Mome: faira Nunes Pent 2021. L. 08. 023

mesto cuiniu mu a choiscrae ista (cinimale) ctmyras crisming sto chamele abas shores potruma aise satins evapular a companda en cotramele A. (cinimadentres) ctmyras champer ab ctmyras ab ctmemests as any cinimadentres ab ctmemests reb ct

Domínio: Conjunto de todos os elementos de entrada para a função. Dão os valures que podemos udados na função para otter uma

achignita var marca achot men walme, vagnel ach achica aismea achot martrame er sono etrugrel : on imobartral

guborg stramoutife exque a sup arbica asleg observed oimobortres ab ctrugoslub inspansf

lei de associação: é a regra que devene como cada elemento do domínio é anaciado a um único elemento do contradomínio.

exemplo 1-função do guadrado

exemplo 2 - Função temp. do dia

(x)=x2

f(dia) = temp. do dia

Dom: todeo os números reais (IR)

Domínio: 9 dies de ano () aí 365)

(IR) issus consmire co cobot: makental

(IR) visar consmirm co cobot: mak ortra)

(+A) contagem war aiser cobot: gml

one on abouturer contanent as about so the transfer of

2) técnica de construção de gratico: exelher queirquer valores para x e dai calcula-re y através da lei de formação

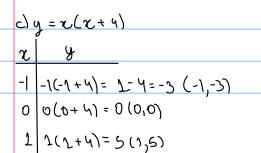
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = (x-3)^2$$

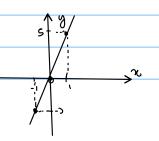
l) y = -3x2

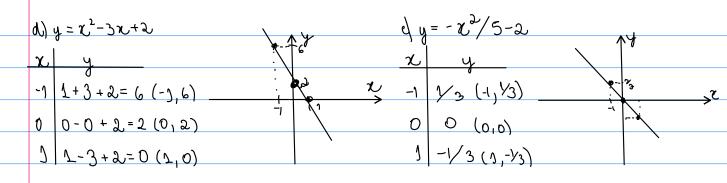
7.	p	
-1	(-1-3)= 16	(-1 ₎ 16)

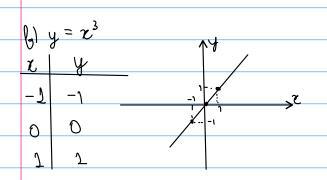
$$\frac{x}{x} - \frac{y}{-3 \cdot (-1)^2} = -3 \cdot (-1, -3)$$

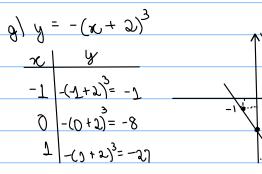
$$0 - 3 \cdot (0) = 0 \ (0,0)$$











Junção modular h) y= 1x13 - 1 |-1/₃=1 0

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & y & -1 & 1 & 2^3$$

3) a)
$$f(x) = 3 - 4x$$

Dom(b) = 1R

c)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{3}x + 9$$

 $3x + 9 \ge 0$ $x \ge -3$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{4}{3-t}$$

$$3-t \neq 0 \iff t \neq 3$$

$$0 \neq 0 \iff 0 \neq 3$$

$$y(x) = 1 - \sqrt{x}$$

Dom (g) = { x E/R/ x > 0}

 \uparrow estudo sinal $(x_1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$ $\int_{\Omega} g(x) = \sqrt{\chi^2 - 3\chi + 2}$ (x-2) - + $\mathcal{D}_{om}(9)=]-\infty, 1]\cup[2,+\infty[$ PROD. + - : +

$$\chi^{2}-3\chi+2>0$$

 $D=b^{2}-4ac=9-8=9$

$$\chi = \frac{5\sigma}{100} = \frac{5\pi}{100} =$$

a)
$$g(x) = \sqrt{|x|}$$
 $g(x) = \sqrt{|x|}$
 g

9) a)
$$f(x) = \frac{x+3}{4-\sqrt{x^2-25}}$$
 $4-\sqrt{x^2-25} \neq 0$
 $\sqrt{x^2-25} \neq 1$
 \sqrt

$$2h = 10 - x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h = 10 - x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow Area = \text{ where starg.} + \text{ area conscious}$$

$$A reting = x \cdot h \qquad \text{Aremier} = \frac{1}{2}\pi(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{8}\pi$$

$$Area = Area + Aremie = x \cdot h + \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

$$A = x \cdot (\frac{10 - x - \frac{1}{2}}{2}) + \frac{1}{8}\pi$$

$$A = x(10 - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{8}\pi$$

$$A = \chi \cdot \left(\frac{10 - \chi - \frac{\pi r}{2}}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi r}{8}$$

$$A = \chi \left(\frac{10 - \chi - \frac{\pi r}{2}}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi r}{8}$$

$$=A = \frac{10x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{11x^2}{4} + \frac{11x^2}{8} \Rightarrow A = 5x - \left(\frac{4x^2}{8} + \frac{21x^2}{8} + \frac{11x^2}{8}\right) \Rightarrow A = 5x - \left(\frac{4+11}{2}x^2 + \frac{11x^2}{8}\right)$$

$$A(x) = 5x - (4+7)x^2$$

6) a)
$$bom = [0, 2]$$
 $Jm = \{0, 1\}$
 $Jm = \{2\}$
 $Jm = \{3\}$
 Jm

c)
$$Dom = [2,5)$$
 $m = 0-1 = -1$
 $Im = [0,1]$ $5-2$ 3
 $y = ax + b (2,1)$
 $1 = -1 (x) + b = 3 = -2 + b \Rightarrow b = 5$

