

Nome: Eduardo Henrique de A. S. Idoro
 Matrícula: 2020000315
 Semestre: 2020.2

Análise 1

$$1. a) f(x) = \frac{1}{3x-7} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x-7 \neq 0 \\ 3x \neq 7 \\ x \neq \frac{7}{3} \end{array} \right. \quad b) g(x) = \sqrt{x^2-1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D = \mathbb{R} \\ D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = \mathbb{R}\} \end{array} \right. \quad c) f(x) = \log_2(x^3-8) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^3-8 > 0 \\ x^3 > 8 \\ x > \sqrt[3]{8} \\ x > 2 \end{array} \right. \quad D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x > 2\}$$

$$2. f(x) = ax + b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow a \cdot 0 + b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$f(-2) = ax + b = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \rightarrow a \cdot (-2) + b = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \rightarrow -2a + b = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$$

$$-2a + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \rightarrow -2a = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow -2a = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow -2a = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$-2a = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1) \rightarrow \frac{2a}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 4a = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

confirma

$$3. f(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 8 \quad \text{Para: Valor de mínimo, pois } y = -4 < 0;$$

$$a > 0 \quad D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c \quad \text{Imagem} = \{y \in \mathbb{R} / y \geq -4\}$$

$$\Delta = (-12)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 8$$

$$\Delta = 144 - 96$$

$$\Delta = 48$$

$$Y_v = \frac{-b}{2 \cdot a} \rightarrow Y_v = \frac{-48}{4 \cdot 3} \rightarrow Y_v = \frac{-48}{12}$$

$$\boxed{Y_v = -4}$$

$$X_v = 2$$

ponto mínimo

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

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c$$

$$\Delta = (1-\sqrt{3})^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-\sqrt{3})$$

$$\Delta = 1^2 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} + (\sqrt{3})^2 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 2\sqrt{3} + 3 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 2\sqrt{3} = (1+\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$\Delta = (1+\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$X_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2 \cdot a} = \frac{-(1-\sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{(1+\sqrt{3})^2}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\boxed{X_1 = \sqrt{3}}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2 \cdot a} = \frac{-(1-\sqrt{3}) - \sqrt{(1+\sqrt{3})^2}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3} - 1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{X^2 = -1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |X_1^2 + X_2^2| \\ |(1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2| \end{array} \right\} \cdot \frac{|1+3|}{|4|} = 4$$

Continuação da 2)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (\sqrt{3}) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$f(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

Resposta da 5 e 6

mas imagens a seguir.



