

1) a) $g'(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$ (Pelo Teorema Fundamental do cálculo)

b) $\int \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = \int u^{-2} du = \frac{u^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C = \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} + C$

$u = \ln x$

$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

$= -\frac{1}{u} + C$

$= -\frac{1}{\ln x} + C$

c) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \underbrace{x}_{f'} \underbrace{\sin x}_{g'} dx = -x \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} (-\cos x) dx$
 $= -\pi/2 \underbrace{\cos \pi/2}_0 + 0 \cdot \underbrace{\cos 0}_1 + \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx$
 $= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \sin \pi/2 - \sin 0$
 $= 1$

2) $Q = 1000 e^{-0,2P}$

$C_T = 200 + 3Q = 200 + 3(1000 e^{-0,2P}) = 200 + 3000 e^{-0,2P}$

$R_T = P \cdot Q = P 1000 e^{-0,2P}$

a) $L = R_T - C_T = 1000 P e^{-0,2P} - (200 + 3000 e^{-0,2P})$

$L = 1000 P e^{-0,2P} - 3000 e^{-0,2P} - 200$

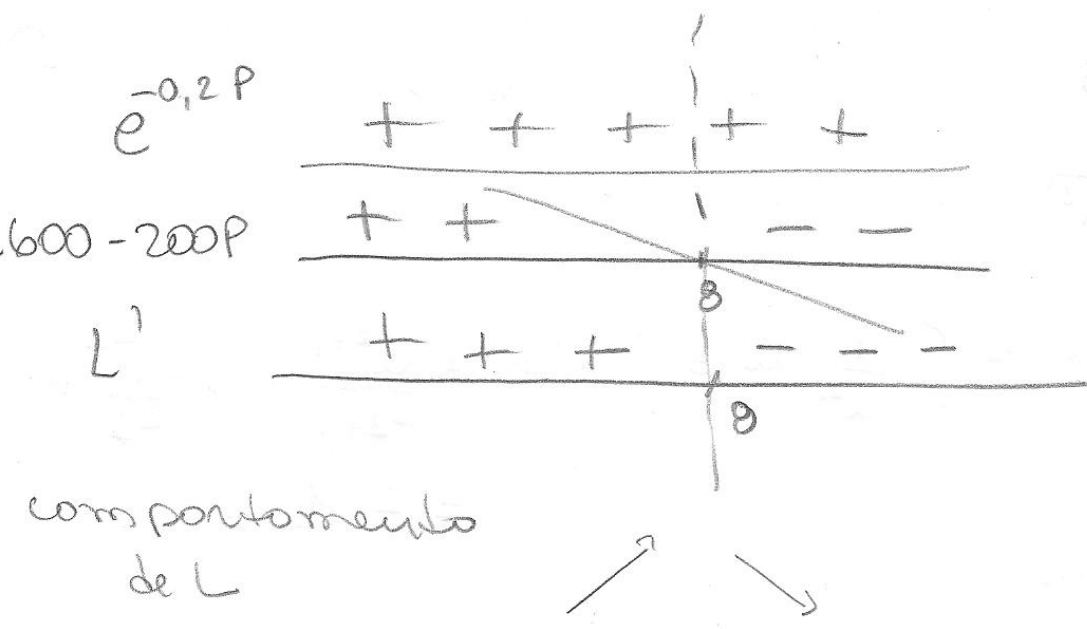
b) $L' = 1000 e^{-0,2P} + 1000 P (-0,2) e^{-0,2P} - 3000 (-0,2) e^{-0,2P}$

