

NOME: FÁBIO ANTONIO DO CARMO MONTE

NO: 2252740

$$\textcircled{1} a) f \log(x) = 7\left(\frac{x-2}{7}\right) + 2 = X //$$

$$f \log(x) = \frac{(7x+2) - 2}{7} = X //$$

$$b) f \log(x) = 16 - (\sqrt{16-x})^2 = 16 - 16 + x = X //$$

$$f \log(x) = \sqrt{16 - (16 - x^2)} = \sqrt{16 - 16 + x^2} \\ = \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = X //$$

$$c) f \log(x) = 7 - (\sqrt[3]{7-x})^3 = 7 - (7-x) = X //$$

$$f \log(x) = \sqrt[3]{7 - (7-x^3)} = \sqrt[3]{7-7+x^3} = X //$$

$$\textcircled{2} f \log(x) = \frac{\left(\frac{x^2+2}{2x-1}\right) + 2}{\left(\frac{x^2+2}{2x-1}\right) - 1} = \frac{x^2+2+2(2x-1)}{x^2+2-2x+1} \\ = \frac{x^2+2+4x-2}{x^2-2x+3} = \frac{x^2+4x}{x^2-2x+3}$$

$$= \frac{x(x+4)}{x^2-2x+3}$$

$$\frac{(2x-1) - 2x+1}{2x-1} = \frac{0}{2x-1} = 0$$

$$\frac{2(x+2) - 1}{2x-1} = \frac{(2x-1)\left(\frac{(x+2) \cdot 2 - 1}{2x-1}\right)}{2x-1}$$

$$\frac{5x}{(2x-1) \left(\frac{(x+2)2}{2x-1} - \frac{1(2x-1)}{2x-1} \right)} = \frac{5x}{(2x-1) \left(\frac{2x+4-2x+1}{2x-1} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{5x}{(2x-1) \left(\frac{5}{2x-1} \right)} = \frac{5x}{5} = x //$$

Logo, $f \circ f(x) = x$.

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{cases} f(x) \cdot g(x) = x-1 \\ f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$g(x) = \frac{(x-1)}{(x+1)^2}, \text{ and } x \neq -1 //$$

$\textcircled{4}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x+1, & \text{re } x \geq 0 \\ 2x-1, & \text{re } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = |4x-5| \begin{cases} 4x-5, & \text{re } x \geq 0 \\ -(4x-5), & \text{re } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a) (f+g)(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} p/x < 0 & 0 \\ \hline (f+g)(x) = 2x-1 - (4x-5) & (f+g)(x) = 3x+1 + 4x-5 \\ = 2x-1-4x+5 & = 7x-4 \\ = -2x+4 & \\ = 4-2x & \end{array}$$

$$(f+g)(x) = \begin{cases} 7x-4, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ 4-2x, & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D(f+g)(x) = \mathbb{R} //$$

$$b) (f \cdot g)(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} p/x < 0 & 0 \\ \hline (f \cdot g)(x) = (2x-1)(-4x+5) & (f \cdot g)(x) = (3x+1)(4x-5) \\ = -8x^2 + 10x + 4x - 5 & = 12x^2 - 15x + 4x - 5 \\ = -8x^2 + 14x - 5 & = 12x^2 - 11x - 5 \end{array}$$

$$(f \cdot g)(x) = \begin{cases} -8x^2 + 14x - 5, & \text{se } x < 0 \\ 12x^2 - 11x - 5, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D(f \cdot g)(x) = \mathbb{R} //$$

$$c) (f/g)(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} p/x < 0 & 0 \\ \hline (f/g)(x) = \frac{2x-1}{-4x+5} = \frac{2x-1}{5-4x} & (f/g)(x) = \frac{3x+1}{4x-5} \end{array}$$

$$Dom = \mathbb{R} - \{5/4\}$$

$$Dom = \mathbb{R} - \{5/4\}$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x-1}{5-4x}, & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \frac{2x+1}{4x-5}, & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Dom}\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \mathbb{R} - \left\{\frac{5}{4}\right\}$$

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$$a) + f+g = 2x + x^2 + 1 = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

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

$$+ f \cdot g = 2x(x^2 + 1) = 2x^3 + 2x$$

$$+ \frac{f}{g} = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$+ f \circ g = 2(x^2 + 1) = 2x^2 + 2$$

$$+ g \circ f = (2x)^2 + 1 = 4x^2 + 1$$

$$b) |x| = \begin{cases} -x, & \text{si } x < 0 \\ x, & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$+ f+g:$$

si $x < 0$	0	si $x \geq 0$
$= 3x - 2 - x$		$= 3x - 2 + x$
$= 2x - 2$		$= 4x - 2$
$= 2(x - 1)$		$= 2(2x - 1)$

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$$f+g = \begin{cases} 2(x-1), & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 2(2x-1), & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

* $l-g$:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 p/x < 0 & 0 \\
 \hline
 = 3x - 2 - (-x) & = 3x - 2 - x \\
 = 3x - 2 + x & = 2x - 2 \\
 = 4x - 2 & = 2(x - 1) \\
 = 2(2x - 1) &
 \end{array}$$

$$l-g = \begin{cases} 2(2x-1), & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 2(x-1), & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

* $l \cdot g$:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 p/x < 0 & 0 \\
 \hline
 = (3x-2)(-x) & = (3x-2)(x) \\
 = -3x^2 + 2x & = 3x^2 - 2x \\
 = x(2-3x) & = x(3x-2)
 \end{array}$$

$$l \cdot g = \begin{cases} -3x^2 + 2x, & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 3x^2 - 2x, & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

* l/g :

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 p/x < 0 & 0 \\
 \hline
 = \frac{3x-2}{-x} & = \frac{3x-2}{x} \\
 = -\frac{(3x-2)}{x} & \\
 = -\frac{3x-2}{x} & x \neq 0
 \end{array}$$

$$l/g(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{3x-2}{x}, & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \frac{3x-2}{x}, & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$f(x)$:

$x < 0$	0	$x > 0$
$= 3 x - 2$		$= 3 x - 2$
$= 3(-x) - 2$		$= 3x - 2$
$= -3x - 2$		

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -3x - 2, & x < 0 \\ 3x - 2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$g(x)$:

$x < 0$	0	$x > 0$
$= -(3x - 2)$		$= 3x - 2$
$= -3x + 2$		$= 3x - 2$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -3x + 2, & x < 0 \\ 3x - 2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$