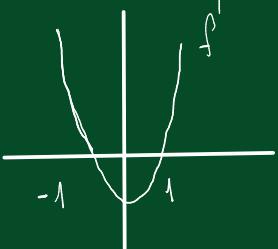


.) Quantas soluções tem a equação  $x^3 - 3x = 1$  nos intervalos  $[-2, -1]$ ? E em  $[-1, 2]$ ?

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

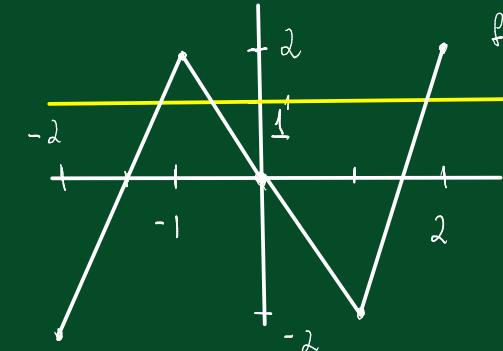
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1) f(-2) = -2 \\ f(-1) = -2 \end{array} \right\} \text{TVI} \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in [-2, -1] \text{ tq } f(x_0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|ccc} & + & - & + \\ \hline f' & \nearrow & \searrow & \nearrow \\ f & \downarrow & \uparrow & \downarrow \end{array}$$



$f'$  é crescente em  $[-1, 0]$   $\Rightarrow x_0$  é a única

raiz de  $f(x) = 1$  em  $[-2, -1]$ .



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2) f(1) = 2 \\ f(2) = 2 \end{array} \right\} \text{TVI não diz nada.}$$

$$f(0) = 0, \text{TVI} \Rightarrow \exists x_1 \in [-1, 0] \text{ tq } f(x_1) = 1$$

$f$  é decrescente em  $[-1, 0]$ ,  $x_1$  é o único tq  $f(x_1) = 1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(1) = -2 \\ f(2) = 2 \end{array} \right\} \text{TVI + TVM} \Rightarrow \exists! x_2 \in [1, 2] \text{ tq } f(x_2) = 1$$

Lista 2: 8)  $f(x) = (1+x)^{1/x} = e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(x+1)}$ ,  $x > 0$

$$f'(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(x+1)} \left( \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(x+1) \right)$$

$$= (1+x)^{1/x} \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(x+1) + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} \right]$$

$$= \underbrace{(1+x)^{1/x}}_{>0} \underbrace{\left[ -\frac{(x+1) \ln(x+1)}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x+1} \right]}_{\leq 0}$$

$f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f$  é decrescente,  $\forall x > 0$ .

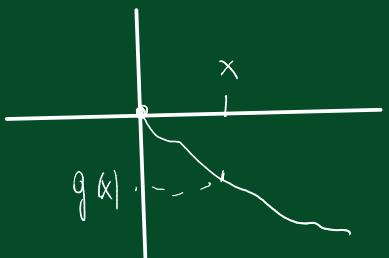
$$e < \pi \Rightarrow f(e) > f(\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+e)^{1/e} > (1+\pi)^{1/\pi}$$

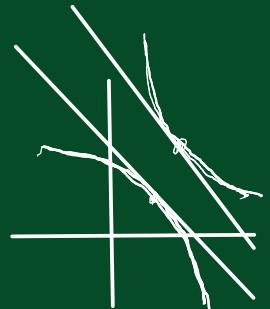
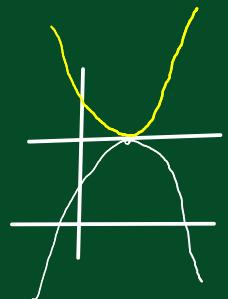
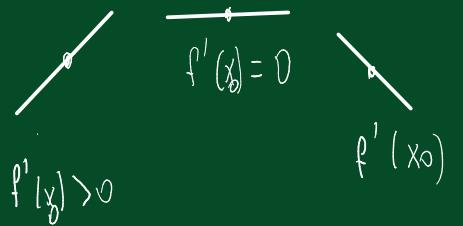
$$\Rightarrow (1+e)^{\pi} > (1+\pi)^e.$$

$$g(x) = x - (x+1) \ln(x+1), \quad x > 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g(0) = 0 \\ g'(x) = 1 - \ln(x+1) - 1 = -\ln(x+1) \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} g(x) \leq 0$$



Concavidade:



Def.:  $f$  tem concavidade p/ cima em  $x_0$  se existe intervalo aberto  $I$ ,  $x_0 \in I$  tq  $f(x) > T(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in I$ ,  $x \neq x_0$ .

$$T(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

(nota tq o gráf. de  $f$  em  $x_0$ )

Teorema: Se  $f$  admite segunda derivada contínua:

(i)  $f''(x) > 0$ ,  $\forall x \in I \Rightarrow f$  tem concavidade p/ cima

(ii)  $f''(x) < 0$ ,  $\forall x \in I \Rightarrow f$  tem concavidade p/ baixo.

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$f'(x) = 2ax + b$$

$$f''(x) = 2a$$

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

Dem.:  $f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f'$  crescente.

$$g(x) = f(x) - T(x) \Rightarrow g(x_0) = f(x_0) - T(x_0) = 0$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x) - T'(x) \Rightarrow g'(x) = f'(x) - f'(x_0)$$

$$g'(x_0) = 0$$

$\forall x < x_0: f'(x) < f'(x_0) \Rightarrow g'(x) < 0$  e' pos  $\Rightarrow g(x) \text{ e' decresc.}$  }  $x_0$  é min local de  $g$

$\forall x > x_0: f'(x) > f'(x_0) \Rightarrow g'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow g(x) \text{ e' crescc.}$

$$g(x) > g(x_0), \forall x \in I, x \neq x_0 \Rightarrow f(x) > T(x), \forall x \in I, x \neq x_0$$

