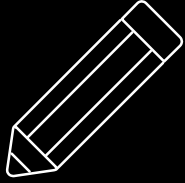
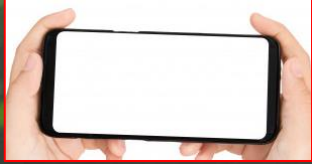


Aula 2 – 2º bim

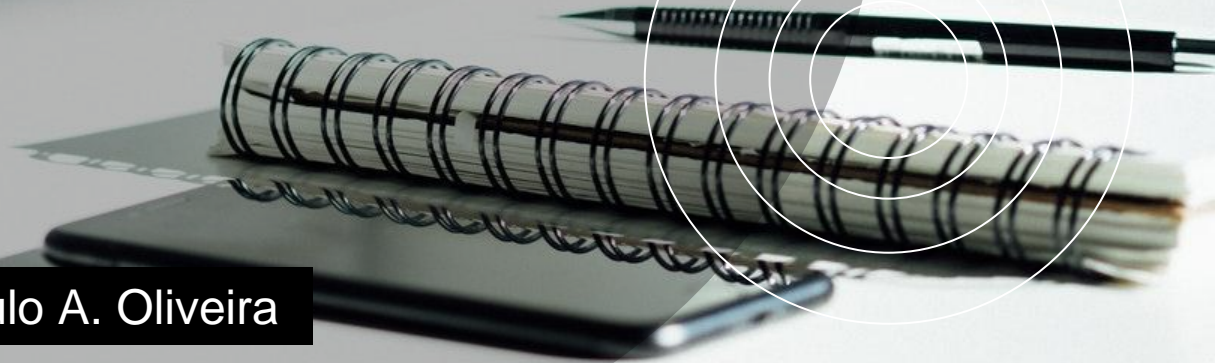


CÁLCULO 1

ENG. DE ALIMENTOS



Prof. Dr. Paulo A. Oliveira



Aula 5 – 2º bim.

- 1. Derivadas: Revisão**
- 2. Regra da Cadeia**
- 2. Derivadas Trigonométricas;**
- 3. Outras derivadas.**

DERIVADA: TEOREMAS E PROPRIEDADES

A Regra da Cadeia

Se a função g for derivável em x e a função f for derivável em $g(x)$, então a função composta $f \circ g$ será derivável em x , e

$$(f \circ g)'(x) = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$$

Se $f(x) = g(h(x))$ *Então*

$$f'(x) = g'(h(x)) \cdot h'(x)$$

DERIVADA COMPOSTA: R. DA CADEIA

EXEMPLO 1 Encontre $f'(x)$ pela regra da cadeia, se

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x + 8}$$

Solução Escrevendo $f(x) = (4x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x + 8)^{-1}$ e aplicando a regra da cadeia, iremos obter

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= -1(4x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x + 8)^{-2} \cdot D_x(4x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x + 8) \\ &= -1(4x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x + 8)^{-2}(12x^2 + 10x - 7) \\ &= \frac{-12x^2 - 10x + 7}{(4x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x + 8)^2} \end{aligned}$$



DERIVADAS TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

TEOREMA

$$D_x(\text{sen } x) = \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen}(x + \Delta x) - \text{sen } x}{\Delta x} \end{aligned}$$

A fórmula (1) para $\text{sen}(x + \Delta x)$ é usada para obter

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen } x \cos(\Delta x) + \cos x \text{sen}(\Delta x) - \text{sen } x}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen } x [\cos(\Delta x) - 1]}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \text{sen}(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \left(\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \text{sen } x \right) + \left(\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \cos x \right) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen}(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

DERIVADAS TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

Do Teorema 2.8.5,

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = 0$$

e do Teorema 2.8.2,

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen}(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = 1$$

Substituindo (3) e (4) em (2), obtemos

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= -0 \cdot \text{sen } x + \cos x \cdot 1 \\ &= \cos x \end{aligned}$$

TEOREMA

$$D_x(\text{sen } x) = \cos x$$

DERIVADAS TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

TEOREMA $D_x(\cos x) = -\operatorname{sen} x$

TEOREMA $D_x(\operatorname{tg} x) = \sec^2 x$

TEOREMA $D_x(\operatorname{cotg} x) = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

TEOREMA $D_x(\sec x) = \sec x \operatorname{tg} x$

TEOREMA $D_x(\operatorname{cosec} x) = -\operatorname{cosec} x \operatorname{cotg} x$

