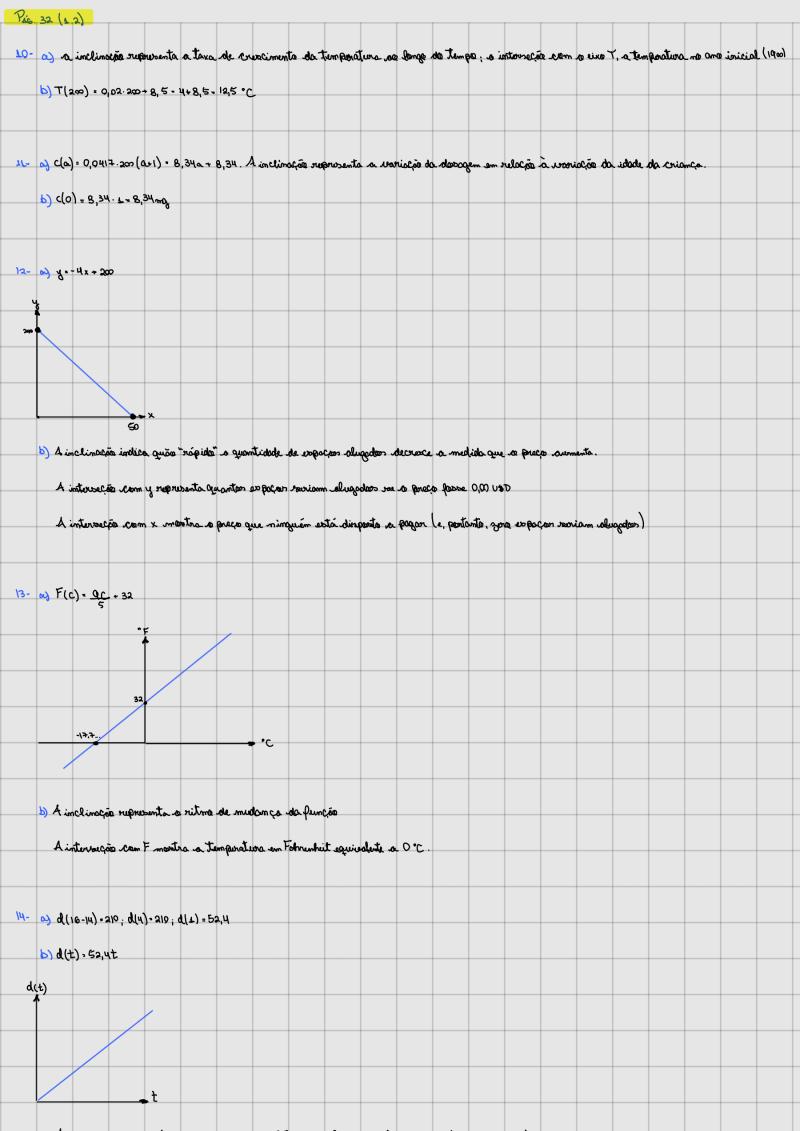
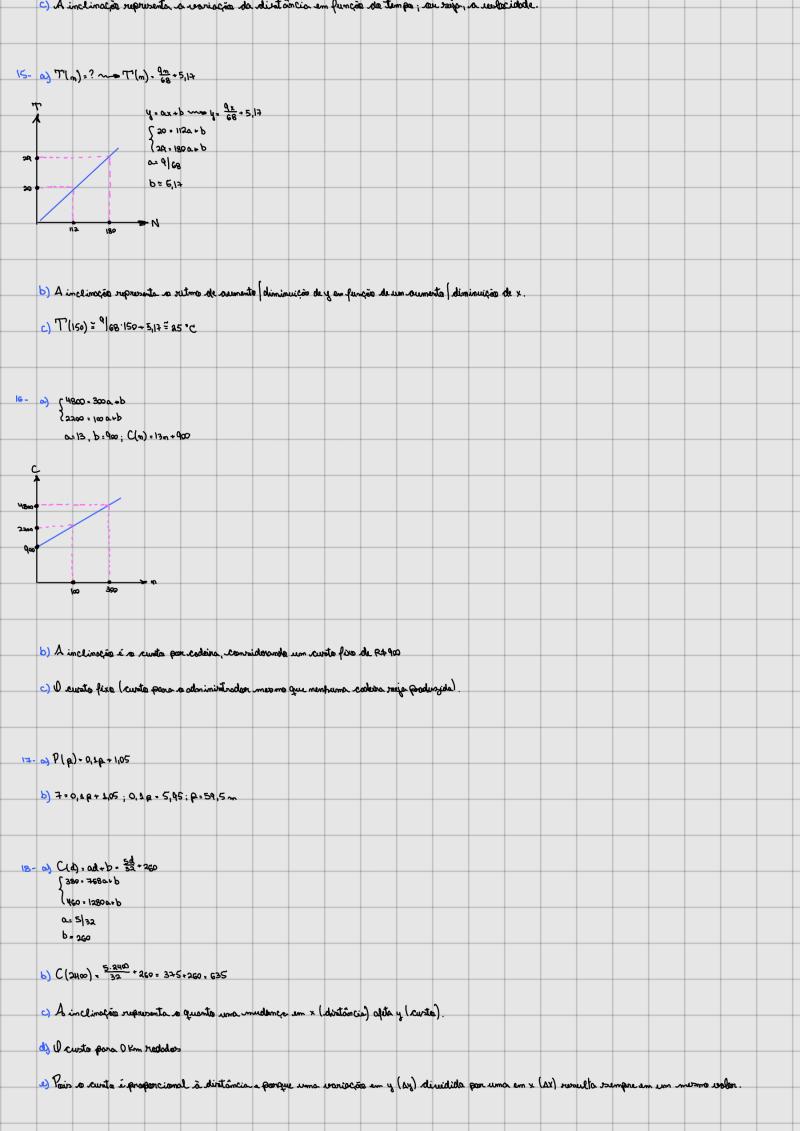
Pag.	20 (L.L) - João GABRIEL GUIMARTES ADVES VAZ
	F(x)-4+3x-x2
	Fl3+4)=4+3(3+4)-(3+4)
	-4+ Q+3h - (Q+6h+ha)
	= 13.134 - Q- 64 - A2
	~ - 4 ² - 3 4 + 4
	F(3) = 4+3.3-3° 4
	F13+2)-F13) = -823R = -8(-8-3) = -8-3
28 -	f(x)=x3
	F(a+k) - (a+k)3 - (a2+2a1+42)(a+k) - a3+a2-22+2042-042-43
	F(a) = a
	Flath)-fla) - ah + 2ah + 2ah + ah + 13 - 8 (a + 2a + 2ah + ah + 12) - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12
	4 4
	$P(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$
	F(a) - 1/2
	F(x)-F(a) - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x -
30-	F(x)= x+3 x+1
	£(1) = 4 = 2
	$\frac{f(x)-f(1)}{x-1} = \frac{x+3}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{x+3-2(x+1)}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{-x+1}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{-1}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{-1}{x-1} = (-x-1)^{-1}$
	X-1 X-1 X-1 X-1 X-1 (x+1)(x-1) (X+1)(x-1)
31-	D= {x = R x = 3}
	D- {x ER x + 2 a x + - 3 }
	DelR - 5) - 1+ -2
	D. \text{\tau} \tau \tau \tau \tau \tau \tau \tau \tau
	D- \ xeIR x e(-00,0) u (5,00) }
36-	F(u) = \(\bu \cdot \) \(\bu \cdot \) \(\bu \cdot \cdot \) \(\bu \cdot \cdot \) \(\bu \cdot
37-	D. 8 pelk p. [0,4]}
54.	2p=20m=2(L+2)

