ENGENHARIA INFORMÁTICA

MATEMÁTICA I

Resolução da Ficha de Trabalho - 1º Teste

1. Calcule o quociente e o resto das seguintes divisões:

1.1.
$$(x^5 + 1): (x + 3)$$

Algoritmo da Divisão:

$$x^{5} + 0x^{4} + 0x^{3} + 0x^{2} + 0x + 1$$

$$-x^{5} - 3x^{4}$$

$$-3x^{4} + 0x^{3} + 0x^{2} + 0x + 1$$

$$3x^{4} + 9x^{3}$$

$$9x^{3} + 0x^{2} + 0x + 1$$

$$-9x^{3} - 27x^{2}$$

$$-27x^{2} + 0x + 1$$

$$27x^{2} + 81x$$

$$81x + 1$$

$$-81x - 243$$

Logo,
$$Q(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 + 9x^2 - 27x + 81 e R = -242$$

Regra de Ruffini:

Logo,
$$Q(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 + 9x^2 - 27x + 81 e R = -242$$

1.2.
$$\left(-x^4+6x^2+4x\right)$$
: $\left(3x+6\right)$

Algoritmo da Divisão:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
-x^4 + 0x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 0 & 3x + 6 \\
\underline{x^4 + 2x^3} & -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x \\
\underline{2x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 0} \\
\underline{-2x^3 - 4x^2} \\
\underline{2x^2 + 4x + 0} \\
\underline{-2x^2 - 4x} \\
0
\end{array}$$

Logo,
$$Q(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x \in R = 0$$

Regra de Ruffini:

$$(-x^{4} + 6x^{2} + 4x): (3x + 6) \rightarrow (-\frac{x^{4}}{3} + \frac{6}{3}x^{2} + \frac{4}{3}x): (\frac{3}{3}x + \frac{6}{3}) \Leftrightarrow (-\frac{x^{4}}{3} + 2x^{2} + \frac{4}{3}x): (x + 2)$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \qquad 0 \qquad 2 \qquad \frac{4}{3} \qquad 0$$

$$-2 \qquad \qquad \frac{2}{3} \qquad -\frac{4}{3} \qquad -\frac{4}{3} \qquad 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \qquad \frac{2}{3} \qquad \frac{2}{3} \qquad 0 \qquad 0$$

Logo,
$$Q(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x$$
 e $R = 0 \times 3 = 0$

1.3.
$$(x^4 - 3x^2 + 2): (x^2 + 1)$$

Algoritmo da Divisão:

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
x^4 + 0x^3 - 3x^2 + 0x + 2 & x^2 + 1 \\
-x^4 & -x^2 & x^2 - 4 \\
\hline
& -4x^2 + 0x + 2 & \\
& 4x^2 & +4 & \\
\hline
& 6 & \\
\end{array}$$

Logo,
$$Q(x) = x^2 - 4 e R = 6$$

Regra de Ruffini: Não é possível aplicar pois o divisor não é um polinómio de grau 1.

1.4.
$$(6x^3 + 5x^2 - 9x - 2): (3x - 1)$$

Algoritmo da Divisão:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
6x^{3} + 5x^{2} - 9x - 2 & 3x - 1 \\
-6x^{3} + 2x^{2} & 2x^{2} + \frac{7}{3}x - \frac{20}{9} \\
\hline
7x^{2} - 9x - 2 & -7x^{2} + \frac{7}{3}x \\
\hline
-\frac{20}{3}x - 2 & \\
\underline{\frac{20}{3}x - \frac{20}{9}} \\
-\frac{38}{9} & -\frac{38}{9}
\end{array}$$

Logo,
$$Q(x) = 2x^2 + \frac{7}{3}x - \frac{20}{9} e R = -\frac{38}{9}$$

Regra de Ruffini:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
6x^3 + 5x^2 - 9x - 2
\end{pmatrix} : (3x - 1) \rightarrow \left(\frac{6}{3}x^3 + \frac{5}{3}x^2 - \frac{9}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}\right) : \left(\frac{3}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(2x^3 + \frac{5}{3}x^2 - 3x - \frac{2}{3}\right) : \left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$2 \qquad \frac{5}{3} \qquad -3 \qquad -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \qquad \frac{2}{3} \qquad \frac{7}{9} \qquad -\frac{20}{27}$$

$$2 \qquad \frac{7}{3} \qquad -\frac{20}{9} \qquad -\frac{38}{27}$$

Logo,
$$Q(x) = 2x^2 + \frac{7}{3}x - \frac{20}{9} e R = -\frac{38}{27} \times 3 = -\frac{38}{9}$$

2. Determine as raízes de cada um dos seguintes polinómios e decomponha-os em fatores:

2.1.
$$x^2 - 5x - 14$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 14 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4(1)(-14)}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 56}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{81}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm 9}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 - 9}{2} \lor x = \frac{5 + 9}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 + 9}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 + 9}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4}{2} \lor x = \frac{14}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = -2 \lor x = 7$$

Logo.
$$x^2 - 5x - 14 = (x + 2)(x - 7)$$

2.2.
$$2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x$$

$$2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \left(2x^2 + 3x - 2\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor 2x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 16}}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 16}}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 16}}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 16$$

Raízes:
$$\left\{-2;0;\frac{1}{2}\right\}$$

Logo,
$$2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x = 2(x+2)(x-0)\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2x(x+2)\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

2.3.
$$x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2$$

a = 1 é uma raiz do polinómio

Regra de Ruffini:

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

$$x^2-x-2=0 \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{1\pm\sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{1\pm\sqrt{9}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{1\pm3}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{1-3}{2} \vee x=\frac{1+3}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{-2}{2} \vee x=\frac{4}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=-1 \vee x=2$$

Raízes: {-1;1;2}

Logo,
$$x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 = (x+1)(x-1)(x-2)$$

2.4.
$$-2x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x + 2$$

x = 1 é uma raiz do polinómio

Regra de Ruffini:

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

$$-2x^2-4x-2=0 \Leftrightarrow x^2+2x+1=0 \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{-2\pm\sqrt{4-4}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{-2\pm\sqrt{0}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{-2\pm0}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=-\frac{2}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=-1 \to \text{raiz dupla}$$