$L' = 1000 e^{-0,2P} - 200 P e^{-0,2P} + 600 e^{-0,2P}$

$L' = 0 \Rightarrow e^{-0,2P} (1600 - 200P) = 0$

$\Rightarrow 1600 - 200P = 0$

$1600 = 200P \Rightarrow P = 8$

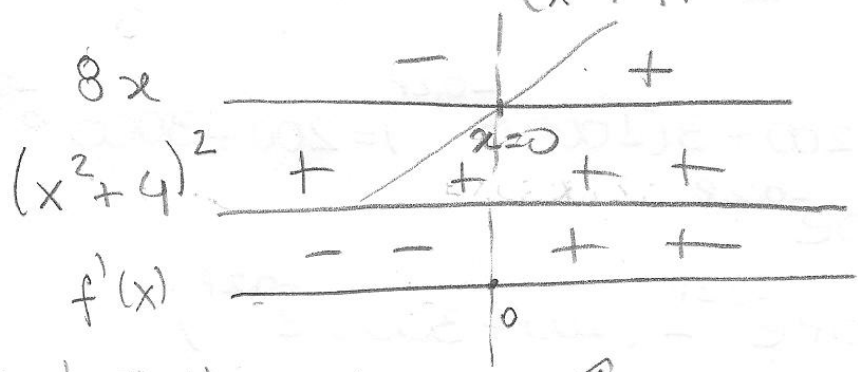


ESTUDO DO SINAL DE L'

Pelo Teste do derivado primeira para valores extremos absolutos, $P=8$ é máximo global, logo o preço que maximizara o lucro será 8 reais

③ $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2+4} + 1$

a) $f'(x) = \frac{2x(x^2+4) - x^2(2x)}{(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{8x}{(x^2+4)^2}$



ESTUDO DE SINAL DE f'(x)

comportamento de f

f é decrescente de $(-\infty, 0)$

f é crescente de $(0, +\infty)$

b) $x=0$ é mínimo local pelo Teste do derivado primeira (vide estudo de sinal de $f'(x)$ no item a)

Para o gráfico vamos usar

(a) ...

c) $f'(x) = \frac{8x}{(x^2+4)^2} \Rightarrow f''(x) = \frac{8(x^2+4)^2 - 8x \cdot 2(x^2+4) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+4)^4}$

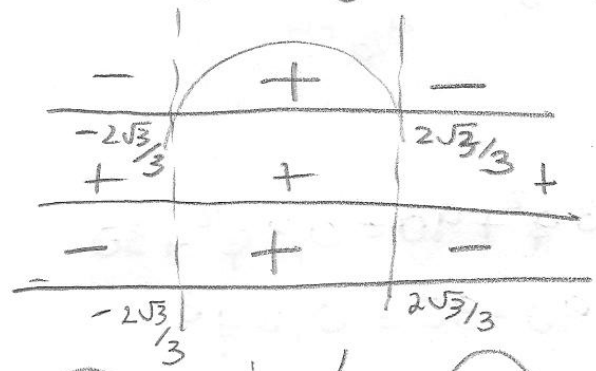
$f''(x) = \frac{8(x^2+4) - 32x^2}{(x^2+4)^3} = \frac{-24x^2 + 32}{(x^2+4)^3}$

$-24x^2 + 32 = 0 \Rightarrow 24x^2 = 32 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{32}{24} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

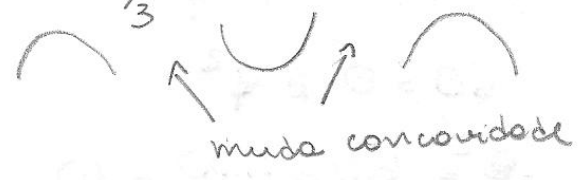
ESTUDO DE SINAL DE $f''(x)$

$-24x^2 + 32$
 $(x^2+4)^3$

$f''(x)$



Comportamento de f



f é côncava para baixo para $x \in (-\infty, -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}) \cup (\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, +\infty)$

f é côncava para cima para $x \in (-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3})$

$-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ e $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ são abscissas de pontos de inflexão

