

## Logaritmos e Função Logaritmo.

$$\textcircled{1} \log_2 \left( \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^4 \cdot \sqrt{a+b}}{b^9 \cdot \sqrt[3]{b \cdot c}}} \right)^2 \Rightarrow \log_2 \left( \left( \frac{a^4 \cdot \sqrt{a+b}}{b^9 \cdot \sqrt[3]{b \cdot c}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2 \left( \frac{a^4 \cdot \sqrt{a+b}}{b^9 \cdot \sqrt[3]{b \cdot c}} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{a^4 \cdot \sqrt{a+b}}{b^9 \cdot \sqrt[3]{b \cdot c}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{a^4 \cdot (a+b)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{b^9 \cdot \sqrt[3]{b} \cdot \sqrt[3]{c}} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{a^4 \cdot (a+b)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{b^9 \cdot b^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot c^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{a^4 \cdot (a+b)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{b^{\frac{7}{3}} \cdot c^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \log_2 (a^4 \cdot (a+b)^{\frac{1}{2}}) - \frac{2}{3} \log_2 (b^{\frac{7}{3}} \cdot c^{\frac{1}{3}})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \left[ \log_2 a^4 + \log_2 (a+b)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log_2 b^{\frac{7}{3}} - \log_2 c^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \left[ 4 \log_2 a + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 (a+b) - \frac{7}{3} \log_2 b - \frac{1}{3} \log_2 c \right]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ a) } f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

$$f^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow x = \ln(1+y)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \log_e(1+y)$$

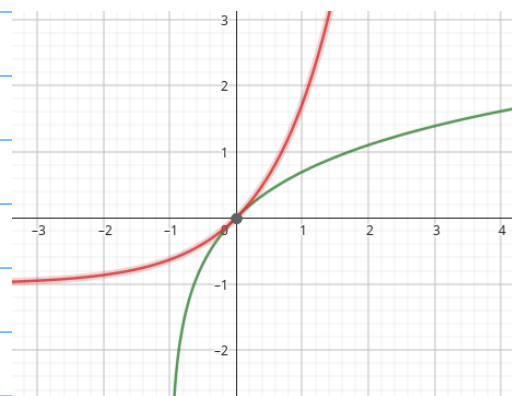
$$\Rightarrow e^x = 1+y$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^x - 1$$

$$1+x > 0$$

$$x > -1 \quad \log_e \quad D(f) : (-1, +\infty) = \text{Im} f^{-1}$$

$$D(f^{-1}) : \mathbb{R} = \text{Im}(f) //$$



$$b) g(x) = e^{2x} - 1$$

$$x = e^{2y} - 1$$

$$(x+1) = e^{2y}$$

$$\log_e(x+1) = \log_e e^{2y}$$

$$= 2y \cdot \log_e e$$

$$\log_e(x+1) = 2y$$

$$(x+1) > 0 \quad y = \frac{\log_e(x+1)}{2}$$

$$x > -1 //$$

$$D(g) = \mathbb{R} = \text{Im}(g)$$

$$D(g^{-1}) = \text{Im}(g) = (-1, +\infty)$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{\ln(x+1)}{2} : (-1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} //$$

?

$$c) h(x) = \log_3(1-3x)$$

como?

$$x = \log_3(1-3y)$$

$$3^x = 1-3y$$

$$3^x - 1 = -3y$$

$$3y = 1-3^x$$

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

$$D(h) \Rightarrow 1-3x > 0$$

$$3x < 1$$

$$x < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(-\infty, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$= \text{Im}(h^{-1})$$

$$D(h^{-1}) = \mathbb{R} = \text{Im}(h) //$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(t) = 9e^{-t/3} + 1$$

$$f(x) = 9e^{-x/3} + 1$$

$$x = 9e^{-x/3} + 1$$

$$\frac{x-1}{9} = e^{-x/3} \Rightarrow \frac{-x}{3} = \log_e\left(\frac{x-1}{9}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -3 \ln\left(\frac{x-1}{9}\right) //$$

$$f^{-1} = g$$

$$g(t) = -3 \ln\left(\frac{x-1}{9}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{4} a) f(x) = \sqrt{\log_2\left(\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x\right)}$$

$$(\log_2 |\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x| \geq 0) \wedge (\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x > 0) \wedge (x > 0)$$

(I)

(II)

(III)

$$\textcircled{II} \log_{1/2} x > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2}^0$$

$$x > 1 //$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} \log_2(\log_{1/2} x) \geq 0$$

$$\log_{1/2} x \geq 2^0 \Rightarrow \log_{1/2} x \geq 1 \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

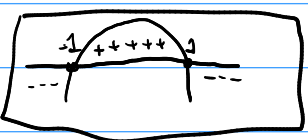
pq inverte? //

fazenda a interseção de  $\textcircled{\text{I, II, III}}$  tem  $D(f) = (0, \frac{1}{2})$

$$\textcircled{\text{b}} f(x) = e^{\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \ln(x^2-3x+4)}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{I}} 1-x^2 \geq 0$$

raízes:  $1$  e  $-1$ ,  
 $x^2 \leq 1$



$[-1, 1]$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} x^2 - 3x + 4 > 0$$

sem raízes

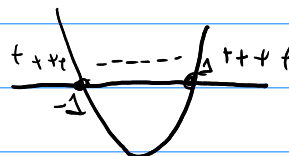
$$\textcircled{\text{c}} g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln(1+x^2)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(1+x^2) > 0$$

$$e^{1+x^2} > 0$$

raízes  $1$  e  $-1$

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$



9. se  $x=0$   $\log_e 1 = 0$   
 porém não pode  
 na fração //

$$\textcircled{\text{d}} h(x) = \frac{\ln(x^2 - 3x + 2)}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} \Rightarrow e^x - 1 > 0$$

$$e^x > 1$$

$$x > \log_e 1$$

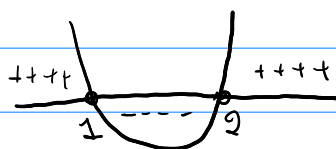
$$x > 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0$$

raízes:  $2$  e  $1$

$$3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}$$

$$\frac{3 \pm 1}{2} = 2 \text{ e } 1 //$$



$$((-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)) \cap (0, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow (0, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

