# TESTE N.º 4 – Proposta de resolução

### 1. Opção (D)

 $2! \times 4! \times 9! \times 3! = 104509440$ 

## 2. Opção (A)

$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sin(3-x)}{-x^2 + x + 6} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sin(3-x)}{(x-3)(-x-2)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sin(3-x)}{x-3} \times \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{1}{-x-2} =$$

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$$= \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sin(3-x)}{x-3} \times \frac{1}{-3-2} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \times \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sin(3-x)}{x-3} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \times \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\sin(3-x)}{3-x} =$$

Cálculo auxiliar

 
$$-1$$
 1
 6

  $3$ 
 $-3$ 
 $-6$ 
 $-1$ 
 $-2$ 
 $0$ 
 $-x^2 + x + 6 = (x - 3)(-x - 2)$ 

Considerando a mudança de variável y = 3 - x;  $x \to 3 \Rightarrow y \to 0$ :

$$= \frac{1}{5} \times \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\text{sen}(y)}{y} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1}{y} = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \times 1 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\textbf{3.} \quad D_g = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \cos x \neq 0 \land \operatorname{sen}(x) - \operatorname{sen}(2x) \neq 0\} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x = \frac{k\pi}{2} \lor x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \lor x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$$

## Cálculos auxiliares

$$\cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(x) - \operatorname{sen}(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}(x) - 2\operatorname{sen}(x) \cos(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}(x) \left(1 - 2\cos(x)\right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}(x) = 0 \lor 1 - 2\cos(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{sen}(x) = 0 \lor \cos(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = k\pi \lor x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \lor x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

#### 4.

**4.1** 
$$f(x) = g\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow e^x + 12e^{-x} - 1 = 6$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow e^x + 12e^{-x} - 7 = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow (e^x)^2 + 12 - 7e^x = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow (e^x)^2 - 7e^x + 12 = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{7\pm\sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4\times1\times12}}{2\times1}$ 

Cálculo auxiliar
$$g\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = 2 - \log_2\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = 2 - \log_2\frac{1}{16} = 2 - \log_22^{-4} = 2 - (-4) =$$

= 6

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{x} = \frac{7\pm 1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{x} = 3 \lor e^{x} = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \ln 3 \lor x = \ln 4$$

$$C.S. = \{ \ln 3, \ln 4 \}$$

**4.2** 
$$f'(x) = (e^x + 12e^{-x} - 1)' = e^x - 12e^{-x}$$
  
 $f'(0) = e^0 - 12e^0 = 1 - 12 = -11$ 

Desta forma, o declive da reta  $r \in -11$ .

$$g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 - \log_2 x^2 = 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \log_2 x^2 = 2$$
$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \land x \neq 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow (x = -2 \lor x = 2) \land x \neq 0$$

O ponto A tem abcissa positiva, logo as suas coordenadas são (2,0).

Uma vez que se pretende a equação reduzida da reta paralela à reta r:

$$y = -11x + b$$

Substituindo na equação da reta x e y, respetivamente, pelas coordenadas do ponto A, obtém-se:

$$0 = -11 \times 2 + b \iff b = 22$$

Assim, a equação reduzida da reta paralela à reta r, que passa pelo ponto A, é y=-11x+22.

## 5. Opção (D)

$$\log_{b} \frac{a}{b^{2}} = 6 \Leftrightarrow \log_{b} a - \log_{b} b^{2} = 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_{b} a - 2 = 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_{b} a = 8$$

$$\log_{b} a = 8 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\log_{a} a}{\log_{a} b} = 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\log_{a} b} = 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_{a} b = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\log_{a}(b^{2}) - b^{3\log_{b}(\frac{1}{2})} = 2\log_{a} b - b^{\log_{b}(\frac{1}{2})^{3}} = 2 \times \frac{1}{8} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3} = \frac{2}{8} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}$$

## 6.

**6.1** Para que f seja contínua em x=2, é necessário que  $f(2)=\lim_{x\to 2^-}f(x)=\lim_{x\to 2^+}f(x)$ .

$$f(2) = k$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2^{-}} \frac{1 - \sqrt{3 - x}}{x^2 - 2x} =$$

$$\stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \to 2^{-}} \frac{\frac{(1 - \sqrt{3 - x})(1 + \sqrt{3 - x})}{(x^2 - 2x)(1 + \sqrt{3 - x})}}{= \lim_{x \to 2^{-}} \frac{1 - (3 - x)}{x(x - 2)(1 + \sqrt{3 - x})}} =$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2 \times (1 + \sqrt{3 - 2})} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{e^{x-2} + 2x - 5}{x^{2} - 4} =$$

$$\stackrel{\stackrel{0}{=}}{=} \lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{e^{x-2} + 2x - 5}{x^{2} - 4} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{e^{x-2} + 2x - 5}{x^{2} - 4} =$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{e^{x-2} - 1}{x - 2} + \frac{2}{2 + 2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{e^{x-2} - 1}{x - 2} + \frac{1}{2} =$$

Considerando a mudança de variável y = x - 2;  $x \to 2^+ \Rightarrow y \to 0^+$ :

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \lim_{y \to 0^+} \frac{e^{y} - 1}{y} + \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}$$

Como  $\lim_{x\to 2^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x\to 2^+} f(x)$ , não existe nenhum valor real k para o qual a função f seja contínua em x = 2.

