Matemática A

12.º Ano de Escolaridade | Turma: J

1. A função h é contínua em [1;6], pois trata-se de diferença de funções contínuas

$$h\left(1\right) = f(1) - 1$$

Como o contradomínio da função $f \in [2; 5]$, tem-se,

$$2 \le f(1) \le 5$$

$$\therefore 2-1 \le f(1)-1 \le 5-1$$

$$\therefore 1 \leq h(1) \leq 4$$

Ou seja,
$$h(1) > 0$$

De igual modo,

Como o contradomínio da função $f \in [2; 5]$, tem-se,

$$2 \le f(6) \le 5$$

$$\therefore 2-6 \le f(6)-6 \le 5-6$$

$$\therefore -4 \le f(6) - 6 \le -1$$

$$\therefore -4 \le h(6) \le -1$$

Ou seja, h(6) < 0

Logo,
$$h(1) \times h(6) < 0$$

Como a função h é contínua em [1;6] e h $(1) \times h$ (6) < 0, então, pelo Corolário do Teorema de Bolzano-Cauchy, $\exists c \in]1;6[:h(c)=0$

Ou seja, a função h tem pelo menos um zero no intervalo]1;6[

$$2. \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{3x+6}{2f(x)+8} = \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{3(x+2)}{2(f(x)+4)} = \frac{3}{2} \times \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{x+2}{f(x)+4} = \frac{3}{2} \times \lim_{x \to -2} \frac{1}{\frac{f(x)+4}{x+2}} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{f(x)-(-4)}{x-(-2)}} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{f(x)-f(-2)}{x-(-2)}} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{f'(-2)} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{-1} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

Resposta: D

3.1. $D_g = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \ge 0 \land x + 1 \ne 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \ge 0 \land x \ne -1\} = \mathbb{R}_0^+$ Seja t a reta tangente

Assim,

$$m_t = g'(4)$$

$$g(4) = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{4+1} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Determinemos a função derivada de g

$$g'(x) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1}\right)' = \frac{(\sqrt{x})' \times (x+1) - \sqrt{x} \times (x+1)'}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \times (x+1) - \sqrt{x} \times 1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{x+1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x}}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{x+1-2(\sqrt{x})^2}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{x+1-2x}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{x+1-2x}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{x+1-2x}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{x+1-2x}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x+1-2x}{2\sqrt{x}(x+1)^2}, \text{ com } x > 0$$

Assim

$$m_t = g'(4) = \frac{1-4}{2\sqrt{4} \times (4+1)^2} = -\frac{3}{100}$$

Logo,

$$t: y = -\frac{3}{100}x + b, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

Como o ponto $T\left(4; \frac{2}{5}\right)$ pertence à reta, resulta,

$$\frac{2}{5} = -\frac{3}{100} \times 4 + b \Leftrightarrow b = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{12}{100} \Leftrightarrow b = \frac{52}{100} \Leftrightarrow b = \frac{13}{25}$$

Logo, a equação reduzida da reta tangente ao gráfico de g no ponto de abcissa zero é $y = -\frac{3}{100}x + \frac{13}{25}$

Resposta: C

3.2.
$$f(x) = x + \frac{x+3}{x+1} = x + \frac{x+1+2}{x+1} = x + \frac{x+1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+1} = x+1 + \frac{2}{x+1}$$

Assíntotas verticais

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x + 1 \neq 0\} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^+} \left(x + 1 + \frac{2}{x+1} \right) = 0 + \frac{2}{0^+} = +\infty$$

Logo, a reta de equação x=-1 é assíntota vertical ao gráfico da função f

Nota:
$$\lim_{x \to -1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} \left(x + 1 + \frac{2}{x+1} \right) = 0 + \frac{2}{0^{-}} = -\infty$$

A assíntota vertical é bilateral

Como a função é contínua em todo o seu domínio, então, não existem mais assíntotas verticais ao gráfico da função f

