

NOME: FOUDE ANCHANDO DO CUNHE MONDOS

NR: 1252740

Funções Exponenciais

$$a \in \mathbb{N}_+ - \{1\}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$x \mapsto f(x) = a^x \quad \text{Função Exponencial de base } a$$

$$\text{Se } a=1 \therefore f(x) = 1^x = 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Se $a=0$ $\therefore f(x) = 0^x$, não existe para os -
terminados valores de x , por exemplo:

$$x=-1 \therefore f(-1) = 0^{-1} = \frac{1}{0} \quad \nexists$$

$$\text{Se } a < 0 \therefore f(x) = a^x$$

$$a = -2 \quad \text{e} \quad x = 1/2$$

$$f(1/2) = (-2)^{1/2} = \sqrt{-2} \notin \mathbb{R}$$

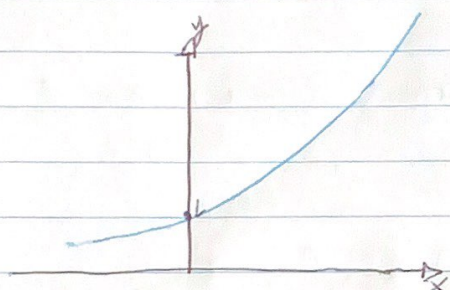
Função Exponencial Natural

$$f(x) = e^x, \quad e \approx 2,718281828...$$

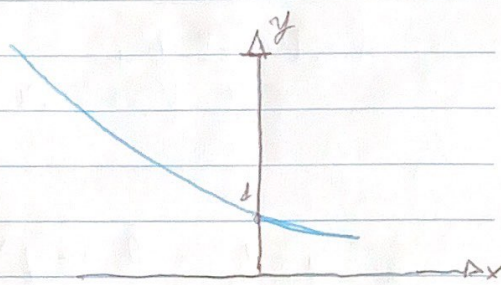
$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$f(0) = 1$$



$a > 1$ é função
exp. e crescente



$0 < a < 1$ é função
exp. e decrescente

EXERCÍCIOS EXPONENCIAIS

* IGUALDADE DE POTÊNCIAS DE MESMO BASE

$$a^{f(x)} = a^{g(x)} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = g(x)$$

* POTÊNCIA DE EXPONENTES IGUAIS

$$a^{f(x)} = a^{g(x)} \Leftrightarrow a = a \text{ e } f(x) = g(x)$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R}_+ - \{1\}$$

INCOGNITAS EXPONENCIAIS

$$\text{Se } a > 1, a^{f(x)} > a^{g(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) > g(x) \\ \text{com } f(x) \neq 0 \text{ e } g(x) \neq 0$$

$$\text{Se } 0 < a < 1, a^{f(x)} > a^{g(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) < g(x) \\ \text{com } f(x) \neq 0 \text{ e } g(x) \neq 0$$

LOGARITMO

$$2^x = 10$$

$$2^3 < 2^x < 2^4 \Rightarrow 3 < x < 4$$

DEFINIÇÃO: Sejam $a, b \in \mathbb{N}^+ - \{1\}$

$$\log_a a = x \Leftrightarrow$$

a é o LOGORITMANDO OU ANTILOGARITMO DE x

a é a BASE

x é o LOGARITMO

$$\log_a 1 = 0 \quad \therefore a^0 = 1$$

$$\log_a a = 1 \quad \therefore a^1 = a$$

$$\log_b b^m = m \quad \therefore b^m = b^m$$

$$b^{\log_b a} = a \quad \therefore \log_b a = x \Leftrightarrow b^x = a$$

$$\therefore b^{\log_b a} = b^x = a$$

① Sejam $a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}^+ - \{1\}$, temos

$$\log_a (b \cdot c) = \log_a b + \log_a c$$

Sejam $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ tais que:

$$\textcircled{1} \log_a b = x \Leftrightarrow a^x = b$$

$$\textcircled{2} \log_a c = y \Leftrightarrow a^y = c$$

$$\textcircled{3} \log_a (b \cdot c) = z \Leftrightarrow a^z = b \cdot c$$

$$a^z = b \cdot c = a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y} \Rightarrow z = x + y$$

