

1) Se $A = \{2, -1, 0, 1\}$ e $f: A \rightarrow Z$ definida por $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ calcule $\text{Im}(f)$.

Resposta $\{3, 0, -1\}$

2) Dada a função $f: R \rightarrow R$, definida por $f(x) = 2x - 7$ pede-se:

a) $f(-2)$ b) $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ c) $f\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$ d) $f(0)$

Resposta:

a) - 11

B) - 6

c) $-\frac{29}{5}$

d) - 7

3) Dada a função $f: R \rightarrow R$ definida por $f(x) = x^2 - 9x + 14$, determine

a) $f(-3)$ b) $f(0)$ c) $f(7)$

Resposta:

a) 50

b) 14

c) 0

4) Na função $f: R \rightarrow R$ definida por $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}$ determine x para que $f(x) = 0$.

Resposta: $\frac{2}{9}$

Determine o domínio das seguintes funções de variável real

$$5) f(x) = 2x - 5$$

$$6) f(x) = \frac{2x - 3}{x - 2}$$

$$7) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{-x+4}}$$

$$8) f(x) = \sqrt{3x - 2} + \sqrt{-x + 4}$$

$$9) f(x) = \sqrt{3x - 2}$$

$$10) f(x) = x + 3x$$

$$11) f(x) = \sqrt{x - 4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - 2}}$$

$$12) f(x) = \frac{5x + 3}{x^2 + 16}$$

Respostas:

5) \mathbb{R}

6) $\mathbb{R} - \{2\}$

7) $[-2, 4]$

8) $[2/3, 4]$

9) $[2, +\infty)$

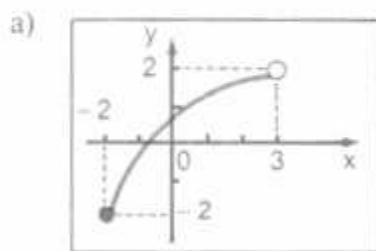
3

10) \mathbb{R}

11) $[4, +\infty]$

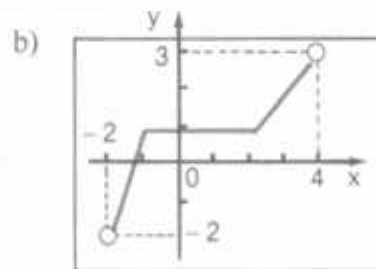
12) \mathbb{R}

Os gráficos abaixo representam funções, determine o domínio e a imagem de cada uma das funções.



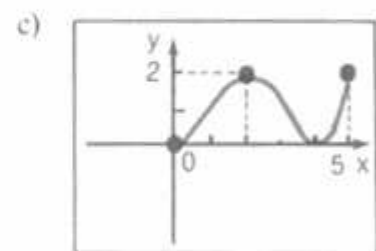
Resposta:

a) $\text{Dom} = \{-2, 3\}$
 $\text{Im} = [-2, 2]$



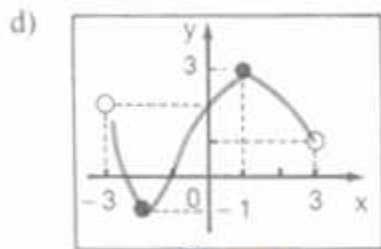
Resposta:

b) $\text{Dom} = (-2, 4)$
 $\text{Im} = (-2, 3)$



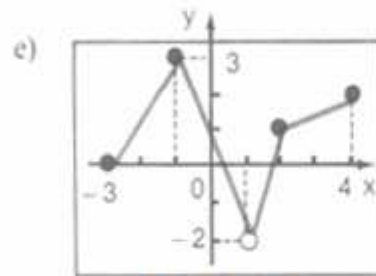
Resposta:

c) $\text{Dom} = [0, 5]$
 $\text{Im} = [0, 2]$



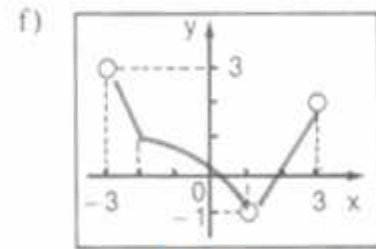
Resposta:

d) $\text{Dom} = (-3, 3)$
 $\text{Im} = [-1, 3]$



Resposta:

e) $\text{Dom} = [-3, 4]$
 $\text{Im} = (-2, 3]$



Resposta:

