

Cálculo A

Extremos de uma função

Use o teste da derivada primeira para determinar os extremos locais das funções a seguir [Questões (1-5)]

1. $f(x) = x^{4/3}$
2. $f(x) = \frac{10+6x-x^2}{6}$
3. $f(x) = \sqrt{x}(x-3)$
4. $f(x) = (x^2-1)^{3/5}$
5. $f(x) = x^{2/3}$

Use o teste da derivada segunda para determinar os extremos locais das funções a seguir [Questões (6-9)]

6. $f(x) = 4x^2 - x^4$
7. $f(x) = -4x^2 + 3x - 1$
8. $f(t) = \sin t + \cos t$
9. $f(t) = t + \cos 2t$

Determine os intervalos onde a função é crescente ou decrescente [Questões (10-14)]

10. $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x - 1$
11. $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 1$
12. $f(x) = \sqrt{16-x^2}$
13. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$
14. $f(t) = 2\cos t - t$

Determine os intervalos onde o gráfico da função é côncavo para cima, e aqueles intervalos onde o gráfico é côncavo para baixo [Questões (15-18)]

15. $f(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + x$
16. $f(x) = x^3 + 8$
17. $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$
18. $f(x) = x\sqrt{x-1}$

Encontre os pontos de inflexão da função [Questões (19-22)]

19. $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x - 2$

20. $f(x) = 3x^4 + 4x^3$
21. $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^{2/3} - \frac{3}{5}x^{5/3}$
22. $f(x) = x^{5/3}$

Encontre, caso existam, os valores extremos absolutos (i.e. máximo absoluto e mínimo absoluto) da função no intervalo dado e determine em que pontos desse intervalo os extremos absolutos ocorrem [Questões (23-31)]¹

23. $f(x) = x^4, [-2, 4]$
24. $f(x) = x^2 - x, [1, 2]$
25. $g(x) = x^2 + 4x - 5, [-4, -3]$
26. $k(x) = (x-2)^3, (-\infty, \infty)$
27. $f(x) = |x|^3, (-\infty, \infty)$
28. $f(t) = \cos t, [-2\pi, 2\pi]$
29. $f(x) = \sqrt{|x|}, (-2, 2)$
30. $f(x) = 2x^2 + \frac{4000}{x}, [4, 20]$
31. $f(x) = -3x^{2/3}, [-1, 1]$

Faça um esboço do gráfico das funções abaixo, indicando, caso existam, os extremos locais, pontos de inflexão, e interseções com os eixos coordenados [Questões (32-41)]

32. $f(x) = x^3 + 1$
33. $f(x) = -2 + 3x - x^3$
34. $f(x) = x^3 + x$
35. $f(x) = 64x^2 - 16x$
36. $f(x) = \frac{6x^5+20x^3-90x}{32}$
37. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}(x^2 - 7)$
38. $f(x) = \frac{x^{2/3}(x+40)}{4}$
39. $f(x) = \frac{8x}{x^2+4}$

¹Note que nos casos em que f é contínua e está definida em um intervalo fechado sabe-se que f terá um máximo e um mínimo absoluto neste intervalo. Se f for contínua em um intervalo aberto, e.g. nas questões 26, 27 e 28, como se deve proceder?

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

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

Respostas:

1. $f(0) = 0$ mínimo local

2. $f(3) = 19/6$ máximo local

3. $f(1) = -2$ mínimo local

4. $f(0) = -1$ mínimo local

5. $f(0) = 0$ mínimo local

6. $f(0) = 0$ mínimo local

$f(\sqrt{2}) = 4$ máximo local

$f(-\sqrt{2}) = 4$ máximo local

7. $f(3/8) = -7/16$ máximo local

8. $f(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2n\pi) = \sqrt{2}$ máximo local ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$f(\frac{\pi}{4} + (2n+1)\pi) = -\sqrt{2}$ mínimo local ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$)

9. $f(\frac{\pi}{12} + n\pi) = \frac{\pi}{12} + n\pi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ máximo local

$f(\frac{5\pi}{12} + n\pi) = \frac{5\pi}{12} + n\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ mínimo local

10. crescente em $(-\infty, \infty)$

11. crescente em $[3/2, \infty)$

decrecente em $(-\infty, 3/2]$

12. crescente em $[-4, 0]$

decrecente em $[0, 4]$

13. crescente em $(-\infty, 0]$

decrecente em $[0, \infty)$

14. crescente em $[\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2n\pi, \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2n\pi]$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

decrecente em $[-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2n\pi, \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2n\pi]$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

15. côncava para baixo em $(-\infty, \infty)$

16. côncava para cima em $(0, \infty)$

côncava para baixo em $(-\infty, 0)$

17. côncava para cima em $(0, \infty)$

côncava para baixo em $(-\infty, 0)$

18. côncava para cima em $(4/3, \infty)$

côncava para baixo $(1, 4/3)$

19. $(-1, 9)$

20. $(0, 0); (-2/3, -16/27)$

21. $(-\frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{5}(\frac{2}{9})^{2/3})$

22. $(0, 0)$

23. $f(4) = 256$ é máximo absoluto da f
 $f(0) = 0$ é mínimo absoluto da f

24. $f(2) = 2$ é máximo absoluto da f
 $f(1) = 0$ é mínimo absoluto da f

25. $g(-4) = -5$ é máximo absoluto da g
 $g(-3) = -8$ é mínimo absoluto da g

26. k não possui extremo

27. f não possui máximo absoluto
 $f(0) = 0$ é mínimo absoluto da f

28. $f(-2\pi) = f(2\pi) = f(0) = 1$ é máximo absoluto da f

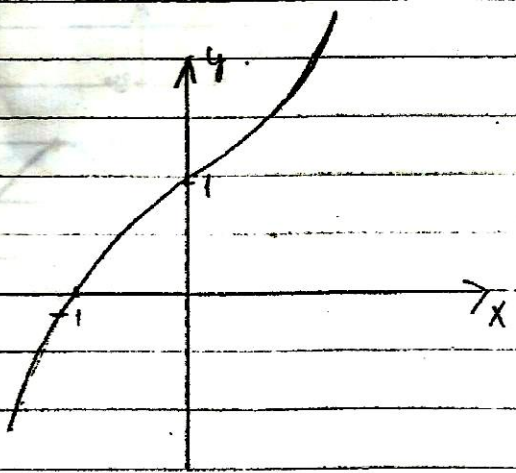
$f(\pi) = f(-\pi) = -1$ é mínimo absoluto da f

29. f não possui máximo absoluto
 $f(0) = 0$ é mínimo absoluto da f

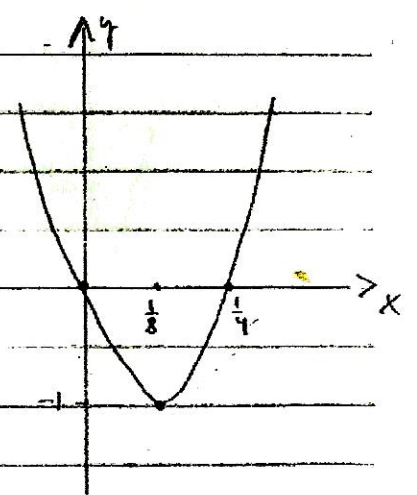
30. $f(4) = 1032$ é máximo absoluto da f
 $f(10) = 600$ é mínimo absoluto da f

31. $f(0) = 0$ é máximo absoluto da f
 $f(\pm 1) = -3$ é mínimo absoluto da f

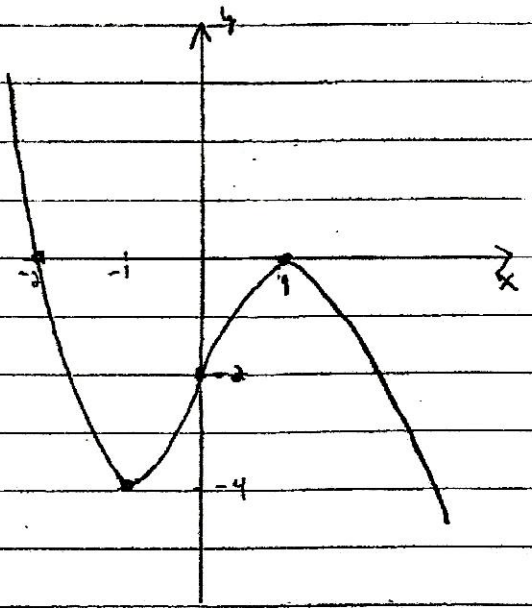
32.