Raízes: {-1;1}

$$Logo, \ -2x^3-2x^2+2x+2=-2\left(x+1\right)\left(x+1\right)\left(x-1\right)=-2\left(x+1\right)^2\left(x-1\right)$$

3. Resolva, em IR, cada uma das seguintes condições:

3.1.
$$\frac{1}{25} = 5^{1-x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{25} = 5^{1-x^2} \iff \frac{1}{5^2} = 5^{1-x^2} \iff 5^{-2} = 5^{1-x^2} \iff -2 = 1-x^2 \iff x^2 = 3 \iff x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$S = \left\{ -\sqrt{3} ; \sqrt{3} \right\}$$

3.2.
$$8e^{-0.2t} + 20 = 120 + 6e^{-0.2t}$$

$$8e^{-0.2t} + 20 = 120 + 6e^{-0.2t} \Leftrightarrow 8e^{-0.2t} - 6e^{-0.2t} = 120 - 20 \Leftrightarrow 2e^{-0.2t} = 100 \Leftrightarrow e^{-0.2t} = \frac{100}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{-0.2t} = 50 \Leftrightarrow -0.2t = \ln\left(50\right) \Leftrightarrow -\frac{2}{10}t = \ln\left(50\right) \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{5}t = \ln\left(50\right) \Leftrightarrow t = -5\ln\left(50\right)$$

$$S = \left\{-5\ln(50)\right\}$$

3.3.
$$3^{x-4} + 4 = 2 + 2 \times 3^{x-4}$$

$$3^{x-4}+4=2+2\times 3^{x-4} \Leftrightarrow 3^{x-4}-2\times 3^{x-4}=2-4 \Leftrightarrow -3^{x-4}=-2 \Leftrightarrow 3^{x-4}=2 \Leftrightarrow log_3 3^{x-4}=log_3 2 \Leftrightarrow x-4=log_3 2 \Leftrightarrow x=4+log_3 2$$

$$S = \left\{4 + \log_3 2\right\}$$

3.4.
$$\ln(x^2+5)=2\ln(x-1)$$

In
$$(x^2 + 5) \Rightarrow x^2 + 5 > 0 \rightarrow x \in IR$$

In
$$(x-1) \Rightarrow x-1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 1 \rightarrow]1; +\infty[$$

Domínio:

$$D=IR\cap\left]1;+\infty\right[=\left]1;+\infty\right[$$

Assumindo $x \in D$:

$$\ln \left(x^2 + 5 \right) = 2 \ln \left(x - 1 \right) \Leftrightarrow \ln \left(x^2 + 5 \right) = \ln \left(x - 1 \right)^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 5 = \left(x - 1 \right)^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 5 = x^2 - 2x + 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 5 - x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x = -4 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{4}{2} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x = -2}_{\notin \ Dominio}$$

$$S = \emptyset$$

3.5.
$$\ln(x) + \ln(2x+1) = 0$$

In
$$(x) \Rightarrow x > 0 \rightarrow x \in IR^+$$

$$ln (2x+1) \Rightarrow 2x+1>0 \rightarrow 2x>-1 \Leftrightarrow x>-\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x \in \left]-\frac{1}{2};+\infty\right[$$

Domínio:

$$D = IR^+ \cap \left] - \frac{1}{2}; +\infty \right[= IR^+$$

Assumindo $x \in D$:

$$\ln (x) + \ln (2x+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln ((x)(2x+1)) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln (2x^2 + x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + x = e^0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + x = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1-3}{4} \lor x = \frac{-1+3}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{4}{4} \lor x = \frac{2}{4} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x = -1}_{\notin Dominio} \lor \underbrace{x = \frac{1}{2}}_{\notin Dominio} \lor \underbrace{x = \frac{1}{2}}_{\bigoplus Dominio} \lor \underbrace{x = \frac{1$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

3.6.
$$\ln x^4 - \ln x = 18$$

$$\ln x^4 \Rightarrow x^4 > 0 \rightarrow x \in IR \setminus \{0\}$$

$$ln \, x \Rightarrow x > 0 \to x \in IR^+$$

Domínio:

$$D = IR \setminus \{0\} \cap IR^+ = IR^+$$

Assumindo $x \in D$:

$$\ln x^4 - \ln x = 18 \Leftrightarrow \ln \left(\frac{x^4}{x}\right) = 18 \Leftrightarrow \ln \left(x^3\right) = 18 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = e^{18} \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{e^{18}} \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{\left(e^6\right)^3} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x = e^6}_{\in \ Dominion}$$

$$S = \left\{e^6\right\}$$

3.7.
$$9^x - 6 \cdot 3^x + 5 = 0$$

$$9^{x} - 6 \cdot 3^{x} + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(3^{2}\right)^{x} - 6 \cdot 3^{x} + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(3^{x}\right)^{2} - 6 \cdot 3^{x} + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y^{2} - 6 \cdot y + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y^{2} - 6 \cdot y + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y^{2} + 5 \Rightarrow y^{2} +$$

$$S = \{0; \log_3 5\}$$

3.8.
$$x \ln x + 5 \ln x = 0$$

$$\ln x \Rightarrow x > 0 \rightarrow x \in IR^+$$

Domínio:

$$D = IR^+$$

$$x \ln x + 5 \ln x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(\ln x \right) \ \left(x + 5 \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = 0 \lor x + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = e^0 \lor x = -5 \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x = 1}_{\in \ Dominio} \lor \underbrace{x = -5}_{\notin \ Dominio} \lor \underbrace{x = -5}_{\bigoplus \ Dominio} \lor \underbrace{x$$

$$S = \{1\}$$

3.9.
$$\log_5(5-x) = 1 - \log_5(x)$$

$$log_{5}\left(5-x\right) \Longrightarrow 5-x>0 \Leftrightarrow -x>-5 \Leftrightarrow x<5 \to x \in \left]-\infty;5\right[$$

$$\log_5(x) \Rightarrow x > 0 \rightarrow x \in IR^+$$

Domínio:

$$D =] - \infty; 5 [\cap IR^+ =] 0; 5 [$$

$$\log_{5}\left(5-x\right)=1-\log_{5}\left(x\right) \Leftrightarrow \log_{5}\left(5-x\right)+\log_{5}\left(x\right)=1 \Leftrightarrow \log_{5}\left(\left(5-x\right) \ \left(x\right)\right)=1 \Leftrightarrow \log_{5}\left(5x-x^{2}\right)=1 \Leftrightarrow 5x-x^{2}=5^{1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5x - x^2 = 5 \Leftrightarrow -x^2 + 5x - 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 20}}{-2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{-2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-5 - \sqrt{5}}{-2} \lor x = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{5}}{-2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{5}}{-2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\mathbf{X} = \frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{2}}_{\text{e Domínio}} \lor \underbrace{\mathbf{X} = \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{2}}_{\text{e Domínio}}$$

$$S=\left\{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2};\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right\}$$

4. Dadas as seguintes funções:

•
$$f(x) = x + 2$$
 $e g(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{3}$

•
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x^2 - 9}$$
 e $g(x) = 2x - 1$

•
$$f(x) = -x + \sqrt{4-x}$$
 e $g(x) = 2x^2$

•
$$f(x) = 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 9}$$
 e $g(x) = 3x$

a) Determine, para cada par, o domínio das funções.

$$f(x) = x + 2$$
 e $g(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{3}$

$$D_f = IR$$

$$D_{\alpha} = IR$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x^2 - 9}$$
 e $g(x) = 2x - 1$

$$D_{f} = \left\{ x \in IR : x^{2} - 9 \neq 0 \right\} = \left\{ x \in IR : x^{2} \neq 9 \right\} = \left\{ x \in IR : x \neq \pm 3 \right\} = IR \setminus \left\{ -3 ; 3 \right\}$$

$$D_{\alpha} = IR$$

$$f(x) = -x + \sqrt{4 - x}$$
 e $g(x) = 2x^2$

$$D_f = \left\{ \, x \in IR : 4 - x \geq 0 \, \, \right\} = \left\{ \, x \in IR : -x \geq -4 \, \, \right\} = \left\{ \, x \in IR : x \leq 4 \, \, \right\} = \left] - \infty; \, \, 4 \, \, \right]$$

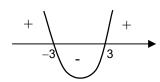
$$D_{\alpha} = IR$$

$$f(x) = 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 9}$$
 e $g(x) = 3x$

$$D_f = \left\{ x \in IR : x^2 - 9 \ge 0 \right. \right\}$$

$$x^2 - 9 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 9 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{9} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 3$$





$$D_f = \left\{ x \in IR : x^2 - 9 \ge 0 \right\} = -\infty; -3 \cup [3; +\infty[$$

$$D_{\alpha} = IR$$

b) Caraterize, para cada par, $\,f+g\,$, $\,f-g\,$, $\,f\times g\,$, $\,\frac{f}{g}$, $\,f\circ g\,$ e $\,g\circ f\,$.

•
$$f(x) = x + 2$$
 e $g(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{3}$

Função Soma:

$$\left(f+g\right)\!\left(x\right) = x+2+\frac{2x^2+1}{3} = \frac{3x+6+2x^2+1}{3} = \frac{2x^2+3x+7}{3}$$

$$\mathsf{D}_{\mathsf{f}+\mathsf{g}} = \mathsf{D}_\mathsf{f} \cap \mathsf{D}_\mathsf{g} = \mathsf{IR} \cap \mathsf{IR} = \mathsf{IR}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} f+g: & IR & \rightarrow & IR \\ & x & \mapsto & \frac{2x^2+3x+7}{3} \end{array}$$

Função Diferença:

$$\big(f-g\big)\big(x\big) = x + 2 - \frac{2x^2 + 1}{3} = \frac{3x + 6 - 2x^2 - 1}{3} = \frac{-2x^2 + 3x + 5}{3}$$

$$D_{f-g} = D_f \cap D_g = IR \cap IR = IR$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} f-g: & IR & \rightarrow & IR \\ & x & \mapsto & \frac{-2x^2+3x+5}{3} \end{array}$$

Função Produto:

$$\left(f \times g\right)\!\left(x\right) = \left(x+2\right)\!\!\left(\frac{2x^2+1}{3}\right) = \frac{2x^3+x+4x^2+2}{3} = \frac{2x^3+4x^2+x+2}{3}$$

$$D_{f\times g}=D_f\cap D_g=IR\cap IR=IR$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} f \times g: & & IR & \rightarrow & & IR \\ & & x & \mapsto & & \frac{2x^3 + 4x^2 + x + 2}{3} \end{array}$$

Função Quociente:

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{x+2}{2x^2+1} = \frac{3x+6}{2x^2+1}$$

$$D_{\frac{f}{g}} = \left(D_f \cap D_g\right) \setminus \left\{ \ x \in IR: g(x) = 0 \ \right\} = \left(IR \cap IR\right) \setminus \left\{ \ x \in IR: \frac{2x^2 + 1}{3} = 0 \ \right\} = IR \setminus \left\{ \ x \in IR: 2x^2 + 1 = 0 \ \right\} = IR \setminus \left\{ \ x \in IR: \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \frac{f}{g}: & \ \ IR & \rightarrow & \ \ IR \\ & x & \mapsto & \ \ \frac{3x+6}{2x^2+1} \end{array}$$

Função Composta f ∘ g :

$$\left(f\circ g\right)\!\left(x\right) = f\!\left(g\!\left(x\right)\right) = f\!\left(\frac{2x^2+1}{3}\right) = \frac{2x^2+1}{3} + 2 = \frac{2x^2+1+6}{3} = \frac{2x^2+7}{3}$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \left\{x \in IR : x \in D_g \land g\left(x\right) \in D_f\right\} = \left\{x \in IR : x \in IR \land \frac{2x^2 + 1}{3} \in IR\right\} = \left\{x \in IR : x \in IR \land x \in IR\right\} = R \cap IR = IR$$

