# Proposta de Resolução da Ficha Formativa

### Matemática A

# 12.º Ano de Escolaridade | outubro de 2020

Turma:  $12^{0}$ J

#### 1. Ora.

$$D_f = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x^3 + 3x^2 - 4 \neq 0 \right\}$$

Sabe-se que 1 anula o polinómio  $x^3 + 3x^2 - 4$ 

Então,

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - 4 = (x - 1)Q(x)$$

Pela regra de Ruffini, vem,

Assim.

$$Q(x) = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

LOgo,

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - 4 = (x - 1)(x^2 + 4x + 4)$$

 $\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \lor x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \lor x = -2$ 

Portanto,

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - 1)(x^2 + 4x + 4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x - 1 = 0 \lor x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x - 1 = 0 \lor (x + 2)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x -$$

Concluindo,

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^3 + 3x^2 - 4 \neq 0\} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2; 1\}$$

# 2. .

$$2.1. \ g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+4}{x^2-x} - \frac{x+1}{x-1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+4}{x(x-1)} - \frac{x+1}{x-1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+4-x(x+1)}{x(x-1)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-x^2-x+x+4}{x(x-1)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-x^2+4}{x(x-1)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -x^2+4 = 0 \land x(x-1) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x+4-x(x+1)}{x(x-1)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \land x \neq 0 \land x - 1 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{4} \land x \neq 0 \land x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \land x \neq 0 \land x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0$$

# Cálculo auxiliar:

$$x(x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = 1$$

Zeros de g:-2 e 2

2.2. Pelo item anterior, tem-se que  $g(x) = \frac{-x^2 + 4}{x(x-1)}$ 

O domínio da função g é,  $D_g = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x(x-1) \neq 0\} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0;1\}$ 

 $\rightarrow$  Nmerador

**Zeros:** 
$$-x^2 + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x = -2 \lor x = 2$$

### Sinal:

Como se trata de uma função quadrática, estuda-se o sinal pela representação gráfica da parábola

Assim,

$$-x^2 + 4 > 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 < x < 2$$

$$-x^2 + 4 < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < -2 \lor x > 2$$



**Zeros:** 
$$x(x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = 1$$

# Sinal:

Como se trata de uma função quadrática, estuda-se o sinal pela representação gráfica da parábola

Assim,

$$x^2 - x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 0 \lor x > 1$$

$$x^2 - x < 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < x < 1$$

### Tabela de sinais

x	$-\infty$	-2		0		1		2	$+\infty$
$-x^2 + 4$	_	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	_
x(x-1)	+	+	+	0	_	0	+	+	+
g(x)	_	0	+	s.s.	_	s.s.	+	0	_



# Concluindo:

$$\begin{array}{l} g(x)<0 \Leftrightarrow x \in ]-\infty; -2[\cup]0; 1[\cup]2; +\infty[\\ g(x)>0 \Leftrightarrow x \in ]-2; 0[\cup]1; 2[ \end{array}$$

3. Como,  $(x_n)$ , é uma sucessão de valores do domínio de h, tal que  $\lim h(x_n) = 3$ 

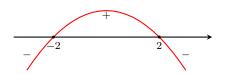
Então, a sucessão  $(x_n)$  deve ser tal que:

$$x_n < -1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ e } \lim(x_n) = -1$$

Analisando cada uma das opções, tem-se,

(A)

$$x_n = -1 + \frac{1}{n+1} > -1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ e } \lim(x_n) = -1 + \frac{1}{+\infty} = -1$$



(B)

$$x_n = x_n = 1 - \frac{2}{n^2 + 2} < 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ e } \lim(x_n) = 1 - \frac{2}{+\infty} = 1$$

(C)

$$x_n = \frac{-n-5}{n+3} = -\frac{n+5}{n+3} = -\frac{n+3+2}{n+3} = -\frac{n+3}{n+3} - \frac{2}{n+3} = -1 - \frac{2}{n+3} < -1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$
 e  $\lim(x_n) = -1 - \frac{2}{+\infty} = -1$ 