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

Determine a equação da reta que passa pelos pontos.

a) A (1,3) e B (2,5) Resposta: $y = 2x + 1$

b) C (1,3) e D (2,1) Resposta: $y = -2x + 5$

c) E (3,3) e F (6,5) Resposta: $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 1$

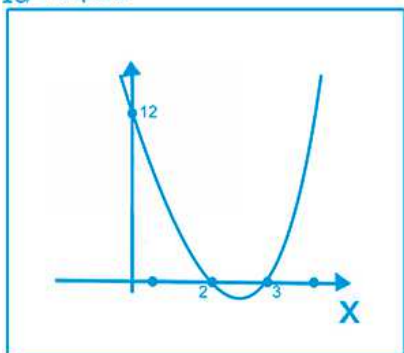
Faça um esboço gráfico das funções abaixo

13) $y = 2x^2 - 10x + 12$

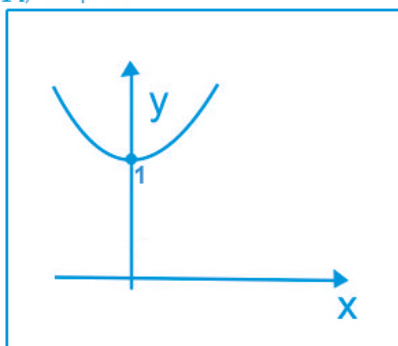
14) $y = x^2 + 1$

15) $y = -x^2 - x + 6$

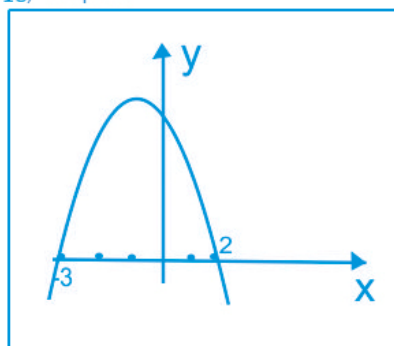
13) Resposta:



14) Resposta:



15) Resposta:



- 16) (PUC/Campinas-SP) Em uma certa cidade, os taxímetros marcam, nos percursos sem parada, uma quantia inicial de 4 UT (Unidade Taximétrica) e mais 0,2 UT por quilômetro rodado. Se, ao final de um percurso sem paradas, o taxímetro registrava 8,2 UT, qual foi o total de quilômetros percorridos?

Resposta

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- 17) O preço a pagar por uma corrida de táxi depende da distância percorrida. A tarifa y é composta de duas partes: uma parte fixa denominada bandeirada e uma parte variável que depende do número x de quilômetros rodados. Suponha que a bandeirada esteja custando R\$ 6,00 e o quilômetro rodado, R\$ 1,20.
- a) Expresse y em função de x .
- b) Quanto se pagará por uma corrida em que o táxi rodou 10 km?

Resposta

a) $y = 1,2x + 6$ b) R\$18,00

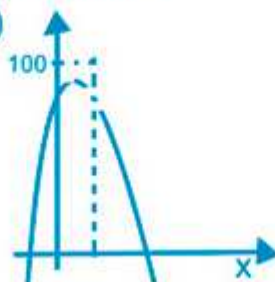
- 18) Um terreno de forma retangular tem perímetro igual a 40 m.
- a) Expresse a área desse terreno em função do comprimento de um dos lados.
- b) Constrói o gráfico dessa função.
- c) Calcule as dimensões desse terreno para que a área seja máxima.