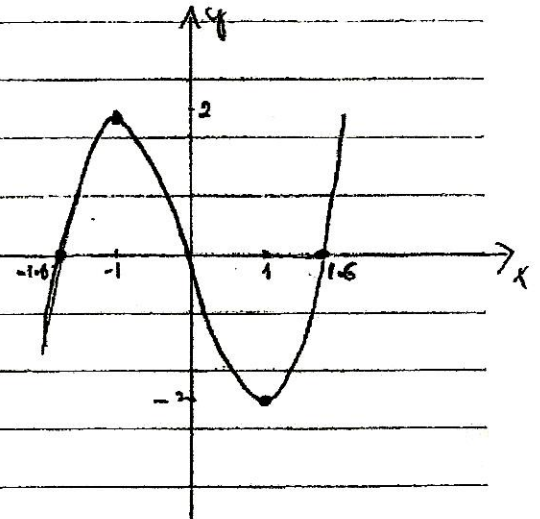
35.



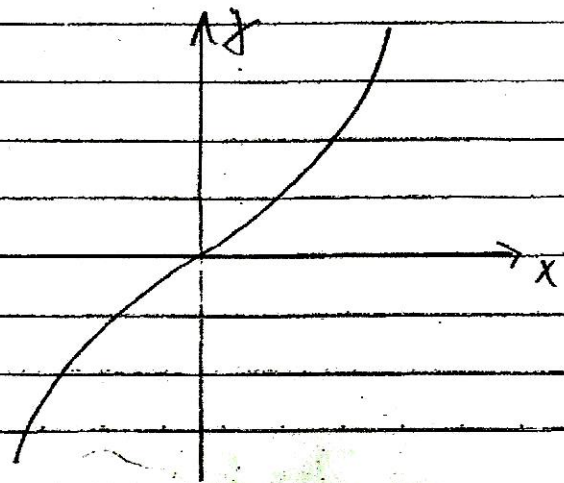
33.



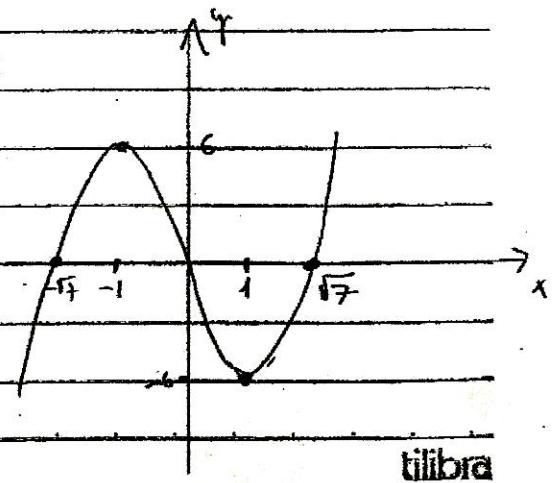
36.



34.

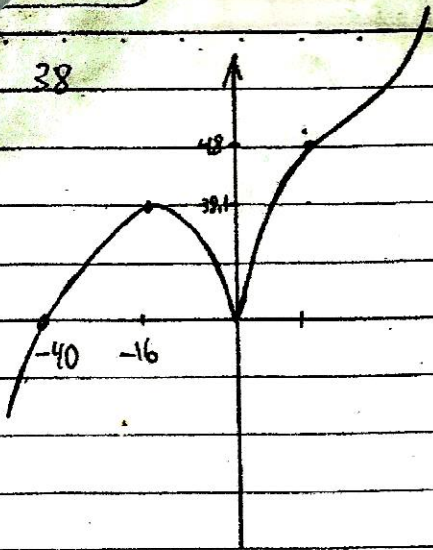


37.

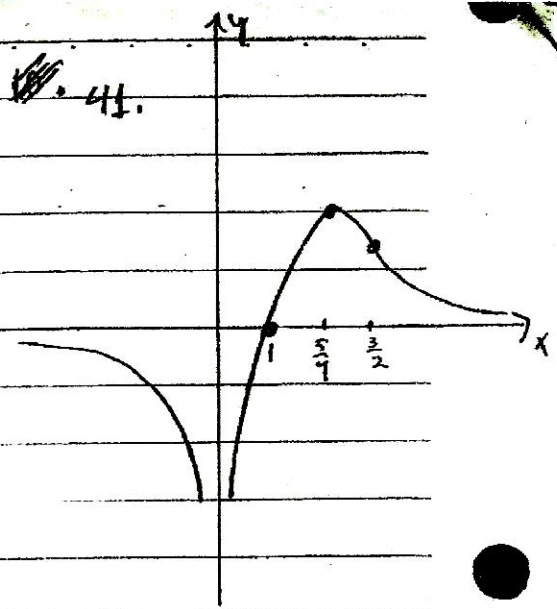


tilibra

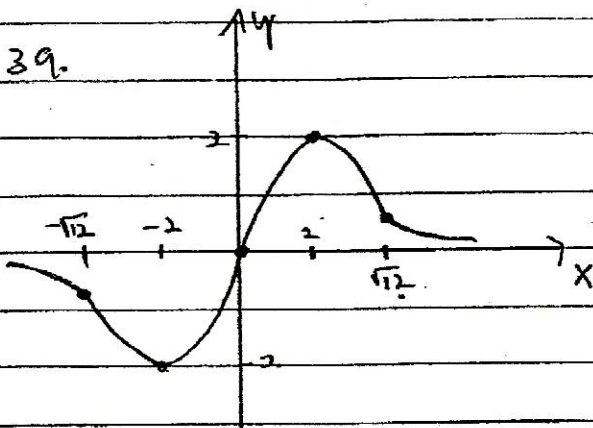
38



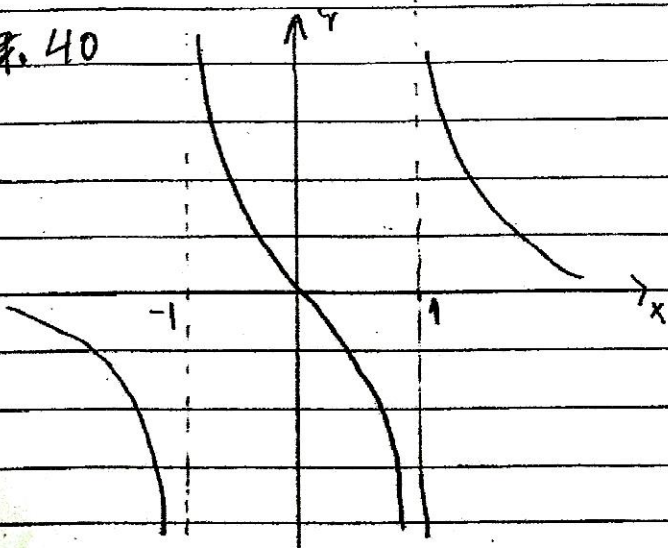
41



39



40



tiibra

$$1. f(x) = x^{4/3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4}{3} x^{1/3} \quad \therefore \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad \frac{4}{3} x^{1/3} = 0$$
$$\therefore x = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} - \quad 0 \quad + \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad \\ \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \end{array} \quad f'(x) = \frac{4}{3} x^{1/3}$$

$f(0) = 0$ é mínimo local

$$2. f(x) = \frac{10 + 6x - x^2}{6}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{3}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad 1 - \frac{x}{3} = 0 \quad \therefore \quad \frac{x}{3} = 1$$
$$\therefore \quad x = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \quad + \quad 0 \quad - \quad - \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad \\ \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \end{array} \quad f'(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{3}$$

$$f(3) = \frac{10 + 18 - 9}{6} = \frac{19}{6}$$

$f(3) = \frac{19}{6}$ é máximo local de f

3. $f(x) = \sqrt{x} (x-3) \quad ; \quad \text{Dom } f = [0, +\infty)$

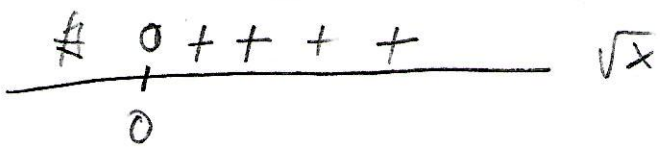
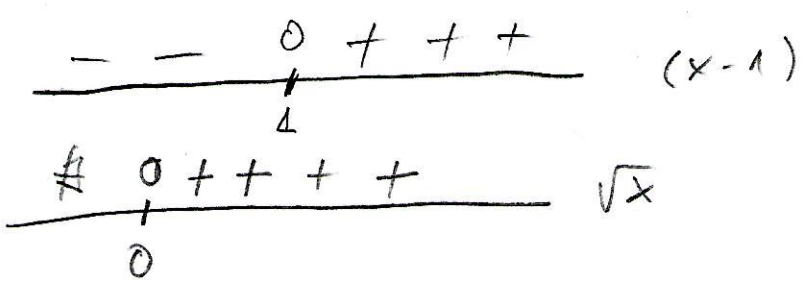
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} (x-3) + \sqrt{x}$$

