



DERIVADAS

Regra do quociente

Preceptoras:	Camila Araujo Varela Valdinete Kahenler
Coordenadora:	Claudete Matilde Webler Martins

Teorema:

Se f e g forem deriváveis em p e se $g(p) \neq 0$, então $\frac{f}{g}$ será derivável em p e

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(p) = \frac{f'(p)g(p) - f(p)g'(p)}{[g(p)]^2}.$$

Exemplo 1: Seja $h(x) = \left(\frac{1+x^2}{3x+x^3+2}\right)$, calcule $h'(x)$.

Com $f(x) = 1+x^2$ e $g(x) = 3x+x^3+2$, temos:

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

e

$$g'(x) = 3+3x^2.$$

Pelo teorema:

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(x) &= \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2} \\
&= \frac{(2x)(3x + x^3 + 2) - (1 + x^2)(3 + 3x^2)}{[3x + x^3 + 2]^2} \\
&= \frac{(6x^2 + 2x^4 + 4x) - (3 + 3x^2 + 3x^2 + 3x^4)}{[3x + x^3 + 2]^2} \\
&= \frac{6x^2 + 2x^4 + 4x - 3 - 6x^2 - 3x^4}{[3x + x^3 + 2]^2} \\
&= \frac{-x^4 + 4x - 3}{[3x + x^3 + 2]^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Logo:

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(x) = \frac{-x^4 + 4x - 3}{[3x + x^3 + 2]^2}.$$

Exemplo 2: Seja $h(x) = \left(\frac{\cos(x)}{x-1}\right)$, calcule $h'(x)$.

Com $f(x) = \cos(x)$ e $g(x) = x - 1$, temos:

$$f'(x) = -\operatorname{sen}(x)$$

e

$$g'(x) = 1.$$

Pelo teorema:

$$\begin{aligned}
h'(x) &= \left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(x) \\
&= \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2} \\
&= \frac{(-\operatorname{sen}(x))(x-1) - (\cos(x))(1)}{[x-1]^2} \\
&= \frac{-x\operatorname{sen}(x) + \operatorname{sen}(x) - \cos(x)}{(x-1)^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Logo:

$$h'(x) = \frac{-x \operatorname{sen}(x) + \operatorname{sen}(x) - \cos(x)}{(x-1)^2}.$$

Exemplo 3: Seja $h(x) = \left(\frac{x}{x^2-1}\right)$, calcule $h'(x)$.

Com $f(x) = x$ e $g(x) = x^2 - 1$, temos:

$$f'(x) = 1$$

e

$$g'(x) = 2x.$$

Pelo teorema:

$$\begin{aligned} h'(x) &= \left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(x) \\ &= \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2} \\ &= \frac{(1)(x^2-1) - (x)(2x)}{(x^2-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2-1-2x^2}{(x^2-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-x^2-1}{(x^2-1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Logo:

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

Exemplo 4: Seja $h(x) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}+x}{x+1}\right)$, calcule $h'(x)$.

Com $f(x) = \sqrt{x} + x$ e $g(x) = x + 1$, temos:

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

e

$$g'(x) = 1.$$

Pelo teorema:

$$\begin{aligned} h'(x) &= \left(\frac{f}{g} \right)'(x) \\ &= \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + 1 \right)(x+1) - (\sqrt{x}+x)(1)}{[x+1]^2} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + 1 \right)(x+1)}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{-\sqrt{x}-x}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + 1 \right)}{(x+1)} + \frac{-\sqrt{x}-x}{(x+1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Logo:

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

Exemplo 5: Seja $h(x) = \left(\frac{1+e^x}{x-1} \right)$, calcule $h'(x)$.

Como $f(x) = 1 + e^x$ e $g(x) = x - 1$, temos:

$$f'(x) = e^x$$

e

$$g'(x) = 1.$$

Pelo teorema:

$$\begin{aligned}
h'(x) &= \left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(x) \\
&= \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2} \\
&= \frac{(e^x)(x-1) - (1+e^x)(1)}{[x-1]^2} \\
&= \frac{xe^x - e^x - 1 - e^x}{(x-1)^2} \\
&= \frac{xe^x - 2e^x - 1}{(x-1)^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Logo:

$$h'(x) = \frac{xe^x - 2e^x - 1}{(x-1)^2}.$$

Referências

- [1] GUIDORIZZI, H. L. **Um curso de cálculo: volume 1.5a.** edição. Editora LTC; 2001.