## Regra da Cadeia

ainda derivar 
$$h(t) = Sin(t^2 + 1)$$

$$h(t) = f \cdot g(t) = f(g(t))$$

$$k'(t) = (f \circ g)'(t) = f'(g(t)) \cdot g'(t)$$

Para o exemplo acima, teremos:

$$h'(t) = \cos(t^2 + 1) \cdot 2t$$

$$h(t) = \sin(t^2 + 1) = f(g(t)) \longrightarrow g(t) = t^2 + 1$$

$$h'(t) = f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) = \cos(t^2 + 1) \cdot 2t$$

Mais exemplos:

1) 
$$h(t) = \sqrt{t^3 + 5t}$$
 $h'(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t^3 + 5t}} \cdot (3t^2 + 5) = \frac{3t^2 + 5}{2\sqrt{t^3 + 5t}}$ 

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

3) 
$$h(t) = f \circ g \circ i(t) = f(g(i(t))) = f(g \circ i(t))$$
  
 $h'(t) = f'(g \circ i(t)) \cdot (g \circ i)'(t)$   
 $= f'(g(i(t))) \cdot g'(i(t)) \cdot i'(t)$ 

4) 
$$h(t) = f_1 \circ f_2 \circ \cdots \circ f_n(t)$$

5) 
$$h(t) = e^{\sin(t^2+1)} = f(g(i(t)))$$
; sendo

$$h'(t) = f'(g(i(t))) \cdot g'(i(t)) \cdot i'(t)$$

$$= e^{\sin(t^2+4)} \cdot \cos(t^2+4) \cdot 2t$$

6) 
$$h(t) = \frac{1}{\sin t} = f(g(t))$$
; sendo  $f(t) = \frac{1}{t} = t^{-2}$ 

e 
$$g(t) = Sin(t)$$
.

$$h'(t) = -1. (sint)^2. cost = -\frac{cost}{(sint)^2} = -cossec(t). cotg(t)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^{1} = \left(t^{-1}\right)^{1} = -t^{-2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{Sin}(t)}\right) = \left(\left(\operatorname{Sin}t\right)^{-1}\right)^{2} = -1.\left(\operatorname{Sin}t\right)^{-2}.\operatorname{cost}$$

7) 
$$h(t) = \frac{1}{(0)(t)} = sec(t)$$

=> 
$$h'(t) = -1. (cos(t))^{-2}. (-sin(t)) = \frac{sin(t)}{(cos(t))^2} = sec(t).tg(t).$$

8) 
$$l_1(t) = 2. \sin(t). \cos(t) = \sin(2t)$$

$$L'(t) = 2\cos(2t)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left[ \left( \cos(k) \right)^2 - \left( \sin(k) \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= 2 \cdot \cos(2t)$$

Derivada da função inversa

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Nesse case, à é dita ser a inversa de f.

$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \mapsto f(t) = t^2$$

f: IR+ > IR+

t > f(b)=t<sup>2</sup>

E inversivel!!

(Porsé bijetora)

$$t = y^2 = 1$$
  $t = \sqrt{y^2} = |y| = y$ 

$$30f(t) = \sqrt{t^2} = 11 = t , \forall t \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

entos:

$$g'(f(t)) \geq \frac{f'(t)}{f'(t)}$$