## 6.2 Opção (C)

$$(f \circ g)(-2) = f(g(-2)) = f(2 \times (-2) - 2) =$$

$$= f(-6) =$$

$$= \frac{1 - \sqrt{3 - (-6)}}{(-6)^2 - 2 \times (-6)} =$$

$$= \frac{1 - \sqrt{9}}{36 + 12} =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{10} = -\frac{1}{24}$$

**7.1** f é contínua em  $]\ln 2$ ,  $+\infty[$ , logo a reta de equação  $x = \ln 2$  é a única candidata a assíntota vertical ao gráfico de f.

$$\lim_{x \to (\ln 2)^+} (\ln(2e^x - 4) - 5x) = \ln(2e^{(\ln 2)^+} - 4) - 5(\ln 2)^+ =$$

$$= \ln(4^+ - 4) - 5\ln 2 =$$

$$= \ln(0^+) - 5\ln 2 =$$

$$= -\infty - 5\ln 2 =$$

A reta de equação  $x = \ln 2$  é assíntota vertical ao gráfico de g.

$$m = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(2e^x - 4) - 5x}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln(2e^x - 4)}{x} - \frac{5x}{5}\right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln(2e^x - 4)}{x} - 5\right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(2e^x - 4)}{x} - 5 =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(e^x\left(2 - \frac{4}{e^x}\right)\right)}{x} - 5 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln(e^x) + \ln\left(2 - \frac{4}{e^x}\right)}{x}\right) - 5 =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x + \ln\left(2 - \frac{4}{e^x}\right)}{x} - 5 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{x}{x} + \frac{\ln(2 - \frac{4}{e^x})}{x}\right) - 5 =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\ln(2 - \frac{4}{e^x})}{x}\right) - 5 = 1 + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln(2 - \frac{4}{e^x})}{x}\right) - 5 =$$

$$= \frac{\ln(2 - \frac{4}{e^x})}{+\infty} - 4 =$$

$$= \frac{\ln(2)}{+\infty} - 4 =$$

$$= 0 - 4 =$$

$$= 0 - 4 =$$

$$= -4$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(f(x) - (-4x)\right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\ln(2e^x - 4) - 5x + 4x\right) =$$

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

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

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

$$= \ln\left(2 - \frac{4}{+\infty}\right) =$$

$$= \ln(2)$$

Assim, a reta de equação  $y = -4x + \ln 2$  é assíntota oblíqua ao gráfico de f quando  $x \to +\infty$ .

**7.2**  $x \in ]\ln 2, +\infty[$ :

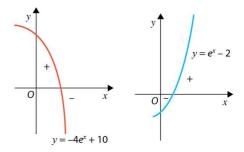
$$f'(x) = (\ln(2e^x - 4) - 5x)' = (\ln(2e^x - 4))' - (5x)' =$$

$$= \frac{(2e^x - 4)'}{2e^x - 4} - 5 = \frac{2e^x}{2e^x - 4} - 5 =$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{e^{x}-2} - 5 = \frac{e^{x}-5e^{x}+10}{e^{x}-2} = \frac{-4e^{x}+10}{e^{x}-2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-4e^x + 10}{e^x - 2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -4e^x + 10 = 0 \land e^x - 2 \neq 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{5}{2} \land e^x \neq 2$$
$$\Leftrightarrow x = \ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \land x \neq \ln(2)$$

x	ln(2)		$\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$	+∞
$-4e^x + 10$		+	0	-
$e^x - 2$		+	+	+
Sinal de f'		+	0	-
Variação de f		1	Máx.	7



#### Cálculo auxiliar

$$f\left(\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)\right) = \ln\left(2e^{\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)} - 4\right) - 5\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = \ln\left(2 \times \frac{5}{2} - 4\right) - 5\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \ln(5 - 4) - 5\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \ln(1) - 5\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) =$$

$$= 0 - 5\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) =$$

$$= -5\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$$

f é crescente em  $\left|\ln(2), \ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)\right|$  e é decrescente em  $\left[\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right), +\infty\right[$ . Tem máximo  $-5 \ln \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$  em  $x = \ln \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$ .

**8.** 
$$f(x) - \frac{1}{2}\log_4(6x - 5) \ge 0 \Leftrightarrow \log_4(x) - \frac{1}{2}\log_4(6x - 5) \ge 0$$
  
 $\Leftrightarrow \log_4(x) \ge \frac{1}{2}\log_4(6x - 5)$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 2\log_4(x) \ge \log_4(6x - 5)$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \log_4(x^2) \ge \log_4(6x - 5)$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 \ge 6x - 5 \land x > 0 \land 6x - 5 > 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x + 5 \ge 0 \land x > \frac{5}{6}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow (x \le 1 \lor x \ge 5) \land x > \frac{5}{6}$ 

$$C.S. = \left[\frac{5}{6}, 1\right] \cup \left[5, +\infty\right[$$

Cálculo auxiliar
$$x^{2} - 6x + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{(-6)^{2} - 4 \times 1 \times 5}}{2 \times 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{6 \pm 4}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{6 - 4}{2} \lor x = \frac{6 + 4}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \lor x = 5$$

9. Opção (B)

$$\lim(u_n) = \lim\left(\frac{n+2}{n}\right)^n = \lim\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n = e^2$$
$$\lim(f(u_n)) = \lim_{x \to e^2} f(x) = \lim_{x \to e^2} \ln(x) = \ln(e^2) = 2$$

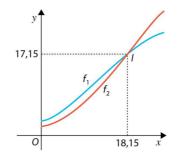
**10.**  $h(t_1 + 5) = 1.35 \times h(t_1)$ 

Utilizando x como variável independente:

$$h(x+5) = 1.35 \times h(x) \Leftrightarrow \frac{24}{1+16.24e^{-0.16(x+5)}} = 1.35 \times \frac{24}{1+16.24e^{-0.16x}}$$

Recorrendo às capacidades gráficas da calculadora:

$$f_1(x) = \frac{24}{1 + 16,24e^{-0,16(x+5)}}$$
  
$$f_2(x) = 1,35 \times \frac{24}{1 + 16,24e^{-0,16x}}, \quad x > 0$$



$$t_1 \approx 18,2$$