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

$$= \frac{3x-3}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3(x-1)}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$

$f'(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow$ é extrema do intervalo, logo não pode ser analisada a existência de extrema local de f



$f(1) = -2$ é mínimo local de f

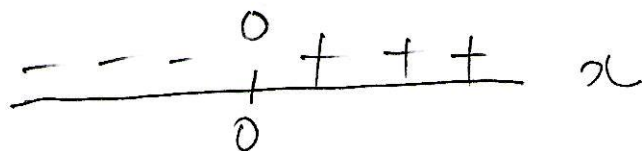
4. $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)^{3/5}$; $\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{5} (x^2 - 1)^{-2/5} \cdot 2x$$

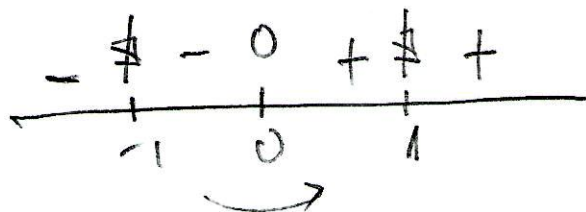
$$= \frac{6}{5} \frac{x}{\sqrt[5]{(x^2 - 1)^2}}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 : \frac{6}{5} \frac{x}{\sqrt[5]{(x^2 - 1)^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$f'(x) \neq 0 : x = \pm 1$$



$\sqrt[5]{(x^2 - 1)^2}$
sempre positivos



$$\frac{6}{5} \frac{x}{\sqrt[5]{(x^2 - 1)^2}} = f'(x)$$

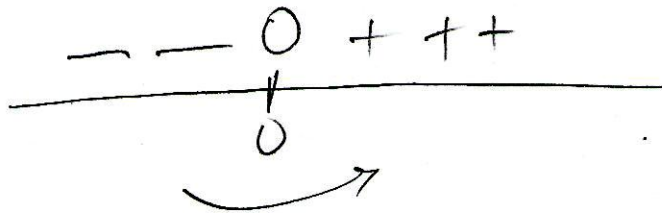
$f(0) = -1$ e mínimo local de f .

$$5. f(x) = x^{2/3} ; \text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 : \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{não é satisfatória}$$

$$f'(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$



$\sqrt[3]{x} \rightarrow$ determina o sinal de $f'(x)$

$f(0) = 0$ é mínima local de f

$$6. f(x) = 4x^2 - x^4$$

$$f'(x) = 8x - 4x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 0 : 8x - 4x^3 = 0$$

$$4x(2 - x^2) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ ou } x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$f''(x) = (8x - 4x^3)'$$

$$f''(x) = 8 - 12x^2$$

$$x = 0 : f''(0) = 8 > 0 \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 0 \text{ é} \\ \text{mínimo local} \\ \text{de } f \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x = \sqrt{2} : f''(\sqrt{2}) = 8 - 12 \cdot 2$$

$$= 8 - 24$$

$$= -16 < 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$f(\sqrt{2}) = 4 \cdot 2 - \sqrt{2}^4$$

$$= 8 - 4$$

$$= 4$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(\sqrt{2}) = 4 \text{ é} \\ \text{máximo local} \\ \text{de } f \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x = -\sqrt{2} : f''(-\sqrt{2}) = -16 < 0 \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} f(-\sqrt{2}) = 4 \text{ é} \\ \text{máximo local} \\ \text{de } f \end{array} \right\}$$

$$7. f(x) = -4x^2 + 3x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = -8x + 3$$

$$f'(x) = 0 : -8x + 3 = 0$$

$$8x = 3 \quad \therefore x = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$f''(x) = -8$$

$$\therefore f''\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) = -8 < 0 \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} f\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) = -\frac{7}{16} \text{ e} \\ \text{m\u00e1ximo local} \\ \text{de } f \end{array} \right\}$$

$$f\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) = -4 \cdot \frac{9}{64} + 3 \cdot \frac{3}{8} - 1$$

$$= -\frac{9}{16} + \frac{9}{8} - 1$$

$$= \frac{-9 + 18 - 16}{16}$$

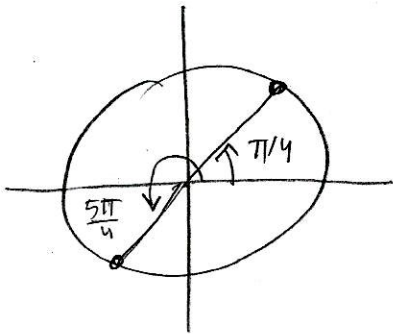
$$= \frac{-7}{16}$$

$$8. \quad f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad ; \quad \cos x - \sin x = 0$$

$$\therefore \cos x = \sin x$$



$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2m\pi, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ou

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2m\pi, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f''(x) = (\cos x - \sin x)'$$

$$= -\sin x - \cos x$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2m\pi \quad ;$$

$$f''\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right)$$

$$= -\sin\frac{\pi}{4} - \cos\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\sqrt{2} < 0 \implies$$

$$\implies \underline{f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) = \sqrt{2} \text{ e' } \text{máximo local}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\rightarrow k = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2m\pi :$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) &= -\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) - \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) \\ &= -\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= -\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \underline{f\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) = -\sqrt{2} \text{ é mínimo local}}$$

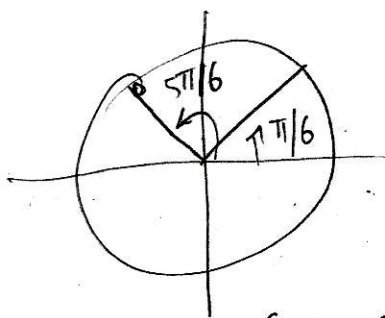
$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) &= \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) + \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) \\ &= \sin\frac{5\pi}{4} + \cos\frac{5\pi}{4} \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= -\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$9. f(x) = x + \cos 2x$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - 2 \sin 2x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 : 1 - 2 \sin 2x = 0$$

$$\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x$$



$$\Rightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2m\pi ; m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ou

$$2x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2m\pi ; m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ou ainda

$$\therefore \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\pi}{12} + m\pi ; m \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{ou} \\ x = \frac{5\pi}{12} + m\pi ; m \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right.$$

$$f''(x) = (1 - 2 \sin 2x)'$$

$$= -4 \cos 2x$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{12} + m\pi :$$

$$f''\left(\frac{\pi}{12} + m\pi\right) = -4 \cos 2\left(\frac{\pi}{12} + m\pi\right)$$

$$= -4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + 2m\pi\right)$$

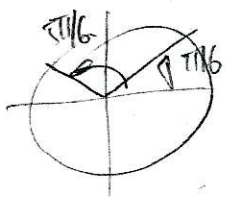
$$= -4 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = -4 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -2\sqrt{3} < 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{12} + 2m\pi\right) = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 2m\pi \text{ é máxima local de } f$$

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{\pi}{12} + 2m\pi\right) &= \frac{\pi}{12} + 2m\pi + \cos 2\left(\frac{\pi}{12} + 2m\pi\right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{12} + 2m\pi + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{12} + 2m\pi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{12} + n\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} + n\pi\right) &= -4 \cos 2\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} + n\pi\right) \\ &= -4 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2n\pi\right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} &= -\cos \frac{\pi}{6} \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -4 \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} \\ &= -4 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 2\sqrt{3} > 0 \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} + n\pi\right) = \frac{5\pi}{12} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + n\pi \text{ é } \underline{\text{mínimo local de } f}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} + n\pi\right) &= \frac{5\pi}{12} + n\pi + \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2n\pi\right) \\ &= \frac{5\pi}{12} + n\pi + \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} \\ &= \frac{5\pi}{12} + n\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$10. f(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 7x + 1$$

++++

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 7x + 1$$

$$3x^2 - 7x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 12}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{37}}{6} \rightarrow \text{not real}$$

$$f'(x) > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\therefore 3x^2 - 7x + 1 > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$f(x)$ is increasing $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$11. f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 1$$

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

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

2
determine o sinal de $f'(x)$

$$\begin{array}{c} - & - & 0 & + & + \\ \hline & & \frac{3}{2} & & \end{array} \quad f'(x) = 2x^2(2x - 3)$$

$f(x)$ é decrescente em $(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}]$