Função Composta g o f :

$$\left(g \circ f\right)\left(x\right) = g\left(f\left(x\right)\right) = g\left(x+2\right) = \frac{2\left(x+2\right)^2 + 1}{3} = \frac{2\left(x^2 + 4x + 4\right) + 1}{3} = \frac{2x^2 + 8x + 8 + 1}{3} = \frac{2x^2 + 8x + 9 + 1}{3} = \frac{2x^2 + 8x +$$

$$g \circ f$$
: IR \rightarrow IR $x \mapsto \frac{2x^2 + 8x + 9}{3}$

•
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x^2 - 9}$$
 e $g(x) = 2x - 1$

Função Soma:

$$(f+g)(x) = \frac{2}{x^2 - 9} + 2x - 1 = \frac{2 + 2x^3 - 18x - x^2 + 9}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{2x^3 - x^2 - 18x + 11}{x^2 - 9}$$

$$D_{f+g} = D_f \cap D_g = IR \backslash \left\{ -3 \; ; \; 3 \; \right\} \cap IR = IR \backslash \left\{ -3 \; ; \; 3 \; \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} f+g\colon & IR\setminus\left\{-3\;;\;3\;\right\} & \to & IR \\ & x & \mapsto & \frac{2x^3-x^2-18x+11}{x^2-9} \end{array}$$

Função Diferença:

$$\begin{split} & \big(f-g\big)\big(x\big) = \frac{2}{x^2-9} - \big(2x-1\big) = \frac{2-2x^3+18x+x^2-9}{x^2-9} = \frac{-2x^3+x^2+18x-7}{x^2-9} \\ & D_{f-g} = D_f \cap D_g = IR \setminus \big\{-3 \ ; \ 3 \ \big\} \cap IR = IR \setminus \big\{-3 \ ; \ 3 \ \big\} \end{split}$$

Função Produto:

$$(f \times g)(x) = \left(\frac{2}{x^2 - 9}\right)(2x - 1) = \frac{4x - 2}{x^2 - 9}$$

$$\mathsf{D}_{\mathsf{f} \times \mathsf{q}} = \mathsf{D}_{\mathsf{f}} \cap \mathsf{D}_{\mathsf{q}} = \mathsf{IR} \backslash \left\{ -3 \text{ ; } 3 \right\} \cap \mathsf{IR} = \mathsf{IR} \backslash \left\{ -3 \text{ ; } 3 \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} f \times g \colon & IR \setminus \left\{-3 \; ; \; 3 \; \right\} & \to & IR \\ & x & \mapsto & \frac{4x-2}{x^2-9} \end{array}$$

Função Quociente:

$$\begin{split} &\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)\!(x)\!=\!\frac{\frac{2}{x^2\!-\!9}}{2x\!-\!1}\!=\!\frac{2}{2x^3\!-\!x^2\!-\!18x\!+\!9}\\ &D_{\!\frac{f}{g}}\!=\!\left(D_f\cap D_g\right)\!\setminus\!\left\{\,x\in\!IR:\!g\!\left(x\right)\!=\!0\,\right\}\!=\!\left(IR\!\setminus\!\left\{\,-3\ ;\ 3\,\right\}\!\cap\!IR\right)\!\setminus\!\left\{\,x\in\!IR:\!2x\!-\!1\!=\!0\,\right\}\!=\!\left(IR\!\setminus\!\left\{\,-3\ ;\ 3\,\right\}\right)\!\setminus\!\left\{\,x\in\!IR:\!x\!=\!\frac{1}{2}\,\right\}\!=\\ &=\!IR\!\setminus\!\left\{\,-3\ ;\ \frac{1}{2}\ ;\ 3\,\right\} \end{split}$$

$$\frac{f}{g}: \qquad IR \setminus \left\{-3; \frac{1}{2}; 3\right\} \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \qquad IR$$

$$\qquad \qquad x \qquad \qquad \mapsto \qquad \frac{2}{2x^3 - x^2 - 18\,x + 9}$$

Função Composta f o g:

$$\big(f\circ g\big)\big(x\big)=f\big(g\big(x\big)\big)=f\big(2x-1\big)=\frac{2}{\big(2x-1\big)^2-9}=\frac{2}{4x^2-4x+1-9}=\frac{2}{4x^2-4x-8}$$

$$\mathsf{D}_{\mathsf{f} \circ \mathsf{g}} = \left\{ \ x \in \mathsf{IR} : x \in \mathsf{D}_{\mathsf{g}} \wedge \mathsf{g}\left(x\right) \in \mathsf{D}_{\mathsf{f}} \ \right\} = \left\{ \ x \in \mathsf{IR} : x \in \mathsf{IR} \wedge 2x - 1 \in \mathsf{IR} \backslash \left\{ \ -3 \ ; \ 3 \ \right\} \right\}$$

$$2x-1\in IR\setminus\left\{-3\ ;\ 3\right\} \Rightarrow 2x-1\neq -3\wedge 2x-1\neq 3\Leftrightarrow x\neq -\frac{2}{2}\wedge x\neq \frac{4}{2}\Leftrightarrow x\neq -1\wedge x\neq 2\rightarrow x\in IR\setminus\left\{-1\ ;\ 2\right\}$$

Logo,

$$D_{f \circ g} = \left\{ \, x \in IR \, : \, x \in IR \, \land \, 2x - 1 \in IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -3 \, \, ; \, \, 3 \, \, \right\} \right\} = \left\{ \, x \in IR \, : \, x \in IR \, \land \, x \in IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, IR \, \setminus \, \left\{ \, -1 \, \, ; \, \, 2 \, \, \right\} = IR \, \cap \, I$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} f \circ g \colon & \mathsf{IR} \setminus \left\{-1\,;\,2\right\} & \to & \mathsf{IR} \\ & x & \mapsto & \frac{2}{4x^2 - 4x - 8} \end{array}$$