Assíntotas não verticais

• Quando $x \mapsto +\infty$ Ora, $f(x) = x + 1 + \frac{2}{x+1} \Leftrightarrow f(x) - (x+1) = \frac{2}{x+1}$ Como, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{2}{+\infty} = 0$, então, também, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} [f(x) - (x+1)] = 0$

Portanto, a reta de equação y=x+1 é assíntota não vertical ao gráfico da função, quando $x\mapsto +\infty$

• Quando $x \mapsto -\infty$ Ora, $f(x) = x + 1 + \frac{2}{x+1} \Leftrightarrow f(x) - (x+1) = \frac{2}{x+1}$ Como, $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{2}{-\infty} = 0$, então, também, $\lim_{x \to -\infty} [f(x) - (x+1)] = 0$

Portanto, a reta de equação y=x+1 é assíntota não vertical ao gráfico da função, quando $x\mapsto -\infty$

A assíntota não vertical é bilateral

4.
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{f^2(x)}{-3x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\frac{f^2(x)}{x^2}}{\frac{-3x^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^2}{-3 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\left(\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^2}{-3 + \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{(-2)^2}{-3 + \frac{1}{-\infty}} = \frac{4}{-3 + 0} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

5.

$$5.1. \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\frac{x^3 - 1}{2x^2 + 2x - 4}}{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 - 1}{2x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x} = {\binom{\infty}{2}} \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right)}{x^3 \left(2 + \frac{2x^2}{x^3} - \frac{4x}{x^3}\right)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right)}{\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(2 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2}\right)} = \frac{1 - 0}{2 + 0 - 0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Logo, } m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x\right] = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[\frac{x^3 - 1}{2x^2 + 2x - 4} - \frac{1}{2}x\right] = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^3 - 1 - x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{2x^2 + 2x - 4} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{-x^2 + 2x - 1}{2x^2 + 2x - 4} = {\binom{\infty}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x^2 \left(-1 + \frac{2x}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{x^2 \left(2 + \frac{2x}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^2}\right)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(-1 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(2 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{4}{x^2}\right)} = \frac{-1 + 0 - 0}{2 + 0 - 0} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Logo, } b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Portanto, a reta de equação $y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$ é assíntota ao gráfico de f, quando $x \to -\infty$

5.2. $1 \in D_f$

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

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

Ora,

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{2x^{2} + 2x - 4} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \lim_{x \to 3^{+}} \frac{(x - 1)(x^{2} + x + 1)}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{(x - 1)(2x + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{2x + 4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Cálculos auxiliares

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

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

Pela regra de Ruffini

Logo,
$$Q(x) = x^2 + x + 1$$

Logo,
$$Q(x) = 2x + 4$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{\sqrt{2x+2}-2}{x-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{0}{0} \end{pmatrix} \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{(\sqrt{2x+2}-2)(\sqrt{2x+2}+2)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{2x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{(\sqrt{2x+2})^{2}-2^{2}}{(x-1)(\sqrt{2x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{(\sqrt{2x+2})^{2}-2^{2}}{(x-1)(\sqrt{2x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{2x+2-4}{(x-1)(\sqrt{2x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{2x-2}{(x-1)(\sqrt{2x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{2(x-1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{2x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{2(x-1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{2x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2x+2}+2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1-3k}{3}$$

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

Então, deverá ter-se,

$$\frac{1-3k}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2-6k}{6} = \frac{3}{6} \Leftrightarrow 2-6k = 3 \Leftrightarrow -6k = 3-2 \Leftrightarrow -6k = 1 \Leftrightarrow k = -\frac{1}{6}$$

Portanto, a função f é contínua em x=1, se $k=-\frac{1}{6}$

6. Ora,

$$45000 \times \left(1 + \frac{0.7}{2 \times 100}\right)^2$$

$$75000 \times \left(1 + \frac{0.75}{4 \times 100}\right)^4$$

Assim, o rendimento que o Sr. Rodrigo obteve ao fim de um ano de aplicação dos 120000 euros, foi de

$$45000 \times \left(1 + \frac{0.7}{2 \times 100}\right)^2 + 75000 \times \left(1 + \frac{0.75}{4 \times 100}\right)^4 - 120000 \approx 879.64 \text{ euros}$$

7. .

