$$\frac{1}{1} \cdot i^{\frac{1}{2} + 164} = \frac{i^{\frac{1}{2}}}{i^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1} = \frac{i^{\frac{$$

$$= \frac{\rho(\bar{g}) - \rho(\bar{A}U\bar{g})}{\rho(Ang)} = \frac{1 - \rho(\bar{g}) - \alpha + \rho(AUg)}{\rho(Ang)} = \frac{-\rho(g) + \rho(A) + \rho(g)}{\rho(Ang)}$$

$$\frac{P(A \cap \overline{B})}{P(A \cap B)} = \frac{P(\overline{B} \cap A)}{P(A \cap B)} = \frac{P(\overline{B} \cap A)}{P(A \cap B)} = \frac{P(\overline{B} \cap A)}{P(B \cap A)}$$

$$P(A)$$
 $P(A)$
 $P(A)$

$$\frac{\rho(\rho)R}{2} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\rho(\rho)R}{\rho(R)} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{$$

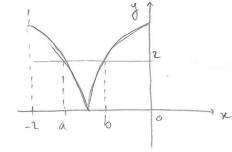
4.3 i) Para
$$x \in \mathbb{R}^+$$
, $f(x) = 2$ or $\lim_{x \to \infty} - \lim_{x \to \infty} -2 = 0$
Sega $y = \lim_{x \to \infty} y = \lim_{x \to \infty} y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-2)}}{2 \times 1}$ or $\lim_{x \to \infty} 2 = 0$ or \lim

$$M = L V L = -1 + 1 = e^{2} V = e^{2}$$

$$A(e, z) = B(e^{-1}, z)$$

$$N = \left| \frac{4 - x^2}{1 - e^{-2x - 4}} - 1 - 2 \right| = \left| \frac{4 - x^2}{1 - e^{-2x - 4}} - 3 \right|$$

:.
$$A[ABP] = \frac{e^2 - e^{-1}}{2} \times \left| \frac{4 - x^2}{1 - e^{-2x - y}} - 3 \right|$$



5.
$$f(n)=0$$
 e $(z, ze-z) \in gráfico de $f \Rightarrow f(z)=ze-z$
· t centeru os partos $(1,0)$ e $(0,-z)$$

dogo
$$ut = \frac{2-0}{0-1} = 2$$
 : $t : y = 2x - 2$ portanto $f'(n) = 2$

(A)
$$q(n) = e^{n-1} \times (f(n) + n) = e^{n} \cdot (o+n) = n$$

 $q'(x) = e^{x-1} \times (f(n) + n) + e^{x-n} \cdot f'(x)$

$$g'(x) = e^{x-1} \times (f(x) + n) + e^{x-1} \cdot f'(x)$$

 $g'(x) = e^{x-1} \times f(x) + n + e^{x-1} \cdot f'(x) + e^{x} \times f'(-x) = e^{x} \times (0+x) + e^{x} \times 2 = 3$

$$e^{(2)} = e^{2-1} \times (f(2) + n) = e \times (2e - 2 + n) = e(2e - n) > 0$$

$$g(x) = 1 < e$$

 $g(x) = e^{2-1} \times (f(x) + 1) = e \times (xe - 2 + 1) = e(xe - 1) \times c$
 $dogo, como g(x) < e < g(x), pelo teorema de Settano $\exists e \in]1, x[:g(c) = e$
 $\vdots \quad B \in \text{therductura}$$

$$\frac{7}{2}$$
 i) $A \in x_0 y$ e few ordinada -2 logo $A(x_1, -2, 0)$ e $A \in ABG$
 $5x - 2x(-2) = 24$ or $5x =$

ii)
$$C \in xoy \Rightarrow C(x_1y_1,0) \in C \in CG$$

 $(x_1y_1,0) = (-2,7,-4) + \kappa(u_1-2,4), \kappa \in \mathbb{R}$
 $|x=-2+4\kappa| |x=2|$
 $|y=7-2\kappa| = 1$
 $|y=5| = 1$
 $|x=1|$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{O}\vec{R} = \vec{O}\vec{R} + \vec{O}\vec{C}$$
 at $\vec{O}\vec{B} = (4, -2, 0) - (2, 5, 0) - (6, 3, 0)$
 $\vec{B} = \vec{O}\vec{R} = \vec{O}\vec{R} = (6, 3, 0)$ entar $\vec{B} = (6, 3, 0)$

Assime,
$$G(6,3,7) = G \in CG$$
:
$$(6,3,7) = (-2,7,-4) + \kappa(4,-2,4), \kappa \in \mathbb{R} \quad G(6,3,4)$$

$$\therefore G(6,3,4)$$

$$|\vec{u}| = (a_1 b_1 c)$$

$$|\vec{u}| = (a_1 b_1 c)$$

$$|\vec{u}| = 0$$

$$\vec{A}\vec{G} = C - A = (-2, 7, 0)$$

$$\vec{A}\vec{G} = \vec{G} - A = (2, 5, 4)$$

$$(7/2 \, b, \, b, \, -3 \, b), \, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$(7/2 \, b, \, b, \, -3 \, b), \, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$
Farendo $b = 2 \rightarrow \vec{\alpha} (7, 2, -6)$