

Questão 1: $f(3) = 5, f'(3) = 11$

$$g(t) = \frac{f(t)}{t^3}$$

$$g'(3) = \frac{f'(t) \cdot t^3 - f(t) \cdot 3t^2}{t^6} \therefore g'(3) = \frac{11 \cdot 3^3 - 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 3^2}{3^6}$$

$$= \frac{6 \cdot 3^3}{3^6} = 2 \cdot \frac{3^4}{3^6} = \frac{2}{3^2} = \frac{2}{9}$$

Questão 2: $f(t) = \tan(t), h(t) = \arctan(t)$

$$h'(0) = ? \quad h'(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$\therefore h'(0) = \frac{1}{1+0^2} = 1$$

Questão 3: $f(t) = \sin(t), f^{(57)}(0) = ?$

↙ resto = 0

$$f(t) = \sin t$$

↙ resto = 1

$$f'(t) = \cos t$$

↙ resto = 2

$$f''(t) = -\sin t$$

↙ resto = 3

$$f'''(t) = -\cos t$$

$$f^{(4)}(t) = \sin t$$

$$f^{(5)}(t) = \cos t$$

$$f^{(6)}(t) = -\sin t$$

$$f^{(7)}(t) = -\cos t$$

$$f^{(8)}(t) = \sin t$$

$$f^{(9)}(t) = \cos t$$

$$f^{(12)}(t) = \sin t$$

$$f^{(13)}(t) = \cos t$$

$$f^{(16)}(t) = \sin t$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \overline{) 14} \\ \underline{-56} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(57)}(t) = \cos t$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(57)}(0) = \cos(0) = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(t) &= t \cdot g(t) \Rightarrow f'(t) = (\sec t)^2 \Rightarrow f''(t) = 2 \cdot \sec t \cdot \sec t \cdot \tan t \\ &= 2(\sec t)^2 \cdot \tan t \\ f(t) &= \cos t \cdot g(t) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

→ Não obtemos padrão de repetição nas derivadas de ordens superiores.

$$f(t) = e^t \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(t) = e^t$$

$$f(t) = a^t \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(t) = (\ln a)^n \cdot a^t$$

$$f(t) = \ln t \Rightarrow f'(t) = \frac{1}{t}, f''(t) = -\frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$f'''(t) = \frac{2}{t^3}, f^{(4)}(t) = -\frac{6}{t^4}$$

$$\dots f^{(n)}(t) = (-1)^n \frac{(n-1)!}{t^n}$$

Questão 4: $y = at + b$ é eq. da

reta tg. ao gráfico da função
implícita dada por $\underbrace{e^y \cdot \sin t = t + ty}$,
no ponto $A = (\pi, 0)$.

Derivação implícita:

$$\underbrace{e^{f(t)}} \cdot \sin t = t + \underbrace{t \cdot f(t)}$$

$$e^{f(t)} \cdot \underbrace{f'(t)} \cdot \sin t + e^{f(t)} \cdot \cos t = 1 + 1 \cdot f(t) + t \cdot \underbrace{f'(t)}$$

$$e^{f(t)} \cdot f'(t) \cdot \sin t - t \cdot f'(t) = 1 + f(t) - e^{f(t)} \cdot \cos t$$

$$f'(t) \cdot (e^{f(t)} \cdot \sin t - t) = 1 + f(t) - e^{f(t)} \cdot \cos t$$

$$\therefore f'(t) = \frac{1 + f(t) - e^{f(t)} \cdot \cos t}{e^{f(t)} \cdot \sin t - t}$$

No ponto $A = (\pi, 0)$, temos:

$$f'(\pi) = \frac{1 + 0 - e^0 \cdot \cos(\pi)}{e^0 \cdot \sin(\pi) - \pi}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 1 \cdot (-1)}{1 \cdot 0 - \pi} = -\frac{2}{\pi} = a$$

$$a = -\frac{2}{\pi}, \quad b = ?$$

$$A = (\pi, 0)$$

$$y = at + b \quad \therefore 0 = -\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \pi + b \quad \therefore b = 2$$

$$\therefore \boxed{y = -\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot t + 2} \rightarrow \text{Eq. da reta tg.}$$

$$b + \pi \cdot a = 2 + \pi \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{\pi}\right) = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$y = a \cdot t + b, \quad A = (\pi, 0)$$

$$0 = a \cdot \pi + b \quad \therefore a \cdot \pi = -b$$

Questão 5

Questão 6