

Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul
Ciência da Computação
Cálculo 1 - Professor Milton Kist
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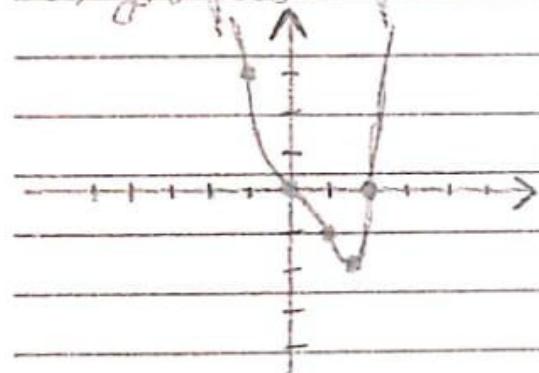
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Exercícios → Lista 3

② $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3$

a) Assintotas → não possui

a) Gráficos → $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3$



$$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3$$

$x=0$	$y=0$
$x=-1$	$y=1+2=3$
$x=1$	$y=1-2=-1$
$x=2$	$y=0$
$x=3/2$	$y=-27/16$

b) Intervalo de crescimento e decréscimo

↳ $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x > 3/2\} \rightarrow$ crescimento

↳ $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x < 3/2\} \rightarrow$ decréscimo

c) Pontos de máximo → $+\infty$

Ponto de mínimo → $(3/2, -27/16)$

d) Concauidade para cima → $x < 0$ ou $x > 3/2$

Concauidade para baixo → $0 < x < 3/2$

↳ Pontos de inflexão → $x=1 \rightarrow x^4 - 2x^3 = -1$

↳ $x=0 \rightarrow x^4 - 2x^3 = 0$

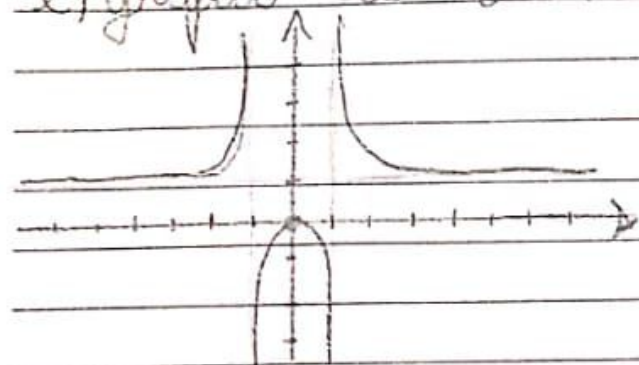
↳ $(0,0), (1,-1)$

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⑤ $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1}$

a) Assíntotas $\rightarrow x = \pm 1 \rightarrow \text{vertical} = \pm 1$
 $y = 1 \rightarrow \text{horizontal} = 1$

e) Gráfico de $x^2 / x^2 - 1$



b) Intervalos de crescim.

$$\hookrightarrow S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x < 0 \text{ e } x \neq -1\}$$

Intervalos de decresciment

$$\hookrightarrow S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x > 0 \text{ e } x \neq 1\}$$

c) \hat{A}

d) Concavidade para cima

$$\hookrightarrow S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x < -1 \text{ ou } x > 1\}$$

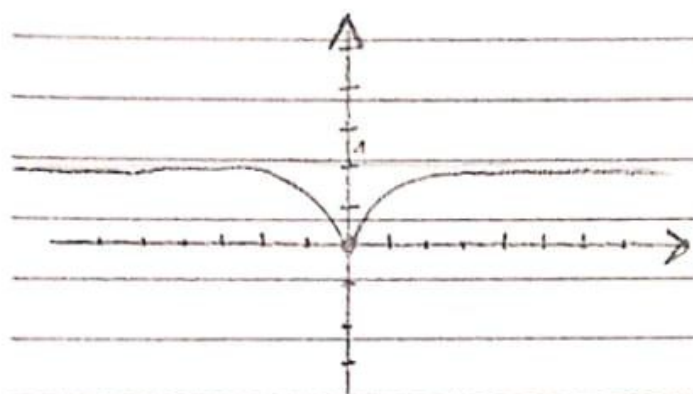
Concavidade para baixo

$$\hookrightarrow S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / -1 < x < 1\}$$

$$6) f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}$$

a) Assíntotas \rightarrow vertical \rightarrow nenhuma
 \hookrightarrow horizontal $\rightarrow y=1$

e) Gráfico $\frac{x^2}{x^2+1}$



b) Intervalo de crescimento

$$\hookrightarrow S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x > 0\}$$