Função Composta g ∘ f :

$$\big(g\circ f\big)\big(x\big) = g\Big(f\big(x\big)\Big) = g\bigg(\frac{2}{x^2-9}\bigg) = 2\bigg(\frac{2}{x^2-9}\bigg) - 1 = \frac{4-x^2+9}{x^2-9} = \frac{-x^2+13}{x^2-9}$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \left\{ x \in IR : x \in D_f \land f(x) \in D_g \right\} = \left\{ x \in IR : x \in IR \setminus \left\{ -3 ; 3 \right\} \land \frac{2}{x^2 - 9} \in IR \right\}$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2-9} \in IR \Rightarrow x^2-9 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \neq 9 \Leftrightarrow x \neq \pm 3 \rightarrow x \in IR \setminus \left\{-3 \ ; \ 3 \ \right\}$$

Logo

$$D_{g\circ f} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in IR : x \in IR \setminus \left\{-3;3\right\} \wedge \frac{2}{x^2 - 9} \in IR \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in IR : x \in IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} \wedge x \in IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} \wedge IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} = IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} \wedge IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} = IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} \wedge IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} = IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} \wedge IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} \right\} = IR \setminus \left\{-3\;;\;3\right\} = IR \setminus \left\{-$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} g\circ f\colon & IR\setminus\left\{-3\;;\,3\;\right\} & \to & IR \\ x & \mapsto & \dfrac{-\,x^2\,+13}{\,x^2\,-\,9} \end{array}$$

•
$$f(x) = -x + \sqrt{4-x}$$
 e $g(x) = 2x^2$

Função Soma:

$$(f+g)(x) = -x + \sqrt{4-x} + 2x^2$$

$$D_{f+g} = D_f \cap D_g = \left] - \infty; 4\right] \cap IR = \left] - \infty; 4\right]$$

$$f+g:$$
 $\left[-\infty;4 \right] \rightarrow IR$

$$x \mapsto -x + \sqrt{4-x} + 2x^{2}$$

Função Diferença:

$$(f-g)(x) = -x + \sqrt{4-x} - 2x^2$$

$$D_{f-g} = D_f \cap D_g =]-\infty;4] \cap IR =]-\infty;4]$$

Função Produto:

$$\left(f\times g\right)\!\left(x\right) = \!\left(-x + \sqrt{4-x}\,\right) \, \left(2x^2\right) = -2x^3 + 2x^2\sqrt{4-x}$$

$$D_{f\times g} = D_f \cap D_g = \left] - \infty; 4 \right] \cap IR = \left] - \infty; 4 \right]$$

$$f \times g$$
: $\left[-\infty; 4 \right] \longrightarrow IR$

$$x \mapsto -2x^3 + 2x^2\sqrt{4-x}$$

Função Quociente:

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{-x + \sqrt{4 - x}}{2x^2}$$

$$D_{\frac{f}{g}} = \left(D_{f} \cap D_{g}\right) \setminus \left\{ \ x \in IR: g\left(x\right) = 0 \ \right\} = \left(\left] - \infty; 4 \ \right] \cap IR \right) \setminus \left\{ \ x \in IR: 2x^{2} = 0 \ \right\} = \left(\left] - \infty; 4 \ \right] \right) \setminus \left\{ \ x \in IR: x = 0 \ \right\} = \left[- \infty; 4 \ \right] \setminus \left\{ \ 0 \ \right\} = \left[- \infty; 4 \$$

$$\frac{f}{g}: \quad \left]-\infty;4\right]\setminus\left\{0\right\} \quad \rightarrow \quad IR$$

$$x \quad \mapsto \quad \frac{-x+\sqrt{4-x}}{2x^2}$$

Função Composta f ∘ g :

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(2x^2) = -2x^2 + \sqrt{4 - 2x^2}$$

$$D_{f\circ g} = \left\{ \ x \in IR : x \in D_g \wedge g\left(x\right) \in D_f \ \right\} = \left\{ \ x \in IR : x \in IR \wedge 2x^2 \in \left] - \infty \ ; \ 4 \ \right] \ \right\}$$

$$2x^{2} \, \in \, \left] - \infty \, ; 4 \, \, \right] \Rightarrow \, 2x^{2} \, \leq 4 \, \Leftrightarrow \, 2x^{2} \, - 4 \leq 0$$

$$2x^2 - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

	-∞	$-\sqrt{2}$		√2	+∞
$2x^{2}-4$	+	0	-	0	+

$$2x^2 - 4 \le 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left[-\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2}\right]$$

$$\mathsf{D}_{f\circ g} = \left\{x \in \mathsf{IR} : x \in \mathsf{IR} \, \land \, 2x^2 \in \left] - \infty \, ; 4\right]\right\} = \left\{x \in \mathsf{IR} : x \in \mathsf{IR} \, \land \, x \in \left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right\} = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right) = \mathsf{IR} \, \cap \left(\left[-\sqrt{2} \, ; \sqrt{2} \, \right]\right)$$

$$=\left[-\sqrt{2};\sqrt{2}\right]$$

Função Composta g o f :

$$\begin{split} & \big(g\circ f\big)\big(x\big) = g\big(f\big(x\big)\big) = g\Big(-x + \sqrt{4-x}\,\Big) = 2\Big(-x + \sqrt{4-x}\,\Big)^2 \\ & D_{g\circ f} = \Big\{\; x \in IR : & x \in D_f \land f\big(x\big) \in D_g \;\;\Big\} = \Big\{\; x \in IR : & x \in \left]-\infty \;; \; 4 \;\;\right] \land \Big(-x + \sqrt{4-x}\,\Big) \in IR \;\;\Big\} \\ & -x + \sqrt{4-x} \in IR \Rightarrow 4-x \ge 0 \Leftrightarrow x \le 4 \to x \in \left]-\infty \;; \; 4 \;\;\right] \end{split}$$

Logo,

•
$$f(x) = 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 9}$$
 e $g(x) = 3x$

Função Soma:

Função Diferença:

$$\begin{split} \big(f-g\big)\big(x\big) &= 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 9} - 3x \\ D_{f-g} &= D_f \cap D_g = \big(\big] - \infty; - 3 \ \big] \cup \big[\ 3 \ ; \ + \infty \ \big[\big) \cap IR = \big] - \infty; - 3 \ \big] \cup \big[\ 3 \ ; \ + \infty \ \big[\\ f - g : \ \big] - \infty; - 3 \ \big] \cup \big[\ 3 \ ; + \infty \ \big[\ \rightarrow \ IR \\ x & \mapsto \ 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 9} - 3x \end{split}$$