Expressão	Propriedades Utilizadas	Único Log
$\log_3 x - \log_3 2$	Logaritmo do quociente	$\log_3$
$\log_{\frac{1}{3}} 5 + \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 4$	Logaritmo do produto	$\log_{\frac{1}{3}}$
$\log_5 3 + \log_5 x - \log_5 4$	Logaritmo do produto e do quociente	$\log_5$
$\frac{1}{5} \cdot \log 3$	Logaritmo da potência	$\log$
$3 \cdot \log_2 x + 4 \cdot \log_2 2$	Logaritmo da potência e do produto	$\log_2$
$1 + \log_3 5$	Logaritmo do produto	$\log_3$

⑤ Resolva o Sistema  $\begin{cases} \log_2 x + \log_4 y = 1 & \text{II} \\ \log_9 x + \log_3 y = 1 & \text{II} \end{cases}$

①  $\log_2 x + \log_4 y = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2 x + \frac{\log_2 y}{\log_2 4} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2 x + \frac{\log_2 y}{2} = 1$$

$$\log_2 x = \frac{-\log_2 y}{2} + 1$$

$$x = 2^{\frac{-\log_2 y}{2} + 1}$$

$$x = \sqrt{2^{-\log_2 y + 2}}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^{\log_2 y + 1}}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^{\log_2 y}}} //$$

②  $\log_9 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^{\log_2 y}}} + \log_3 y = 1$

$$\log_9 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^{\log_2 y}}} + \log_3 y = 1$$

$$\frac{\log_9 3 \cdot (\log_9 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^{\log_2 y}}}) + \log_3 y}{\log_9 3} = 1$$

⑦ a)  $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$

$$f(-x) = \log_e(-x + \sqrt{(-x)^2 + 1}) // \Rightarrow \ln(-x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

∴ nem par nem ímpar

? b) não entendi.

$$c) h(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \Rightarrow h(-x) \Rightarrow \frac{e^{-x} - e^{-(-x)}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{-(e^x - e^{-x})}{2}$$

$h(x) = -h(-x)$  ∴ a função é ímpar!

⑧ Determine o valor do produto  $\log_2 3 \cdot \log_3 4 \cdot \log_4 5 \dots \log_{63} 64$ .

$$\dots \log_{62} 62 \cdot \log_{62} 63 \cdot \log_{63} 64 = \dots \log_{62} 62 \cdot \log_{62} 64 = \log_{62} 64$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{62} 62 \cdot \log_{62} 64 \Rightarrow \log_{62} 64 = \dots \log_{62} 64$$

portanto ao final teremos  $\log_2 64 = \log_2 2^6 = 6 \cdot \log_2 2 = 6$

⑨  $f(x) = 1 - 3 \log_{1/2} (1 - 2x)$ . Determine  $f^{-1}$ :

$$f^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow x = 1 - 3 \log_{1/2} (1 - 2y) \Rightarrow -3 \log_{1/2} (1 - 2y) = x - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -3 \log_{1/2} (1 - 2y) = x - 1 \Rightarrow -\log_{1/2} (1 - 2y) = \frac{x-1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow -(1 - 2y) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{x-1}{3}}$$

$$1 - 2y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{x-1}{3}}$$

$$-2y = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{x-1}{3}}$$

$$-y = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{x-1}{3}}}{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{x-1}{3}}}{2}$$

⑩ 10. Analise se as afirmativas abaixo são verdadeiras ou falsas e justifique sua resposta:

(V) A função  $f(x) = \log_{1/2} (x-5)$  é decrescente e seu gráfico intercepta o eixo das abscissas no ponto

$P(6,0)$ . (a)

(F) A função  $g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-5}$  é a inversa da função  $f(x) = \log_{1/2} (x-5)$ . (b)

(F) A imagem da inversa da função  $f(x) = \ln(2x-1)$  é  $\mathbb{R}$ . (c)

(F) O domínio da função  $h(x) = \log_{x-2} (8-2^x)$  é  $(-\infty, 3)$ . (d)

R.: V, F, F, F

a)  $f(x) = \log_{1/2} (x-5)$  é decrescente pois a base do logaritmo é  $> 0$  e  $< 1$ .

b)  $f(x) = \log_{1/2} (x-5) \Rightarrow x = \log_{1/2} (y-5) \Rightarrow y-5 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$   
 $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + 5$

c)  $f(x) = \ln(2x-1) \Rightarrow D_f = \text{Im}_f \Rightarrow 2x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{2}$

$$d) h(x) = \log_{x-2} (8-2^x) \quad D_h = (-\infty, 3)$$

$$8-2^x > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x-2 > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x-2 \neq 1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$8 > 2^x$$

$$\log_2 8 > x$$

$$x < 3$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x > 2$$

$$D(h) = (2, 3)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x \neq 3$$