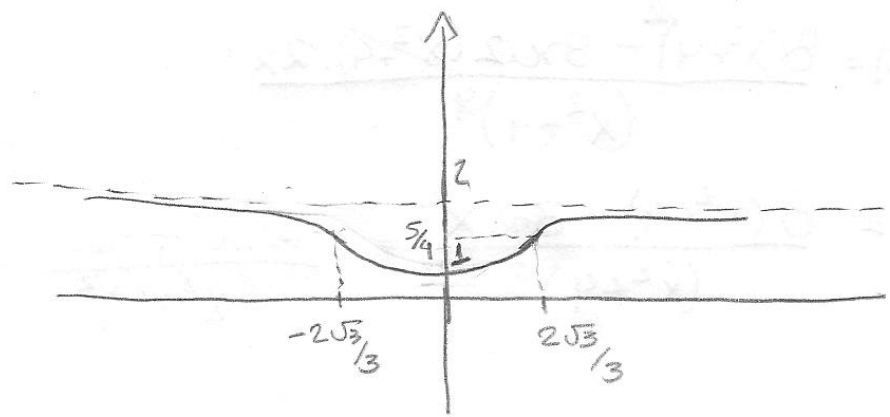
d) $f(x)$ não tem assíntotas verticais (f é contínua $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2+4} + 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2(1+\frac{4}{x^2})} + 1 = 1+1=2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2+4} + 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2(1+\frac{4}{x^2})} + 1 = 1+1=2$

$y=2$ é assíntota horizontal

e)



$$f\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = \frac{4/3}{4/3+4} + 1 = \frac{4/3}{16/3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{16} + 1 = \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{5}{4}$$

1) a)

$$-0,3q^2 + 90 = 0,3q^2 + 30$$

$$90 - 30 = 0,6q^2$$

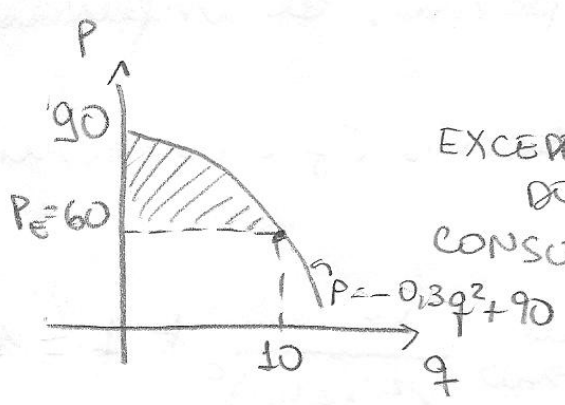
$$60 = 0,6q^2$$

$$q^2 = \frac{60}{0,6} = \frac{600}{6} = 100 \Rightarrow q = \pm 10 \quad (-10 \text{ n\~{a}o serve pois } q \text{ \textit{e} quantidade})$$

$$q_E = 10$$

$$P_E = 0,3(10)^2 + 30 = 0,3 \cdot 100 + 30 = 60$$

b)

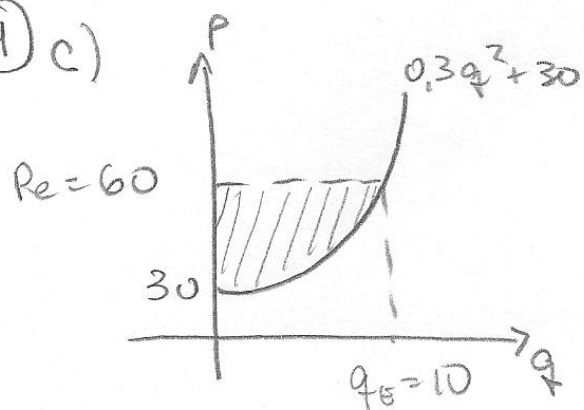


$$\begin{aligned} \text{EXCEDENTE DO CONSUMIDOR} &= \int_0^{10} (-0,3q^2 + 90) dq - 10 \cdot 60 \\ &= \left[-0,3 \frac{q^3}{3} + 90q \right]_0^{10} - 600 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -0,1(1000) + 90 \cdot 10 - 600$$

$$= -100 + 900 - 600 = 200$$

④ c)



EXCEDENTE
DO
PRODUTOR

$$= 60 \cdot 10 - \int_0^{10} 0,3q^2 + 30 dq$$

$$= 600 - 0,3 \frac{q^3}{3} - 30q \Big|_0^{10}$$

$$= 600 - 0,1 (1000) - 30 \cdot 10$$

$$= 600 - 100 - 300$$

$$= 200$$

⑤