

5. CÁLCULO DIFERENCIAL EM \mathbb{R} (SOLUÇÕES)**5.1.**

a) $f'(x) = nx^{n-1}, n \in \mathbb{R};$ b) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}};$ c) $f'(x) = e^x;$

d) $f'(x) = \cos x;$ e) $f'(x) = -\operatorname{sen} x;$ f) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}.$

5.2. a) Os pontos são $(-1, -1)$ e $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{31}{4}\right);$ b) Os pontos são $(0, -6)$ e $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{11}{4}\right);$ c) O ponto de tangência é $(1, -5).$

5.3. a) $g'(2) = -\frac{1}{9}.$ b) $y = -\frac{1}{9}x + \frac{5}{9}.$

5.4. $f'(1) = 1.$

5.5. $a = -2$ e $b = 4.$

5.6. $a = 1, b = 0$ e $c = -1.$

5.7. a) f não é diferenciável em $x = 0;$ b) f não é diferenciável em $x = 2;$

c) $f'(1) = +\infty.$

5.8.

a) $f'(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x}};$

b) $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x;$

c) $f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}};$

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

e) $f'(x) = (x - 4) \left(\frac{5}{3}x^3 - 4x^2 + \frac{6}{5}\sqrt[5]{x} - \frac{4}{5\sqrt[5]{x^4}} \right);$

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

g) $f'(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{x^5} + 3x^2 + 3x + 2\sqrt{x} + 1}{2\sqrt{x}(x + \sqrt{x})^2};$

h) $f'(x) = -3 \operatorname{sen} x \cos^2 x;$

i) $f'(x) = 2xe^{x^2+1};$

j) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x};$

k) $f'(x) = \sqrt{\ln x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln x}};$

l) $f'(x) = -\frac{2 \cos x}{\operatorname{sen}^3 x};$

$$m) f'(x) = \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(x^2 + 1);$$

$$n) f'(x) = \frac{e^x}{\cos^2(e^x)};$$

$$o) f'(x) = 2;$$

$$p) f'(x) = \frac{2x}{\cos^2(x^2 - 1)};$$

$$q) f'(x) = \frac{1}{x \operatorname{sen} x} - \frac{\cos x \ln(2x)}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x};$$

$$r) f'(x) = e^{\cos^2 x} [1 - x \operatorname{sen}(2x)];$$

$$s) f'(x) = \frac{3(2x + 1) \cos(3x + 5) - 2 \operatorname{sen}(3x + 5)}{(2x + 1)^2};$$

$$t) f'(x) = \frac{2e^{2x+1} [\operatorname{sen}(2x + 1) + \cos(2x + 1)]}{\cos^2(2x + 1)};$$

$$u) f'(x) = \left[2 - \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \right] e^{(x-1)^2};$$

$$v) f'(x) = 2x \operatorname{arctg} x + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1};$$

$$x) f'(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x};$$

$$z) f'(x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$\mathbf{5.10.} \quad a = 4, \quad b = -4 \quad \text{e} \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{se } x < 2, \\ 4 & \text{se } x \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{5.11.} \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{se } x \neq 0, \\ 0 & \text{se } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

5.13.

$$a) \quad -f'(-x);$$

$$b) \quad e^x f'(e^x);$$

$$c) \quad \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} f'(\ln(x^2 + 1));$$

$$d) \quad f'(x) f'[f(x)].$$

$$\mathbf{5.14.} \quad (\operatorname{arcsen} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad (\operatorname{arccos} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \text{e} \quad (\operatorname{arccot} g x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

$$\mathbf{5.15.} \quad \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^2(x)} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} f'(\operatorname{arctg} x).$$

$$\mathbf{5.18.} \quad c = 0.$$

5.22. $10 + \frac{5}{22} < \sqrt{105} < 10 + \frac{1}{4}.$

5.23.

a) 1; b) 4; c) $-\frac{1}{6}$; d) $\frac{4}{3}$; e) $-\sqrt{3}$;

f) 1; g) 0; h) 0; i) $\frac{1}{2}$; j) 1;

k) 1; l) 0; m) 1; n) $\text{sen}(5)$; o) $\frac{1}{2}$;

p) 0; q) 1; r) $+\infty$.

5.24. $f(x)$ é monótona decrescente em $]-\infty, \frac{3}{2}[$ e monótona crescente em $]\frac{3}{2}, +\infty[$. Além disso, tem a concavidade voltada para cima em $]-\infty, 0[\cup]\frac{1}{2}, +\infty[$ e a concavidade voltada para baixo em $]0, \frac{1}{2}[$.