EXEMPLOS: Derivadas trigonométricas

Encontre as derivadas das funções abaixo

3. $f(x) = 3 \operatorname{sen} x$

5. $g(x) = \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{cotg} x$

7. $f(x) = 2t \cos t$

9. $g(x) = x \operatorname{sen} x + \cos x$

4. $g(x) = \operatorname{sen} x + \cos x$

6. $f(x) = 4 \sec x - 2 \operatorname{cosec} x$

8. $f(x) = 4x^2 \cos x$

10. $g(y) = 3 \operatorname{sen} y - y \cos y$

ATENÇÃO: Formulários (Regra da Cadeia)

$$\underline{D_x[f(u)] = f'(u)D_x u}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} D_x(\text{sen } u) = \cos u D_x u & D_x(\cos u) = -\text{sen } u D_x u \\ D_x(\text{tg } u) = \sec^2 u D_x u & D_x(\text{cotg } u) = -\text{cosec}^2 u D_x u \\ D_x(\sec u) = \sec u \text{tg } u D_x u & D_x(\text{cosec } u) = -\text{cosec } u \text{cotg } u D_x u \end{array}$$

Exemplo: $f(x) = \sqrt{\text{sen}(2x + x^3)}$

DERIVADAS – (tabela) Potência e Logarítmica

$$1. D_x(u^n) = nu^{n-1} D_x u$$

$$2. D_x(u + v) = D_x u + D_x v$$

$$3. D_x(uv) = u D_x v + v D_x u$$

$$4. D_x\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v D_x u - u D_x v}{v^2}$$

$$5. D_x(e^u) = e^u D_x u$$

$$6. D_x(a^u) = a^u \ln a D_x u$$

$$7. D_x(\ln u) = \frac{1}{u} D_x u$$

$$8. D_x(\text{sen } u) = \cos u D_x u$$

$$9. D_x(\text{cos } u) = -\text{sen } u D_x u$$

$$10. D_x(\text{tg } u) = \text{sec}^2 u D_x u$$

$$11. D_x(\text{cotg } u) = -\text{cosec}^2 u D_x u$$

$$12. D_x(\text{sec } u) = \text{sec } u \text{tg } u D_x u$$

$$13. D_x(\text{cosec } u) = -\text{cosec } u \text{cotg } u D_x u$$

$$14. D_x(\text{sen}^{-1} u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} D_x u$$

$$15. D_x(\text{cos}^{-1} u) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} D_x u$$

$$16. D_x(\text{tg}^{-1} u) = \frac{1}{1+u^2} D_x u$$

$$17. D_x(\text{cotg}^{-1} u) = \frac{-1}{1+u^2} D_x u$$

$$18. D_x(\text{sec}^{-1} u) = \frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} D_x u$$

$$19. D_x(\text{cosec}^{-1} u) = \frac{-1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} D_x u$$

$$20. D_x(\text{senh } u) = \text{cosh } u D_x u$$

$$21. D_x(\text{cosh } u) = \text{senh } u D_x u$$

$$22. D_x(\text{tgh } u) = \text{sech}^2 u D_x u$$

$$23. D_x(\text{cotgh } u) = -\text{cosech}^2 u D_x u$$

$$24. D_x(\text{sech } u) = -\text{sech } u \text{tgh } u D_x u$$

$$25. D_x(\text{cosech } u) = -\text{cosech } u \text{cotg } u D_x u$$

EXEMPLOS: Derivadas trigonométricas

Encontre as derivadas das funções abaixo

a) $f(x) = \text{sen}(x) + 2\cos(0.5x)$

b) $g(x) = \text{tg}(2x) - \text{sec}(x)$

c) $g(s) = \text{tg}(2s) + \text{sen}(5s^2 + s)$

d) $p(x) = \text{cotg}(x) \cdot \text{sen}(x)$

e) $h(x) = \text{tg}(2x - 2) \cdot \text{sec}(x)$

f) $n(t) = \text{cosec}(2t^3) - \text{cotg}(3t)$

g) $l(y) = \text{sen}(\cos(y))$



OBRIGADO por sua atenção!



Assista, pause e reflita sobre este vídeo! 😊



Leia o material sugerido (Livro e artigos)!



Busque mais informações por sua conta!



Faça os exercícios propostos o quanto antes!