Função Produto:

$$\begin{split} \big(f \times g\big)\big(x\big) &= \Big(2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 9}\,\Big)\big(3x\big) = 6x + 3x\sqrt{x^2 - 9} \\ D_{f \times g} &= D_f \cap D_g = \Big(\big] - \infty\,; -3\,\Big] \cup \left[\,3\,\,;\,\, + \infty\,\,\Big[\,\right) \cap IR = \,\Big] - \infty\,; -3\,\Big] \cup \left[\,3\,\,;\,\, + \infty\,\,\Big[\,\,\\ f \times g\,\,;\,\,\,\Big] - \infty\,; -3\,\Big] \cup \left[\,3\,\,;\, + \infty\,\,\Big[\,\,\\ x &\mapsto \,\,6x + 3x\sqrt{x^2 - 9} \,\,\Big] \end{split}$$

Função Quociente:

$$\begin{split} & \left(\frac{f}{g}\right)\!(x) = \frac{2+\sqrt{x^2-9}}{3x} \\ & D_{\!f\over g} = \! \left(D_f \cap D_g\right) \! \setminus \! \left\{ \, x \in \! IR: \! g(x) = 0 \, \right\} = \! \left(\left] - \infty; -3 \, \right] \! \cup \! \left[\, 3 \, ; \, + \infty \, \right[\right) \! \setminus \! \left\{ \, x \in \! IR: \! 3x = 0 \, \right\} = \! \left(\left] - \infty; -3 \, \right] \! \cup \! \left[\, 3 \, ; \, + \infty \, \right[\right) \! \setminus \! \left\{ \, x \in \! IR: \! x = 0 \, \right\} = \\ & = \left] - \infty; -3 \, \right] \! \cup \! \left[\, 3 \, ; \, + \infty \, \right[\end{split}$$

Função Composta f o g:

Função Composta g o f :

$$\begin{split} &(g\circ f)(x)=g\big(f(x)\big)=g\Big(2+\sqrt{x^2-9}\,\Big)=3\,\Big(2+\sqrt{x^2-9}\,\Big)=6+3\sqrt{x^2-9}\\ &D_{g\circ f}=\Big\{\;x\in IR: x\in D_f\wedge f\big(x\big)\in D_g\;\;\Big\}=\Big\{\;x\in IR: x\in \big(\big]-\infty\,;-3\;\big]\cup\big[\;3\;;\,+\infty\;\big[\big)\wedge \Big(2+\sqrt{x^2-9}\,\big)\in IR\;\;\Big\}\\ &2+\sqrt{x^2-9}\in IR\Rightarrow x^2-9\geq 0\to x\in\big]-\infty\;;-3\Big]\cup\big[\;3\;;+\infty\,\big[\\ &\text{Logo},\\ &D_{g\circ f}=\Big\{\;x\in IR: x\in \big(\big]-\infty\;;-3\;\big]\cup\big[\;3\;;+\infty\;\big[\big)\wedge 2+\sqrt{x^2-9}\in IR\;\;\Big\}=\\ &=\big\{x\in IR: x\in \big(\big]-\infty\;;-3\;\big]\cup\big[\;3\;;+\infty\;\big[\big]\wedge x\in \big(\big]-\infty\;;-3\;\big]\cup\big[\;3\;;+\infty\;\big[\big]\rangle=\\ &=\big]-\infty\;;-3\;\big]\cup\big[\;3\;;+\infty\;\big[$$

5. Caraterize a inversa de f, sendo f uma função real de variável real, definida por:

5.1.
$$f(x) = -4x$$

Expressão da inversa:

$$y = -4x \rightarrow x = -4y \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{x}{4}$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = IR e D_{f}^{'} = D_{f} = IR$$

Caraterização:

5.2.
$$f(x) = -3x + 1$$

Expressão da inversa:

$$y = -3x + 1 \rightarrow x = -3y + 1 \Leftrightarrow 3y = 1 - x \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1 - x}{3}$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = IR \ e \ D^{'}{}_{f^{-1}} = D_{f} = IR$$

Caraterização:

5.3.
$$f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{x+1}$$

Expressão da inversa:

$$y = \frac{2x+3}{x+1} \rightarrow x = \frac{2y+3}{y+1} \Leftrightarrow x\big(y+1\big) = 2y+3 \Leftrightarrow xy+x = 2y+3 \Leftrightarrow xy-2y = 3-x \Leftrightarrow y\big(x-2\big) = 3-x \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{3-x}{x-2} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{3-x} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{3-x}{x-2} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{3-x}{x-2} \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{3-x}{x-2} \Leftrightarrow y =$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = IR \setminus \{2\} e D_{f^{-1}}' = D_f = IR \setminus \{-1\}$$

Caraterização:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} f^{-1}: & & IR\setminus\left\{2\right\} & \rightarrow & & IR\setminus\left\{-1\right\} \\ & & x & \mapsto & & \frac{3-x}{x-2} \end{array}$$

5.4.
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$$

Expressão da inversa:

$$y = \sqrt{x-1} \to x = \sqrt{y-1} \Leftrightarrow x^2 = y-1 \Leftrightarrow y = x^2+1$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = IR \ e \ D^{'}_{f^{-1}} = D_{f} = \left\{ x \in IR : x - 1 \geq 0 \right\} = \left\{ x \in IR : x \geq 1 \right\} = \left[1 \ ; \ + \infty \right[$$

Caraterização:

6. Calcule os seguintes limites:

6.1.
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 - 5x + 4}$$
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 - 5x + 4} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Fatorizando o numerador e o denominador:

$$x^2-2x+1=0 \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{2\pm\sqrt{4-4}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{2\pm\sqrt{0}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{2\pm0}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{2}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=1 \text{ (raiz dupla)}$$