Logo, $\log_a (b \cdot c) = \log_a b + \log_a c$

① Sejam $a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}^+ - \{1\}$ temos

$$\log_a \left(\frac{b}{c}\right) = \log_a b - \log_a c$$

$$\textcircled{1} \log_a b = x \quad \therefore a^x = b$$

②

$$\textcircled{2} \log_a c = y \quad \therefore a^y = c$$

$$\textcircled{3} \log_a \frac{b}{c} = z \quad \therefore a^z = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$a^z = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$$

$$\therefore z = x - y$$

$$\text{Logo} \quad \log_a \left(\frac{b}{c} \right) = \log_a b - \log_a c$$

$$\log_a \frac{1}{c} = \log_a 1 - \log_a c$$

$$= 0 - \log_a c$$

$$\log_a \frac{1}{c} = \log_a c$$

• Sendo $a, b \in \mathbb{N}_+^*$; $a \neq 1$ e $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\log_a (b^m) = m \log_a b$$

$$\textcircled{1} \log_a b = x \Rightarrow a^x = b$$

$$\textcircled{2} \log_a b^m = y \Rightarrow a^y = b^m$$

$$a^y = b^m = (a^x)^m = a^{mx}$$

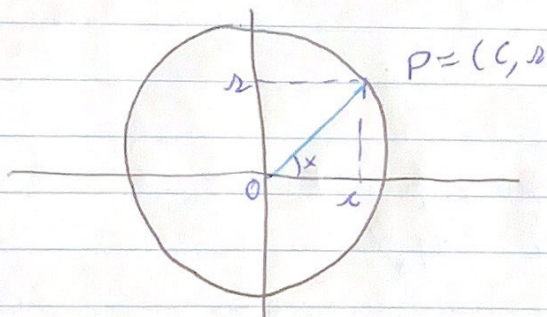
$$y = mx \Rightarrow \log_a b^m = m \log_a b$$

LOGARITMO DE BRIGGS QUE É O SISTEMA
DE BASE 10, DENOTADO POR $\log x$, ONDE $x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$

LOGARITMO NEPERIANO OU NATURAL $\ln x$
ONDE $x \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$

$$\ln x = \log_e x$$

FUNÇÕES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS



$$\sin x = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\cos(x) = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\sin x = \overline{y}$$

$$\cos(x) = \overline{x}$$

$$\text{Dom}(\text{sen}) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Im}(\text{sen}) = [-1, 1]$$

$\text{sen}(x)$ é FUNÇÃO ÍMPAR

$$\text{sen}(-x) = -\text{sen}(x)$$

$[0, \pi/2]$ e $[3\pi/2, 2\pi]$ sen é crescente

$[\pi/2, 3\pi/2]$ sen é decrescente

$$\text{Dom}(\text{cos}) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Im}(\text{cos}) = [-1, 1]$$

$\text{cos}(x)$ é FUNÇÃO PAR

$$\text{cos}(-x) = \text{cos}(x)$$

$[0, \pi]$ COSSENO CRESCENTE

$[\pi/2, 3\pi/2]$ COSSENO DECRESCENTE

$$* \text{Tg}(x) = \frac{\text{sen } x}{\text{cos } x} ; \quad \text{sec}(x) = \frac{1}{\text{cos } x}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ tal que } \text{cos}(x) \neq 0.$$

$$* \text{Cotg} = \frac{\text{cos } x}{\text{sen } x} ; \quad \text{cosec}(x) = \frac{1}{\text{sen } x}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ tal que } \text{sen}(x) \neq 0$$



$$\text{Dom}(\text{tg}) = \text{Dom}(\sec)$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq \pi/2 + n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\text{Dom}(\cotg) = \text{Dom}(\csc)$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMETRICAS

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b)$$

$$\cos(a-b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) + \sin(a)\sin(b)$$

$$\sin(a+b) = \cos(a)\sin(b) + \sin(a)\cos(b)$$

$$\sin(a-b) = \sin(b)\cos(a) - \sin(a)\cos(b)$$

$$\sin^2(a) + \cos^2(a) = 1$$