F+ 8	" /0 m					
A.L	. l : L (10-L) : 10L - L2 - L2+10L					
2d - ∀* P 7	8; b.l. 8.252; A.l. 152	- · <u>Q 13</u>				
2	12 (12)2 p2 12 (12)2 p2 13 p2 14 p2 15 p2 16 p					
	Pla Pla R. 2 1/3/2					
61- V.A	b + = l2 + = 2m3; h = 2x					
45:	23 428 = 23 42 22 · 23 + 3	: L(L+ \(\frac{2}{\ell}\)				
	0.					
18	h XF					
	eh eh					
	†					
	7					
	2					
	l h					
63- V= A+	А . Аь. х . (чх ² . 6чх+2чо)х.	(x-10)(x-c)x				
Δ.	(12-2x)(20-2x) = 249 - 24x - 40x -	. u. 3 u. 3 cu 200				
MP:	/1xx)(«0-4x) : «40 - 24x - 40x	7 12 1 72 - 642 + 440				
67- a	Comp a tay R dia . 1	la neoda I a aziliaz zmi	mamile on with the	autain (antauru)	din handtun' an ingle	errosson clients con somer et cer
			The section server	American Line	wer sorran was work	and some was drown wrong
	mudança de "categoria" (10	യം - 20 യാ).				
		<i>J</i>				
Ь	R(14 000) = 0,1.14 000 = 1400					
	P(26 00): 9,15.26 00. 3900					
C	Q importa total Tima fi	ração da renda. Por esse motiv	sa, a gráfica ron terma	ni colnil et eirèce onu	clinodar com desco	s 100001 x cathod can celabiunith
	* 20 co A inclinação de	raiom comu soibmi color acocc	ou menon in cidam cia de	almatroof sowest, atompnou	proporcional a zera.	m x ε [0,10 as], α s,1 em x ε (10 as ,
	20 000] e o 0,15 em x e (20	000, +00).				





