

n formina	Tempo 1 min
1	$40 = 1 \cdot 40$
2	$20 = 2 \cdot 20$
4	$10 = 4 \cdot 10$
6	$= 40$
8	$= 40$
10	$= 40$

OBServel T.M

$$T.M = 40$$

T (tempo minutos)  
 $m : m^{\circ}$  de forminas  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\boxed{T = \frac{40}{m}, m \in \mathbb{N}^*}$$

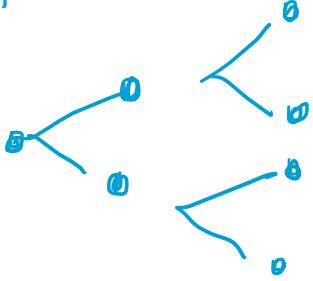
T minutos

$$T = 1 \text{ min } 36\Delta = \left(1 + \frac{\frac{6}{60}}{10}\right) \text{ minutos}$$

$$T = 1,6 \text{ min}$$

$$1,6 = \frac{40}{n}$$

6) pensando



tempo (hora)	$N$ $n = \log_2 t$
0	$1 = 2^0$
1	$2 = 2^1$
2	$2 \cdot 2 = 2^2$
3	$2 \cdot 2^2 = 2^3$

$$N(t) = 2^t, \quad t \geq 0 \text{ (em horas)}$$

b)  $N(t) > 1000$ ,  $t ?$

$$2^9 = 512$$

$$\boxed{2^{10} = 1024}$$

Tempo mínimo 10 h

④  $A = \{-1, 0, 1, 2\}$

$$B = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

a)  $f: A \rightarrow B$  ?

$$f(x) = 2x$$

$$f(-1) = 2 \cdot (-1) = -2 \notin B$$

Logo, não existe uma função de  $A$  em  $B$  com essa lei.

b)  $f: A \rightarrow B$  { } ?  
 $f(x) = x^2$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^2 = 1 \in B$$

$$f(0) = 0^2 = 0 \in B$$

$$f(1) = 1^2 = 1 \in B$$

$$f(2) = 2^2 = 4 \in B$$

Logo,  $f$  é função de  $A$  em  $B$ .

MC,  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = -2x + 3$$

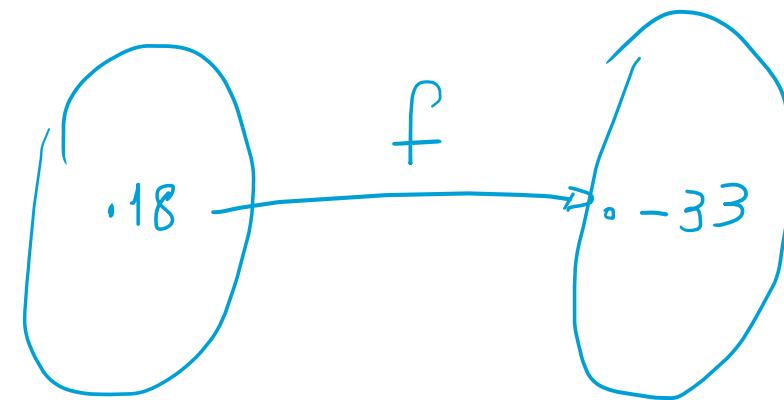
c) Qual é o elemento do domínio cuja imagem vale -33?

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) = -33$$

$$-2x + 3 = -33$$

$$-2x = -36$$

$$\boxed{x = 18}$$



$$f(18) = -33$$

$A$  e  $B$  conjuntos não vazios

$$f: \underbrace{A}_{\substack{\text{domínio} \\ \text{de } f}} \rightarrow \underbrace{B}_{\substack{\text{contradomínio} \\ \text{de } f}}$$

$$A = D(f) = D_f$$

$$B = CD(f) = CD_f$$

$f$  é uma função de  $A$  em  $B$ , pois associa a cada elemento de  $A$  um único elemento de  $B$ .

\* Todo elemento de  $A$  está associado a um único elemento de  $B$ .

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3\} \quad B = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$f(x) = x + 5$$

