Ficha de Trabalho 12

Matemática A

12.º Ano de Escolaridade • Turma: B + C + H

Aula de Apoio

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1.
$$z_1 = 2 - 2i^{17}$$
 e $z_2 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$, dois números complexos

1.1.
$$17 = 4 \times 4 + 1$$

Logo,
$$i^{17} = i^{4 \times 4 + 1} = i$$

Portanto,

$$z_1 = 2 - 2i$$
, de afixo $P_1(2; -2)$

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{4+4} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

Seja α , um argumento de z_1

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{-2}{2} \wedge \alpha \in 4^{\circ} Q$$

$$\therefore \tan \alpha = -1 \wedge \alpha \in 4^{\circ} Q$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Portanto,
$$z_1 = 2\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

1.2. Ora,

$$z_2^3 = \left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}\right)^3 = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{6}} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\overline{z_1} = \overline{2\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}} = 2\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

Assim,

$$\frac{z_2^3}{\overline{z_1}} = \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \mapsto \text{forma trigonométrica}$$

Por outro lado,

$$\frac{z_2^3}{\overline{z_1}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = \frac{1}{4}\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{4}\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$$

$$=\frac{2}{8}+\frac{2}{8}i=\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}i\mapsto$$
forma algébrica

1.3.
$$z^4 + z_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^4 = -z_1 \Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt[4]{-z_1} \Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt[4]{2\sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}} \Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt[4]{2\sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}} \Leftrightarrow$$

Atribuindo valores a k, vem,

$$k = 0 \mapsto w_0 = \sqrt[8]{8}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{16}}$$

$$k = 1 \mapsto w_1 = \sqrt[8]{8}e^{i\left(\frac{3\pi}{16} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \sqrt[8]{8}e^{i\left(\frac{11\pi}{16}\right)}$$

$$k = 2 \mapsto w_2 = \sqrt[8]{8}e^{i\left(\frac{3\pi}{16} + \frac{2\pi}{2}\right)} = \sqrt[8]{8}e^{i\left(\frac{19\pi}{16}\right)} = \sqrt[8]{8}e^{i\left(-\frac{13\pi}{16}\right)}$$

$$k=3\mapsto w_3=\sqrt[8]{8}e^{i\left(\frac{3\pi}{16}+\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)}=\sqrt[8]{8}e^{i\left(\frac{27\pi}{16}\right)}=\sqrt[8]{8}e^{i\left(-\frac{5\pi}{16}\right)}$$

Portanto,

$$C.S. = \left\{ \sqrt[8]{8}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{16}}; \sqrt[8]{8}e^{i\left(\frac{11\pi}{16}\right)}; \sqrt[8]{8}e^{i\left(-\frac{13\pi}{16}\right)}; \sqrt[8]{8}e^{i\left(-\frac{5\pi}{16}\right)} \right\}$$

Geometricamente, os afixos destas quatro soluções, são vértices de um quadrado, inscrito numa circunferência centrada na origem O0 e de raio $\sqrt[8]{8}$

1.4. Ora,

$$i\overline{z_2} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \times e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = e^{i\frac{4\pi}{6}} = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

Seja
$$z=|z|e^{i\theta},$$
 com $\theta\in\mathbb{R}$ e $|z|\geq0$

Assim,

$$\overline{z}z^3 = i\overline{z_2} \Leftrightarrow \overline{|z| = e^{i\theta}} \times \left(|z|e^{i\theta}\right)^3 = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \Leftrightarrow |z|e^{i(-\theta)} \times |z|^3 e^{i(3\theta)} = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \Leftrightarrow |z|^4 e^{i(3\theta - \theta)} = e$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z|^4 e^{i(2\theta)} = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z|^4 = 1 \\ \\ 2\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} + k2\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z| = 1 \\ \\ \theta = \frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |z|=1 \\ \\ \theta=\frac{\pi}{3}+k\pi, k\in\mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right.$$

Logo,
$$z = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi\right)}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Atribuindo valores a k, vem,

$$k = 0 \mapsto w_0 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$k = 1 \mapsto w_1 = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi)} = e^{i(\frac{4\pi}{3})} = e^{i(-\frac{2\pi}{3})}$$

$$k = 2 \mapsto w_2 = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi)} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

Portanto,

$$C.S. = \left\{ e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}; e^{i\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} \right\}$$

2. Seja $z = |z|e^{i\theta}$, com $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ e $|z| \ge 0$

Assim,

$$iz = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}|z|e^{i\theta} = |z|e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right)}$$

Portanto, o afixo P_2 do número complexo iz_1 , obtém-se do afixo do número complexo z_1 , por uma rotação de centro na origem e ângulo de amplitude $\frac{\pi}{2}$ radianos

Como o afixo P_1 situa-se no segundo quadrante, então, o afixo P_2 se situa-se no terceiro quadrante

3. .

