

GABARITO - P1 - A - MATEMÁTICA PARA ECONOMIA 1

① (a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2+1} - x = ?$

manipulação algébrica

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x^2+1} - x &= \sqrt{x^2+1} - x \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1} + x)}{(\sqrt{x^2+1} + x)} = \frac{x^2+1 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2(1+\frac{1}{x^2})} + x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\underbrace{\sqrt{x^2}}_{|x|} \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} + x} \stackrel{x > 0}{=} \frac{1}{x(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} + 1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2+1} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} + 1} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} + 1)} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{1+0} + 1} = 0$$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1+x)^{-1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x-1}{x(1+x)}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1$$

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{x^2+4x+4} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2+4x+4)} = \sqrt{(2)^2+4 \cdot (2)+4}$

$$= \sqrt{4+8+4} = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}}$$

Assíntotas verticais:

$f(x)$  está definida para todos os reais. Observe que  $x^2+16 > 0$   
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Portanto  $f(x)$  não tem assíntotas verticais.

Assíntotas horizontais: estudar os limites

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}} \quad \text{e} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}}$$

manipulação algébrica:

$$f(x) = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2+9}} = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}} = \frac{3x}{|x| \sqrt{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}}$$

Se  $x > 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{3x}{\underbrace{x}_{|x|=x} \sqrt{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}}$$

Se  $x < 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{3x}{\underbrace{-x}_{|x|=-x} \sqrt{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}}$$

então

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \stackrel{x > 0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x}{x \sqrt{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}} = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) \stackrel{x < 0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x}{-x \sqrt{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-3}{\sqrt{1+\frac{9}{x^2}}} = -3$$

Assíntotas horizontais são as retas  $y=3$  e  $y=-3$

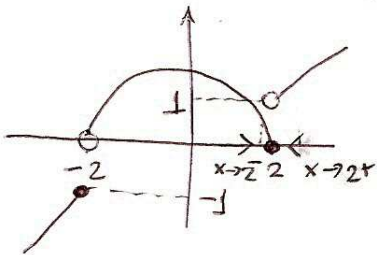
3ª Questão

Como  $f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = ?$  e  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = ?$  pela propriedades dos limites temos:

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} g(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} h(x)$

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} g(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} h(x)$

Do gráfico de  $g(x)$  temos que:

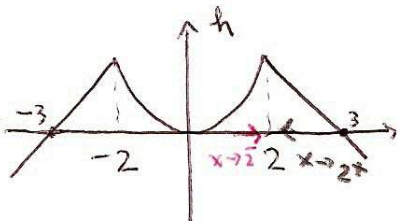


$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} g(x) = 0$  e  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} g(x) = 1$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 4x+12, & x \leq -2 \\ x^2, & -2 < x < 2 \\ -4x+12, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x^2 = 4$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (-4x+12) = -8+12 = 4$



então

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} g(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} h(x) = 0 + 4 = 4$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} g(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} h(x) = 1 + 4 = 5$

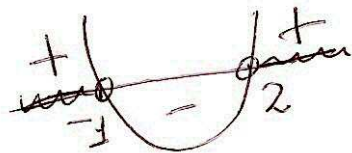
④ a)  $h(x) = \ln(x^2 - x - 2)$

b)  $x^2 - x - 2 > 0$

Temos que encontrar as raízes de  $g(x) = x^2 - x - 2$  e estudar onde  $x^2 - x - 2 > 0$

$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} \begin{cases} 2 \\ -\frac{2}{2} = -1 \end{cases}$

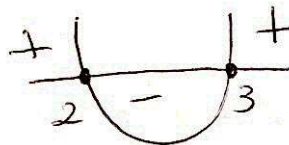


$x^2 - x - 2 > 0$  para  $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

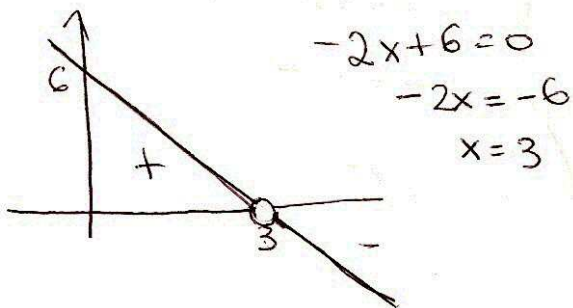
⑤  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$

$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$

$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} \begin{cases} 3 \\ 2 \end{cases}$



$h(x) = -2x + 6$



Para resolver  $\frac{f(x) \cdot g(x)}{h(x)} \leq 0$

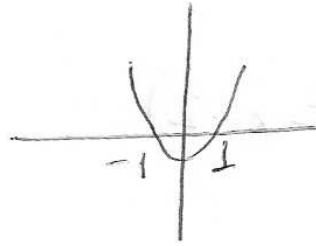
Temos que fazer o estudo do sinal das funções envolvidas

ESTUDO DO SINAL

$f(x)$	+		-		+
$g(x)$	-		-		+
$h(x)$	+		+		-
$\frac{f(x) \cdot g(x)}{h(x)}$	-		+		-

( $h(x) \neq 0$  pois está no denominador)  
 $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \leq 2 \text{ ou } x > 3\}$

⑥  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$



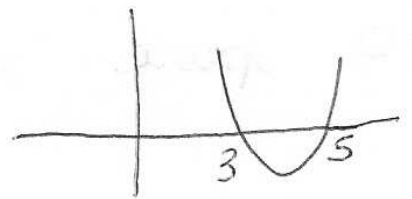
a)  $f(x-B)$

$B=4$

$$f(x-B) = f(x-4) = (x-4)^2 - 1$$

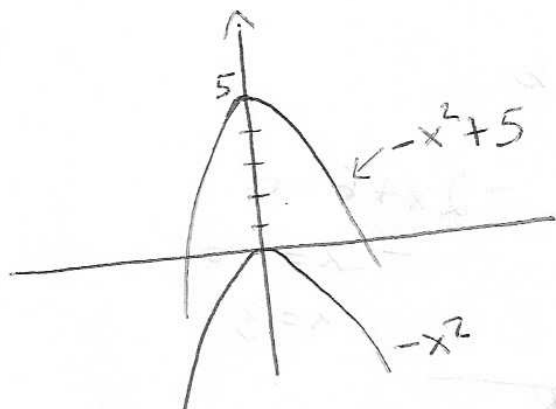
$$= x^2 - 8x + 16 - 1 = x^2 - 8x + 15$$

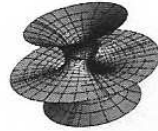
$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 = 8 \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = 15 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = 5 \end{array} \right\}$$



b)  $-f(x) + B$

$$-(x^2 - 1) + 4 = -x^2 + 1 + 4 = -x^2 + 5$$





1ª Prova de Mat. p/ Economia 1 - Tipo A	Turma B1	2011/1	Profª. Ana Maria Luz
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Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

Matrícula: 

						$\underbrace{4}$ B
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6ª Questão [1,5 pontos] Seja B=último dígito do seu número de matrícula. A partir do gráfico de  $f(x)$  na folha em anexo ( $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ ) esboce o gráfico das seguintes funções:

- a)  $f(x - B)$ .
- b)  $-f(x) + B$