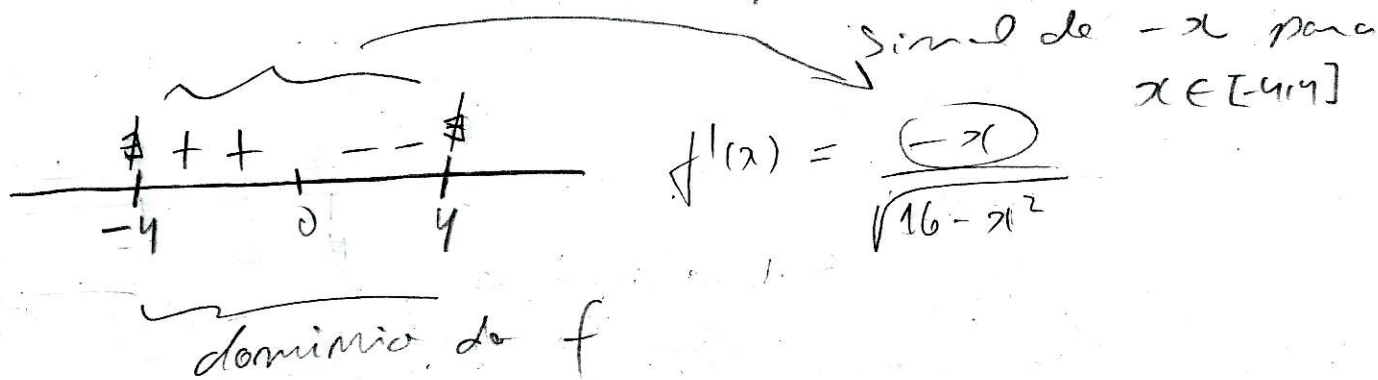
$f(x)$ é crescente em $[\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$

12. $f(x) = \sqrt{16-x^2}$; $\text{Dom } f = [-4, 4]$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1(-2x)}{2\sqrt{16-x^2}} = \frac{(-2x)}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}$$

determina o sinal de $f'(x)$

sempre positiva



f é crescente em $[-4, 0]$

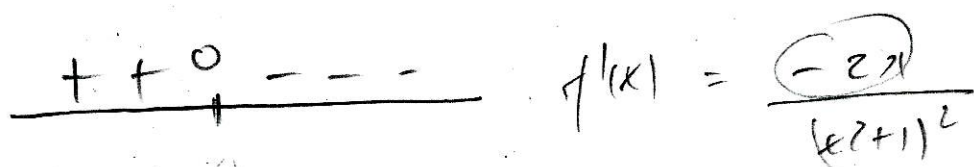
f é decrescente em $[0, 4]$

13. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$; $\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = \left((x^2+1)^{-1} \right)' = -1 (x^2+1)^{-2} (2x)$$

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

determina o sinal de $f'(x)$



$f(x)$ é crescente em $(-\infty, 0]$

$f(x)$ é decrescente em $[0, \infty)$

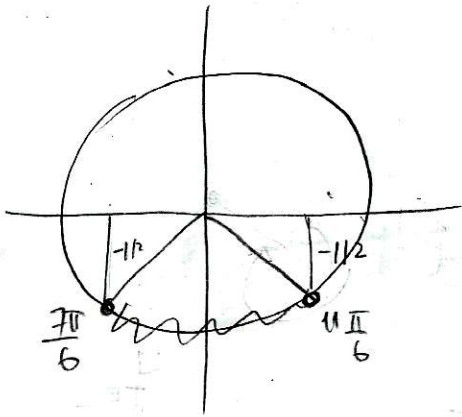
14. $f(x) = 2 \cos x - x$

$$f'(x) = -2 \sin x - 1$$

$$f'(x) > 0 : -2 \sin x - 1 > 0$$

$$-2 \sin x > 1 \quad \downarrow \div (-2)$$

$$\sin x < -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2m\pi \leq x \leq \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2m\pi$$

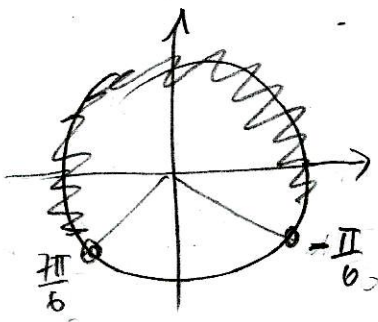
$f(x)$ é crescente em $[\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2m\pi, \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2m\pi]$; $m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$f'(x) < 0 : -2 \sin x - 1 < 0$$

$$-2 \sin x < 1$$

$$\sin x > -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2m\pi \leq x \leq \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2m\pi$$



$f(x)$ é decrescente em $[-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2m\pi, \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2m\pi]$; $m \in \mathbb{Z}$

15.

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

$$f'(x) = -3x + 1$$

$$f''(x) = -3 < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\therefore \left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) \text{ tem concavidade para baixo} \\ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right\}$

16. $f(x) = x^3 + 8$

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

$$f''(x) = 6x$$

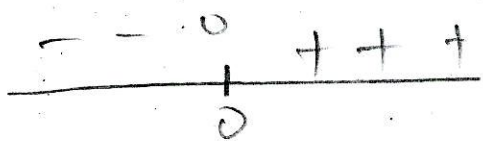
$\left| \begin{array}{c} - - \quad + + \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \right. \quad f''(x) = 6x$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) \text{ tem concavidade para baixo em } (-\infty, 0) \\ f(x) \text{ tem concavidade para cima em } (0, +\infty) \end{array} \right\}$

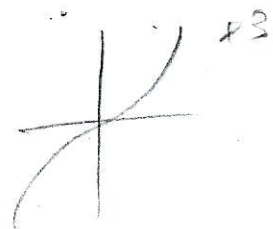
$$17. f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$$



$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$$



$f(x)$ tem concavidade para baixo em $(-\infty, 0)$
 $f(x)$ tem concavidade para cima em $(0, +\infty)$

$$18. f(x) = x\sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Dom } f = [1, +\infty)}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{x-1} - x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}}}{x-1} \right)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}} + \left(\frac{2x-2-x}{4(x-1)^{3/2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}} + \left(\frac{x-2}{4(x-1)^{3/2}} \right)$$

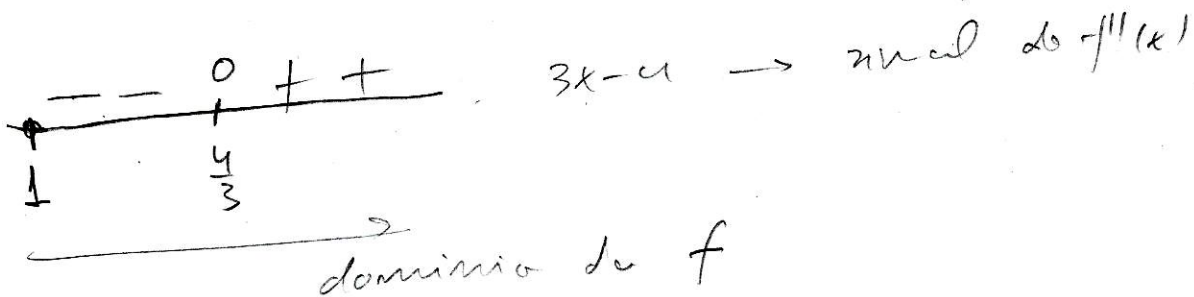
$$= \frac{2(x-1) + x-2}{4(x-1)^{3/2}}$$

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

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

positivo

→ determina o sinal de $f''(x)$



- $f(x)$ tem concavidade para baixo em $(1, \frac{4}{3})$
 $f(x)$ tem concavidade para cima em $(\frac{4}{3}, +\infty)$

$$19. \quad f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x - 2$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 6x - 9$$

$$f''(x) = 6x + 6$$

$$\begin{array}{c} - - \quad 0 \quad + + + \\ \hline \quad \quad -1 \end{array} \quad f''(x) = 6x + 6$$



Muda concavidade

$$x = -1, \quad f(-1) = 9$$

$(-1, 9)$ é pto. de inflexão

20.

$$f(x) = 3x^4 + 4x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 12x^3 + 12x^2$$

$$f''(x) = 36x^2 + 24x$$

$$\rightarrow f'''(x) = 12x(3x + 2)$$

$$f'''(x) = 0 \quad : \quad 12x(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} + + + \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad 12x$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + + \quad 0 \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \end{array} \quad (3x + 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad 0 \quad + + \quad 0 \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \\ -\frac{2}{3} \quad 0 \end{array} \quad f'''(x) = 12x(3x + 2)$$

\curvearrowright \curvearrowright
 Muda concavidade

$$x = -\frac{2}{3}, \quad f\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = -\frac{16}{27} \quad \therefore \quad \left(-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{16}{27}\right) \text{ é pto. de inflexão}$$

$$x = 0, \quad f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad (0, 0) \text{ é pto. de inflexão}$$

$$21. \quad f(x) = \frac{2}{3} x^{2/3} - \frac{3}{5} x^{5/3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4}{9} x^{-1/3} - x^{2/3}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{4}{27} x^{-4/3} - \frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3}$$

$$= -\frac{4}{27} \frac{1}{x^{4/3}} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{x^{1/3}}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{2}{9} x^{4/3} + \frac{1}{x^{1/3}} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{2+9x}{x^{4/3}} \right]$$

