## Matemática A

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

Aula de Apoio

março de 2023

1. .

$$\begin{aligned} \textbf{1.1.} \ \, & 2z^2 - 2z + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 1}}{2 \times 2} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{4} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4i^2}}{4} \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{2 \pm 2i}{4} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{2 - 2i}{4} \lor z = \frac{2 + 2i}{4} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{2}{4} - \frac{2}{4}i \lor z = \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}i \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \lor z = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \\ & \text{Portanto, } C.S. = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i; \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \right\} \end{aligned}$$

1.2. Sabe-se que 1 é uma das soluções da equação, então,

$$z^3 - z^2 + 4z - 4 = 0 = (z - 1)Q(z)$$

Pela regra de Ruffini, vem,

Assim.

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

Logo,

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

Deste modo,

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

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 1 \vee z = \pm \sqrt{-4} \Leftrightarrow z = 1 \vee z = \pm \sqrt{4i^2} \Leftrightarrow z = 1 \vee z = \pm 2i$$

Portanto,  $C.S. = \{1; -2i; 2i\}$ 

2. .

**2.1.** Ora,

$$163 = 4 \times 40 + 3$$

Logo, 
$$z_1 = -2 + 2i^{163} = -2 + 2i^{4 \times 40 + 3} = -2 + 2i^3 = -2 - 2i$$

$$wz_1 - 2i \times \overline{1+i} = \overline{w}z_2 \Leftrightarrow (x+yi)(-2-2i) - 2i \times (1-i) = (x-yi)(-1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x - 2yi - 2xi - 2yi^2 - 2i + 2i^2 = -x + yi \Leftrightarrow -2x - 2yi - 2xi + 2y - 2i - 2 = -x + yi \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x + 2y - 2 + (-2y - 2x - 2)i = -x + yi \Leftrightarrow -2x + 2y - 2 = -x \land -2y - 2x - 2 = y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2x + x + 2y - 2 = 0 \land -2y - 2x - 2 = y \Leftrightarrow -x + 2y - 2 = 0 \land -2y - 2x - 2 = y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2y - 2 \land -2y - 2x - 2 = y \Leftrightarrow x = 2y - 2 \land -2y - 2(2y - 2) - 2 = y \Leftrightarrow x = 2y - 2 \land -6y + 4 - 2 = y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2y - 2 \land -6y - y = -2 \Leftrightarrow x = 2y - 2 \land -7y = -2 \Leftrightarrow x = 2y - 2 \land y = \frac{-2}{-7} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2y - 2 \land y = \frac{2}{7} \Leftrightarrow x = 2 \times \frac{2}{7} - 2 \land y = \frac{2}{7} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4}{7} - 2 \land y = \frac{2}{7} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4}{7} - \frac{14}{7} \land y = \frac{2}{7} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{10}{7} \land y = \frac{2}{7}$$

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$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{10}{7$$

**2.2.** 
$$w = \frac{-i\left(\overline{z_1} - \overline{3+4i}\right) - 1 - i^4}{\overline{z_2} + 2i} = \frac{-i\left(\overline{-2-2i} - (3-4i)\right) - 1 - 1}{\overline{-1} + 2i} = \frac{-i\left(-2+2i-3+4i\right) - 2}{-1+2i} = \frac{-i\left(-5+6i\right) - 2}{-1+2i} = \frac{5i-6i^2 - 2}{-1+2i} = \frac{5i+6-2}{-1+2i} = \frac{4+5i}{-1+2i} = \frac{(4+5i)\left(-1-2i\right)}{(-1+2i)\left(-1-2i\right)} = \frac{-4-8i-5i-10i^2}{1^2+2^2} = \frac{-4-8i-5i+10}{5} = \frac{6-13i}{5} = \frac{6}{5} - \frac{13}{5}i$$

3. Calculemos  $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x)$ 

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x - e^x}{x - 1} = {\binom{\infty}{\infty}} \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{x} - \frac{e^x}{x}}{\frac{x}{x} - \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{e^x}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1 - \frac{0}{-\infty}}{1 - \frac{1}{-\infty}} = \frac{1 - 0}{1 + 0} = 1$$

Logo, a equação da assíntota horizontal ao gráfico de f, quando  $x \to -\infty$ , é y = 1

## Resposta: (B)

4. .