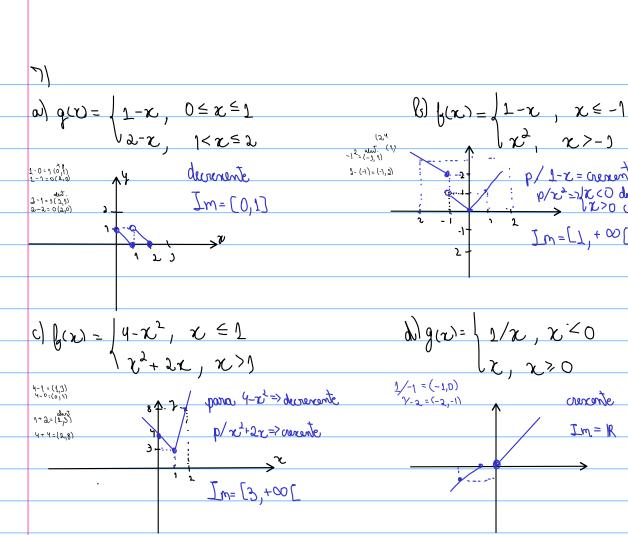
$$\frac{d}{d} | (0,3) \times (2,-1)$$

$$-1-3 = -2$$

$$3=-2(0)+b => b=3$$

$$4(x) = -2x + 3$$

Dom=IR Sm=IR



b)
$$\int_{1}(x) = 3x^{2} + 1$$

 $\int_{2}^{2} \int_{1}^{2} (a) = 3(a)^{2} + 1$
 $\int_{2}^{2} \int_{1}^{2} (a)^{2} + 1 = 3(a)^{2} + 1$ função par

c)
$$f_0(x) = \chi^2 + \chi$$

$$\int f_0(x) = \alpha^2 + \alpha$$

$$\int f_0(x) = (-\alpha)^2 + \alpha \implies \alpha^2 + \alpha \qquad \text{funçãos upon}$$

d)
$$g(x) = x^3 + x$$

 $\int f(a) = 0^3 + a$
 $\int f(-a) = (-a)^3 + a = -a^3 + a$ função úmpar

a)
$$g(x) = x^4 + 3x^2 - 1$$

 $\int_{0}^{1} f(a) = a^4 + 3a^2 - 1$
 $\int_{0}^{1} f(a) = (-a)^4 + 3(-a)^2 - 1 = a^4 + 3a^2 - 1$ Junção par

$$\oint g(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$g(a) = \frac{a}{a^2 - 1}$$
, $g(-a) = \frac{-a}{(-a)^2 - 1}$ $\frac{-a}{a^2 - 1}$ função impar

$$g$$
) $h(t) = \frac{1}{t-1}$

$$h(a) = \frac{1}{a-2}$$
, $h(-a) = \frac{1}{(-a)-1}$ função úmpar

$$\int h(a) = 2a + 2$$

$$\int b(a) = \text{nen } 20$$

 $\int b(-a) = \text{nen } 2(-a) = -\text{nen } 2a$ função impos

$$\int_{1}^{1} (-a) = \cos 3(-a) = \cos 3a$$

an)
$$\int_{C} (x) = 2 + \omega n^{3} x$$
 DVIVIDA!

$$\int_{C} (x) = \frac{1}{2} + \omega n^{3} (x)$$

$$\int_{C$$

If
$$f(x) = 2$$
 $g(x) = x^{2} + 1$

It g
 $x^{2} + 3$ $f(x) = 1$
 $2 - (x^{2} + 1) = 1 - x^{2}$ $fom = 1R$

If g
 $f(x) = 1$ $f(x) = 1 + 1$

If $g(x) = 1 + 1$

If

1-x>0 x ≤ 1 -> Domg

Dom = 12E1R/-12x213

e)
$$f(x) = x$$
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
 $f(x) = x$ $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$
 $f(x) = x$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$

$$\chi-1 \neq 0$$
 Dom = II , $+\infty$ [$\chi \neq L$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^{-3}}{|x|^{+3}} = x$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^{-3}}{|x|^{-3}} = x$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^{-3}}{|x|^{-3}} = x$$

$$\frac{\int_{\Omega} (x)-3}{(\int_{\Omega} (x)+3)} = \chi * \int_{\Omega} (\chi)+3$$

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

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

$$x \neq 1$$

$$\int_{C} (x) = \frac{3+3x}{1-x}$$

$$\int_{C} (x) = \frac{3+3x}{1-x}$$

$$\int_{C} (x) = \frac{3+3x}{1-x}$$