7.1.
$$\lim \left(1 - \frac{2}{n+2}\right)^{-n} = \left[\lim \left(1 - \frac{2}{n+2}\right)^n\right]^{-1} = \left[\lim \left(1 - \frac{2}{n+2}\right)^{n+2-2}\right]^{-1} = \left[\lim \left(1 - \frac{2}{n+2}\right)^{n+2} \times \lim \left(1 + \frac{-2}{n+2}\right)^{-2}\right]^{-1} = \left[e^{-2} \times (1-0)^{-2}\right]^{-1} = \left(e^{-2}\right)^{-1} = e^2$$

$$7.2. \lim \left(\frac{4n+1}{3n+4}\right)^{n-2} = \lim \left(\frac{4n\left(1+\frac{1}{4n}\right)}{3n\left(1+\frac{4}{3n}\right)}\right)^{n-2} = \lim \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{n-2} \times \lim \left(\frac{\left(1+\frac{1}{4n}\right)}{\left(1+\frac{4}{3n}\right)}\right)^{n} \times \lim \left(\frac{\left(1+\frac{1}{4n}\right)}{\left(1+\frac{4}{3n}\right)}\right)^{-2} = \lim \left(\frac{4n+1}{3n+4}\right)^{n-2} = \lim \left(\frac{4n+1}{3n+4}\right)^{n-2$$

$$= \lim \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{n-2} \times \frac{\lim \left(1 + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{n}\right)^n}{\lim \left(1 + \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{n}\right)^n} \times \left(\frac{\lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{4n}\right)}{\lim \left(1 + \frac{4}{3n}\right)}\right)^{-2} = +\infty \times \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4}}}{e^{\frac{4}{3}}} \times \left(\frac{1+0}{1+0}\right)^{-2} = +\infty$$

7.3.
$$\lim \left(\frac{3n-5}{5n+1}\right)^{2n} = \left[\lim \left(\frac{3n-5}{5n+1}\right)^{n}\right]^{2} = \left[\lim \left(\frac{3n\left(1-\frac{5}{3n}\right)}{5n\left(1+\frac{1}{5n}\right)}\right)^{n}\right]^{2} = \left[\lim \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{n} \times \frac{\lim \left(1-\frac{5}{3n}\right)^{n}}{\lim \left(1+\frac{1}{5n}\right)^{n}}\right]^{2} = \left[\lim \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{n} \times \frac{\lim \left(1-\frac{5}{3n}\right)^{n}}{\lim \left(1+\frac{5}{3n}\right)^{n}}\right]^{2} = \left[\lim \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{n} \times \frac{\lim \left(1-\frac{5}{3n}\right)^{n}}{\lim \left(1+\frac{5}{3n}\right)^{n}}\right]^{2}$$

$$= \left[\lim \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^n \times \frac{\lim \left(1 + \frac{-\frac{5}{3}}{n} \right)^n}{\lim \left(1 + \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{n} \right)^n} \right]^2 = \left[0 \times \frac{e^{-\frac{5}{3}}}{e^{\frac{1}{5}}} \right]^2 = 0$$

7.4.
$$\lim \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{n+2}\right)^{\frac{n}{3}} = \left[\lim \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{n+2}\right)^n\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left[\lim \left[\frac{1}{3}\left(1 + \frac{\frac{1}{n+2}}{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right]^n\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left[\lim \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \times \lim \left(1 + \frac{3}{n+2}\right)^n\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left[\lim \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \times \lim \left(1 + \frac{3}{n+2}\right)^{n+2} \times \lim \left(1 + \frac{3}{n+2}\right)^{-2}\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left[0 \times e^3 \times \lim \left(1 + 0\right)^{-2}\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$$

8. .

