

# Assíntotas e esboço de gráficos (T4 e T5)

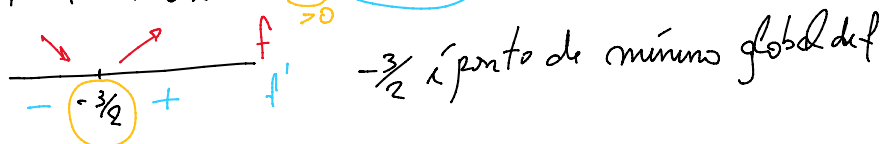
Exercício: Esboce o gráfico de

L4)13)a)  $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 + 1$

i)  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

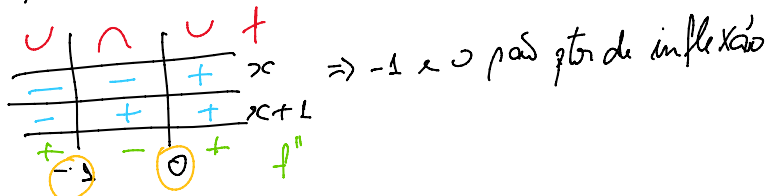
ii) Crescimentos e decréscimentos

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 6x^2 = 2x^2(2x+3) = 0$$



iii) Concavidade

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 + 12x = 12x(x+1) = 0$$



iv) Limites

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

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

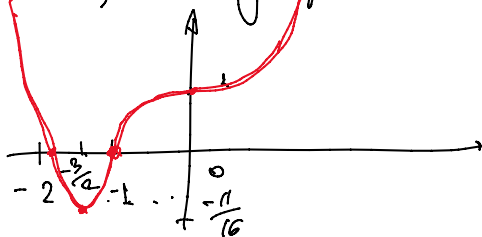
v) Imagens e raízes

$$f\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^4 + 2\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 + 1 = -\frac{11}{16}$$

$$f(0) = 0^4 + 2 \cdot 0^3 + 1 = 1$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^4 + 2(-1)^3 + 1 = 0$$

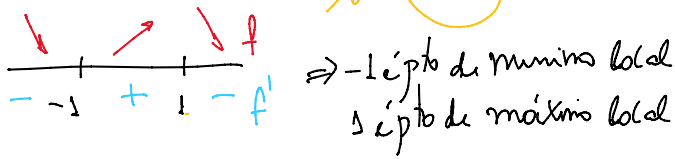
vi) Esboço do gráfico



L4)13)b)  $f(x) = 3 + \frac{x}{x^2+1}$

i)  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

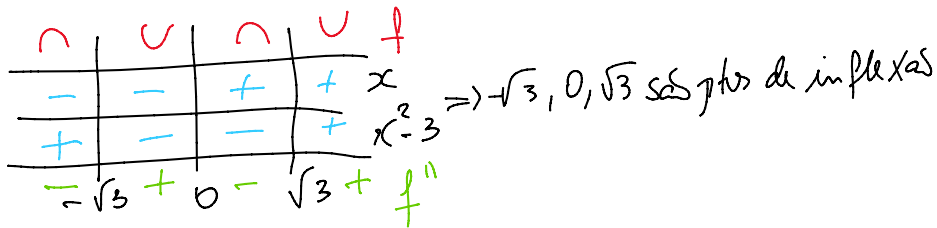
ii)  $f'(x) = 0 + \frac{1(x^2+1) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-x^2+1}{(x^2+1)^2} = 0$



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

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

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



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

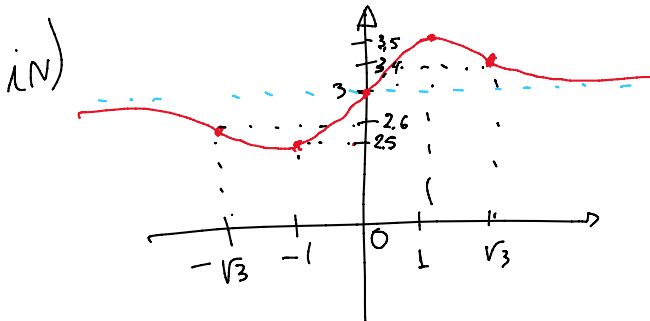
$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 3 + \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) = 3$

v)  $f(-1) = \frac{5}{2} = 2,5$   
 $f(1) = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5$