Pás.	u _L (¿3)	
34-	figh (x)) = fig(x2) = f(son x2) = 3(son x2) - 2 = 3 son x2 = 2	
	f(Q(6(x))) = f(Q(x3,2)) = f(x6, 4x3, 4) + 1x6, 4x3, 4 - 3 + 1x6, 4x3, 1 = 1x6, 4x3, 1 = 1x6, 4x3, 1)	
	f(x): x**	
	d(x): 5x+x2	
	F(q(x)) - f(2x+x²) - (2x+x²)4 F(x)	
	$f(x) = \frac{x}{x}$	
	$g(x) \cdot \overline{1} \times$	
	$f_{(Q(x))} = f(\sqrt[3]{x^{-1}}) \cdot \sqrt[1+2]{x^{-1}} \cdot F(x)$	
45-	F(t): $sec(t) + g(t)$	
	$q(t) \cdot t^2$	
	Fig(t)) = F(t2) - rac(t2) tg(t2) - v(t)	

Pág. 64 (1.6)					
19- F(x), 1-ex					
$\frac{10^{-1} \int_{-1}^{1} (x) \cdot \frac{1-e^{x^{2}}}{1-e^{1-x^{2}}} \cdot \frac{1-e^{1-x^{2}}}{1-e^{1-x^{2}}} \cdot 1-e^{1-x^{2$					
۱- x ۗ و و آ x ر و و آ x ر ا لا بر د ا					
D. ExeR x & 8-1,45}					
24- 0) P(t) . P 2					
P(15) = 100 · 25 · 3200					
b) P(t) = 100. 2 ^t / ₃					
C) P(20) - 100. 2 = 100. 12. 10 150, 36	1				
C) 1 xvy = 100 - 4x - 19 154, 34					
A) (0a)	NO	2			
d) Q gráfica é a de uma funçõa. 50 000 = 100.2; E00.2; Jag 5			2.3		
P(24) - 100 - 2 = 51200	or: 3. Mag 2.; Mag 6+2 • 3 Mag 2	1; I - 16,5+2; T=3.	34 - 27		
Y(24) - 100 - 2 = 51200					
190					

Pág.	<u>(\$ (2.6)</u>
35-	a) leggs : 3
	b) log (= -3
36-	$\log 4n(\frac{1}{x}) = -\frac{1}{x}$
	b) log 10 = log 10 12 1/2 log 10 = 0,5
34.	a) log 6 - log 25 + log 20 . log 2 - log 8 . 3
	6) lag 300 - lag 350 - lag 350 - lag 3
2-	og e-21m6 (e1m6)-2 5-2 1/25
38-	
	b) $l_m [l_m(e^{2^{i\theta}})] \cdot l_m[e^{i\theta}l_m(e)] = 10$
30-	In 5+ In 243 = In 1215
40-	ln(arb) + ln(a.b) - 22nc - ln[arb)(a-b)] - lnc = ln [a2-b2]
щ.	$\frac{1}{3} \ln \left(x + \lambda \right)^{3} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\lim_{X \to 2} \ln \left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2} \right] = \ln \left[\ln \left(x + 2 \right) + \ln \left[\frac{x}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] + \ln \left[\frac{x}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{2}} \right] = \ln \left[\frac{1}{\left(x^$
	$(x^{\frac{1}{2}}3x+2)^{2}$ $(x^{\frac{1}{2}}3x+2)^{2}$
51-	2 2 lm x = 1; lm x = 1, x = 1€
	b) e': 5; -x lne: ln 5; x:-ln 5
5 3-	α) 2 ^{x-5} 3; 2 ^x -6; 2 ^x -96; x= leq 96 leq 2
	6) Pm x + Pm (x-1)=1; Pm ((x-1)x)=1; X=x-e=0; x= 1=1 1=1 = =========================
	, a control of the co
5 6-	3) ln x c 0 : x c e, x c s
6 3	ON ONCOME () TI3
	b) arcces (+) = 11
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40	
	b) arcsen (th)= arcsen (th)= m/4

67-	م	tglanctg	10) - 70												
	b)	arcsen ((Æ)mrcı): orce	m (sen T	3) · onc	oen (13)	: π 3							
		,,		طفعة	tritament	. positivo									
	Coos (on)											
	Θ • ανο:	sem≒; d•	Cops θ	-7 2 4 B	4π/ ₂)										
	Dem ² 0+	cos g = T		9+ 4 ² : 7											
	a . Jun	m²⊖ . √I	- tam² (anc	T = (x mace	L- x ²										
	Lago, c	oo larco	mx): T	~ X ² .											
	-														

