

Sob 3

①)

$$S(x) = \log(x-1)(-x^2+x+6)$$

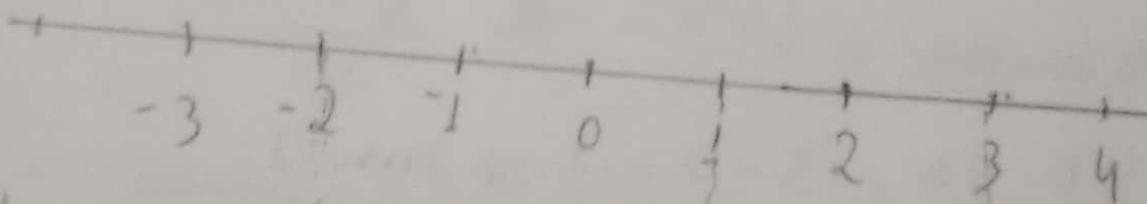
$$x-1 > 0 \quad x > 1$$

$$x-1 \neq 1 \quad x \neq 2$$

$$-x^2 + x + 6 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 6 < 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot (1) \cdot (-6)}}{2 \cdot 1} \Rightarrow x = \frac{+1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 24}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ x = -2 \end{cases} \quad -2 < x < 3$$



① $x > 1$

~~2~~ $x \neq 2$

$1 \wedge 2$

$$S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / 1 < x < 3 \text{ e } x \neq 2\}$$

② $S(x) = x^2 + 3x$

$$(x-1)^2 + 3(x-1) \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 + 3x - 3 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

~~y~~ $y = S(x-1)$

$$x = -\frac{b}{2 \cdot a} = -\frac{(-1)}{2(1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{\Delta}{4A} \quad \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a} = \frac{(-1)^2 - 4(1)(-2)}{4 \cdot 1}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1+8}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$a > 0$ positivo concavidad para curva convexa en y_2
y punto de inflexión

$$\left[\frac{9}{4}, +\infty \right]$$

③ A função é dada por

$$y - y_a = m(x - x_a)$$

calculo de m

$$m = \frac{y_B - y_a}{x_B - x_a} = \frac{3 - 2}{2 - 1} = 1 \Rightarrow m = 1$$

Substituindo

$$y - 2 = 1(x - 1)$$

$$y - 2 = x - 1$$

$$y = x - 1 + 2$$

$$y = x + 1$$

Inverso

$$y = x + 1$$

$$x = y + 1$$

$$y = x - 1$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = x - 1$$

4)

$$L(x) = (80 - x)(500 + 25x)$$

$$L(x) = 40.000 + 2000x - 500x - 25x^2$$

$$L(x) = -25x^2 + 1500x + 40000$$

$a < 0 \Rightarrow$ Valor máximo

$$x_L = \frac{-b}{2 \cdot a} = \frac{1500}{2 \cdot (-25)} + 1500 = 30 \text{ meses}$$

Preço do Venda = R\$ 4,50 - R\$ 0,30 = R\$ 1,20

$$5) g(S(x)) = 1 - 2S(x)$$

$$4x^2 - 1 = 1 - 2S(x) \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 1 - 1 = -2S(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$4x^2 - 2 = -2S(x) \Rightarrow 2S(x) = -4x^2 + 2$$

$$S(x) = \frac{-4x^2 + 2}{2} = -2x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow S(x) = -2x^2 + 1$$

$a < 0$ parabólico para baixo

$$y = \frac{-b}{4a} = \frac{0 - 4(-2) \cdot 1}{4(-2)} = \frac{8}{8} \quad (y=1)$$

$$[m(S)] = [-\infty, 1]$$

$$⑥ \quad y = x^2 - 3x + 4 \quad \& \quad y = x + 1$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 4 = x + 1$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 4 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4(1)(3)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2} = \begin{cases} x_1 & \frac{4+2}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \\ x_2 & \frac{4-2}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$b) \quad y = x^2 - 4 \quad \& \quad y = 2x - 5 \quad | \quad \text{Para } x_1 = 1 \text{ linha}$$

$$x^2 - 4 = 2x - 5$$

$$x^2 - 4 - 2x + 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

para $x_1 = 1$ linha

$$y_1 = x_1 + 1$$

$$y_1 = 1 + 1$$

$$(y_1 = 2)$$

para $x_2 = 3$ linha

$$y_2 = x_2 + 1$$

$$y_2 = 3 + 1$$

$$y_2 = 4$$

Soluções $(3, 4)$ e $(1, 2)$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(1)(1)}}{2(1)}$$