Zeros de h:

$$h(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2\sin(2x + \pi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin(2x + \pi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\sin(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin(2x + \pi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin(2x +$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(2x) = \sin(0) \Leftrightarrow 2x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Atribuindo valores a k

$$k = 0 \twoheadrightarrow x = 0$$

$$k = 1 \twoheadrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$k=2 \twoheadrightarrow x=\pi$$

Logo,
$$A(\pi; 0) \in O(0; 0)$$

Portanto,
$$\overline{OA} = \pi$$

Determinação do contradomínio da função h

$$-1 \le \sin(2x + \pi) \le 1, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\therefore -2 \le -2\sin(2x+\pi) \le 2, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\therefore -2 \le h(x) \le 2, \forall x \in D_h$$

Logo,
$$D'_h = [-2; 2]$$

Assim, a ordenada do ponto $B \neq 2$

$$A_{[OAB]} = \frac{\overline{OA} \times |\text{ordenada do ponto B}|}{2} = \frac{\pi \times 2}{2} = \pi$$

Resposta: (A)

4. .

4.1. Como o triângulo [OPQ] é isósceles, e a abcissa do ponto P é x, vem que a abcissa do ponto Q é 2x

$$\begin{split} A(x) &= A_{[OPQ]} = \frac{\overline{OQ} \times |f(x)|}{2} = \frac{2x \times |2^{-x+1}|}{2} = x \times 2^{-x+1} = \frac{x}{2^{x-1}} \\ 4.2. \ f(x) &> \frac{1}{8^{-x}} \Leftrightarrow 2^{-x+1} > \frac{1}{8^{-x}} \Leftrightarrow 2^{-x+1} > 8^x \Leftrightarrow 2^{-x+1} > \left(2^3\right)^x \Leftrightarrow 2^{-x+1} > 2^{3x} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow -x+1 > 3x \Leftrightarrow 4x < 1 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{1}{4} \\ C.S. &= \left] -\infty; \frac{1}{4} \right[\end{split}$$

5. Sabe-se que $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x) + \ln x}{5x} = 1$

Assim, tem-se:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x) + \ln x}{5x} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{5x} + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{5x} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{5} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} + \frac{1}{5} \underbrace{\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x}}_{\text{limite notável}} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{5} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} + \frac{1}{5} \times 0 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 5$$

Desta forma, uma possível assíntota ao gráfico de f, quando $x \to +\infty$, tem equação y = 5x

Resposta: (B)

6. O teorema de Bolzano-Cauchy garante que a função h interseta a bissetriz dos quadrantes pares num ponto de abcissa pertencente ao intervalo]0,1[, $]\log 0, \exists c \in]0,1[$: $|h(x)| = -x \iff \exists c \in]0,1[$: |h(x)| + x = 0

Seja
$$f(x) = ke^x + x$$

Dado que a função f é contínua no seu domínio, é também contínua no intervalo [0,1] por se tratar da soma de duas funções contínuas

Para que o teorema de Bolzano garanta a existência de, pelo menos, um zero da função f no intervalo]0,1[, deve ter-se $f(0)\times f(1)<0$

$$f(0) = ke^0 + 0 = k$$

$$f(1) = ke^1 + 1 = ek + 1$$

Assim, teremos k(ek+1) < 0, ou seja, $k \in \left] -\frac{1}{e}, 0 \right[$

| k | $-\infty$ | | $-\frac{1}{e}$ | | 0 | $+\infty$ |
|---------|-----------|---|----------------|---|---|-----------|
| k | | _ | _ | _ | 0 | + |
| ek+1 | | _ | 0 | + | + | + |
| k(ek+1) | | + | 0 | _ | 0 | + |

Resposta: (B)

$$7. \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x^{2} + x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos(2x)}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{0}{0} \end{pmatrix} \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x(x+1)\sqrt{1 + \cos(2x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos(2x)}\sqrt{1 + \cos(2x)}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x(x+1)\sqrt{1 + \cos(2x)}}{\sqrt{(1 - \cos(2x))(1 + \cos(2x))}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x(x+1)\sqrt{1 + \cos(2x)}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}(2x)}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x(x+1)\sqrt{1 + \cos(2x)}}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}(2x)}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x(x+1)\sqrt{1 + \cos(2x)}}{|\sin(2x)|} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x(x+1)\sqrt{1 + \cos(2x)}}{|\sin(2x)|} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x}{\sin(2x)} \times \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left[(x+1)\sqrt{1 + \cos(2x)} \right] = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\sin(2x)} \times \sqrt{2} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\sin(2x)} \times \sqrt{2} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2x} \times \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$