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

$$x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 - 3}{2} \lor x = \frac{5 + 3}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2}{2} \lor x = \frac{8}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{8}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \lor x = \frac{8}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \lor x = \frac$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \lor x = 4$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 4 = (x - 1)(x - 4)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 - 5x + 4} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x - 1)}{(x - 1)(x - 4)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1}{x - 4} = \frac{1 - 1}{1 - 4} = \frac{0}{-3} = 0$$

6.2.
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{10x^3 - x^2 + 7}{4x^2 - 5}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{10x^3 - x^2 + 7}{4x^2 - 5} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

Considerando o termo de maior grau no numerador e no denominador:

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{10x^3 - x^2 + 7}{4x^2 - 5} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{10x^3}{4x^2} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{10x}{4} = -\infty$$

6.3.
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^5 + 2x + 3}{(2x - 5)^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^5 + 2x + 3}{(2x - 5)^2} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

Considerando o termo de maior grau no numerador e no denominador:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^5 + 2x + 3}{(2x - 5)^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^5 + 2x + 3}{4x^2 - 20x + 25} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^5}{4x^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^3}{4} = \frac{+\infty}{4} = +\infty$$

6.4.
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2}{x-2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{x-2} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Multiplicando o numerador e o denominador pelo binómio conjugado de $\left(\sqrt{x+2}-2\right)$:

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2}{x-2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\left(\sqrt{x+2}-2\right)\!\left(\sqrt{x+2}+2\right)}{\left(x-2\right)\!\left(\sqrt{x+2}+2\right)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\left(\sqrt{x+2}\right)^{\!2}+2\sqrt{x+2}-2\sqrt{x+2}-4}{\left(x-2\right)\!\left(\sqrt{x+2}+2\right)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x+2-4}{\left(x-2\right)\!\left(\sqrt{x+2}+2\right)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x+2-4}{\left(x-2\right)\!\left(\sqrt{x$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x-2}{\left(x-2\right)\left(\sqrt{x+2}+2\right)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

6.5.
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{3x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{3x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

Usando os limites notáveis:

$$\lim_{x\to +\infty}\frac{lnx}{3x}=\lim_{x\to +\infty}\left(\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{lnx}{x}\right)=\lim_{x\to +\infty}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\times\lim_{x\to +\infty}\left(\frac{lnx}{x}\right)=\frac{1}{3}\times 0=0$$

6.6.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{2x}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln (x+1)}{2x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Usando os limites notáveis:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln\left(x+1\right)}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\ln\left(x+1\right)}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{\ln\left(x+1\right)}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

6.7.
$$\lim_{z \to 5} \frac{z^2 - 10z + 25}{z - 5}$$

$$\lim_{z \to 5} \frac{z^2 - 10z + 25}{z - 5} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Fatorizando o numerador

$$z^2 - 10\,z + 25 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{10\,\pm\sqrt{100\,-100}}{2} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{10\,\pm\sqrt{0}}{2} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{10\,\pm\,0}{2} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{10\,\pm\,0}{2} \Leftrightarrow z = 5 \text{ (raiz dupla)}$$

$$z^2 - 10z + 25 = (z - 5)(z - 5) = (z - 5)^2$$

Logo,
$$\lim_{z\to 5} \frac{z^2 - 10z + 25}{z - 5} = \lim_{z\to 5} \frac{(z - 5)^2}{z - 5} = \lim_{z\to 5} (z - 5) = 5 - 5 = 0$$

6.8.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x+1}-e}{x^2-x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x+1} - e}{x^2 - x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Usando os limites notáveis:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x+1} - e}{x^2 - x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e \Big(e^x - 1 \Big)}{x \Big(x - 1 \Big)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e}{x - 1} \times \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \frac{e}{-1} \times 1 = -e$$

6.9.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{e^{2x}-1}{x} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{e^{2x}-1}{x} \right) = \frac{0}{0}$$

Usando os limites notáveis:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \, 2\left(\frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \, 2 \times \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2x}\right) = 2 \times 1 = 2$$

6.10.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})$$

Multiplicando e dividindo pelo binómio conjugado de $(\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x})$:

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{x\to +\infty} \left(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}\right) \text{``$_{\infty-\infty}$''} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{\left(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}\right) \left(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}\right)} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{\left(\sqrt{x+1}\right)^2 + \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x+1} - \left(\sqrt{x}\right)^2}{\left(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}\right)} = \\ &= \lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{x+1-x}{\left(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}\right)} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}\right)} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0^+ \end{split}$$

6.11.
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x \ln x^4}{2x - 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x \ln x^4}{2x - 2} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Usando os limites notáveis:

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x \ln x^4}{2x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{4x \ln x}{2(x - 1)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{4x}{2} \times \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} 2x \times \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1} = 2 \times 1 = 2$$

7. Estude a continuidade de cada uma das seguintes funções nos pontos indicados. Caso não seja contínua, estude a continuidade à esquerda e à direita do ponto indicado.

7.1.
$$f(x) = |x|$$
 para $x = 0$

$$f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x \text{ se } x \ge 0 \\ -x \text{ se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} (-x) = 0$$

$$Como \lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) \text{ então } \exists \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) \text{ e } \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

Como
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = f(0)$$
, então f é contínua em $x=0$

7.2.
$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 1 \text{ se } x < 1 \\ 2 \text{ se } x = 1 \text{ para } x = 1 \\ 1 + x^3 \text{ se } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} h(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \left(1 + x^{3}\right) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1^{-}}h(x)=\lim_{x\to 1^{-}}\!\left(\!3x^2-1\!\right)\!=3-1=2$$

Como $\lim_{x\to 1^+} h(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^-} h(x)$ então $\exists \lim_{x\to 1} h(x)$ e $\lim_{x\to 1} h(x) = 2$

$$h(1) = 2$$

Como $\lim_{x\to 1} h(x) = h(1)$, então h é contínua em x=1

7.3.
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{x-1} & \text{se } x \neq 1 \\ 2 & \text{se } x = 1 \end{cases}$$
 para $x = 1$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{x}{x-1} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{x}{x - 1} = \frac{1}{0^{-}} = -\infty$$

Como
$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} g(x) \neq \lim_{x\to 1^-} g(x)$$
 então $\mathbb{E}\lim_{x\to 1} g(x)$

