

Ex 3

①)

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

$$x-1 > 0$$

$$x > 1$$

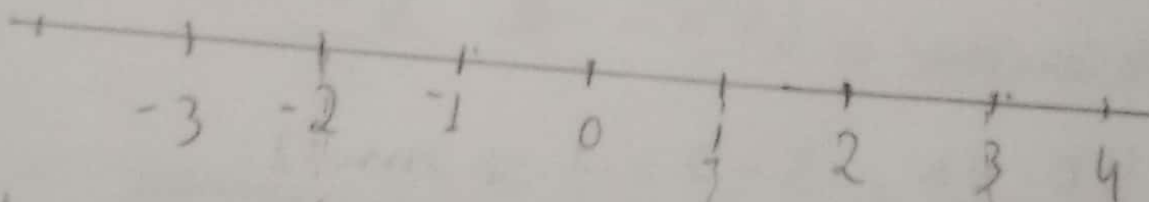
$$x-1 \neq 1$$

$$x \neq 2$$

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

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

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



$$\textcircled{1} x > 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} x \neq 2$$

$$1 \cap 2$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) = x^2 + 3x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

É a positivo concavidade Para limo concos em y_L e ab impinto

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

③ A função é dada por
 $y - y_a = m(x - x_a)$

Cálculo 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

$$x_L = \frac{-b}{2 \cdot a} = \frac{-1500}{2 \cdot (-25)} = \frac{1500}{50} = 30 \text{ Unids}$$

Preço de Venda = R\$ 450 - R\$ 430 = R\$ 20

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

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

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

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

$a < 0$ Parábola de Boca Baixa

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

$$Im(f) =]-\infty, 1]$$

$$c) y = x^2 - 3x + 4 \text{ e } y = x + 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2} = \begin{matrix} x^1 \frac{4+2}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \\ x^2 \frac{4-2}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{matrix}$$

Para $x_1 = 3$ temos

$$y_1 = x_1 + 1$$

$$y_1 = 3 + 1$$

$$(y_1 = 4)$$

Para $x_2 = 1$ temos

$$y_2 = x_2 + 1$$

$$y_2 = 1 + 1$$

$$y_2 = 2$$

Soluções $(3, 4)$ e $(1, 2)$

$$b) y = x^2 - 4 \text{ e } y = 2x - 5$$

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

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

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

Para $x_1 = 1$ temos

$$y = 2 \cdot 1 - 5$$

$$y = -3$$

$$S = (1, -3)$$

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

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

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

$$c) y = -x^2 + 2x \quad \& \quad y = x + 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

no real solution

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

$$3y = 2x - 8 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2x - 8}{3}$$

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

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

$$f(10) = \frac{12}{3} \Rightarrow f(10) = 4$$

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

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

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

$$9) f(x) = 2x + 3 \quad g(x) = x^2 - 5$$

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

$$g \circ f(x) = 12x^2 + 36x + 27 - 5$$

$$g \circ f(x) = 12x^2 + 36x + 22$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(11) \frac{\log x}{1 - x^2}$$

$$\log x$$

$$x > 0$$

$$1 - x^2$$

$$1) 1 - x^2 \neq 0$$

$$-x^2 \neq -1$$

$$x^2 \neq 1$$

$$x \neq \pm 1$$

$$b) 1 - x^2$$

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

$$\log(x) \text{ --- } \text{---}$$

$$1-x^2 \text{ --- } -\infty \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad +\infty$$

$$\frac{\log(x)}{1-x^2} \text{ --- } \text{---}$$

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

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

$$y_3 = 2^{x_1} \cdot 2^{x_2} \quad \text{isto é}$$

$$y_3 = y_1 \cdot y_2$$

13) $y^t = \frac{y_0}{2} = y_0^{2^{-1}}$

$$y^t = y_0 \cdot 2^{(-0,1t)} \Rightarrow y_0^{2^{-1}} = y_0 \cdot 2^{(-0,1t)}$$

base igual = igual expoente

$$-1 = -0,1t$$

$$0,1t = 1$$

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

14)

a) certo $\Rightarrow \log_3 x \Rightarrow b=3$

b) certo $x = (x, 0) \Rightarrow \log_3 x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3^0 = 1$

c) certo $\Rightarrow 1 < x < 3$

d) errado $B(x, 1) \Rightarrow \log_3 x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 3^1 = 3$

15) ~~Alasan~~
~~Alasan~~ $A (1,0)$ $\log_3 A = 0 \Rightarrow A = 3^0 = A = 1$

Alasan B
 $(B, 3)$ $\log_3 B = 3 \Rightarrow B = 3^3 = B = 27$

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