Pás.	68 (PEVISÃO)
5-	f(x): 2
	3x-4 = 0 ; x + 1/3
	D. \(\frac{\x_4 \ 3 \frac{\zeta}{3} \frac{\zeta}{1} \] \(\tau_1 \) \(\tau_2 \)
4.	h(x) - {m(x+6)
	x+6 7 P., x 7 - 6
	D= \(\frac{1}{2} \cdot
	0.5
	f(x) = x+1 = y
	x = 4 + 1 ; x(2 y + 1) = y + 1 ; 2xy + y = 1 - x ; y(2 x - 1) - 1 - x ; y = 1 - x 2y + 1
	f(x)=1-x 22-1
	$(28m^2 + (2m^2)^2)^2$
25-	$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^{n_3}$ $(e^{(\ell_{m_3})^2}, \frac{3}{3}, 0)$
	b) log 25 + log 4 = log 25 4 - log 100 - 2
	c) to (ancoun(=)): to(=16)===================================
	> ((z/4) cosocra) med (b
≫-	
	b) (mx = 2; x = e ²
	c) $Q_{2}^{Q_{2}} = Q_{2}^{Q_{2}} = Q_{2}^{Q_$
	d) arcta(x)= +; x = 46° " 4
2>-	03 900 (100 + 900 8 t) + 100 000; 9 (100 + 900 8 t) = 1000
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	ęt. 100 · 1
	-t- In 81 1n 81 1n 81
	t. em si
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	18 (14 de 2) = 10 1+ de 2
	10.[7+66.] 14.46.4

	t(1+90	3)=10	; t = 9t	5 0 = 10									
	103-t =	g-\g											
			- 4										
	9	-7.	9										
	lm <u> 103-</u> y= - lm P(t) = -	10°-t											
	P(t) = -	Jw 103-											
c) '	P(900)=	~lm(-0	(°0/+00	+ lm 9 +	Qm Q00 ≈	ц,ц							
	P(900) = !	(<i>m 81</i>											

	2 (22)
٠	a) l'usalen de f(x) se agrexima de 5 quande x su seprexima de 2.
	6) Sim lim f(x) não necessariamente é igual a f(a).
	y-40-
2-	0) P himita pela esquerda de f(x), quando x = 1, é 3.
	b) O limite polo direita de f(x), quanda x x s, é 7.
	and some stimule so a set almanante so lim f(x).
3-	a) O limita de f(x), quanda x tende a-3, tende a infinito.
	b) Q limite de P(x) pela direita, quando x≈4, tende a menos infinito.
ц.	3
	6) 1-
	c) \neq , from \neq (x) \neq lim \neq (x).
	d) 3
	De Hacisson, A (1)
5-	0) 2
	<u>b)</u> <u>L</u>
	c) ^u
	d) # . pais as limiter laterair são diferentes
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6-	о ч
	Буч
	с) ц
	d) # == = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
	<u>F)-1</u>
	retrested some limite de cuire diferentes

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1		i)	2											
3. 9-1 3. 9-1 4) 2 4) 3 4) 0 () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as the limital Discours who deliquation. () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discours raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the limital discourse raise doubt inter- () \$\frac{1}{2}\$ as being the		(j	£ , 1000is 29	LD.										
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3 - 2 A, Caise an limite lateries não Alfrentes. 1		- Ł)	3											
3 - 2 A, Caise an limite lateries não Alfrentes. 1														
# (a) a book and limited lateries and additional and a distriction. 1	7-	69	- (
		P)	-a											
1, 4, vair en limiter laterier raise dutation. 1, 2 1, 2 1, 3 1, 4, vair en limiter laterier raise dutation. 1, 3 1, 4, vair en limiter laterier raise dutation. 1, 5		c)	or diag , 1	blimites la	lerais são	rafib o	enters.							
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8- 0) -00 10 +00 10 +00 10 +00 10 +00 10 +00 11 +00 12 +00 13 +00 14 +00 15 +00 16 +00 17 +00 18		(ه	0											
8- 0) -00 10 +00 10 +00 10 +00 10 +00 10 +00 11 +00 12 +00 13 +00 14 +00 15 +00 16 +00 17 +00 18		9)	to every , \$	s limites lat	وتوجد دينورون	نتتنه	ನ್.							
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a) xa, x-2; x-5 q- 0) -s0 b) +co c) +co t) -co		c)	- 90											
0- 02 - 50 b) + 50 d) - 50		d)	+00											
b) + 50 4) - 30 2) + 50		٩)	X=-3; x=2;	x = 5										
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b) + \(\tau \) =	q-	0)	- 90											
4) + 50														
4) -00														
*) +30														
f) x = -3, x = 0, x = 6														
		£)	X=-7, X=-3	'X = 0 X = E										
10- 04 160 ; 309	10-	0)	160 ; 309											