$$f(-1) = -1 + 5 = 4$$

$$f(0) = 0 + 5 = 5$$

$$f(1) = 1 + 5 = 6$$

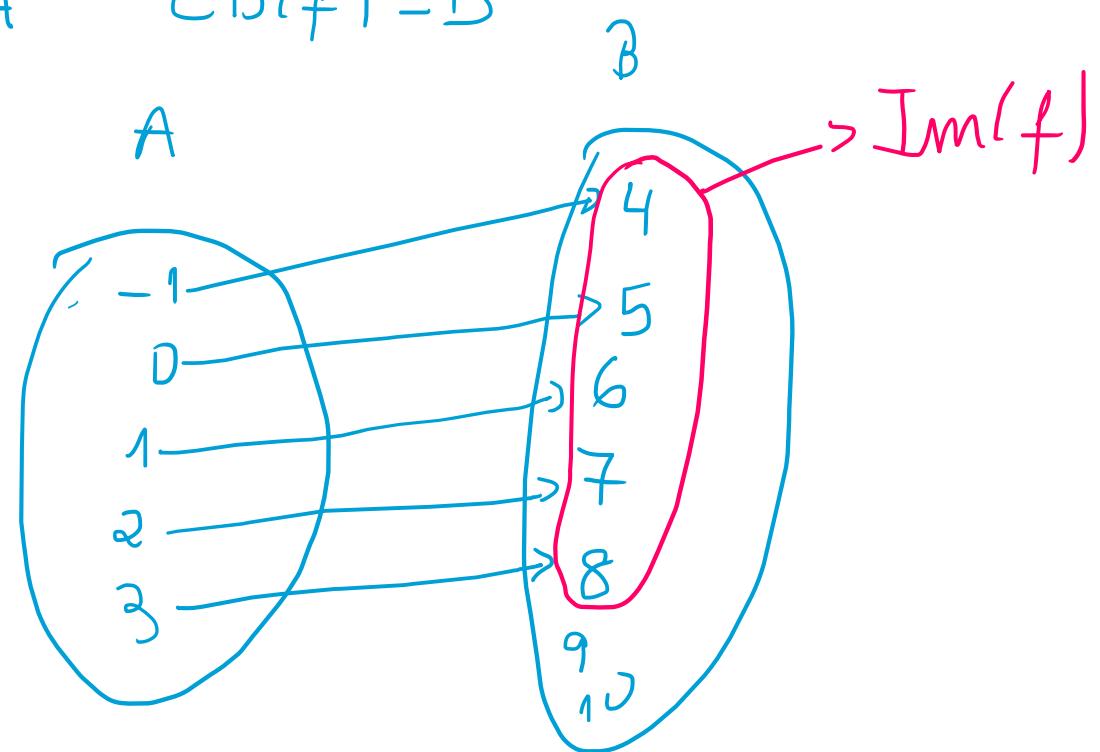
$$f(2) = 2 + 5 = 7$$

$$f(3) = 3 + 5 = 8$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8\} \subset B$$

conjunto imagem de  $f$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \{f(-1), f(0), f(1), f(2), f(3)\}$$



A, B cayg. māo vāzīes

$$f : A \rightarrow B$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \{y \in B \mid y = f(x), \forall x \in A\}$$

Ex  $D = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$

①  $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = x^2 - x + 10$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = ?$$

$$f(-2) = (-2)^2 - (-2) + 10 = 16$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^2 - (-1) + 10 = 12$$

$$f(0) = 0^2 + 0 + 10 = 10$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \{16, 12, 10\} \subset \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(1) = 1^2 - 1 + 10 = 10 \\ f(2) = 2^2 - 2 + 10 = 12 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

Sabemos que

$$x^2 \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$x^2$  não é negativo,  
pq que seja o  
valor de  $x$

$$\therefore \text{Im}(f) = \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad A = \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \quad B = \{0, 2, 4, 6\}$$

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$f(x) = 2x$$

$$A = D(f) \quad B = CD(f)$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = ?$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 2$$

$$f(2) = 4$$

$$f(3) = 6$$

$$\text{Im}(f) = \{0, 2, 4, 6\} = CD(f)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad D = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = 2x + 3$$

$$D(f) \neq D(g) \neq D(h)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad E = [0, 3]$$

$$g: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = 2x + 3$$

$$\textcircled{6}$$

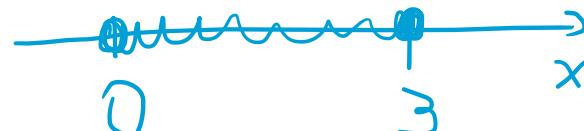
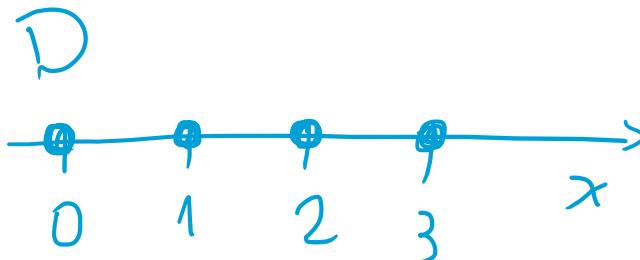
$$h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$h(x) = 2x + 3$$

$$f \neq g \wedge f \neq h \wedge g \neq h$$

funções

{
   
 domínio
   
 e
   
 contradomínio (se não for dito nada,  $CD(f) = \mathbb{R}$ )
   
 lei | regra



- não existe  $f(\frac{1}{2})$ , pois  $\frac{1}{2} \notin D$
- existe  $g(\frac{1}{2})$ , pois  $\frac{1}{2} \in E$ .

$$\textcircled{7} \quad f(x) = 2x - 5$$

D(f) não foi dado

$$x \in D(f) \subset \mathbb{R} \implies f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2x-5}$$

$$2x-5 \neq 0 \implies x \neq \frac{5}{2}$$

$$D(g) = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{5}{2} \right\}$$

$$2x \neq 5 \rightarrow x \neq \frac{5}{2}$$

$$D(f) ?$$

$$CD(f) ? \rightarrow CD(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$\rightarrow$  determinar "mais amplo" subconj de  $\mathbb{R}$  em que a regra vale

$$\textcircled{9} \quad h(x) = \sqrt{2x-5}$$

$$x=0 \implies \sqrt{-5} \notin \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{par } \sqrt{a} \text{ é mº real} \iff a > 0$$

$$2x-5 > 0 \implies x > \frac{5}{2}$$

$$D(h) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > \frac{5}{2} \right\}$$

⑩  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+7}}{\sqrt{3-x}}$  existir  
 em  $\mathbb{R}$   
 $D(f) = ?$   
 $\sqrt{-2} \notin \mathbb{R}$

$x+7 \geq 0 \quad \text{e} \quad 3-x > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad 3-x \neq 0$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $x \geq -7 \quad \text{e} \quad x < 3$

$3-x > 0$   
 $-x > -3$   
 $x < 3$

$$D(f) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -7 \leq x < 3\}$$

Líçāo de casa

até 25 , pag 36