Intervalo de decrescimento

$$\hookrightarrow S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x < 0\}$$

c) Ponto de mínimo e máximo \rightarrow não tem

d) Concurvidade para cima $\rightarrow \nexists$

Concurvidade para baixo $\rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$

Pontos de Inflexão

$$f''(x) = \frac{2(-3x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)^3} \rightarrow x = -1/\sqrt{3} \text{ em } x^2/x^2+1 = 1/4$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{1/3} \text{ em } f(x) = 1/4$$

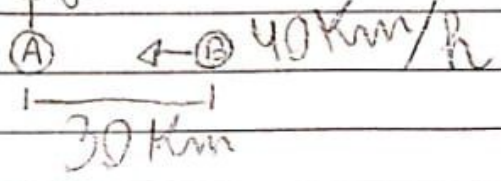
$$S = (-\sqrt{1/3}, 1/4), (\sqrt{1/3}, 1/4)$$

⑥

↑ 60 km/h

B → 1h → 40 km
x → 30 km

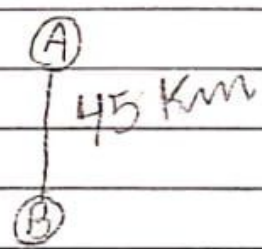
1^o)



$$30 = 40x$$

$$x = 3/4 \text{ h}$$

2^o) ↓



↓
A → 1h → 60 km
3/4 → x

$$x = 45 \text{ km}$$

⑦ $r = \text{raio}$
 $h = \text{altura}$

$$V = b \cdot h$$

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$$V = \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h \rightarrow 50\pi = \pi r^2 h \rightarrow h = 50/r^2$$

$$C = 2\pi r^2 \cdot 25 + 2\pi r h \cdot 20$$

$$\hookrightarrow C = 50\pi r^2 + 40\pi r h$$

$$\hookrightarrow C = 50\pi r^2 + 40\pi r \cdot (50/r^2) \rightarrow C = 50\pi r^2 + 2000\pi \cdot 1/r$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} (50\pi r^2 + 2000\pi r^{-1}) \rightarrow \frac{d}{dr} (50\pi r^2) = 100\pi r$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{d}{dr} (2000\pi r^{-1}) = -\frac{2000\pi}{r^2}$$

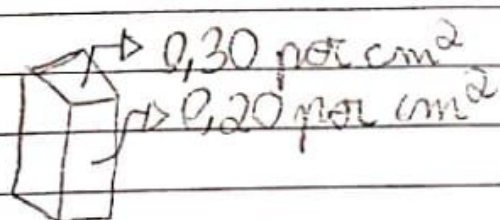
$$\hookrightarrow 100\pi r - \frac{2000\pi}{r^2} = 0 \rightarrow 100\pi r = \frac{2000\pi}{r^2} \rightarrow r^3 = 20$$

$$\hookrightarrow r = \sqrt[3]{20} \rightarrow \boxed{r \approx 2,71} \text{ metros}$$

$$\hookrightarrow h = 50 / (2,71)^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow \boxed{h \approx 6,8} \text{ metros}$$

(10)



$$V \rightarrow R\$ 100,00$$

$\square \rightarrow x$
 $\square \rightarrow y$

$$\int \rightarrow V = x^2 \cdot y$$

$$Custo = 2x^2 \cdot (0,3) + 4xy \cdot (0,2)$$

$$\hookrightarrow C = 0,6x^2 + 0,8xy$$

$$V = x^2 \cdot \left(\frac{50 - 0,3x^2}{0,4x} \right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow 100 = 0,6x^2 + 0,8xy$$

$$\hookrightarrow 0,6x^2 + 0,8xy = 100$$

$$V = x \cdot \left(\frac{50 - 0,3x^2}{0,4} \right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow 0,8xy = 100 - 0,6x^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = \frac{100 - 0,6x^2}{0,8x}$$

$$V = \frac{50x - 0,3x^3}{0,4}$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = \frac{50 - 0,3x^2}{0,4x}$$

$$\hookrightarrow derivada = \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{50 - 0,6x}{10} \right) = 0$$