Resposta:

a) $A(x) = -x^2 + 20x$;

Resposta:

b)



Resposta:

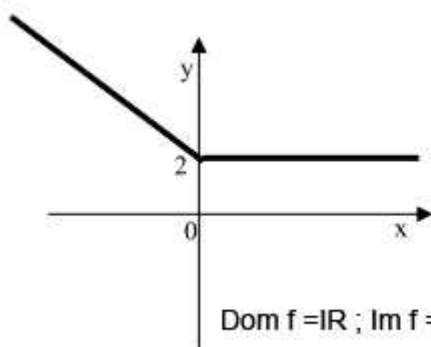
c) $x = 10\text{m}$ e $y = 10\text{m}$;

19) Constrói o gráfico e determine o domínio e a imagem das funções abaixo

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x+2, & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ 2, & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Resposta

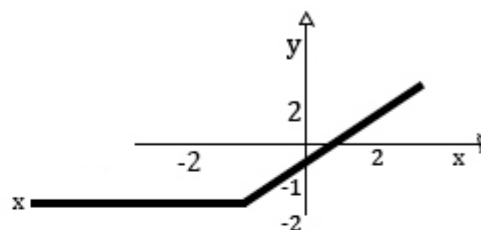
19)



20) Constrói o gráfico, determina o domínio e a imagem das seguintes funções

a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x+1, & \text{se } x \geq 2 \\ x, & \text{se } -2 < x < 2 \\ -2, & \text{se } x \leq -2 \end{cases}$

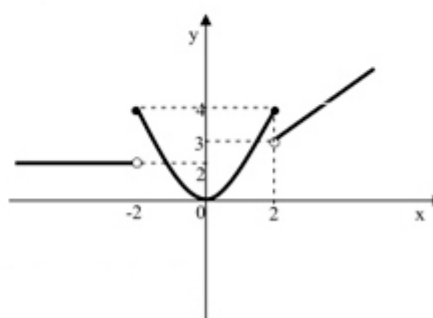
Resposta:



Dom $f = \mathbb{R}$; Im $f = [-1, +\infty)$

Resposta:

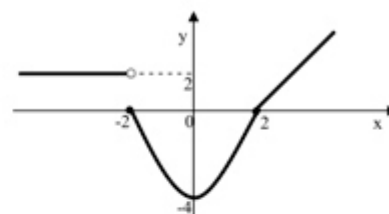
b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & \text{se } x > 2 \\ x^2, & \text{se } -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 2, & \text{se } x < -2 \end{cases}$



Dom $f = \mathbb{R}$; Im $f = [0, +\infty)$

Resposta:

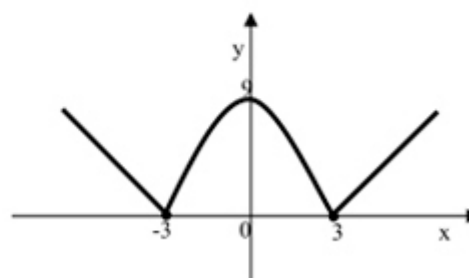
c) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x-2, & \text{se } x > 2 \\ x^2-4, & \text{se } -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 2, & \text{se } x < -2 \end{cases}$



Dom $f = \mathbb{R}$; Im $f = [-4, +\infty)$

Resposta:

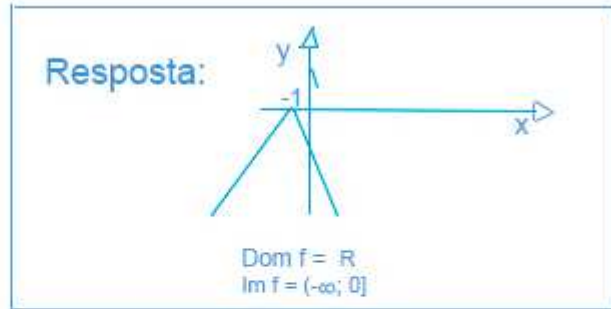
d) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x-3, & \text{se } x > 3 \\ -x^2+9, & \text{se } -3 \leq x \leq 3 \\ -x-3, & \text{se } x < -3 \end{cases}$