$$\lim \left(\frac{5n+3}{5n+4}\right)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} = \left[\lim \left(\frac{5n+3}{5n+4}\right)^{n+1}\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\lim \left(\frac{5n\left(1+\frac{3}{5n}\right)}{5n\left(1+\frac{4}{5n}\right)}\right)^{n+1}\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\lim \left(\frac{5n\left(1+\frac{3}{5n}\right)}{5n\left(1+\frac{4}{5n}\right)}\right)^{n+1}\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\lim \left(1+\frac{3}{5n}\right)^{n+1}\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\lim \left(1+\frac{3}{5n}\right)^{n+1}\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\lim \left(1+\frac{3}{5n}\right)^{n+1}\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\lim \left(1+\frac{3}{5n}\right)^{n+1}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\lim \left(1+\frac{3}{5n}\right)^{n+1}\right)^{-\frac{1$$

Assim,

$$\lim \left(\frac{5n+3}{5n+4}\right)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} = \frac{1}{e^{2k+1}} \Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{1}{10}} = e^{-2k-1} \Leftrightarrow -2k-1 = \frac{1}{10} \Leftrightarrow 2k = -\frac{1}{10} - 1 \Leftrightarrow 2k = -\frac{11}{10} \Leftrightarrow k = -\frac{11}{20}$$

9.
$$f(x) = 1 - 5^{1+2x}$$

9.1.
$$f(2x) = 1 - \frac{1}{25} \Leftrightarrow 1 - 5^{1+4x} = 1 - \frac{1}{25} \Leftrightarrow 5^{1+4x} = 5^{-2} \Leftrightarrow 1 + 4x = -2 \Leftrightarrow 4x = -2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow 4x = -3 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$C.S. = \left\{-\frac{3}{4}\right\}$$

9.2.
$$-f(x+1)+1 > 625^x \Leftrightarrow -1+5^{1+2(x+1)}+1 > (5^4)^x \Leftrightarrow 5^{2x+3} > 5^{4x} \Leftrightarrow 2x+3 > 4x \Leftrightarrow 3 > 4x-2x \Leftrightarrow 3 > 2x \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$C.S. = \left] -\infty; \frac{3}{2} \right[$$
9.3. $f(x) < -\frac{30}{5^{-x}} + 26 \Leftrightarrow 1-5^{2x+1} < -30 \times 5^x + 26 \Leftrightarrow 1-5 \times 5^{2x} < -30 \times 5^x + 26 \Leftrightarrow 5 \times (5^x)^2 - 30 \times 5^x + 25 > 0$

Fazendo a mudança de variável, $y = 5^x$, resulta,

$$5y^2 - 30y + 25 > 0$$

Cálculo auxiliar

$$\Leftrightarrow 5y^2 - 30y + 25 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{30 \pm \sqrt{(-30)^2 - 4 \times 5 \times 25}}{2 \times 5} \Leftrightarrow y = 1 \lor y = 5$$
 Assim,

$$5y^2 - 30y + 25 > 0 \Leftrightarrow y < 1 \lor y > 5 \Leftrightarrow 5^x < 1 \lor 5^x > 5 \Leftrightarrow 5^x < 5^0 \lor 5^x > 5 \Leftrightarrow x < 0 \lor x > 1$$

O conjunto-solução é
$$C.S. =]-\infty; 0[\cup]1; +\infty[$$

10. Determinemos as coordenadas dos vértices do triângulo

Ponto C

$$f(0) = e - e^{2 - \frac{1}{4} \times 0^2} = e - e^2$$

Logo, $C(0; e - e^2)$

Pontos $A \in B$

Determinemos os zeros da função f

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e - e^{2 - \frac{1}{4}x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2 - \frac{1}{4}x^2} = e \Leftrightarrow 2 - \frac{1}{4}x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{4}x^2 = -1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4}x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow x = -2 \lor x = 2$$

Logo,
$$A(-2;0) \in B(2;0)$$

Assim,

$$\overline{AB} = |2 - (-2)| = |4| = 4$$

 $\overline{OC} = |e - e^2| = e^2 - e$

Portanto,
$$A_{[ABC]} = \frac{\overline{AB} \times \overline{OC}}{2} = \frac{4 \times (e^2 - e)}{2} = 2e^2 - 2e \ u.a.$$