

## I. DERIVADAS POR DEFINIÇÃO, EQUAÇÃO DA RETA TANGENTE

1) Determine a equação da reta tangente à função  $f(x)$  no ponto indicado:

a)  $f(x) = x^2$      $x = 2$

b)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$      $x = 2$

c)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$      $x = 9$

d)  $f(x) = x^2 - x$      $x = 1$

2) Calcule  $f'(x)$ , pela definição.

a)  $f(x) = x^2 + x$      $x = 1$

b)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$      $x = 4$

c)  $f(x) = 5x - 3$      $x = -3$

d)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$      $x = 1$

e)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$      $x = 3$

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

g)  $f(x) = 3x - 1$

h)  $f(x) = x^3$

i)  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$

j)  $f(x) = \sqrt{3x+4}$

k)  $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{2x+4}$

l)  $f(x) = \sqrt{2x-5}$

**Soluções:**

1 - a)  $y = 4x - 4$     b)  $y = -\frac{1}{4}x + 1$     c)  $x - 6y + 9 = 0$     d)  $y = x - 1$

2 - a) 3    b)  $\frac{1}{4}$     c) 5    d) -1    e)  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$     f)  $-\frac{1}{4}$     g) 3

h)  $3x^2$     i)  $\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$     j)  $\frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x+4}}$     k)  $\frac{10}{(2x+4)^2}$     l)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-5}}$

## II. REGRAS DE DERIVAÇÃO

1) Determine a derivada da função indicada:

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

$f'(x) = -2x^3 + 2x^2 - x$

2)  $f(x) = x^2 + \sqrt{x}$

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

3)  $f(x) = x^3 \cos x$

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

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

$f'(x) = 10x^4 - 12x^3$

5)  $f(x) = \frac{2x+5}{4x}$

$f'(x) = -\frac{5}{4x^2}$

6)  $f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^x$

$f'(x) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^x \ln \frac{2}{5}$

7)  $f(x) = 2^{3x-1}$

$f'(x) = 2^{3x-1} \cdot 3 \ln 2$

8)  $f(x) = 3^x$

$f'(x) = 3^x \ln 3$

9)  $f(x) = \operatorname{sen}(x^2)$

$f'(x) = 2x \cdot \cos(x^2)$

10)  $f(x) = \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

11)  $f(x) = (x^2 + 5x + 2)^7$

$f'(x) = 7(x^2 + 5x + 2)^6(2x + 5)$

12)  $f(x) = \left(\frac{3x+2}{2x+1}\right)^5$

$f'(x) = 5\left(\frac{3x+2}{2x+1}\right)^4 \cdot \frac{-1}{(2x+1)^2}$

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

$f'(x) = \frac{10}{3}(2x^5 + 6x^{-3})^4 \cdot (5x^4 - 9x^{-4})$

14)  $y = \ln(x^6 - 1)$

$y' = \frac{6x^5}{x^6 - 1}$

15)  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x^3 - 1}}$

$y' = -\frac{3x^2}{5(x^3 - 1)^{\frac{6}{5}}}$

16)  $y = \cos(x^3 - 4)$

$y' = -\operatorname{sen}(x^3 - 4)(3x^2)$

17)  $y = (x^3 - 6)^5$

$y' = 15x^2(x^3 - 6)^4$

18)  $y = 3x^2 + 5$

$y' = 6x$

19)  $y = 2\sqrt[3]{x}$

$y' = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$

20)  $y = \frac{4}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}$

$y' = -\frac{4}{x^2} - \frac{10}{x^3}$

21)  $y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$

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

22)  $y = \frac{3x^2 + 3}{5x - 3}$

$y' = \frac{15x^2 - 18x - 15}{(5x - 3)^2}$

23)  $y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1}$

$y' = \frac{1 - x}{2\sqrt{x}(x+1)^2}$

24)  $y = \frac{\cos x}{x^2 + 1}$

$y' = -\frac{(x^2 + 1)\cdot \text{sen}x + 2x \cos x}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$

25)  $y = \frac{3}{\text{sen}x + \cos x}$

$y' = \frac{-3(\cos x - \text{sen}x)}{(\text{sen}x + \cos x)^2}$

26)  $y = \cos x + (x^2 + 1)\text{sen}x$

$y' = \text{sen}x(2x - 1) + \cos x(x^2 + 1)$

27)  $y = \frac{x+1}{x\cdot \text{sen}x}$

$y' = -\frac{x(x+1)\cdot \cos x + \text{sen}x}{x^2 \cdot \text{sen}^2 x}$

28)  $y = \text{sen}4x$

$y' = 4 \cdot \cos 4x$

29)  $y = e^{3x}$

$y' = 3e^{3x}$

30)  $y = \text{sen}t^3$

$y' = 3t^2 \cos t^3$

31)  $y = \ln(2t + 1)$

$y' = \frac{2}{2t + 1}$

32)  $y = (\text{sen}x + \cos x)^3$

$y' = 3(\text{sen}x + \cos x)^2 (\cos x - \text{sen}x)$

33)  $y = \sqrt{3x+1}$

$y' = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x+1}}$

34)  $y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$

$y' = \frac{2}{3(x+1)^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^2}$

35)  $y = \ln(t^2 + 3t + 9)$

$y' = \frac{2t + 3}{t^2 + 3t + 9}$

36)  $y = \text{sen}(\cos x)$

$y' = -\text{sen}x \cdot \cos(\cos x)$

$$37) y = (t^2 + 3)^4$$

$$y' = 8t(t^2 + 3)^3$$

$$38) y = \cos(x^2 + 3)$$

$$y' = -2x \operatorname{sen}(x^2 + 3)$$

$$39) y = \sqrt{x + e^x}$$

$$y' = \frac{1 + e^x}{2\sqrt{x + e^x}}$$

$$40) y = \sec 3x$$

$$y' = 3 \sec 3x \operatorname{tg} 3x$$

$$41) y = \cos 8x$$

$$y' = -8 \operatorname{sen} 8x$$

$$42) y = e^{\operatorname{sent}}$$

$$y' = e^{\operatorname{sent}} \cdot \cos t$$

$$43) y = e^{-5x}$$

$$y' = -5e^{-5x}$$

$$44) y = \cos e^x$$

$$y' = -e^x \cdot \operatorname{sene}^x$$