$$

Miles: f(x)=0 => N=-1

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

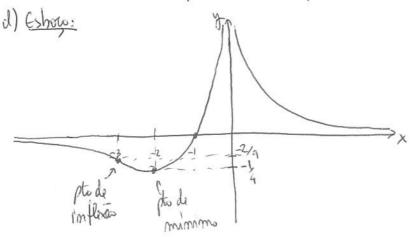
rimal de f':

$$f(-2) = \frac{-1}{4}$$

()
$$f''(x) = \frac{-1 \cdot x^3 + (-x - 2) \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{x^6} = \frac{-x^3 + 3x^3 + 6x^2}{x^6} = \frac{+2x^3 + 6x^2}{x^6} = \frac{+2x + 6}{x^4}$$

Minul de f": +2a+6=1

$$f(-3) = \frac{-2}{9}$$



a) Donf = 12°, line from lim f(n) = + 00 70 rula 1 = 0 i animation rentrial lim f(a) = lim f(a) = 0 => retor y=0 e' anintota restrial

naixs: f(n)=0 => x=L

b)
$$f'(x) = \frac{3 \cdot x^3 - (3x - 3) \cdot 3x^2}{x^6} = \frac{3x^3 - 9x^3 + 9x^2}{x^6} = \frac{-6x^3 \cdot 9x^2}{x^6} = \frac{-6x + 9}{x^4}$$

Nimal let $f': -6x + 9 = 2$

Minal def:
$$-6x+9=0$$
 $16x=95$
 $x=\frac{3}{2}$

$$\frac{-6\pi + 9 = 0}{26\pi - 95}$$

$$\frac{16\pi - 95}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1$$

$$f(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{\frac{9}{2} - 3}{\frac{21}{8}} = \frac{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{2}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{8}}{\cancel{23}} = \frac{\cancel{4}}{\cancel{4}}$$

()
$$| | | | | | | | = \frac{-6 \cdot x^4 - (6x + 9) \cdot 4x^2}{x^8} = \frac{-6x^4 + 24x^4 - 36x^3}{x^8} = \frac{18x^4 - 36x^3}{x^8} = \frac{18x^4 - 36x^3}{x^8} = \frac{18x^2 + 26x^2}{x^8} = \frac{18x^4 - 36x^3}{x^8} = \frac{18x^4 - 36x^4}{x^8} = \frac{18x^4 -$$

$$f''(n) = \frac{18.(n^2 - 2n)}{n^6}$$
To minal de f'' :

