o 
$$f(x) = Sx^{2} + 6x - 1$$

$$f(x) = (Sx^{2}) + (6x)^{2} - (1)^{2} = 10x + 12$$

Cal culando a reta tan genti:
$$f(x,a) = f'(a)(x-a) + f(a)$$

$$f(x,a) = [10.a + 12](x-a) + [5a^{2} + 6.a - 1]$$

$$f(x) = [10.a + 12](x-a) + [5a^{2} + 6.a - 1]$$

$$f(x) = [10.a + 12](x-a) + [5a^{2} + 6.a - 1]$$

$$f(x) = [10.a + 12](x-a) + [5a^{2} + 6.a - 1]$$

$$f(x) = [10.a + 12](x-a) + [10.a + 12](x-a) + [10.a + 12](x-a)$$

$$f(x) = [10.a + 12](x-a) + [10.a + 12](x-a) + [10.a + 12](x-a)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x+3}$$

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

$$= \frac{1.(x+3)-1(x-2)}{x^{2}+6x+9} = \frac{x+3-x+2}{x^{2}+6x+9} = \frac{5}{x^{2}+6x+9}$$
Calculando a suta tangente
$$f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x+3}$$

$$= \frac{1.(x+3)-1(x-2)}{x^{2}+6x+9} = \frac{x+3-x+2}{x^{2}+6x+9} = \frac{5}{x^{2}+6x+9}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x+3}$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x+3}$$

$$= \frac{1.(x+3)-1(x-2)}{x^{2}+6x+9} = \frac{x+3-x+2}{x^{2}+6x+9} = \frac{5}{x^{2}+6x+9}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x+3}$$

$$= \frac{S}{a^{2} + 6a + 9} \left[ X - a \right] + \frac{a - z}{a + 3}$$

$$\text{noto tangento}$$

$$\text{om } a = 2 = 2 + 6 \cdot 2 + 9 \left[ X - 2 \right] + \frac{2 - 2}{2 + 3}$$

$$\text{Im } a = 2 = \frac{5}{25} \left[ X - 2 \right] + \frac{C}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left[ X - 2 \right]$$

$$f(x) = \int X = x^{1/2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$Cal Culomolo a reta tongline
$$f(x, \alpha) = f(\alpha)(x-\alpha) + f(\alpha)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\alpha}(x-\alpha) + \sqrt{\alpha}$$$$

colclardo Paro
$$0 = 9 \quad = 1 \quad h(x, 9) = 2\sqrt{9} \quad (x - 9) + \sqrt{9}$$

$$+(x, 9) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} (x - 9) + 3 = \frac{1}{6} (x - 9) + 3$$

 $\int (x) = 3 \times +3$  inso e una funçoi composta  $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$  h(x) = x+3  $g(f(x)) = \sqrt[3]{x+3}$ Par rusolver ino, somos pricis on da Jegno do Codea.

dg(h(x)) = dh(x) dg(h(x)) - deriva h, de
dx = dx \ dh(x) \ dh(x) \ om g, coloco o  $f(x) = h(x) \cdot g(h(x)) = (x+3)^{3} \cdot h(x)$  $= \int_{0}^{1} \left( h(x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right) = \int_{0}^{1} \left( \frac{1}{3} h(x)^{\frac{1}{3} - 1} \right)$  $= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{3^{3}\sqrt{h^{2}(x)}}{3^{3}\sqrt{\chi+3}}$ Cal Cul ando a reta tagnite h(x,a) = f'(a) [x-a] + f(a) $=\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{a+3}}\left[\times-a\right]+\sqrt[3]{a+3}$