**4.1.** 
$$g(x) = [(\sin(x-2) - \cos(x-2)) (\sin(x-2) + \cos(x-2))] \sin(2x-4) =$$

$$= (\sin^2(x-2) - \cos^2(x-2)) \sin(2x-4) =$$

$$= -(\cos^2(x-2) - \sin^2(x-2)) \sin(2x-4) = -\cos(2x-4) \sin(2x-4) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \times 2\sin(2x-4)\cos(2x-4) = -\frac{1}{2}\sin(4x-8)$$

**4.2.** 
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{g(x)}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\sin(4x - 8)}{(x - 2)(x + 2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{0}{0} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2}\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\sin(4(x - 2))}{x - 2} \times \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{x + 2} =$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2}\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{4\sin(4x - 8)}{4x - 8} \times \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = -\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Fez-se a mudança de variável

$$y = 4x - 8 \Leftrightarrow 4x = y + 8 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{y + 8}{4}$$

Se 
$$x\to 2,$$
então  $y\to 0$ 

Aplicou-se o limite notável  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ 

5. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \ln(x+1)}{2e - 2e^{x+1}} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \ln(x+1)}{-2e(e^x - 1)} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x}{x} - \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x}}{\frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^y - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^x - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^x - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^x - 1}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^x - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^x - 1}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} (1) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^x - 1}}{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y}{e^x - 1}}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{e^y - 1}{y}} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1}}{1} = -\frac{1}{2e} \times 0 = 0$$

Fez-se a mudança de variável

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

Se  $x \to 0$ , então  $y \to 0$ 

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

$$6. \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{-f(x)}{\sin\left(2x - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{-2\cos x + 1}{\sin\left(2x - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} = (\frac{0}{0}) \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{-2\cos\left(y + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 1}{\sin(2y)} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{-2\left(\cos y \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sin y \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right) + 1}{\sin(2y)} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{-2\left(\cos y \times \frac{1}{2} - \sin y \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + 1}{\sin(2y)} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{-\cos y + 1 + \sqrt{3}\sin y}{\sin(2y)} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos y}{\sin(2y)} + \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{3}\sin y}{\sin(2y)} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{(1 - \cos y)(1 + \cos y)}{\sin(2y)(1 + \cos y)} + \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{3}\sin y}{2\sin(y)\cos(y)} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 y}{\sin(2y)(1 + \cos y)} + \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\cos(y)} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 y}{2\sin y\cos y(1 + \cos y)} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sin y}{2\cos y(1 + \cos y)} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} =$$

$$= 0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Fez-se a mudança de variável

$$y = x - \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = y + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

Se 
$$x \to \frac{\pi}{3}$$
, então  $y \to 0$ 

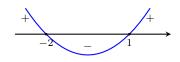
7. .

7.1. 
$$f'(x) \ge 2e^{2x} \Leftrightarrow (x^2+x)e^{2x} \ge 2e^{2x} \Leftrightarrow (x^2+x)e^{2x} - 2e^{2x} \ge 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^2+x-2)e^{2x} \ge 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2+x-2 \ge 0$$
, visto que  $e^{2x} > 0$ .  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

visto que 
$$e^{2x}>0, \forall x\in\mathbb{R}$$
 Zeros de  $x^2+x-2$ 

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

$$C.S. = ]-\infty; -2] \cup [1; +\infty[$$
 Sinal de  $x^2 + x - 2$ 



**7.2.** Seja  $t: y = mx + b, m, b \in \mathbb{R}$ , a reta tangente

$$f''(x) = [(x^2 + x)e^{2x}]' = (x^2 + x)'e^{2x} + (x^2 + x)(e^{2x})' = (2x + 1)e^{2x} + (x^2 + x)2e^{2x} =$$
$$= (2x^2 + 2x + 2x + 1)e^{2x} = (2x^2 + 4x + 1)e^{2x}$$

$$m = f''(1) = (2+4+1)e^2 = 7e^2$$

Logo, 
$$t: y = 7e^2x + b, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

Ponto de tangência T(1; f'(1))

$$f'(1) = (1+1)e^2 = 2e^2$$

Logo, 
$$T(1; 2e^2)$$

Como o ponto T é ponto da reta t, vem,

$$2e^2 = 7e^2 \times 1 + b \Leftrightarrow 2e^2 = 7e^2 + b \Leftrightarrow b = 2e^2 - 7e^2 \Leftrightarrow b = -5e^2$$

Portanto,

$$t: y = 7e^2x - 5e^2$$

7.3. 
$$f'(x) = (x^2 + x)e^{2x}$$

Zeros de f'(x)

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^2 + x)e^{2x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = 0 \lor x^2 + x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 Equação impossível  $\forall x(x+1)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \lor x+1=0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \lor x=-1$ 

Sinal de f'(x)

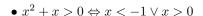
Ora,

• 
$$e^{2x} > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

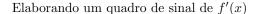
• 
$$x^2 + x$$

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

Assim,



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



x	$-\infty$	-1		0	$+\infty$
$e^{2x}$	+	+	+	+	+
$x^2 + x$	+	0	_	0	+
f'(x)	+	0	_	0	+
f(x)	7	f(-1)	7	f(0)	7



Concluindo,

A função f é crescente em  $]-\infty;-1]$  e em  $[0;+\infty[$ , e é decrescente em [-1;0]

A função atinge o máximo relativo f(-1), para x = -1, e atinge o mínimo relativo f(0), para x = 07.4.  $f''(x) = (2x^2 + 4x + 1)e^{2x}$ 