$\hookrightarrow m^o \text{ crítico}$

$$\hookrightarrow 125 - \frac{30x}{20} = 0 \rightarrow 125 = 30x/20$$

$$\hookrightarrow x \approx 83,3$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = \frac{50 - 0,3 \cdot (83,3)^2}{0,4 \cdot 83,3} \rightarrow \frac{50 - 2082,4}{33,3} \hookrightarrow y = 61,58$$

$$\therefore x \approx 83,33 \text{ m e } y \approx 61,58 \text{ m}$$

11)

$$f = \frac{\sqrt{(2-x)^2 + 1}}{6} + \frac{x}{9}$$

$$\frac{2(2-x)}{2 \cdot 6 \sqrt{(2-x)^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{9} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{(2-x)}{6 \sqrt{(2-x)^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{9(2-x)}{54 \sqrt{(2-x)^2 + 1}} - \frac{6 \sqrt{(2-x)^2 + 1}}{54 \sqrt{(2-x)^2 + 1}} \rightarrow \frac{9(2-x) - 6 \sqrt{(2-x)^2 + 1}}{54 \sqrt{(2-x)^2 + 1}}$$

$$9(2-x) = 6 \sqrt{(2-x)^2 + 1} \rightarrow 81(4 - 4x + x^2) = 36(4 - 4x + x^2 + 1)$$

$$45x^2 - 180x + 144 = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow x = \frac{180 \pm \sqrt{(-180)^2 - 4(45)(144)}}{90} \rightarrow x = \frac{180 \pm 36\sqrt{3}}{90}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{10 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{5} \rightarrow x_1 = (10 + 2\sqrt{5})/2 \rightarrow \text{NAO}$$

$$\hookrightarrow x_2 = (10 - 2\sqrt{5})/2 \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

$x \approx$ Deve terminar a travessia numa distância de $\hookrightarrow 2,76$ Km de B

$$(12) \quad \frac{\tan(\alpha + \theta)}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \theta} = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \theta}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{2/\alpha + \tan \theta}{2/\alpha \cdot \tan \theta} = \frac{6}{\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{2 + \tan \theta}{\alpha} = \frac{6}{\alpha} \left(\frac{2 \cdot \tan \theta}{\alpha} \right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{2 + \tan \theta}{\alpha} = \frac{6}{\alpha} - \frac{12 \cdot \tan \theta}{\alpha^2} \rightarrow \frac{12 \tan \theta + \tan \theta}{\alpha^2} = \frac{6}{\alpha} - \frac{2}{\alpha}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left(\frac{12 + 1}{\alpha^2} \right) \tan \theta = \frac{4}{\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{12 + \alpha^2}{\alpha^2} \rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{4}{\alpha}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{4\alpha}{12 + \alpha^2} \rightarrow \alpha \tan \theta = \frac{4\alpha^2}{12 + \alpha^2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = \alpha \tan \theta \cdot \alpha \rightarrow y = \frac{48 - 4\alpha^2}{(12 + \alpha^2)^2} / 1 + \left(\frac{4\alpha}{12 + \alpha^2} \right)^2$$

$$y = 48 - 4\alpha^2 / 144 + 40\alpha^2 + \alpha^4 \rightarrow y = 48 - 4\alpha^2 / (\alpha^4 + 40\alpha^2 + 144)$$

$$y = 48 - 4\alpha^2 / \alpha^2 + 36\alpha^2 + 4\alpha^2 + 144 \rightarrow 48 - 4\alpha^2 / (\alpha^2 + 36)(\alpha^2 + 4)$$

$$y = \frac{-6}{\alpha^2 + 36} + \frac{2}{\alpha^2 + 4} \rightarrow -6(\alpha^2 + 4) = 2\alpha^2 + 72$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$-6\alpha^2 - 2\alpha^2 = 72 + 24$$

$$y = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = 0,66$$

Deci se situar în 0,66 metri