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①  $g(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 2$

↳ derivada  $\rightarrow g'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x$

↳  $4x^3 - 4x = 0 \rightarrow 4x(x^2 - 1) = 0 \rightarrow x(x^2 - 1) = 0$

↳  $x = 0$

↳  $x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

↳ Pontos críticos

↳  $x = -1, x = 0$  e  $x = 1$

b)  $g'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x$

↳ crescente  $\rightarrow 4x^3 - 4x > 0 \rightarrow x > 1 \rightarrow (1, +\infty)$

↳  $-1 < x < 0 \rightarrow (-1, 0)$

↳ decrescente  $\rightarrow 4x^3 - 4x < 0$

↳  $x < -1 \rightarrow (-\infty, -1)$

↳  $0 < x < 1 \rightarrow (0, 1)$

É crescente para o intervalo  $(-1, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$

É decrescente para o intervalo  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$

$$c) g''(x) = 12x^2 - 4$$

$< 0 \rightarrow$  máxima

$> 0 \rightarrow$  mínima

$$\rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow 12 \cdot 1 - 4 = 8 \rightarrow 8 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow 12 \cdot 0 - 4 = -4 \rightarrow -4 < 0$$

$$\rightarrow x=-1 \rightarrow 12 \cdot 1 - 4 = 8 \rightarrow 8 > 0$$

pontos mínimos  $\rightarrow (-1, 1)$  e  $(1, 1)$

ponto máximo  $\rightarrow (0, 2)$

ponto de mínimo  $\rightarrow -1$  e  $1$

ponto de máximo  $\rightarrow 0$

$$d) g(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 2 \quad \hookrightarrow g'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x$$

$$g''(x) = 12x^2 - 4$$

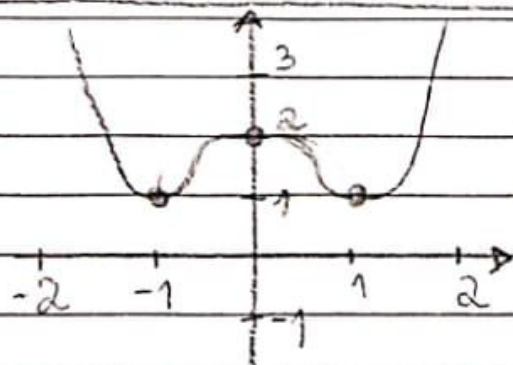
$$\hookrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{3}/3$$

$$\hookrightarrow g(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 2 \rightarrow g\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^4 - 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 + 2 = \frac{13}{9}$$

$$g\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^4 - 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 + 2 = \frac{13}{9}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  Pontos de Inflexão da função  $\rightarrow \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{13}{9}\right)$  e  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{13}{9}\right)$

e) Gráfico





②  $375 \text{ cm}^2$  de matéria impressa

↳ Margem superior =  $3,5 \text{ cm}$

↳ inferior =  $2 \text{ cm}$

↳ direita =  $2 \text{ cm}$

↳ esquerda =  $2,5 \text{ cm}$

→ Área impressa →  $l \cdot h = 375$  → Área total =  $(l + 4,5)(h + 5,5)$   
↳  $h = 375/l$

$$\rightarrow A_{\text{TOTAL}} = (l + 4,5) \cdot \left( \frac{375}{l} + 5,5 \right) \rightarrow A_{\text{TOTAL}} = \frac{5,5 l^2}{l} + \frac{399,75 l}{l} + \frac{1687,5}{l}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{derivada} \rightarrow A'(l) = \left[ \frac{5,5 l^2 + 399,75 l + 1687,5}{l} \right]'$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(11l + 399,75)l - (5,5 l^2 + 399,75 l + 1687,5)}{l^2}$$

$$\rightarrow A'(l) = 0 \rightarrow 11l^2 - 5,5 l^2 + 399,75 l - 399,75 l - 1687,5 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 5,5 l^2 = 1687,5 \rightarrow l^2 = 1687,5 / 5,5 = 306,818 \rightarrow l = 17,51$$

$$\circ h = 375/l \rightarrow 375 / 17,51 = 21,41$$

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 21,41 + 5,5 = 26,91 \\ l &= 17,51 + 4,5 = 22,01 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Altura} = 26,91 \text{ cm} \\ \text{Largura} = 22,01 \text{ cm} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = 5 - x^2$$

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$$x=0$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$b=2$$

$$a=0$$

$$x=2$$

$$y=0$$

$$f'(x) = -2x$$

$$y=f(x)$$

para  $n=2 \rightarrow \Delta x=1 \rightarrow y=+2 \cdot 1=2$

$$\hookrightarrow 2+2=4$$

para  $n=4 \rightarrow \Delta x=1/2 \rightarrow y=+2 \cdot 1/2=1$

$$\hookrightarrow 1+1+1+1=4$$

para  $n=8 \rightarrow \Delta x=1/4 \rightarrow y=+2 \cdot 1/4=1/2$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 4$$

A área aproximada da região plana  
para  $n=2$ ,  $n=4$  e  $n=8$   
é 4 unidades de área.



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \textcircled{4} \text{ (I)} \int \sin^4(2x) \cos(2x) dx \rightarrow t = \sin(2x) \\
 & \quad t = \sin(2x) \cdot 2 \\
 & \hookrightarrow \int \sin(2x)^4 \cos(2x) \cdot (1/\cos(2x)) \cdot 2 \, dt \quad \hookrightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2} \, dt \\
 & \hookrightarrow \int \sin(2x)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \, dt \rightarrow \int \frac{t^4}{2} \, dt \hookrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int t^4 \, dt \rightarrow \\
 & \hookrightarrow \int x^m dx \rightarrow \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \hookrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^5}{5} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin^5(2x)}{5} \\
 & \hookrightarrow \frac{\sin^5(2x)}{10} \hookrightarrow \boxed{\frac{\sin^5(2x)}{10} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{ (II)} \int 4x^2 e^x dx \rightarrow \int a \cdot f(x) dx = a \cdot \int f(x) dx \\
 & \hookrightarrow 4 \int x^2 e^x dx \quad \begin{aligned} & \bullet u = x^2 \quad \text{so } du = 2x dx \\ & \bullet dv = e^x dx \quad \text{so } v = e^x \end{aligned} \\
 & \hookrightarrow 4(x^2 e^x - \int e^x \cdot 2x dx) \rightarrow 4(x^2 e^x - 2 \int e^x x dx) \\
 & \hookrightarrow 4(x^2 e^x - 2x \cdot \int x e^x dx) \rightarrow 4(x^2 e^x - 2(x e^x - \int e^x dx)) \\
 & \hookrightarrow 4(x^2 e^x - 2(x e^x - e^x)) \\
 & \hookrightarrow \text{Simplificando} \rightarrow 4x^2 e^x - 8x e^x + 8e^x \\
 & \hookrightarrow \boxed{4x^2 e^x - 8x e^x + 8e^x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int_{-1}^{x+1} (e^{-x}) dx$$

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$$u = -x \rightarrow \int a \cdot f(x) dx = a \cdot \int f(x) dx$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_{-1}^{x+1} e^u du$$

$$\hookrightarrow -[e^u]_{-1}^{x+1} \rightarrow e^{x+1} - e$$

$\hookrightarrow$  Área resó

$$\hookrightarrow -e^{x+1} + e$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = e^{-x}$$