Matemática A

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

Aula de Preparação Para Exame

fevereiro de 2023

1. Seja (P_n) a sucessão dos comprimentos dos n arcos

Ora,

$$P_1 = \frac{2\pi \times r}{4} = \pi r \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{2\pi \times \frac{r}{2}}{4} = \frac{\pi r}{4} = \pi r \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$P_3 = \frac{2\pi \times \frac{r}{4}}{4} = \frac{\pi r}{8} = \pi r \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$$

$$P_4 = \frac{2\pi \times \frac{r}{8}}{4} = \frac{\pi r}{16} = \pi r \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4$$

Mantendo-se a regularidade, tem-se, $P_n = \pi r \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

Os comprimentos dos arcos estão em progressão geométrica de razão $\frac{1}{2}$

Assim,

$$S_n = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots + P_n = \pi r \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \pi r \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{\frac{1}{2}} = \pi r \times \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right]$$

Portanto,
$$S = \lim S_n = \lim \left[\pi r \times \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \right) \right] = \pi r \times (1 - 0) = \pi r$$

Resposta: (B)

2. Como, $\frac{2}{e^{-2}}$, $\frac{a}{16}$ e $512e^{10}$, com $a \in \mathbb{R}$, são três termos consecutivos de uma progressão geométrica (a_n) de razão positiva,

Então, vem,

$$\frac{\frac{a}{16}}{\frac{2}{e^{-2}}} = \frac{512e^{10}}{\frac{a}{16}} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{a}{16}\right)^2 = 1024e^{12} \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 16^2 \times 1024e^{12} \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 262144e^{12} \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 26214e^{12} \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 262144e^{12} \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 26214e^{12} \Leftrightarrow a^$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{262144e^{12}} \Leftrightarrow a = \pm 512e^6$$

Como a razão da progressão geométrica é positiva, então a > 0, logo $a = 512e^6$

Assim,

$$\frac{a}{16} = \frac{512e^6}{16} = 32e^6$$

Seja r, a razão da progressão geométrica

$$r = \frac{512e^{10}}{32e^6} = 16e^4$$

Assim,

$$a_5 = a_1 \times r^4 = \frac{e^{-14}}{32768} \times \left(16e^4\right)^4 = \frac{e^{-14}}{32768} \times 16^4 e^{16} = \frac{e^{-14}}{32768} \times 65536e^{16} = 2e^2$$

$$a_6 = a_5 \times r = 2e^2 \times 16e^4 = 32e^6$$

$$a_7 = a_6 \times r = 32e^6 \times 16e^4 = 512e^{10}$$

Portanto,

$$a_5 \times a_6 \times a_7 = 2e^2 \times 32e^6 \times 512e^{10} = 32768e^{18}$$

3. Seja r > 0, a razão da progressão geométrica (a_n)

Então,

$$a_2 = a_1 \times r$$
, ou seja, $r = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x}$

$$a_3 = a_2 \times r,$$
ou seja, $r = \frac{a_3}{a_2} = \frac{\log(x)}{x}$

Assim, resulta

$$\frac{\log(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow \log(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 10$$

Deste modo,

$$a_1 = 10^2 = 100$$

$$r = \frac{1}{10}$$

Determinemos o termo geral da progressão geométrica (a_n)

$$a_n = a_1 \times r^{n-1}$$

Assim,

$$a_n = 100 \times \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{n-1} = 10^2 \times 10^{-n+1} = 10^{2-n+1} = 10^{-n+3}$$

Procuremos $n \in \mathbb{N}$, de modo que $a_n = 10^{-10}$

$$a_n = 10^{-10} \Leftrightarrow 10^{-n+3} = 10^{-10} \Leftrightarrow -n+3 = -10 \Leftrightarrow -n = -13 \Leftrightarrow n = 13 \in \mathbb{N}$$

Logo, 10^{-10} é termo da sucessão (a_n) , é o termo de ordem treze

4. Ora,
$$u_n = \frac{2n+1}{n+2} = \frac{2n+4-3}{n+2} = \frac{2(n+2)-3}{n+2} = \frac{2(n+2)}{n+2} - \frac{3}{n+2} = 2 - \frac{3}{n+2}$$

