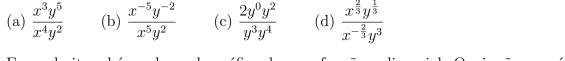
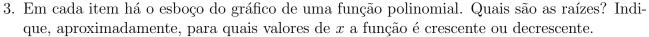
CM201 - Cálculo Diferencial e Integral I Lista de Exercícios 4

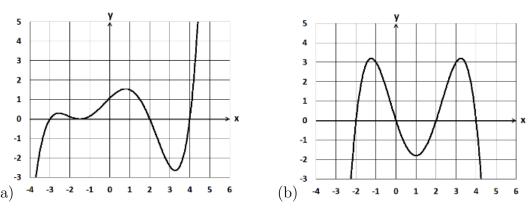
1. Calcule as expressões abaixo:

(a)
$$(-25)^1$$
 (b) $(-25)^0$ (c) $25^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ (d) 25^{-2} (e) $(-25)^2$ (f) $(-25)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ (g) $\left(-\frac{27}{8}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (h) $8^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ (i) $(8^{-1})^{-2}$ (j) $\left(\frac{16}{49}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ (k) $16^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (l) 0^{-1} (m) $(-1)^0$ (n) $\left(-\frac{8}{3}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ (o) $\left(\frac{1}{25}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ (p) $(-25)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ (q) $36^{\frac{1}{2}}9^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (r) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ (s) $(8^{\frac{2}{5}})^3$

2. Simplifique as expressões abaixo.







4. Dadas as raízes r_1, \ldots, r_n a seguir, escreva a função polinomial f(x) nas formas $f(x) = (x - r_1) \ldots (x - r_n)$ e $f(x) = a_n x^n + \ldots + a_1 x + a_0$, faça o gráfico aproximado de f(x), e indique se f(x) é par, ímpar, ou nem par nem ímpar.

(a)
$$r_1 = -1, r_2 = 0, r_3 = 0, r_4 = 1$$
 (b) $r_1 = -1, r_2 = 0, r_3 = 2$ (c) $r_1 = 0, r_2 = 0, r_3 = 0, r_4 = 0$ (d) $r_1 = 0, r_2 = 0, r_3 = 0, r_4 = 0, r_5 = 0$

5. Determine uma fórmula para $f^{-1}(x)$ e verifique, em cada caso, se $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$:

(a)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{7}{2}$$
 (b) $f(x) = x^3 - 1$ (c) $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-2}$ (d) $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$ $(x \ge 1)$

6. Sejam f(x) = x - 3, $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $h(x) = x^3$ e j(x) = 2x. Expresse cada função abaixo como uma função composta envolvendo uma ou mais funções f, g, h e j.

(a)
$$q(x) = \sqrt{x} - 3$$
 (b) $q(x) = \sqrt{(x-3)^3}$ (c) $q(x) = \sqrt{x^3 - 3}$

7. Avalie cada expressão abaixo utilizando a tabela de valores ao lado:

\overline{x}				I	1	(a) $f(a(-1))$	(b) $f(f(-1))$	(a) $a(f(-2))$
f(x)	1	0	-2	1	2	() 0 (0 () //	(e) $g(g(2))$	() 0 (0 ()
q(x)	2	1	0	-1	0	$(\mathbf{u}) \ g(f(\mathbf{u}))$	(e) g(g(2))	$(1) \ J (g(1))$

Respostas:

1. (a) -25 (b) 1 (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ (d) $\frac{1}{625}$ (e) 625 (f) $(-25)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \notin \mathbb{R}$ (g) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (h) $\frac{1}{2}$ (i) 64 (j) $\frac{7}{4}$ (k) $2\sqrt[3]{2}$ (l) $0^{-1} \notin \mathbb{R}$ (m) 1 (n) $\frac{4}{\sqrt[3]{9}}$ (o) 125

(p) $\frac{1}{5\sqrt[3]{5}}$ (q) 18 (r) $\frac{1}{2}$ (s) $8\sqrt[5]{8}$

2. (a) $\frac{y^3}{x}$ (b) $\frac{1}{x^{10}y^4}$ (c) $\frac{2}{y^5}$ (d) $x^{\frac{4}{3}}y^{-\frac{8}{3}}$

3. (a) Raízes: -3; -1, 5; 2 e 4.; Crescente para $x \leq -2, 6$, $-1, 5 \leq x \leq 0, 7$ e $x \geq 3, 3;$ Decrescente para $-2, 6 \le x \le -1, 5 \text{ e } 0, 7 \le x \le 3, 3.$

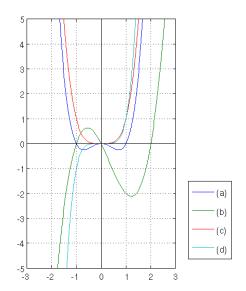
(b) Raízes: -2; 0; 2 e 4.; Crescente para $x \leq -1, 2$ e $1 \leq x \leq 3, 2$; Decrescente para $-1, 2 \le x \le 1$ e $x \ge 3, 2$.

4. (a) f(x) = (x - (-1))(x - 0)(x - 0)(x - 1); $f(x) = x^4 - x^2$; par.

(b) f(x) = (x - (-1))(x - 0)(x - 2); $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 2x$; nem par nem impar.

(c) f(x) = (x-0)(x-0)(x-0)(x-0); $f(x) = x^4$; par.

(d) f(x) = (x-0)(x-0)(x-0)(x-0)(x-0); $f(x) = x^5$; impar.



5. (a) $f^{-1}(x) = 2x + 7$ (b) $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$ (c) $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3+2x}{x-1}$ (d) $f^{-1}(x) = 1 + \sqrt{x}$ $(x \ge 0)$

6. (a) q(x) = f(g(x)) (b) q(x) = g(h(f(x))) (c) q(x) = g(f(h(x)))

7. (a) 1 (b) -2 (c) -1 (d) 2 (e) 0

(f) 0