

2º Bimestre - Atividade 1

1) $A = \{1, 3, 4, 5\}$ $B = \{0, 6, 12, 20\}$

$$R = \{(x, y) \in A \times B \mid y = x(x-1)\}$$

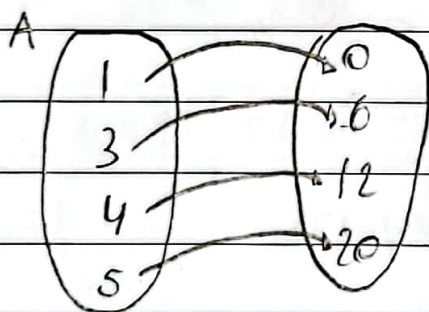
$$p \mid x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 \cdot (1-1) \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$p \mid x = 3 \Rightarrow y = 3 \cdot (3-1) \Rightarrow y = 6$$

$$p \mid x = 4 \Rightarrow y = 4 \cdot (4-1) \Rightarrow y = 12$$

$$p \mid x = 5 \Rightarrow y = 5 \cdot (5-1) \Rightarrow y = 20$$

$$R = \{(1, 0), (3, 6), (4, 12), (5, 20)\}$$



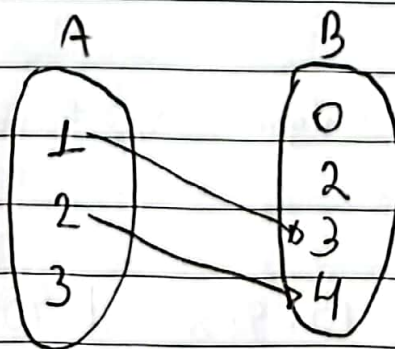
2) $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $B = \{0, 2, 3, 4\}$

$$R = \{(x, y) \in A \times B \mid y = x + 2\}$$

$$p \mid x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 + 2 \Rightarrow y = 3$$

$$p \mid x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 2 + 2 \Rightarrow y = 4$$

$$p \mid x = 3 \Rightarrow y = 3 + 2 \Rightarrow y = 5$$

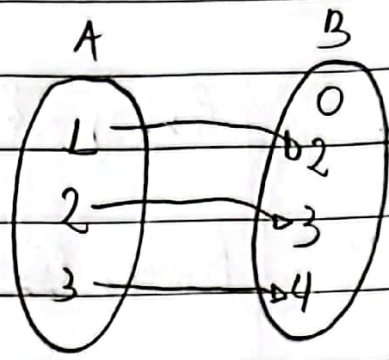


$$b) h = \{(x, y) \in A \times B \mid y = x + 1\}$$

$$p \mid x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 + 1 \Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$p \mid x = 2 \rightarrow y = 2 + 1 \Rightarrow y = 3$$

$$p \mid x = 3 \rightarrow y = 3 + 1 \Rightarrow y = 4$$



$$3) \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \quad (3x + y, 1) = (7, 2x - 3y)$$

$$3x + y = 7 \quad \text{e} \quad 2x - 3y = 1$$

$$y = 7 - 3x \rightarrow 2x - 3(7 - 3x) = 1$$

$$2x - 3(7 - 3x) = 1$$

$$3x + y = 7$$

$$2x - 21 + 9x = 1$$

$$3 \cdot 2 + y = 7$$

$$11x - 21 = 1$$

$$6 + y = 7$$

$$11x = 22$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{22}{11}$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 2$$

$$4) f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 5$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

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

$$\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-5)$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$\Delta = 2^2 - (-20)$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 20$$

$$\Delta = 24$$

$$x' = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{4}}{2}$$

$$x'' = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{4}}{2}$$

$$x' = \frac{-2 - 2\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$x'' = \frac{-2 + 2\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$x' = -1 - \sqrt{6}$$

$$x'' = -1 + \sqrt{6}$$

5) $f: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = 2x - \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow f(5) \text{ e } f(x+2)$

$$f(5) = 2 \cdot 5 - \frac{1}{5} \quad \bigg| \quad f(x+2) = 2 \cdot (x+2) - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{2x+4}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$f(5) = 10 - 5^{-1} \quad \bigg| \quad f(x+2) = \frac{(2x+4) \cdot (x+2) - 1}{x+2}$$

ou $f(5) = 9,8$

$$f(x+2) = \frac{(2x^2 + 4x + 4x + 8) - 1}{x+2} = \frac{2x^2 + 8x + 7}{x+2}$$

6)

a) $f: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = 4x \rightarrow \text{INJETORA}$

b) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+, f(x) = x^2 \rightarrow \text{SOBREJETORA}$

c) $f: \{0, 1, 2\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}, f(x) = x + 1 \rightarrow \text{INJETORA}$

d) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x - 1 \rightarrow \text{BIJETORA}$