

+MatE

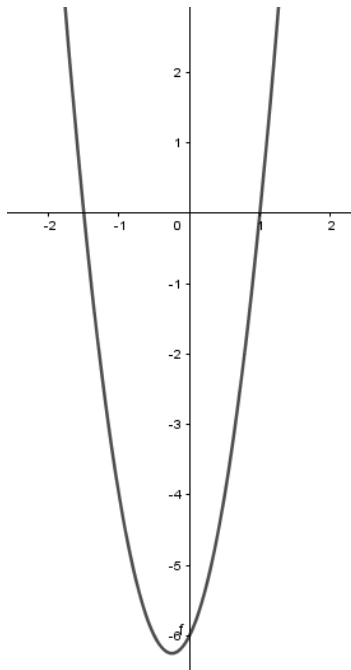
- **Projeto Mais Matemática para as Engenharias**
- **Curso intensivo de matemática básica**

GABARITO

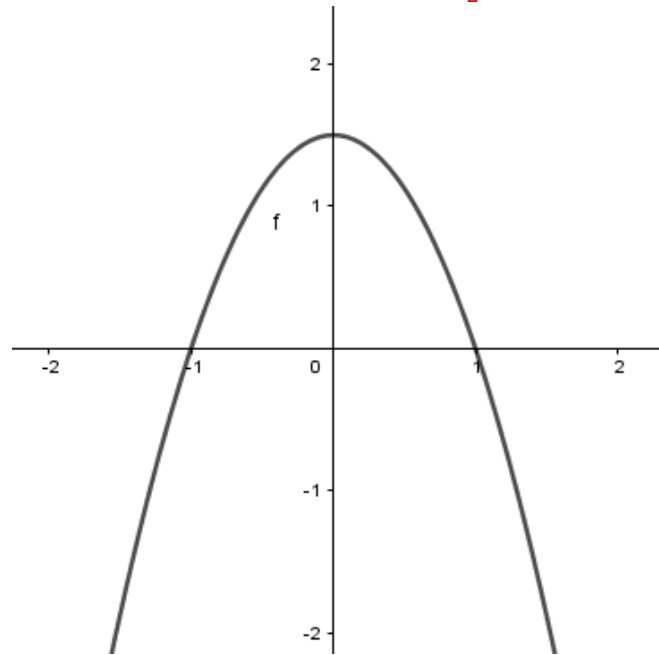
LISTA 3

1.

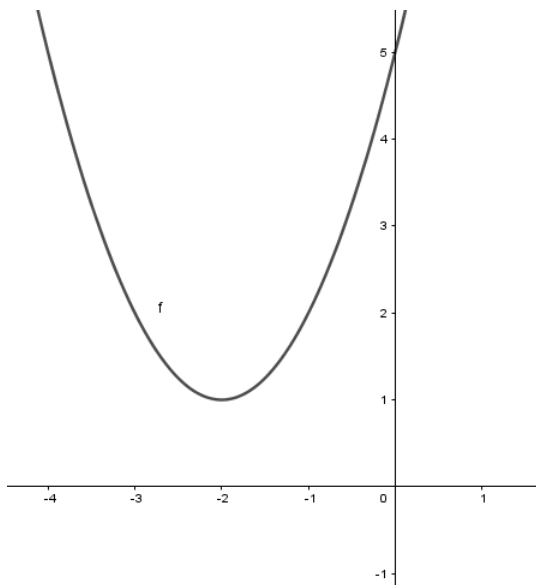
a) $x' = 1$, $x'' = -\frac{3}{2}$, $V(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{25}{4})$



b) $x' = 1$, $x'' = -1$, $V(0, \frac{3}{2})$



2.



3. $y = x^2 + 2x - 3$

4. Quociente: $x+9$, Resto : $11x-41$

5. $(x-3)(x-1)(x+5)$

6. $x < 0$

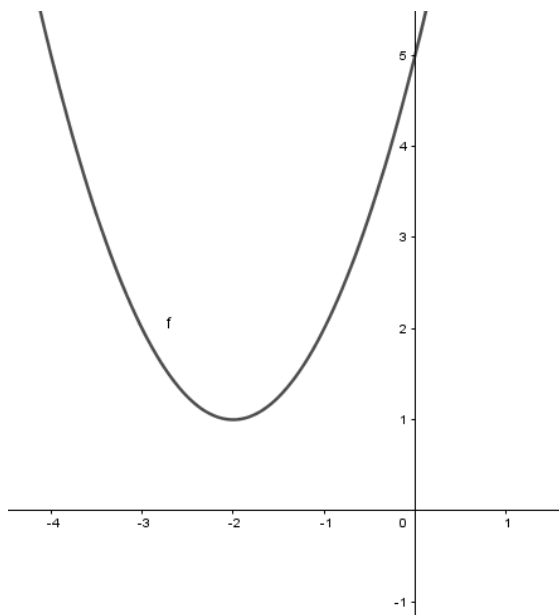
7. $f(x) > 0$ se $x > \frac{5}{2}$

$f(x) < 0$ se $x < \frac{5}{2}$ e $x \neq 1$

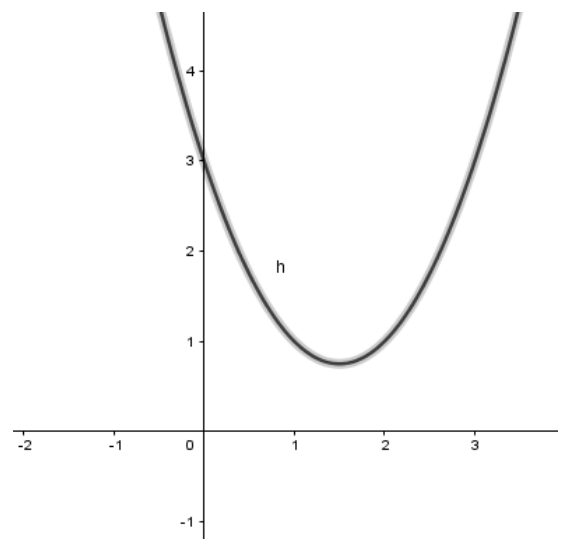
$f(x) = 0$ se $x = \frac{5}{2}$

8.

