Preparação para exame

12.º Ano de Escolaridade | Turma G-K

FUNÇÃO EXPONENCIAL

1. .

1.1. Determinemos as coordenadas dos vértices do triângulo

Ponto C

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

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

Pontos $A \in B$

Determinemos os zeros da função f

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

Logo,
$$A(-1;0) \in B(1;0)$$

Assim,

$$\overline{AB} = |1 - (-1)| = |2| = 2$$

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

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

1.2. Determinemos a função derivada de f

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{e^{x^2 - 2}} - e\right)' = \left(e^{-x^2 + 2} - e\right)' = (-x^2 + 2)'e^{-x^2 + 2} = -2xe^{-x^2 + 2}.$$

Zeros de f'

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2xe^{-x^2+2} = 0 - 2x = 0 \lor e^{-x^2+2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor \text{ equação impossível} \Leftrightarrow x = 0.$$

Quadro de sinal Sinal de f'

x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
-2x	+	0	_
e^{-x^2+2}	+	+	+
f'(x)	+	0	-
f(x)	7	$e^2 - e$	X

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

Logo, a função f é estritamente crescente em \mathbb{R}^- e é estritamente decrescente em \mathbb{R}^+ .

1.3. Determinemos a função segunda derivada de f

$$f''(x) = (f'(x))' = \left(-2xe^{-x^2+2}\right)' = (-2x)'e^{-x^2+2} - 2x \times \left(e^{-x^2+2}\right)' =$$

$$= -2e^{-x^2+2} - 2x \times \left(-2xe^{-x^2+2}\right) = -2e^{-x^2+2} + 4x^2 \times e^{-x^2+2} = (4x^2 - 2)e^{-x^2+2}.$$

Zeros de f''

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (4x^2 - 2)e^{-x^2 + 2} \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 2 = 0 \lor e^{-x^2 + 2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 = 2 \lor \text{ equação impossível} \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

Quadro de sinal Sinal de f''

x	$-\infty$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$+\infty$
$4x^2 - 2$	+	0	_	0	+
e^{-x^2+2}	+	+	+	+	+
f''(x)	+	0	_	0	+
f(x)	U	$e(\sqrt{e}-1)$	\cap	$e(\sqrt{e}-1)$	U

$$f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = e^{-\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 2} - e = e^{-\frac{1}{2} + 2} - e = e^{\frac{3}{2}} - e = e\sqrt{e} - e = e(\sqrt{e} - 1).$$

$$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = e^{-\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 2} - e = e^{-\frac{1}{2} + 2} - e = e^{\frac{3}{2}} - e = e\sqrt{e} - e = e(\sqrt{e} - 1).$$

O gráfico da função f tem a concavidade voltada para cima em $\left]-\infty; -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right[$ e em $\left]\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; +\infty\right[$, tem a concavidade voltada para baixo em $\left]-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right[$. $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; e(\sqrt{e}-1)\right) \text{ e } \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; e(\sqrt{e}-1)\right), \text{ são pontos de inflexão do gráfico da função } f$

2. $1 \in D_g$ e é ponto aderente de D_g

gé contínua em x=1, se e só se existe $\lim_{x\to 1}g(x)$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{e - ex}{1 - e^{x - 1}} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{-e(x - 1)}{-(e^{x - 1} - 1)} = e \times \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{x - 1}{e^{x - 1} - 1} = e \times \frac{1}{\lim_{x \to 1 \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{x - 1} - 1}{x - 1}} = e \times \frac{1}{\lim_{x \to 1} e^{x - 1}} = e \times \frac{1}{\lim_{x$$

Utilizou-se o limite notável $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{ex^{2} - e}{2x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{e(x^{2} - 1)}{2(x - 1)} = \frac{e}{2} \times \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{x - 1} = \frac{e}{2} \times \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} (x + 1) = \frac{e}{2} \times 2 = e$$

$$g(1) = e^{\ln a} = a$$

Assim, resulta,

$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} g(x) = g(1) \wedge \lim_{x \to 1^-} g(x) = g(1) \Leftrightarrow a = e$$

3. $f(0) = e^{a \times 0} + ea = e^0 + ea = 1 + ea$

Então o ponto de tangência tem coordenadas (0; 1 + ea)

O declive da reta tangente r é dado por $m_r = \frac{1+ea-0}{0-(1-e)} = \frac{1+ea}{e-1}$ Por outro lado, tem-se que $m_r = f'(0)$

Ora,

$$f'(x) = (e^{ax} + ea)' = ae^{ax}$$

Assim, $f'(0) = ae^{a \times 0} = ae^0 = a \times 1 = a$

Logo, tem-se,

$$m_r = f'(0) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1+ea}{e-1} = a \Leftrightarrow 1+ea = ea - a \Leftrightarrow a = -1$$

FUNÇÃO LOGARÍTMICA

4. .