5.25.

a) $f^{(n)}(x) = \text{sen}\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right);$

b) $f^{(n)}(x) = 2^n \cos\left(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right);$

c) $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}};$

d) $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n};$

e) $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n (x-n)e^{-x};$

f) $f^{(n)}(x) = 0.$

5.26. $p_n(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 - \frac{1}{6!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^6.$

5.27.

a) $p_n(x) = -1 + x^3;$

b) $p_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!};$

c) $p_n(x) = 1 - x + x^2 + \cdots + (-1)^n x^n;$

d) $p_n(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n};$

$$e) \quad p_n(x) = \frac{1}{e} + \frac{5}{e}x + \frac{5^2}{2!e}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{5^n}{n!e}x^n;$$

$$f) \quad p_n(x) = \operatorname{sen}(3) + 2\operatorname{sen}\left(3 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)x + 2^2\operatorname{sen}(3 + \pi)\frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots + 2^n\operatorname{sen}\left(3 + n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\frac{x^n}{n!}.$$

5.28.

$$a) \quad p_n(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}(x-2) + \frac{1}{8}(x-2)^2 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}}(x-2)^n;$$

$$b) \quad p_n(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{2^2 2!}(x-1)^2 + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5 \times \cdots \times (2n-3)}{2^n n!}(x-1)^3.$$

5.29.

$$a) \quad x = -2; \quad b) \quad \text{não tem}; \quad c) \quad x = 0, \quad x = 6 \quad e \quad x = 12; \quad d) \quad x = \frac{1}{e}.$$

5.30. $p(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + 1.$

5.31. O quadrado.

5.32. Gráficos das funções:

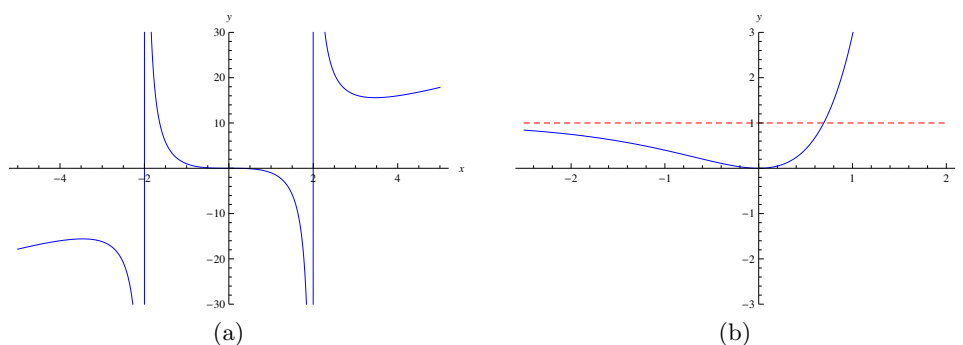


Figure 1: Gráficos das funções: (a) $\frac{3x^3}{x^2 - 4}$ e (b) $(e^x - 1)^2$.

5.33.

$$a) \quad \text{Continua em } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad e \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

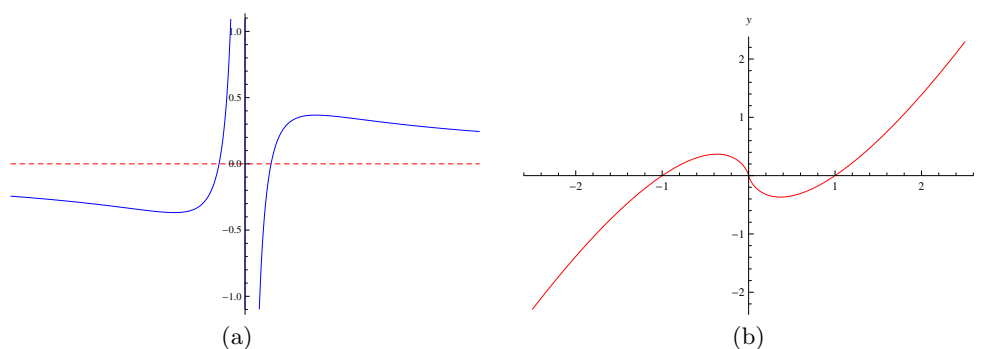


Figure 2: Gráficos das funções: (a) $\frac{\ln |x|}{x}$ e (b) $x \ln |x|$, do exercício 5.32.

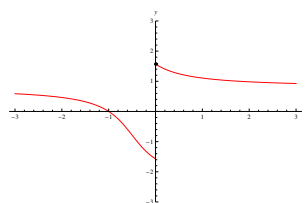


Figure 3: Gráfico da função do exercício 5.33.

b) f é monótona decrescente e tem máximo em $(0, f(0))$.

c) Pontos de inflexão: $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$.

5.34.

a) $a = 1$.

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ e $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$.

c) $f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}(x-1) & \text{se } x \geq 0, \\ \frac{1}{1+x^2} & \text{se } x < 0. \end{cases}$

d) f é crescente em $]-\infty, 1[$ e decrescente $]1, +\infty[$, tem máximo local em $(1, f(1))$

5.35. a) V; b) F; c) V.