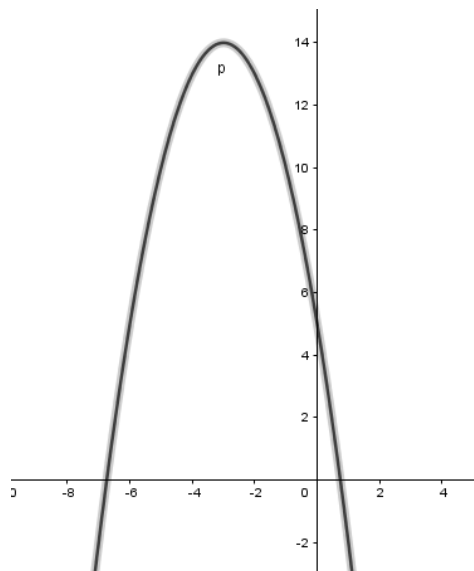
a)



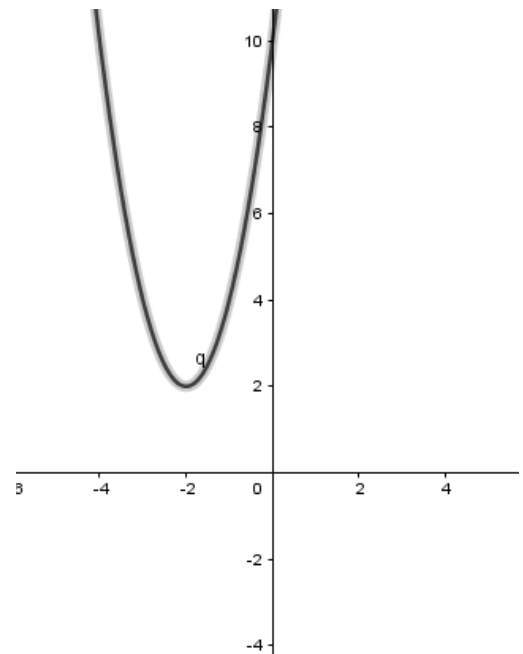
b)



c)



d)



9. a) $y = \frac{5}{4}(x+1)^2 - 5$ b) $y = 5(x-1)^2 - 5$ c) $y = -3(x-1)^2 + 12$

10.

a) Quociente = $5x^2 - \frac{5x}{2} + \frac{85}{2}$, Resto = $\frac{-381x^2}{2} + \frac{1415x}{2} + 255$

b) Quociente = $x^3 + 4x^2 - 24x + 24$, Resto = -20

c) Quociente = $x^4 + 8x^3 + 23x^2 + 69x + 199$, Resto = 597

d) Quociente = $x^5 + \frac{224x^4}{100} + 8x^3 + \frac{1789x^2}{100} + 41x + \frac{9168}{100}$, Resto = 205

11.

a) $3x(x+1)(x-2)(x+7)$

b) $10x^2(x+3)(x - \frac{1}{2})(x + \frac{1}{5})$

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

d) $4(x + \frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})(x^2+1)$

e) $9(x-3)(x-1)^2(x - \frac{1}{3})^2$

12.

a) $-\sqrt{5} < x < \sqrt{5}$

b) $-2 < x < 2$

c) $x < 2$ ou $x > 3$

d) $-5 < x < 2$ ou $x > 4$

e) $x \neq 1$

f) $x < -1$ ou $-\frac{1}{3} < x < 2$

g) Todo x real. .

13.

- a) $f(x) > 0$ com $x > 2$ b) $g(x) > 0$ com $0 < x < 2$ ou $x > 3$
 $f(x) < 0$ com $x < 2$ $g(x) < 0$ com $x < 0$ ou $2 < x < 3$
 $f(x) = 0$ com $x = 2$ $g(x) = 0$ com $x = 2$ e $x = 3$
- c) $h(x) > 0$ com $-1 < x < 0$ ou $0 < x < 1$ ou $x > 3$
 $h(x) < 0$ com $x < -1$ ou $1 < x < 3$
 $h(x) = 0$ com $x = 1$ e $x = 3$
 $h(x)$ não está definida em $x = 0$ e $x = -1$.

14.

- a) $x+1 + \frac{1-3x-2x^2}{x^3+3}$
- b) $3x^3 + 7x^2 + 9x + 11 + \frac{5x-11}{x^2-2x+1}$
- c) $x^3 - 9x + \frac{38x^2}{x^3+4x}$

15.

- a) $t=0$, $t=2$ e $t=3$
- b) $p(t) > 0$ para t em $(0,2) \cup (3, \infty)$
 $p(t) < 0$ para t em $(2,3)$
- c) $v_{\{2,t\}} = \frac{t(t-3)}{t^2+1}$ para $t \geq 0$ e $t \neq 2$
- d) $v_{\{2,t\}} \leq 0$ em $[0,2) \cup (2,3)$
- e) $v_{\{2,t\}}$ se aproxima de $-\frac{2}{5}$

16) $x=25m$ e $y=25m$