(D)

$$x_n = \frac{-2n+3}{2n+1} = -\frac{2n-3}{2n+1} = -\frac{2n+1-4}{2n+1} = -\frac{2n+1}{2n+1} - \frac{-4}{2n+1} = -1 + \frac{4}{2n+1} > -1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$
 e  $\lim(x_n) = -1 + \frac{4}{+\infty} = -1$ 

# Resposta: (C)

4. .

$$4.1. \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{-x^2 + 16}{x^2 - 4x} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{(4-x)(4+x)}{x(x-4)} = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{-(x-4)(4+x)}{x(x-4)} = -\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{4+x}{x} = -\frac{8}{4} = -2$$

$$4.2. \lim_{x \to -3^{-}} \frac{x^{2} + 3x}{x^{2} + 6x + 9} = {\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)} \lim_{x \to -3^{-}} \frac{x(x+3)}{(x+3)^{2}} = \lim_{x \to -3^{-}} \frac{x}{x+3} = \frac{-3}{0^{-}} = +\infty$$

$$4.3. \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x^4 + 4x - 5}{x^2 + x + 1} = {\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right)} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^4 \left(2 + \frac{4x}{x^4} - \frac{5}{x^4}\right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} (x^2) \times \frac{\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(2 + \frac{4}{x^3} - \frac{5}{x^4}\right)}{\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} = +\infty$$

$$= +\infty \times \frac{2 + 0 - 0}{1 + 0} = +\infty$$

5. 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x} = \binom{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}}{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{|x|\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{-x\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = -\lim_{x \to -\infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = -\sqrt{\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} = -1$$

### Resposta: (B)

6. 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{2}}{x-1} = {0 \choose 0} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\left(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{2}\right)\left(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{2}\right)}{\left(x-1\right)\left(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{2}\right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\left(\sqrt{x+1}\right)^2 - \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2}{\left(x-1\right)\left(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\left|x+1\right| - 2}{\left(x-1\right)\left(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x+1-2}{\left(x-1\right)\left(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{2}\right)} =$$

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

7. 
$$-1 \in D_h$$

A função h é contínua em x=-1, se existir  $\lim_{x\to -1} h(x)$ , ou seja,

se 
$$\lim_{x \to -1^{-}} h(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} h(x) = h(-1)$$

Ora.

$$\lim_{x \to -1^{-}} h(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} \frac{-x^{2} + x + 2}{x^{3} + x^{2} - 4x - 4} = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} \frac{(x+1)(-x+2)}{(x+1)(x^{2} - 4)} = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} \frac{-x + 2}{x^{2} - 4} = \frac{3}{-3} = -1$$

#### Cálculos auxiliares

$$-x^2 + x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \times (-1) \times 2}}{2 \times (-1)} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{-2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{-2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 - 3}{-2} \lor x = \frac{-1 + 3}{-2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-4}{-2} \lor x = \frac{2}{-2} \Leftrightarrow x = 2 \lor x = -1$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4 = (x + 1) \times Q(x)$$

Pela regra de Ruffini

$$Logo, Q(x) = x^2 - 4$$

Assim, 
$$x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4 = (x+1) \times (x^2 - 4)$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1^{+}} h(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{-8 + 4\sqrt{x + 5}}{x^{2} + x} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{(\sqrt{x + 5} - 2)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{(\sqrt{x + 5})^{2} - 2^{2}}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{(\sqrt{x + 5})^{2} - 2^{2}}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{(\sqrt{x + 5})^{2} - 2^{2}}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{(\sqrt{x + 5})^{2} - 2^{2}}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{x + 5 - 4}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{x + 1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1}{x(x + 1)(\sqrt{x + 5} + 2)} = 4 \times$$

Ora, a função h é contínua em x=-1, se,  $\lim_{x\to -1^-}h(x)=\lim_{x\to -1^+}h(x)=h(-1)$ 

Então, deverá ter-se,

$$\frac{k+2}{3} = -1 \Leftrightarrow k+2 = -3 \Leftrightarrow k = -3 - 2 \Leftrightarrow k = -5$$

Portanto, a função h é contínua em x=-1, se k=-5