Zeros de f''(x)

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{Equação impossível } \forall x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 1}}{2 \times 2} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} \lor x = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Sinal de f''(x)

Ora,

• 
$$e^{2x} > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

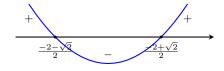
• 
$$2x^2 + 4x + 1$$

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

Assim,

• 
$$2x^2 + 4x + 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{-2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} \lor x > \frac{-2 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

• 
$$2x^2 + 4x + 1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} < x < \frac{-2 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$



Elaborando um quadro de sinal de f''(x)

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

Concluindo,

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(1-2x)3^x + 3^x \ln(-x) - 3^x \ln 2 < 0 \land -2x > -1 \land x < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3^x \left[ \ln(1-2x) + \ln(-x) - \ln 2 \right] < 0 \land x < \frac{1}{2} \land x < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(1-2x) + \ln(-x) - \ln 2 < 0 \land x < 0$$
, visto que  $3^x > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln[(1-2x)(-x)] < \ln 2 \land x < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(2x^2 - x) < \ln 2 \land x < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1-\sqrt{17}}{4} < x < \frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{4} \land x < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - \sqrt{17}}{4} < x < 0$$

$$C.S. = \left\lceil \frac{1 - \sqrt{17}}{4}; 0 \right\rceil$$

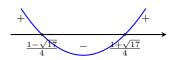
Cálculos auxiliares

Zeros de  $2x^2 + x - 2$ 

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{17}}{4} \vee x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

Sinal de  $2x^2 - x - 2$ 



9. .

**9.1.** O ponto A tem coordenadas  $(\cos(x); \sin(x))$ , com  $\cos(x) < 0$  e  $\sin(x) > 0$ 

O ponto B tem coordenadas  $(\cos(x); 1)$ , com  $\cos(x) < 0$ 

O ponto C tem coordenadas  $(-\cos(x); 1)$ , com  $\cos(x) < 0$ 

O ponto D tem coordenadas  $(-\cos(x);\sin(x))$ , com  $\cos(x) < 0$  e  $\sin(x) > 0$ 

Assim,

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

$$\overline{BC} = 2|\cos(x)| = -2\cos(x)$$

Deste modo, a área do retângulo [ABCD], é dada, em função de x, por

$$A(x) = \overline{AB} \times \overline{BC} = (1 - \sin(x)) \times (-2\cos(x)) = -2\cos(x) + 2\sin(x)\cos(x) =$$
$$= -2\cos(x) + \sin(2x), \text{ com } x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi\right[$$

**9.2.** Para certo 
$$\alpha \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi\right]$$
, sabe-se que  $\cos(\pi - \alpha) = \frac{1}{5}$ 

Então, 
$$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = \frac{1}{5} \Leftrightarrow -\cos(\alpha) = \frac{1}{5} \Leftrightarrow \cos(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{5}$$

Ora, de  $\sin^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\alpha) = 1$ , vem,

$$\sin^2(\alpha) + \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2(\alpha) + \frac{1}{25} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - \frac{1}{25} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2(\alpha) = \frac{24}{25} \Leftrightarrow \sin(\alpha) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{24}{25}} \Leftrightarrow \sin(\alpha) = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}, \text{ e como } \sin(\alpha) > 0, \text{ vem, } \sin(\alpha) = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

Assim, a área do retângulo é igual a

$$A(\alpha) = -2\cos(\alpha) + \sin(2\alpha) = -2\cos(\alpha) + 2\sin(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) =$$

$$= -2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) + 2 \times \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} \times \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{25} = \frac{10 - 4\sqrt{6}}{25} \ u.a.$$

**9.3.** Resolvendo a equação  $A(x) = -\cos x$ , vem

$$A(x) = -\cos x \Leftrightarrow -2\cos(x) + \sin(2x) = -\cos x \Leftrightarrow -\cos(x) + \sin(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(x) = \sin(2x) \Leftrightarrow \cos(x) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x\right) \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2x + k2\pi \lor x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2x + k2\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x + 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k2\pi \lor x - 2x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + k2\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow 3x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k2\pi \lor -x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + k2\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\frac{2\pi}{3} \lor x = \frac{\pi}{2} - k2\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Atribuindo valores a k, vem,

$$k = 0 \mapsto x = \frac{\pi}{6} \lor x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$k = 1 \mapsto x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \lor x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{5\pi}{6} \lor x = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$k = 2 \mapsto x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{4\pi}{3} \lor x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 4\pi$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \lor x = -\frac{7\pi}{2}$$

$$k = -1 \mapsto x = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{2\pi}{3} \lor x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{3\pi}{6} \lor x = \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

Como 
$$x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi\right]$$
, tem-se que  $x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ 

 $\therefore x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \lor x = \frac{5\pi}{2}$