→ sempre positivo

----- $x = 2/3$

----- 0 + + + $2+9x$
 $-\frac{2}{9}$

+ + + + 0 + + + $x^{4/3}$
 0

+ + 0 - - - $f''(x) = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{(2+9x)}{x^{4/3}}$
 $-\frac{2}{9}$ 0

Muda concavidade

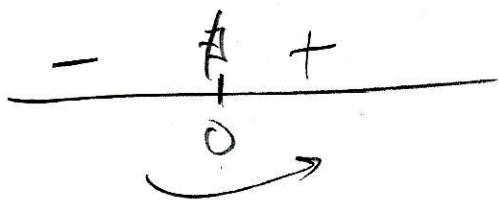
$$x = -\frac{2}{9}; \quad f\left(-\frac{2}{9}\right) = \frac{4}{5} \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^{2/3} \quad \therefore \left(-\frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{5} \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^{2/3}\right) \text{ é pto. inflexão}$$

22. $f(x) = x^{5/3}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{5}{3} x^{2/3}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{10}{9} x^{-1/3}$$

$$= \frac{10}{9\sqrt[3]{x}} \rightarrow \text{determina o sinal de } f''(x)$$



Muda concavidade

$x=0, f(0)=0 \therefore (0,0)$ é pto. de inflexão

23.

$$f(x) = x^4; \quad [-2, 4]$$

Pontos críticos da f :

$$f'(x) = 4x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 0 : \quad 4x^3 = 0 \quad \therefore \quad \underline{\underline{x = 0}}$$

$f'(x) \neq 0 \rightarrow$ não se aplica

x	$f(x) = x^4$
-2	16
4	256
0	0

$$f(-2) = (-2)^4 = 16$$

$$f(4) = 4^4 = 256$$

4 \rightarrow Máximo absoluto de f

0 \rightarrow Mínimo absoluto de f

$f(4) = \underline{\underline{256}}$ é máximo absoluto de f

$f(0) = \underline{\underline{0}}$ é mínimo absoluto de f

$$24^* \quad f(x) = x^2 - x \quad [1, 2]$$

Pontos críticos de f

$$f'(x) = 2x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad ; \quad 2x - 1 = 0 \quad \therefore \quad \underline{\underline{x = \frac{1}{2}}}$$

$f'(x) \neq 0 \rightarrow$ não se aplica

x	$f(x) = x^2 - x$	
1	$f(1) = 0$	$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$
2	$f(2) = 2 \rightarrow$ Máximo	$= -\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow$ Mínimo	

$f(2) = 2$ é máximo absoluto de f
 $f(1) = 0$ é mínimo absoluto de f

27.

$$g(x) = x^2 + 4x - 5 \quad ; \quad [-4, -3]$$

Pontos críticos de f

$$g'(x) = 2x + 4$$

$$g'(x) = 0 \quad ; \quad 2x + 4 = 0 \quad \therefore \quad \underline{\underline{x = -2}} \rightarrow \text{mas}$$

$g'(x) \neq 0 \rightarrow$ mas se aplica

está
no intervalo
[-4, -3]

x	$g(x) = x^2 + 4x - 5$
-4	-5 \rightarrow Máximo
-3	-8 \rightarrow Mínimo

$$g(-4) = 16 - 16 - 5 = -5$$

$$g(-3) = 9 - 12 - 5 = -8$$

$g(-4) = -5$ é Máximo absoluto de g
 $g(-3) = -8$ é Mínimo absoluto de g

26.

$$k(x) = (x-2)^3; \quad (-\infty, \infty)$$

Vemos que

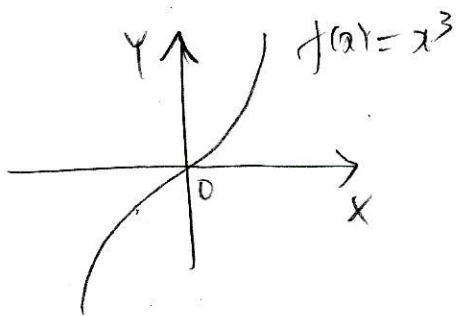
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} k(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x-2)^3 = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} k(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x-2)^3 = -\infty$$

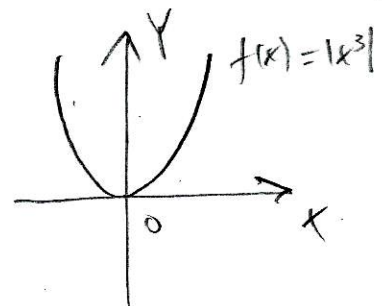
Assim, $f(x)$ é ilimitada e não
admite nem máximo absoluto
nem mínimo absoluto.

27. $f(x) = |x|^3, \quad (-\infty, +\infty)$

Temos



→



e então vemos que:

$f(0) = 0$ é mínimo absoluto de f
 f não admite máximo absoluto

28. $f(x) = \cos x$; $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$

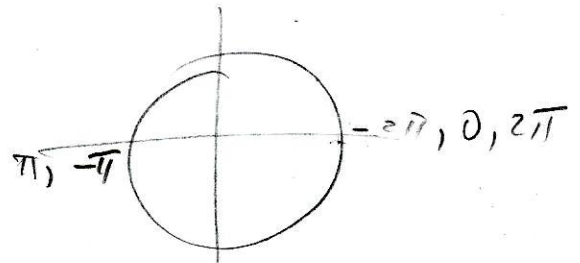
Pontos críticos de f

$$f'(x) = -\sin x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 : -\sin x = 0 \quad \therefore x = n\pi; n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Mas, $x \in [-2\pi, 2\pi]$, daí com $x = n\pi$ ou temos as possibilidades

$$\underline{x = -\pi}, \quad \underline{x = 0}, \quad \underline{x = \pi}$$

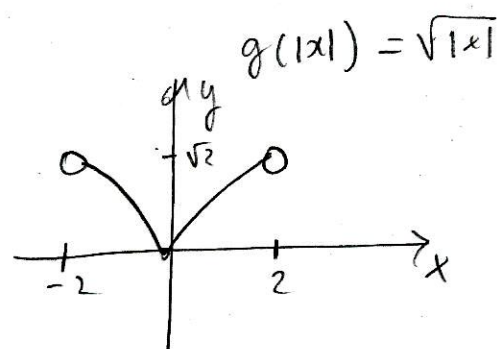
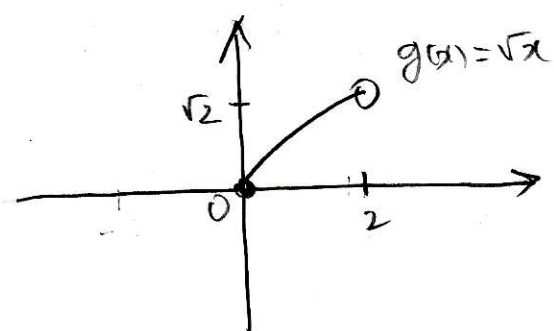


x	$f(x) = \cos x$
-2π	1
2π	1
$-\pi$	-1
0	1
π	-1

} 1 é Máximo absoluto de f
-1 é Mínimo absoluto de f

29.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{|x|} \quad ; \quad (-2, 2)$$



Vemos do gráfico que :

$f(0) = 0$ é mínima absoluta de f
 f não admite máxima absoluta

$$30. \quad f(x) = 2x^2 + \frac{4000}{x} \quad ; \quad [4, 20]$$

Pontos críticos de f :

$$f'(x) = 4x - \frac{4000}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad ; \quad 4x - \frac{4000}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{4x^3 - 4000}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore 4x^3 - 4000 = 0$$

$$x^3 = 1000 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{x = 10}$$

$$f'(x) \neq 0 : (1x - \frac{4000}{x^2}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x=0}}$$

↳ está fora do intervalo

x	$f(x) = 2x^2 + \frac{4000}{x}$
4	1032 → Máximo
20	1000
10	600 → Mínimo

$$f(4) = 2 \cdot 16 + \frac{4000}{4} = 32 + 1000 = 1032$$

$$f(20) = 2 \cdot 400 + \frac{4000}{20} = 800 + 200 = 1000$$

$$f(10) = 2 \cdot 100 + \frac{4000}{10} = 200 + 400 = 600$$

$f(4) = 1032$ é Máximo absoluto de f

$f(10) = 600$ é Mínimo absoluto de f

31. $f(x) = -3x^{2/3}$; $[-1, 1]$

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

$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow$ não se aplica

$f'(x) \neq \frac{-2}{x^{1/3}} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x=0}}$

x	$f(x) = -3x^{2/3}$
-1	-3
1	-3
0	0

$\left. \begin{array}{l} -3 \\ -3 \end{array} \right\}$ Mínimo
 $0 \rightarrow$ Máximo