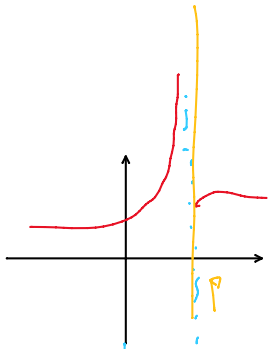
$f(0) = 3$

$f'(\sqrt{3}) = 3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \approx 3,4$

$f'(-\sqrt{3}) = 3 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \approx 2,6$



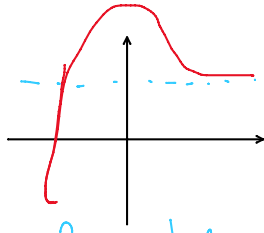
Assíntotas



vertical:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow p^\pm} f(x) = \pm \infty$$

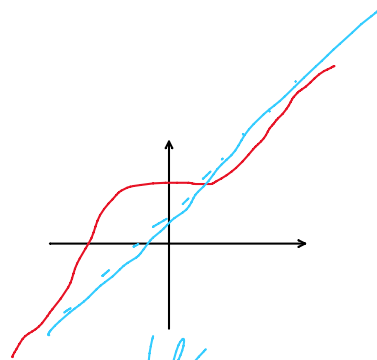
$$x = p$$



horizontal

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

$$y = k$$



obliqua

?

Rasunho

$$y(x) = mx + n, \quad m \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - y(x)) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - (mx + n)) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - mx - n) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - mx) = n$$

alhi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} (f(x) - mx - n) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{mx}{x} - \frac{n}{x} \right) = 0$$

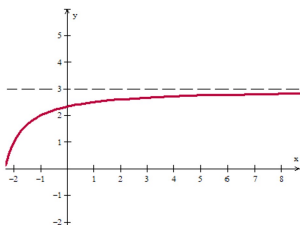
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{f(x)}{x} - m \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = m$$

I) Assíntota horizontal

Definição:

Se  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} f(x) = a$ , então  $y = a$  é uma assíntota horizontal.

Exemplo:



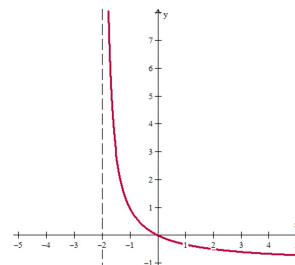
$y = 3$  é uma assíntota horizontal

II) Assíntota vertical

Definição:

Se  $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^\pm} f(x) = \pm \infty$ , então  $x = b$  é uma assíntota vertical.

Exemplo:



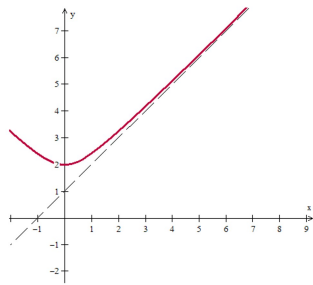
$x = -2$  é uma assíntota vertical

### III) Assíntota oblíqua

Definição:

Se  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = m, m \neq 0$  e  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [f(x) - mx] = n$ , então  $y = mx + n$  é uma assíntota oblíqua.

Exemplo:



$y = x + 1$  é uma assíntota oblíqua

Exercício: Verifique a existência de assíntotas oblíquas para  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^2-1}$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - mx] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x^3}{x^2-1} - 1x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x^3 - x^3 + x}{x^2-1} \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = mx + n \Rightarrow y = 1x + 0 \text{ é assíntota oblíqua}$$