4.1.
$$\log_3(81) = \log_3(3^4) = 4$$

$$\log_2(32) = \log_2\left(2^5\right) = 5$$

então,

$$\log_3(81) - \log_2(32) = 4 - 5 = -1$$

4.2.
$$\log_5(125) = \log_5(5^3) = 3$$

$$\log(0.0001) = \log(10^{-4}) = -4$$

Então

$$\log_5(125) + 2\log(0.0001) = 3 - 8 = -5$$

4.3.
$$\log_4\left(\frac{1}{64}\right) = \log_4\left(\frac{1}{4^3}\right) = \log_4\left(4^{-3}\right) = -3$$

$$\log_2(64) = \log_2\left(2^6\right) = 6$$

Então,

$$\frac{\log_4\left(\frac{1}{64}\right)}{\log_2(64)} = \frac{-3}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

5. .

5.1.
$$D_g = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x + 1 > 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > -1\} =] - 1; +\infty[$$

5.2.
$$g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x+1) - 1 = 0 \land x > -1 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x+1) = 1 \land x > -1 \Leftrightarrow x+1 = e \land x > -1 \Leftrightarrow x = e-1 \land x > -1 \Leftrightarrow x = e-1$$
.

A função g tem um único zero, que é e-1

5.3.
$$D_g =]-1; +\infty[=D'_{g^{-1}}]$$

$$y = g(x) \Leftrightarrow y = \ln(x+1) - 1 \Leftrightarrow y+1 = \ln(x+1) \Leftrightarrow x+1 = e^{y+1} \Leftrightarrow x = e^{y+1} - 1$$

Logo, $g^{-1}(x) = e^{x+1} - 1$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = \mathbb{R}$$

Assim,
$$g^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \to]-1; +\infty[$$
, tal que $g^{-1}(x) = e^{x+1} - 1$

6. .

6.1.
$$\log_2(4-x)-4=0 \Leftrightarrow \log_2(4-x)=4 \land 4-x>0 \Leftrightarrow 4-x=2^4 \land x<4 \Leftrightarrow 4-x=16 \land x<4 \Leftrightarrow x=-12$$

 $C.S.=\{-12\}$

6.2.
$$x^2 \log(x-2) = \log(x-2) \Leftrightarrow x^2 \log(x-2) - \log(x-2) = 0 \land x-2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \Leftrightarrow (x^2-1) \log(x-2) = 0 \land x > 2 \Leftrightarrow (x^2-1) \log(x-2) = 0) \land x > 2 \Leftrightarrow \Leftrightarrow (x=-1 \lor x=1 \lor x-2=1) \land x > 2 \Leftrightarrow (x=-1 \lor x=1 \lor x=3) \land x > 2 \Leftrightarrow x=3$$

 $C.S. = \{3\}$

6.3.
$$\ln^2(x+1) - \ln(x+1) = 2 \Leftrightarrow [\ln(x+1)]^2 - \ln(x+1) - 2 = 0 \land x+1 > 0$$

Fazendo a mudança de variável, $y = \ln(x+1)$, vem,

$$y^{2} - y - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^{2} - 4 \times 1 \times (-2)}}{2 \times 1} \Leftrightarrow y = -1 \lor y = 2$$

Então,

$$(\ln(x+1) = -1 \vee \ln(x+1) = 2) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x+1 = e^{-1} \vee x + 1 = e^2) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1}{e} - 1 \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow (x = \frac{1-e}{e} \vee x = e^2 - 1) \wedge x > -$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 6.4. \ \log_2(4x-x^2) = 2 + \log_2(x+1) \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \log_2(4x-x^2) = \log_2(2^2) + \log_2(x+1) \wedge 4x - x^2 > 0 \wedge x + 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \log_2(4x-x^2) = \log_2(4) + \log_2(x+1) \wedge x(4-x) > 0 \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \log_2(4x-x^2) = \log_2(4(x+1)) \wedge 0 < x < 4 \wedge x > -1 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow 4x-x^2 = 4x + 4 \wedge 0 < x < 4 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 = -4 \wedge 0 < x < 4 \Leftrightarrow \text{equação impossível } \wedge 0 < x < 4 \\ C.S. = \{\} \end{array}$$

7. .