$f(0) = 0$ é Máximo absoluto de f

$f(1) = f(-1) = -3$ é Mínimo absoluto de f

$$32. f(x) = x^3 + 1$$

- interseção com eixos coordenados:

eixo x : $0 = x^3 + 1$, $x^3 = -1$, $\|x = -1\|$

eixo y : $\|y = 1\|$

- comportamento assintótico

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 + 1 = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

- pontos críticos

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 ; \quad f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 6x ; \quad f''(0) = ?$$

$$f'(0-\delta) = 3(-\delta)^2 = 3\delta^2 > 0$$

$$f'(0+\delta) = 3(\delta)^2 > 0$$

} f' não muda de sinal

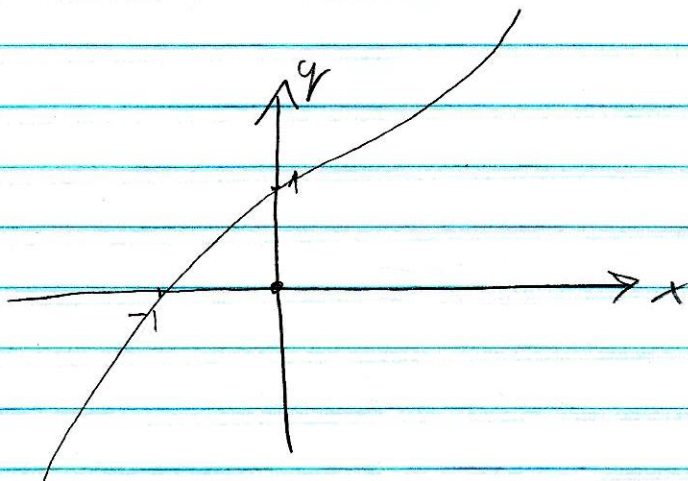
$x = 0$ não é extremo.

• Concavidade

$$f''(x) = 6x$$

$f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \rightarrow$ concavidade p/ cima

$f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow x < 0 \rightarrow$ " " baixo



11

$$53. f(x) = -2 + 3x - x^3$$

• Intersect:

$$\text{axis } y: (0, -2)$$

$$\text{axis } x: \underline{x=1} : -2 + 3 - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -x^3 + 3x - 2 & x-1 \\ +x^3 - x^2 & -x^2 - x + 2 \\ \hline -x^2 + 3x - 2 & \\ +x^2 - x & \\ \hline 2x - 2 & \\ -2x + 2 & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array}$$

$$-x^3 + 3x - 2 = (x-1)(-x^2 - x + 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x^2 - x + 2 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} +2 \\ +1 \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{(1, 0), (-2, 0), (1, 0)}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -2 + 3x - x^3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 \left(\frac{-2}{x^3} + \frac{3}{x^2} - 1 \right) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -2 + 3x - x^3 = +\infty$$

• Pontos críticos

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

$$f'(x) = 0 = 3 - 3x^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$f''(x) = -6x \quad ; \quad f''(1) = -6 < 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \text{ Max. local}$$

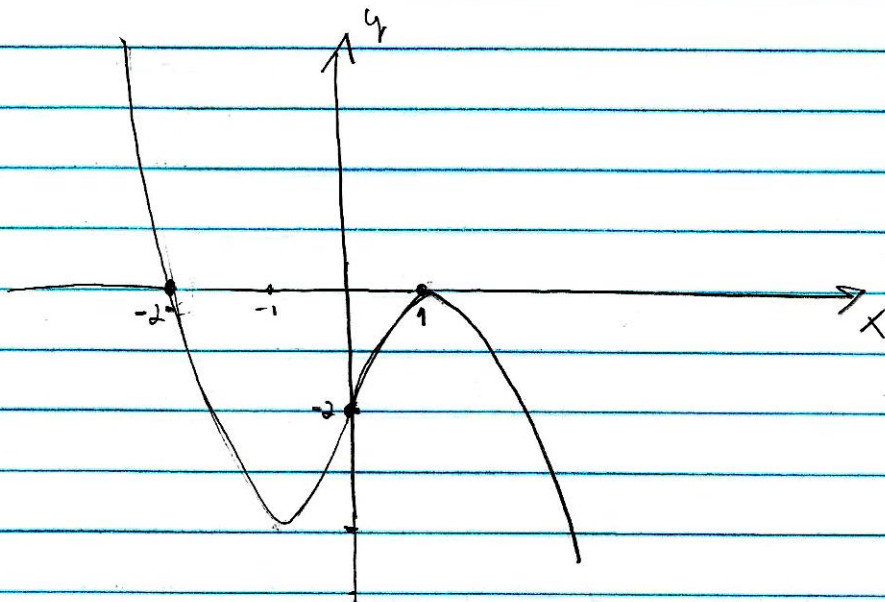
$$f''(-1) = 6 > 0 \rightarrow x = -1 \text{ Min. local}$$

• Concavidade

$$f''(x) = -6x$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \rightarrow -6x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 0 \quad ; \quad \text{Côncava}$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \rightarrow -6x < 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \quad ; \quad \text{Alta}$$



$$f(1) = 0 \text{ Max.}$$

$$f(-1) = -4 \text{ Min.}$$

34. $f(x) = x^3 + x$

• Interseção com eixos

eixo y : $y = 0$; $(0, 0)$

eixo x : $x^3 + x = 0$
 $x(x^2 + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

• $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{li } x^3 + x = +\infty \\ x \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{li } x^3 + x = -\infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty \end{array} \right\}$

• ponto crítico

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 1$$

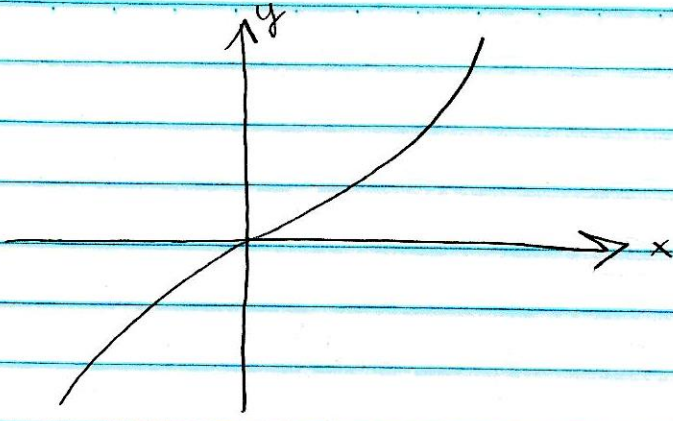
$$f'(x) = 0 = 3x^2 + 1 \rightarrow \text{não há pt. crítico}$$

• Concavidade

$$f''(x) = 6x$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \rightarrow x > 0 : \text{p/ cima}$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \rightarrow x < 0 : \text{p/ baixo}$$



$$35. f(x) = 64x^2 - 16x$$

interseccao com eixos

$$x=0 : y=0 \quad \therefore \underline{\underline{(0,0)}}$$

$$y=0 : 0 = 64x^2 - 16x \\ 0 = 16x(4x - 1)$$

$$\therefore x=0, \quad x = \frac{1}{4} ; \quad \underline{\underline{(\frac{1}{4}, 0)}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 64x^2 - 16x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 64x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{4x}\right) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 64x^2 - 16x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 64x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{4x}\right) = +\infty$$

pontos criticos

$$f'(x) = 128x - 16$$

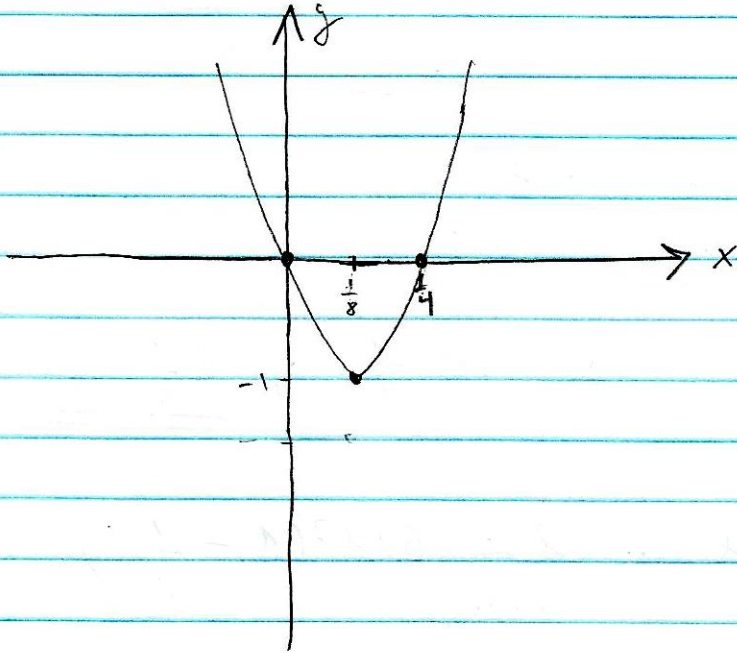
$$f'(x) = 0 = 128x - 16 ; \quad x = \frac{16}{128} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$f''(x) = 128 > 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{8} \text{ pt. M\u00ednimo local}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) = 64 \cdot \frac{1}{64} - 16 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = 1 - 2 = -1$$