Logo, g não é contínua em x = 1

$$g(1) = 2$$

 $\text{Como } g(1) \neq \lim_{x \to 1^+} g(x) \text{ e } g(1) \neq \lim_{x \to 1^-} g(x) \text{ , então } g \text{ não \'e contínua \`a direita nem contínua \`a esquerda de } x = 1 \text{ .}$

- 8. Mostre, aplicando o teorema de Bolzano, que a equação:
 - **8.1.** $x^3 2x + 5 = 0$ tem pelo menos uma raiz no intervalo]-3,0[

 $f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 5 \text{ \'e uma função polinomial logo \'e contínua em IR e em particular também \'e contínua em }] - 3,0 [\ ...] - 3,0 [\ ..$

$$f(-3) = (-3)^3 - 2(-3) + 5 = -27 + 6 + 5 = -16$$

$$f(0) = 0^3 - 2(0) + 5 = 5$$

Cauchy, f tem pelo menos uma raiz em $\left]-3,0\right[$.

Desta forma a equação $x^3-2x+5=0$ tem pelo menos uma raiz no intervalo]-3,0[.

8.2. $x^4 - 2x - 1 = 0$ tem pelo menos uma raiz no intervalo $\begin{bmatrix} -1,0 \end{bmatrix}$

 $f(x) = x^4 - 2x - 1$ é uma função polinomial logo é contínua em IR e em particular também é contínua em [-1,0].

$$f(0) = 0^4 - 2(0) - 1 = -1$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^4 - 2(-1) - 1 = 2$$

Como $f(0) \times f(-1) = (-1)(2) = -2 < 0$ e visto que f é contínua em [-1,0] então, pelo Teorema de Bolzano-Cauchy, f tem pelo menos uma raiz em]-1,0[.

Desta forma a equação $x^4 - 2x - 1 = 0$ tem pelo menos uma raiz no intervalo [-1,0].

. 9. Para cada uma das seguintes funções escreva uma equação para as assintotas do respetivo gráfico:

9.1.
$$f(x) = \frac{8}{4 - x^2}$$

Verticais:

$$4 - x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$x = -2 e x = 2$$

Horizontais: y = 0

9.2.
$$f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 16}{x^3}$$

Verticais: x = 0

Oblíqua: y = x

$$x^4 - 16$$
 x^3
 $-x^4$ x

9.3.
$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}}$$

Assintotas verticais

$$D_f = \left\{ x \in IR : x^2 - 16 > 0 \right\}$$

$$x^2 - 16 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 16 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{16} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 4$$

 $Como~x^2-16~representa~uma~parábola~com~concavidade~voltada~para~cima,~então~D_f=\left]-\infty,-4\right[\ \cup\]4,+\infty\left[\ -2\right] + \left[\ -2\right] +$

$$\lim_{x \to 4^+} f\left(x\right) = \lim_{x \to 4^+} \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} = \frac{2\left(4\right)^2}{0^+} = \frac{32}{0^+} = +\infty$$

Logo, x = 4 é uma assintota vertical unilateral.

$$\lim_{x \to -4^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -4^{-}} \frac{2x^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} - 16}} = \frac{2(-4)^{2}}{0^{+}} = \frac{32}{0^{+}} = +\infty$$

Logo, x = -4 é uma assintota vertical unilateral.

Assintotas não verticais

✓ Quando $x \to +\infty$

$$\begin{split} m &= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{$$

A reta de equação $y = mx + b \Leftrightarrow y = 2x$ é uma assintota oblíqua quando $x \to +\infty$

✓ Quando $x \to -\infty$

$$\begin{split} & \text{m} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}}}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} - \frac{2x\sqrt{x^2 - 16}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x^2 - 2x\sqrt{x^2 - 16}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 16})}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 16})}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 16})}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 16})}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 16})}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{32x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 16}} \right) = \lim_{x \to$$

A reta de equação $y = mx + b \Leftrightarrow y = -2x$ é uma assintota oblíqua quando $x \to -\infty$

9.4.
$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$$

Verticais: x = 2

$$x-2=0 \Leftrightarrow x=2$$

9.5.
$$f(x) = x \cdot \ln x$$

Assintotas verticais

$$D_f = \left\{x \in IR : x > 0\right\} = \left]0, +\infty\right[$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} (x \cdot \ln x)^{(0 \times \infty)} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \frac{0}{-\infty} = 0$$

À esquerda de x = 0 a função não está definida.

Logo, a função f não tem assintotas verticais.

Assintotas não verticais

Como $D_f =]0, +\infty[$ só faz sentido calcular estas assintotas quando $x \to +\infty$

$$m = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f\left(x\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\ln x\right) = \ln\left(+\infty\right) = +\infty$$

Como $m \notin IR$, não existe assintota não vertical quando $x \to +\infty$

9.6.
$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x^3}{x}$$

Assintotas verticais

$$D_f = \left\{ x \in IR : x^3 > 0 \land x \neq 0 \right\} = \left] 0, + \infty \right[$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f\left(x\right) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\ln x^3}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \left(\ln x^3\right) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \times \lim_{x\to 0^+} \left(\ln x^3\right) = \frac{1}{0^+} \times \left(-\infty\right) = \left(+\infty\right) \left(-\infty\right) = -\infty$$

À esquerda de x = 0 a função não está definida.

Logo, x = 0 é uma assintota vertical unilateral.

Assintotas não verticais

Como $D_f =]0, +\infty[$ só faz sentido calcular estas assintotas quando $x \to +\infty$

$$m = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f\left(x\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{\ln x^3}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x^{3\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{3\ln x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{3}{x} \times \frac{\ln x}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{3}{x}\right) \times \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right) = \frac{3}{+\infty} \times 0 = 0 \times 0 = 0$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(f\left(x\right) - mx \right) \underset{m = 1}{\overset{=}{\underset{x \to +\infty}{\lim}}} f\left(x\right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln x^3}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{3\ln x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(3 \right) \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right) = 3 \times 0 = 0$$

A reta de equação y = 0 é uma assintota horizontal quando $x \to +\infty$