

$$\frac{(m)x + \overline{m} - \overline{(x)-1}}{m^2 - 1} \quad \begin{matrix} mx - x \\ \cancel{x(m-1)} \end{matrix} \downarrow$$

$$= \frac{x \cdot \overline{(m-1)} + (m-1)}{(m+1) \cdot (m-1)} \quad \frac{x \cdot \overline{(m-1)} + \overline{(m-1)} \cdot 1}{(m-1)(x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{(m-1)} \cdot (x+1)}{(m+1) \cdot \cancel{(m-1)}} = \frac{x+1}{m+1}$$

$$x-8 < 2+4x < 7x+8$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \overbrace{x-8 < 2+4x} & \text{and} & \overbrace{2+4x < 7x+8} \\ -8-2 < 4x-x & \text{and} & 2-8 < 7x-4x \\ -10 < 3x & \text{and} & -6 < 3x \\ -\frac{10}{3} < x & \text{and} & -\frac{6}{3} < x \\ -3,33.. < x & \text{and} & -2 < x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -2 < x\} \\ &= (-2, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2x-1}{3x+2} \quad (2) \quad 3$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x+2 \neq 0 \\ x \neq -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

1^o Case: $3x+2 > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x-1 &< 3(3x+2) \\ 2x-1 &< 9x+6 \\ -1-6 &< 9x-2x \\ -7 &< 7x \\ -1 &< x \end{aligned}$$

2^o Case $3x+2 < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x-1 &> 3(3x+2) \\ 2x-1 &> 9x+6 \\ -1-6 &> 9x-2x \\ -7 &> 7x \\ -1 &> x \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > -1, x < -1, x \neq -\frac{2}{3}\}$$

$$= \mathbb{R} - \{-1, -\frac{2}{3}\}$$

$$|x-5| = |5-3x|$$

$$x-5 = 5-3x \text{ or } x-5 = -(5-3x)$$

$$x+3x = 5+5 \quad \text{or} \quad x-5 = -5+3x$$

$$4x = 6 \quad \text{or} \quad 5-5 = 3x-x$$

$$x = \frac{6}{4} \quad \text{or} \quad 4 = 2x$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad x = 2$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{3}{2}, 2 \right\}$$

$$y = 2x-3$$

$$D(y) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$x-3 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(y) &= \mathbb{R} - \{3\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 3\} \\ &= (-\infty, 3) \cup (3, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 16} = \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{(x+4)(x-4)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(y) &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 4 \text{ e } x \neq -4\} \\ &= (-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, 4) \cup (4, +\infty) \\ &= \mathbb{R} - \{-4, 4\} \end{aligned}$$

Como $x^2 - 16 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \neq 16 \Leftrightarrow x \neq \pm 4$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \neq \pm 4$$

$$D(y) = \dots$$

$$D(y) = \mathbb{R} - \{-4, 4\}$$

para $x^2 - 16 = 0$ quando $x = 4$, $x = -4$

$$y = \sqrt[2]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$$

Para determinar o domínio, temos que
resolver a inequação

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} \geq 0$$

$$x \neq 1$$

Se $x-1 > 0$, ou seja, $x > 1$,
 $x+1 \geq 0 \cdot (x-1)$
 $x+1 \geq 0$

$$x \geq -1$$

Se $x-1 < 0$, ou seja, $x < 1$
 $x+1 \leq 0$
 $x \leq -1$

A inequação é válida se $x \neq 1$, $x > 1$,
 $x < -1$

$$\begin{aligned} D(y) &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 1, x > 1, x < -1\} \\ &= (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 - 2}{\frac{1}{t} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{t^2} - 2}{\frac{1}{t} + 1}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(1-2t^2) \cdot t}{t^2 \cdot (1+t)} = \frac{1-2t^2}{t \cdot (1+t)} // \\
 &= \frac{1-2t^2}{t+t^2} = \frac{1-2t^2}{t^2+t} // \quad \text{Q1} \\
 &= \frac{t-2t^3}{t^3+t^2} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = |x| - 2x$$

$$f(|a|) = -|a| ?$$

Solução

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(|a|) &= |\underline{\substack{|a| \\ \geq 0}}| - 2|a| \\
 &= \underline{|a|} - 2\underline{|a|} = -|a|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{função par} \\ f(-x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in D(f) \\ \text{função ímpar} \\ f(-x) = -f(x) \quad \forall x \in D(f) \end{array} \right.$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 2x + 2 \quad \text{a.}$$

$$g(-x) = (-x)^2 + 2(-x) + 2 = (-1)^2(x)^2 - 2x + 2 \\ = \underline{x^2 - 2x + 2}$$

$$-g(x) = -(x^2 + 2x + 2) = -x^2 - 2x - 2 \quad \text{a.}$$

Como $g(-x) \neq g(x)$ e $g(-x) \neq -g(x)$

Temos que a função g não tem simetria, não é par e não é ímpar

$$\underline{g(x) = \frac{1}{2} (a^x - \bar{a}^x)} \quad a > 1.$$

$$g(-x) = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{a}^{-x} - \bar{a}^{(-x)})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\bar{a}^{-x} - \bar{a}^x) //$$

$$-g(x) = -\left(\frac{1}{2} (a^x - \bar{a}^x)\right)$$

$$-g(x) = \frac{1}{2} (-a^x + \bar{a}^x) = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{a}^x - a^x) //$$

Assim, $g(-x) = -g(x)$ então

g é uma função ímpar

$$g(-x) = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{a}^{-x} - \bar{a}^{(-x)})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\bar{a}^{-x} - a^x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1) (a^x - \bar{a}^x)$$

$$= (-1) \left[\frac{1}{2} (a^x - \bar{a}^x) \right] = (-1) \cdot g(x)$$

$$= -g(x)$$

Portanto y é uma função ímpar