• Concavidade

$$f''(x) = 128 > 0 \rightarrow \text{pl. cova } \forall x$$



$$36. f(x) = \frac{6x^5 + 20x^3 - 90x}{32}$$

• Intersecc

$$x=0 : y=0 : \underline{(0,0)}$$

$$y=0 : 6x^5 + 20x^3 - 90x = 0$$

$$x(6x^4 + 20x^2 - 90) = 0$$

$$\parallel x=0 \parallel$$

$$6x^4 + 20x^2 - 90 = 0$$

$$3x^4 + 10x^2 - 45 = 0$$

↓

$$3z^2 + 10z - 45 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100 + 540}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{640}}{6} = \frac{-10 \pm 25.3}{6} \begin{matrix} \nearrow 2.5 \\ \searrow -5.9 \end{matrix}$$

$$z = 2.5 \iff x^2 = 2.5 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{x = \pm 1.6}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{(\pm 1.6, 0)}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x^5 + 20x^3 - 90x}{32} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{6x^5 + 20x^3 - 90x}{32} = -\infty$$

Puntos críticos

$$f'(x) = \frac{30x^4 + 60x^2 - 90}{32}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 = \frac{30x^4 + 60x^2 - 90}{32}$$

$$30x^4 + 60x^2 - 90 = 0$$

$$x^4 + 2x^2 - 3 = 0$$

↓

$$z^2 + 2z - 3 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm 4}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow -3 \\ \rightarrow 1 \end{array}$$

$$z = -3 \rightarrow x^2 = -3$$

$$z = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{x = \pm 1}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{120x^3 + 120x}{32} \quad ; \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f''(1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \underline{x=1 \text{ Mím. local}} \\ f''(1) = \frac{-64}{32} = -2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f''(-1) < 0 \rightarrow \underline{x=-1 \text{ Mx.}} \\ f(-1) = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

Concavidade

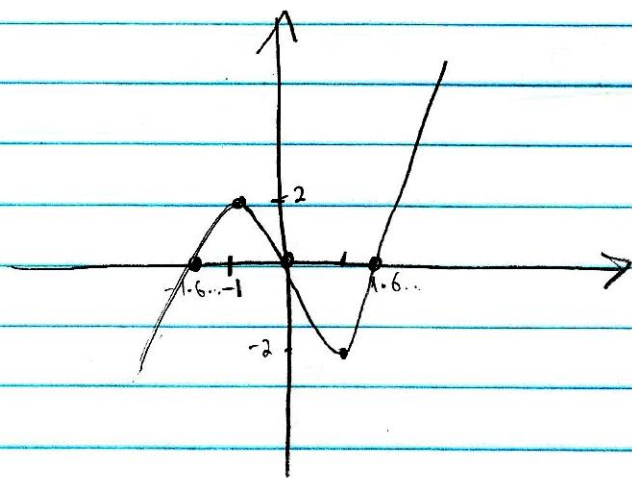
$$f''(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{120x^3 + 120x}{32} > 0$$

$$120x^3 + 120x > 0$$

$$x \underbrace{(x^2 + 1)}_{> 0} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x > 0} \quad ; \quad \underline{\text{pl cima}}$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x < 0} \quad ; \quad \underline{\text{pl baixo}}$$



$$37. f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} (x^2 - 7)$$

$$= x^{\frac{7}{3}} - 7x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

intercept

like x : $y=0$: $x^{7/3} - 7x^{1/3} = 0$

$$x^{1/3}(x^2 - 7) = 0$$

$$x=0 ; x = \pm\sqrt{7}$$

like y : $x=0$: $y=0$

(0,0), (\sqrt{7}, 0), (-\sqrt{7}, 0)

points critical

$$f'(x) = \frac{7}{3}x^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{7}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$f'(x)=0 = \frac{7}{3}x^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{7}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$x^{\frac{4}{3}} - x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = 0$$

$$x^{\frac{4}{3}}(1 - x^{-2}) = 0$$

$$(x \neq 0) \quad x^{-2} = 1$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$(x = \pm 1)$$

$$\frac{4}{3} + x = -\frac{2}{3}$$
$$x = -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{3}$$
$$= -2$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{28}{9} x^{5/3} + \frac{14}{9} x^{-5/3}$$

$$f''(1) = \frac{28}{9} + \frac{14}{9} > 0 \rightarrow x=1 \text{ é mínimo local}$$

$$f''(-1) = < 0 \rightarrow x=-1 \text{ é máximo local}$$

Concavidade

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(1) = -6 \text{ mínimo local} \\ f(-1) = 6 \text{ máximo local} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{28}{9} x^{2/3} + \frac{14}{9} x^{-8/3}$$

$$f'''(x) > 0, \quad \frac{28}{9} x^{2/3} + \frac{14}{9} x^{-8/3} > 0$$

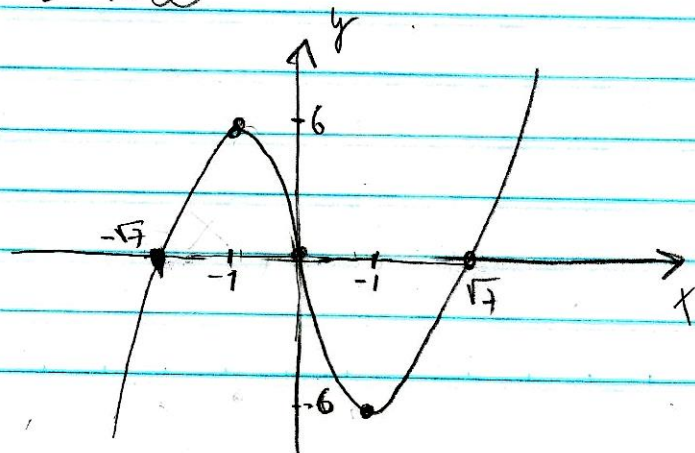
$$14 x^{-5/3} (2x^2 + 1) > 0$$

$\Rightarrow x > 0$: conc. para cima

$f'''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow x < 0$: conc. p/ baixo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{x} (x^2 - 7) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt[3]{x} (x^2 - 7) = -\infty$$



$$38. f(x) = \frac{x^{2/3}(x+40)}{4} = \frac{x^{5/3}}{4} + 10x^{2/3}$$

$$i) f(x) = \frac{x^{2/3}(x+40)}{4} : \begin{cases} f(x) > 0 \rightarrow x > -40 \\ f(x) < 0 \rightarrow x < -40 \end{cases}$$

$$ii) x=0 : y=0 ; \underline{(0,0)}$$

$$y=0 : \frac{x^{2/3}(x+40)}{4} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x=0 ; x=-40$$

$$\underline{(-40,0)} :$$

$$\begin{matrix} (0,0) \\ (-40,0) \end{matrix}$$

iii) pontos críticos

$$f'(x) = \frac{5}{12}x^{2/3} + \frac{20}{3}x^{-1/3}$$

$$= x^{-1/3} \left(\frac{5}{12}x + \frac{20}{3} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{5}{12}x + \frac{20}{3} = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{4} = -4 \Rightarrow x = -16 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Pto.} \\ \text{crítico} \end{matrix}$$

$$f(-16) \approx 38.1$$

$f'(x)$ não existe em $x=0$.