7.1.
$$1 + \log_4(2x+1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \log_4(2x+1) > -1 \land 2x+1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x+1 > 4^{-1} \land x > -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2x > \frac{1}{4} - 1 \land x > -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x > -\frac{3}{8} \land x > -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x > -\frac{3}{8}$$

$$C.S. = \left| -\frac{3}{8}; +\infty \right|$$

7.2.
$$2\log(x) \le \log(10x + 20) - 1 \Leftrightarrow 2\log(x) \le \log(10x + 20) - \log(10) \land x > 0 \land 10x + 20 > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log(x^2) \le \log\left(\frac{10x + 20}{10}\right) \land x > 0 \land x > -2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log(x^2) \le \log(x + 2) \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 \le x + 2 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 2 \le 0 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (-1 \le x \le 2) \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 < x \le 2$$

$$C.S. =]0; 2]$$

Cálculos auxiliares

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

7.3.
$$\log_2(1-|x-1|) \ge 1 \Leftrightarrow 1-|x-1| \ge 2 \land 1-|x-1| > 0 \Leftrightarrow |x-1| \le -1 \land |x-1| < 1 \Leftrightarrow$$
 condição impossível $C.S. = \{\}$

7.4.
$$\log_2(3x+1) - \log_2(x) \ge 1 + \log_2(x+2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_2(3x+1) - \log_2(x) \ge 1 + \log_2(x+2) \land 3x + 1 > 0 \land x > 0 \land x + 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_2\left(\frac{3x+1}{x}\right) \ge \log_2(2) + \log_2(x+2) \land x > -\frac{1}{3} \land x > 0 \land x > -2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_2\left(\frac{3x+1}{x}\right) \ge \log_2(2(x+2)) \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3x+1}{x} \ge 2x + 4 \land \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3x+1-2x^2-4x}{x} \ge 0 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-2x^2-x+1}{x} \ge 0 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

Cálculos auxiliares:

Numerador:

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

x	$-\infty$	-1		0		$\frac{1}{2}$	$+\infty$
$-2x^2 - x + 1$	_	0	+	+	+	0	_
x	_	_	_	0	+	+	+
$\frac{-2x^2 - x + 1}{x}$	+	0	_	n.d.	+	0	_

Assim,
$$\frac{-2x^2 - x + 1}{x} \ge 0 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \left(x \le -1 \lor 0 < x \le \frac{1}{2}\right) \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$
$$\Leftrightarrow 0 < x \le \frac{1}{2}$$
$$C.S. = \left[0; \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

8. .

8.1.
$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 1 + \ln(x) \ge 0 \land 1 - \ln(x+1) \ne 0 \land x > 0 \land x + 1 > 0\}$$

Cálculos auxiliares:

$$1 - \ln(x+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x+1) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x+1 = e \Leftrightarrow x = e-1$$

$$1 + \ln(x) \ge 0 \land 1 - \ln(x+1) \ne 0 \land x > 0 \land x+1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(x) \ge -1 \land x \ne e-1 \land x > 0 \land x > -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \ge e^{-1} \land x \ne e-1 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \ge \frac{1}{e} \land x \ne e-1$$

$$D_f = \left[\frac{1}{e}; e-1\right] \cup e-1; +\infty[$$
8.2.
$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \log_3(x^2 - 2x) - 1 \ge 0 \land x^2 - 2x > 0\}$$

Cálculos auxiliares:

$$\log_3(x^2 - 2x) - 1 \ge 0 \land x^2 - 2x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_3(x^2 - 2x) \ge 1 \land (x < 0 \lor x > 2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x \ge 3 \land (x < 0 \lor x > 2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 \ge 0 \land (x < 0 \lor x > 2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \le -1 \lor x \ge 3) \land (x < 0 \lor x > 2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \le -1 \lor x \ge 3$$

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

 $x^2 - 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \lor x = 2$

Assim,

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \log_3(x^2 - 2x) - 1 \ge 0 \land x^2 - 2x > 0\} =] - \infty; -1] \cup [3; +\infty[$$

9. .

Determinemos as coordenadas dos vértices do trapézio

Ponto
$$C$$
 $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x+2) = 0 \land x+2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x+2 = 1 \land x > -2 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \land x > -2 \Leftrightarrow x = -1$ Logo, $C(-1;0)$

Ponto
$$D$$

 $g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\ln\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{3} = e^0 \land x > 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{3} = 1 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3$$
 Logo, $D(3;0)$

Ponto
$$A$$

Follow A
$$f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow \ln(x+2) = -\ln\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) \land x + 2 > 0 \land \frac{x}{3} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \ln(x+2) + \ln\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = 0 \land x > -2 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{x(x+2)}{3}\right) = 0 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{x(x+2)}{3} = e^0 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 2x}{3} = 1 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 2x}{3} - 1 = 0 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{3} = 0 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-3)}}{2 \times 1} \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (x = -3 \lor x = 1) \land x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

$$f(1) = \ln(1+2) = \ln(3)$$

Logo,
$$A(1; \ln(3)) \in B(0; \ln(3))$$

A área do trapézio é igual a
$$A_{[ABCD]}=\frac{\overline{AB}+\overline{CD}}{2}\times\overline{OB}=\frac{1+4}{2}\times\ln(3)=\frac{5}{2}\ln(3)$$