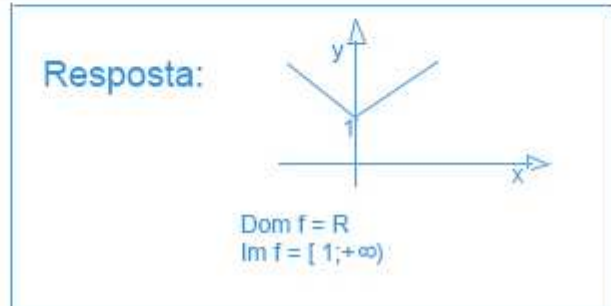
Dom $f = \mathbb{R}$; Im $f = [0, +\infty)$

21) Esboça o gráfico, determina o domínio e a imagem das seguintes funções:

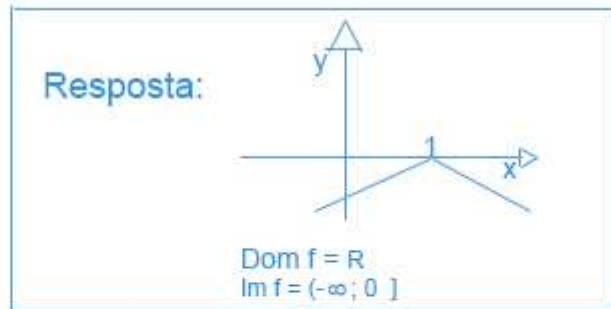
a) $f(x) = -|x+1|$



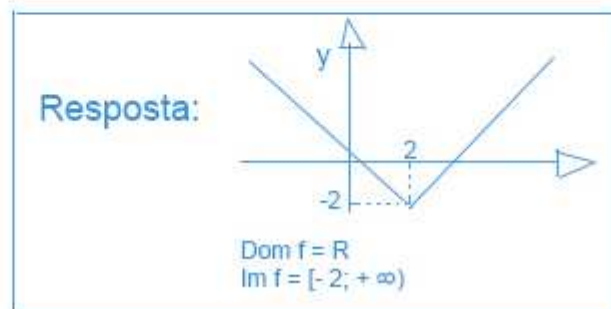
b) $f(x) = |x| + 1$



c) $f(x) = -|x-1|$

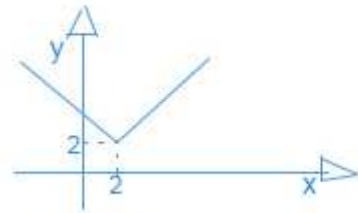


d) $f(x) = |x-2| - 2$



e) $f(x) = |x - 2| + 2$

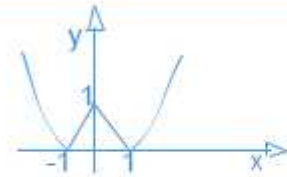
Resposta:



Dom $f = \mathbb{R}$
Im $f = [2; +\infty)$

f) $f(x) = |x^2 - 1|$

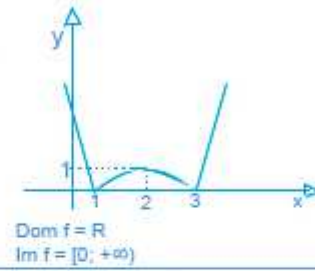
Resposta:



Dom $f = \mathbb{R}$
Im $f = [0; +\infty)$

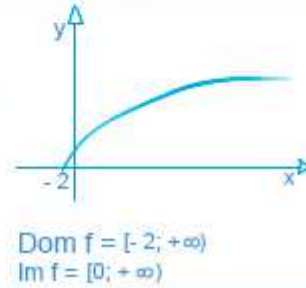
g) $f(x) = |x^2 - 4x + 3|$

Resposta:



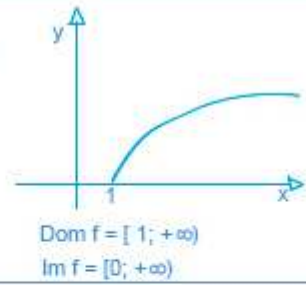
h) $f(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$

Resposta:



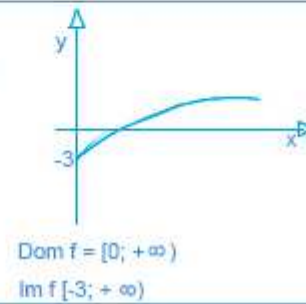
i) $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$

Resposta:



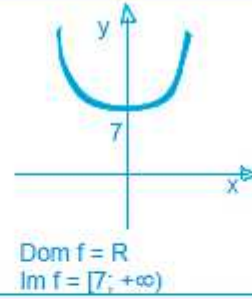
j) $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - 3$

Resposta:



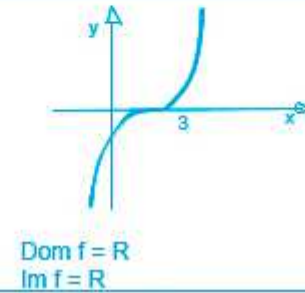
L) $f(x) = x^2 + 7$

Resposta:



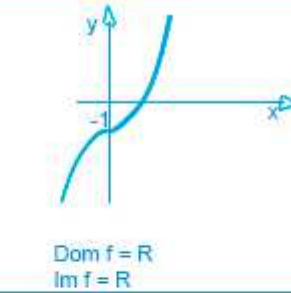
m) $f(x) = (x - 3)^3$

Resposta:



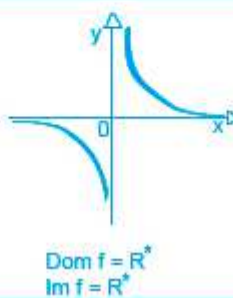
n) $f(x) = x^3 - 1$

Resposta:



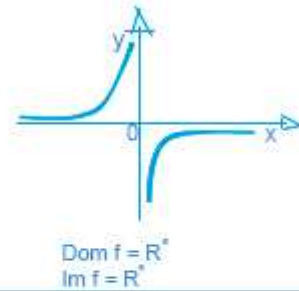
o) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

Resposta:



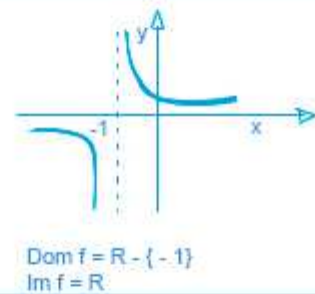
p) $f(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$

Resposta:



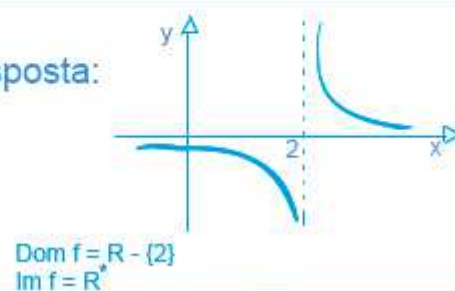
q) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$

Resposta:



r) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$

Resposta:



22) Determine a função inversa das funções dadas abaixo

a) $f(x) = 2x - 1$

Resposta: $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+1}{2}$

b) $f(x) = \sqrt[4]{x}$

Resposta: $f^{-1}(x) = x^4$

c) $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{3x+1}$

Resposta: $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-x-1}{3x-2}$

23) Dadas as funções $f(x) = 2x - 1$ e $g(x) = 3x + 4$ determine:

a) $f(g(x))$

Resposta: $6x + 7$

b) $f(f(x))$

Resposta: $4x - 3$

c) $g(f(x))$

Resposta: $6x + 1$

d) $g(g(x))$

Resposta: $9x + 16$