Por outro lado, a sucessão de termo geral $\frac{1}{n+2}$ tem os termos todos positivos, assim,

$$\begin{split} 0 &< \frac{1}{n+2} \leq \frac{1}{3}, \forall_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \\ & \therefore 0 > -\frac{1}{n+2} \geq -\frac{1}{3}, \forall_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \\ & \therefore -\frac{1}{3} \leq -\frac{1}{n+2} < 0, \forall_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \\ & \therefore -1 \leq -\frac{3}{n+2} < 0, \forall_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \\ & \therefore 2 - 1 \leq 2 - \frac{3}{n+2} < 0 + 2, \forall_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \\ & \therefore 1 \leq 2 - \frac{3}{n+2} < 2, \forall_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \\ & \therefore 1 \leq u_n < 2, \forall_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ c.q.d.} \end{split}$$

Como o conjunto dos termos da sucessão (u_n) admite majorante (2) e minorante (1), a sucessão é limitada

5. Sabe-se que:

- A e B são pontos do gráfico da função f e têm ordenada $\ln(3)$
- C e D são os pontos de interseção do gráfico da função f com o eixo Ox

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x^2 - 1) = 0 \land x^2 - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 = e^0 \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 = 1 \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 2 \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x =$$

Logo,
$$C(-\sqrt{2};0)$$
 e $D(\sqrt{2};0)$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{4} \land (x < -1 \lor x > 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2$$

Logo,
$$A(2; \ln 3) \in B(-2; \ln 3)$$

Assim,

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

$$\overline{CD} = |\sqrt{2} - (-\sqrt{2})| = 2\sqrt{2}$$

Portanto,

$$A_{[ABCD]} = \frac{\overline{AB} + \overline{CD}}{2} \times |Ordenada \quad de \quad A| = \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \times |\ln 3| = (2 + \sqrt{2}) \times \ln 3 \ u.a.$$

6. Pontos $B \in C$

$$f(0) = e^0 = 1$$

Logo, B(0;1)

$$g(0) = 3e^0 + 2 = 5$$

Logo, C(0;5)

Ponto A

$$f(x) = g(x) \Leftrightarrow e^x = 3e^{-x} + 2 \Leftrightarrow e^x - 3e^{-x} - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x - \frac{3}{e^x} - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(e^x)^2 - 3 - 2e^x}{e^x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(e^x)^2 - 2e^x - 3}{e^x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (e^x)^2 - 2e^x - 3 = 0 \land e^x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (e^x)^2 - 2e^x - 3 = 0 \land \text{ Condição universal} \Leftrightarrow (e^x)^2 - 2e^x - 3 = 0$$

Fazendo a mudança de variável $y = e^x$, vem,

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

Como, $y = e^x$, vem,

$$e^x=3 \vee e^x=-1 \Leftrightarrow x=\ln 3 \vee$$
 Equação impossível $\Leftrightarrow x=\ln 3$

Logo, $A(\ln 3; f(\ln 3))$

Ora,

$$f(\ln 3) = e^{\ln 3} = 3$$

Logo, $A(\ln 3;3)$

Assim,

$$\overline{BC} = |5 - 1| = 4$$

Portanto,

$$A_{[ABC]} = \frac{\overline{BC} \times |Abcissa \quad de \quad A|}{2} = \frac{4 \times |\ln 3|}{2} = \frac{4 \ln 3}{2} = 2 \ln 3 \ u.a.$$

7. Domínio de f

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x + 1 > 0 \land x - e > 0 \land 1 - |\ln(x - e)| > 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > -1 \land x > e \land 1 - |\ln(x - e)| > 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e\} = \left[\frac{e^2 + 1}{e}; 2e\right]$$

Cálculos auxiliares

$$\Leftrightarrow x - e > e^{-1} \land x - e < e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow x > e + e^{-1} \land x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > e + \frac{1}{e} \land x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} \land x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e \land x > e \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^2 + 1}{e} < x < 2e$$