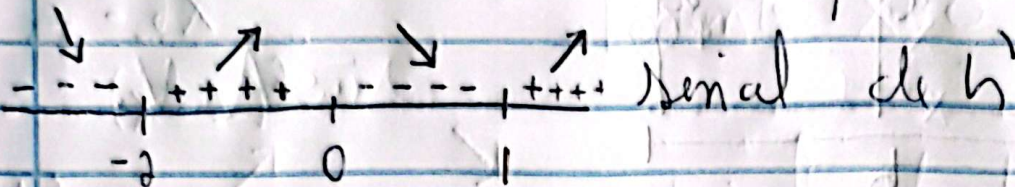


Gabarito

Nº1 $h(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 2x = x(x^2 + x - 2)$
 $= x(x+2)(x-1)$

Portanto $\{0, 1, -2\}$ são pontos críticos.



$x = -2$ e $x = 1$ são mínimos relativos;

$x = 0$ máximo relativo.

Nº2 $h(x) = \sqrt{1+4\sin x} = (1+4\sin x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = g \circ f(x)$

$g(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

$f(x) = 1+4\sin x \Rightarrow f'(x) = +4\cos x$

$h'(x) = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+4\sin x}} \cdot 4\cos x$

$h'(0) = \frac{4\cos 0}{2\sqrt{1+4\sin 0}} = 2$

Portanto $y - 1 = 2(x - 0)$

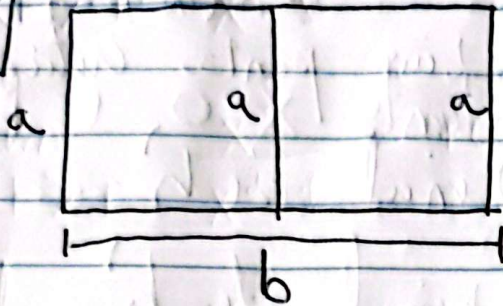
$y = 2x + 1$

Nº3

L'Hôpital
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x-1) \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 1}{\ln x + (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{x}} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{\text{H\^opital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Nº 4



A = área de cada pasto

C = comprimento da cerca

$$\begin{cases} A = 300 = a \cdot \frac{b}{2} & (1) \\ C = 3a + 2b & (2) \end{cases}$$

De (1) temos $\frac{b}{2} = \frac{300}{a}$ substituindo em (2)

$$\text{temos } C(a) = 3a + 2 \cdot \frac{300}{a} = 3a + \frac{600}{a}$$

$$C'(a) = 3 - \frac{600}{a^2} = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = 400$$

$\swarrow \quad \nearrow$
 ----|++++ sinal de C'
 20

$\boxed{a = 20}$

$\boxed{a = 20}$ é ponto de mínimo relativo

logo $\boxed{b = 30}$

N:5 a) $D(h) = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1\}$

$$h'(x) = \frac{2x(x^2-1) - x^3 \cdot 2x}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{2x^3 - 2x - 2x^3}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2x}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

Portanto $x=0$ é P.C.

b) $\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ +++ \\ \downarrow \\ - - - \end{array}$ sinal de h'

0

$x=0$ é ponto de máximo relativo.

$$c) h''(x) = \frac{-2(x^2-1)^2 + 2x(x^2-1) \cdot 2 \cdot 2x}{(x^2-1)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{(x^2-1)} [-2(x^2-1) + 8x^2]}{(x^2-1)^{4-1}} = \frac{6x^2+2}{(x^2-1)^3}$$

mas há pontos de inflexão.

$\begin{array}{c} \cup \\ +++ \\ \cap \\ - - - \end{array}$ sinal de h''

-1 1

d) A.h.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x}{2x} = 1$

Portanto $y=1$ é A.h.

A.V.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty$$

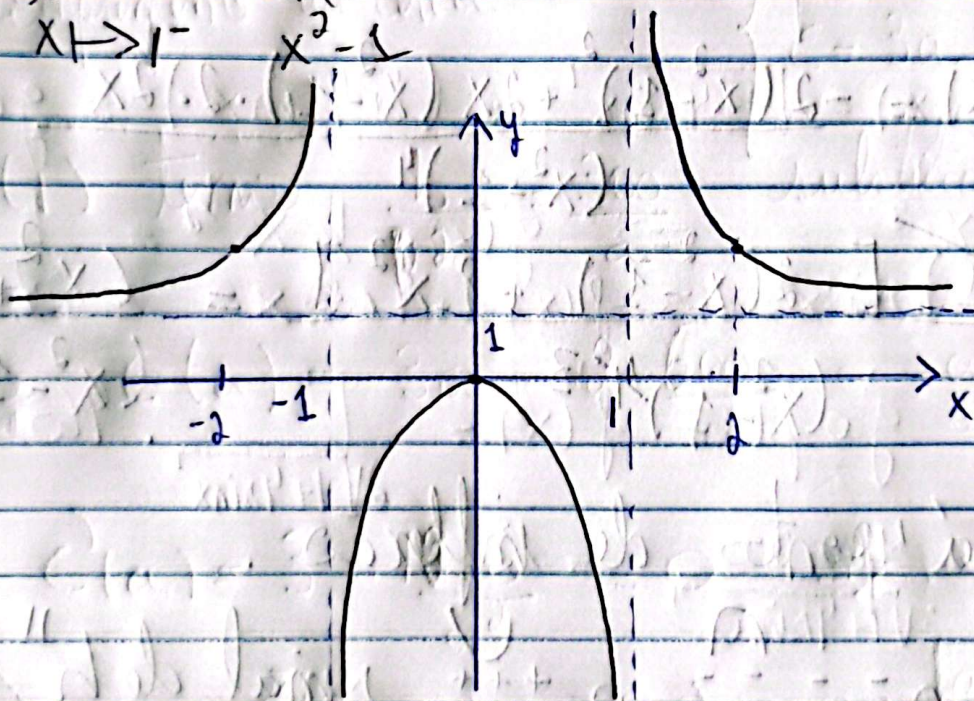
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1} = +\infty$$

$$x = 1 \text{ e } x = -1$$

Δω A.V.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty$$



$$\text{Im}(h) = (-\infty, 0] \cup (1, +\infty)$$