• Concavidade

$$f''(x) = \frac{5}{18} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{20}{9} x^{-\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$= x^{-\frac{4}{3}} \left(-\frac{20}{9} + \frac{5}{18} x \right) ; x \neq 0$$

$$f''(x) > 0 : \quad -\frac{20}{9} + \frac{5}{18} x > 0$$

$$\frac{5}{18} x > \frac{20}{9} \quad \rightarrow \quad x > 8 ; \quad \text{conc. p/ cima}$$

$$f''(x) < 0 : \quad x < 8 \quad \rightarrow \quad x < 8 ; \quad \text{conc. p/ baixo}$$

$$f''(x) = ? \quad \text{em } x = 0$$

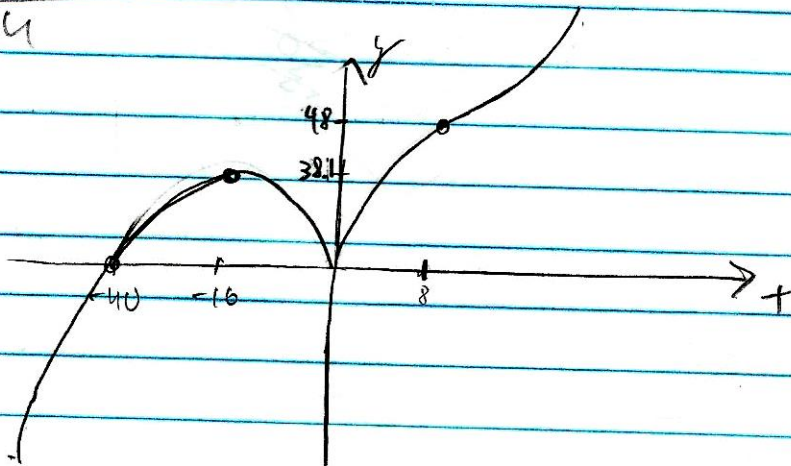
$$f''(-16) < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = -16 \text{ é pto mscm. local.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2/3} (x+40)}{4} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^{2/3} (x+40)}{4} = -\infty$$

$$f(8) = 12$$

$$f(-16) = 38.1$$



$$39. f(x) = \frac{8x}{x^2+4}$$

i) interseção

$$x=0 \rightarrow y=0 ; \underline{(0,0)}$$

$$y=0 \rightarrow x=0$$

ii) pontos críticos

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

$$= \frac{8}{x^2+4} - \frac{16x^2}{(x^2+4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{8(x^2+4) - 16x^2}{(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{8x^2 + 32 - 16x^2}{(x^2+4)^2}$$

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 32 - 8x^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x = \pm 2}}$$

iii) concavidade

$$f''(x) = \frac{-16x}{(x^2+4)^2} + \frac{(32-8x^2)(-2)}{(x^2+4)^3} \cdot 2x$$

$$= \frac{-16x}{(x^2+4)^2} - 4x \frac{(32-8x^2)}{(x^2+4)^3}$$

$$= \frac{-16x(x^2+4) - 4x(32-8x^2)}{(x^2+4)^3}$$

$$= \frac{-16x^3 - 64x - 128x + 32x^3}{(x^2+4)^3}$$

$$= \frac{16x^3 - 192x}{\underbrace{(x^2+4)^3}_{>0}}$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \rightarrow 16x^3 - 192x > 0$$

$$x^3 - 12x > 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 12) > 0$$

-	0	+	+	x
+	-	-	+	x^2-12
	√12		√12	

$$f''(x) > 0 \therefore -\sqrt{12} < x < 0 \text{ e } x > \sqrt{12}$$

-	+	-	+
√12	0	√12	

$$f''(x) < 0 \therefore x < -\sqrt{12}, 0 < x < \sqrt{12}$$

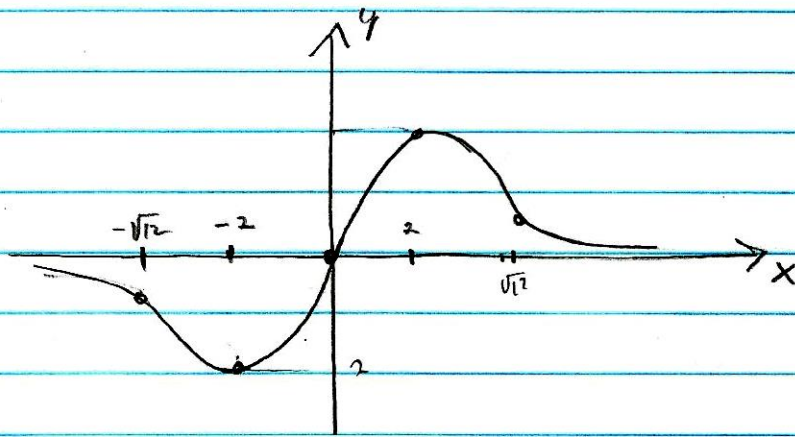
$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{8x}{x^2+4} = 0^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{8x}{x^2+4} = 0^-$$

Após:

$f'(-2) = 0$, $f''(-2) > 0 \rightarrow -2$ é pto. de
mínimo local
 $f(-2) = -2$.

$f'(2) = 0$, $f''(2) < 0 \rightarrow 2$ é pto. de
máximo local
 $f(2) = 2$



$0, \pm\sqrt{2}$: pontos de inflexão

$$40. f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-1}$$

i) intercepts:

$$x=0 \quad ; \quad y=0 \quad ; \quad \underline{(0,0)}$$

ii) Asymptotes

$$x = \pm 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x}{x^2-1} = \frac{-1}{0^-} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x}{x^2-1} = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x^2-1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x^2-1} = 0$$

iii) puntos críticos

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

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

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -x^2-1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = -1 \neq$$

$$f'(x) \text{ não existe} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x = \pm 1}}$$

iv) Concavidade

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

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

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{2x^3 + 6x}{(x^2-1)^3} = \frac{2x(x^2+3)}{(x^2-1)^3} > 0$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{(x^2-1)^3} > 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{2x}{x^2-1} > 0$$

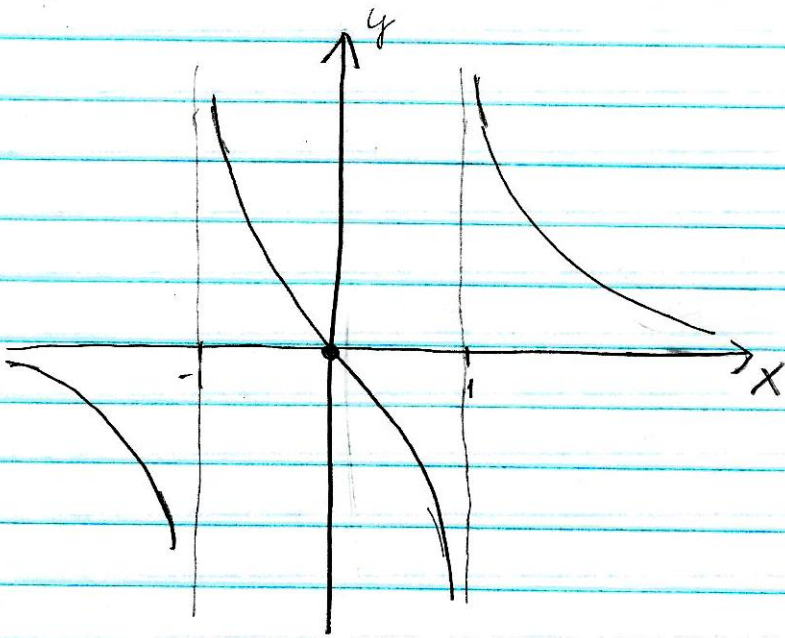
$$\frac{- \quad - \quad 0 \quad + \quad +}{2x}$$

$$\frac{+ \quad + \quad - \quad - \quad + \quad +}{x^2-1}$$

$$\frac{+ \quad - \quad + \quad - \quad +}{f(x)}$$

$$f''(x) > 0 ; -1 < x < 0, x > 1$$

$$f''(x) < 0 ; x < -1, 0 < x < 1$$



$$41. f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2}$$

i) Interseção

$$x=1 \rightarrow y=0 : (1|0)$$

ii) Assíntotas

$$x=0 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-1}{x^2} = \frac{-1}{0} = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x-1}{x^2} = 0^+ ; \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x-1}{x^2} = 0^- \end{array} \right.$$

iii) Pontos críticos

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

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

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

$$f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow 5-4x=0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x = \frac{5}{4}}}$$

$$f'(x) \text{ não existe} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x=0}}$$

8.10) Concavidade

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

$$= \frac{-4}{x^2} - 4 \cdot \frac{5-4x}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-4 - 20 + 16x}{x^2}$$

$$\left\| f''(x) = \frac{-24 + 16x}{x^2} \right\|$$

$$f''(x) > 0 : -24 + 16x > 0$$

$$16x > 24$$

$$x > \frac{24}{16}$$

$x > \frac{3}{2}$: conc. p/cônc

$$f''(x) < 0 :$$

$x < \frac{3}{2}$: conc. p/conc

$$x = \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow f'\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) = 0, \quad x = \frac{5}{4} = 1.25 < 1.5 \Rightarrow$$

$$f\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) = \frac{5-1}{\frac{25}{16}} = \frac{4}{\frac{25}{16}} = \frac{4}{1} \cdot \frac{16}{25} = \frac{64}{25} = 2.56$$

$f''\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) < 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{4}$ é pt. máx. local
 $f\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) = 2.56$