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2} = \boxed{x = 1}$$

$$c) y = -x^2 + 2x \quad \& \quad y = x + 2$$

$$-x^2 + 2x = x + 2$$

$$-x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$-x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \quad (-1) \Rightarrow x^2 - x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\underline{x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}}$$

não se encontra

$$7) a) y = \frac{3x+8}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{1} = \frac{3y+8}{2} \Rightarrow y+8 > 2x \Rightarrow$$

$$3y = 2x-8 \quad \cancel{3} \quad \cancel{2x-8}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x-8}{3}$$

$$b) S_{(1)} \Rightarrow S_{(10)}^{(-1)} = \frac{2(10)-8}{3} = D S_{(10)} \frac{20-8}{3} =$$

$$S_{(10)}^{(-1)} = \frac{12}{3} \quad \cancel{S_{(10)}^{(-1)}} = 4$$

$$8) S(x) = 2x+3$$

$$y = 2x+3 \quad x = 2y+3 \Rightarrow 2y = x-3 \Rightarrow y = \frac{x-3}{2}$$

$$\cancel{S(x)} \quad \cancel{\frac{x-3}{2}}$$

$$9) s(x) = 2x + 3 \quad y(x) = 3x^2 - 5$$

$$g \circ s(x) = 3(2x+3)^2 - 5 \Rightarrow 3(4x^2 + 12x + 9) - 5 =$$

$$y \circ s(x) = 12x^2 + 36x + 27 - 5$$

$$\boxed{y \circ s(x) = 12x^2 + 36x + 22}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = 2(3x^2 - 5) + 3$$

$$f \circ g(x) = 6x^2 - 10 + 3$$

$$\boxed{f \circ g(x) = 6x^2 - 7}$$

$$10) f(x) = \frac{2x+4}{3x-6} = \frac{2y+4}{3y-6} = \frac{x}{\cancel{3}} \times \frac{2y+4}{\cancel{3y-6}}$$

$$\cancel{2y+4} - \cancel{3y}$$

$$3y - 2x = \cancel{3y} - 2y + 4$$

$$3y - 2y = +6x + 4$$

$$(y(3x-2)) = 4 * 6x$$

$$y = \frac{4+6x}{3x-2}$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} 5 \\ x \end{matrix} \right) \frac{4+6x}{3x-2}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad \frac{\log x}{1-x^2}$$

$$1-x^2$$

$$\text{b) } j - x^2$$

$$\log x$$

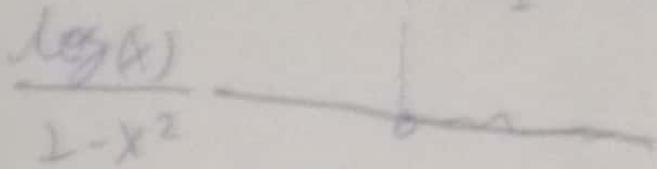
$$\text{a) } \begin{cases} 1-x^2 \neq 0 \\ -x^2 \neq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$D = (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 \neq 1 \\ x \neq \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\log(x)$$



$$S = (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

12)

$$y_3 = 2(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$y_3 = 2^{x_1} \cdot 2^{x_2}$$

$$y_3 = y_1 \cdot y_2$$

~~Então~~ ③

④

$$q_t = \frac{q_0}{2} = q_0^{2-t}$$

$$q_t = q_0 \cdot 2^{(-t, 1)} \Rightarrow q_0 \cdot 2^{-t} = q_0 \cdot 2^{(1-t, 1)}$$

3asas iguais = igualde expoêns

$$-1 = -t, 1$$

$$0, 1t = -1$$

$$t = \frac{1}{0, 1} = 10 \text{ mrs}$$

⑤ =

a) Certo $\Leftrightarrow \log \frac{x}{3} = 0$

$$b) \text{Certo } x \cdot (x_1, 0) \Rightarrow b = 3$$

$$c) \text{Certo} \Rightarrow 1 < x < 0$$

$$d) \text{Errado } B(x, 1) \Rightarrow \log_3 x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 3^1 = 3$$

e) Certo

15) ~~$\log_3 A = 0.3$~~ $A = 3^0.3 \approx A \approx 1$
Observa a B
 $(B+3)$ $\log_3 B = 3 \Rightarrow B = 3^3 = 27$

$$B - A \approx 27 - 1 \approx 26 \text{ mm}$$