

Resoluções

Capítulo 14

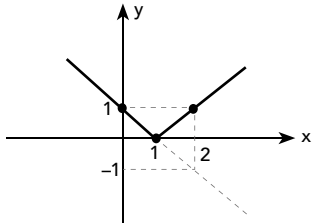
Estudo da função modular II

ATIVIDADES PARA SALA

01 $y = |-x + 1|$

$f(x) = -x + 1$

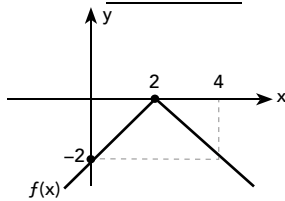
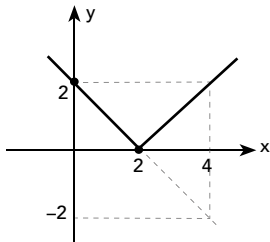
x	f(x)
0	1
1	0
2	1



02 a) $f(-4) = -|(-4) + 2| = -|4 + 2| = -6$

b) $f(x) = -|-x + 2|$
 $y = -x + 2$

x	y
0	2
2	0
4	-2



c) $\text{Im} =]-\infty; 0]$

03 a) Tomando como referência o ponto (1, 2) destacado no gráfico, tem-se:

$2 = 2 \cdot 1 + |1 + p| \Leftrightarrow |1 + p| = 0 \Leftrightarrow p = -1.$

b) $2x + |x - 3| = 12 \Leftrightarrow |x - 3| = 12 - 2x \Leftrightarrow x - 3 = 12 - 2x$ ou $x - 3 = 2x - 12 \Rightarrow x = 5$ ou $x = 9.$

$x = 9$ não convém, pois $12 - 2 \cdot 9 < 0.$

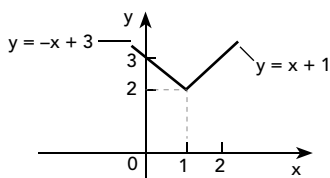
Portanto, o valor de x que satisfaz a equação é 5.

04 E

$y = |x - 1| + 2$

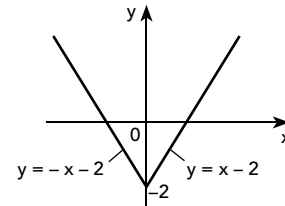
$f(x) = x - 1 \Leftrightarrow x - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$

$f(x) = -x + 3 \Leftrightarrow x - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow x < 1$



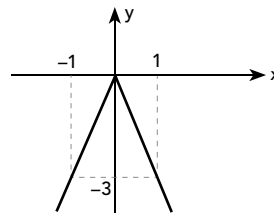
05 E

$y = |x| - 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x - 2, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ y = -x - 2, & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$



ATIVIDADES PROPOSTAS

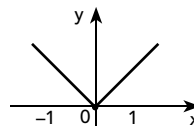
01 $f(x) = -|3x|$



02 A

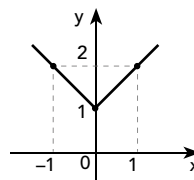
$f(x) = |x| + 1$

Nota-se que o gráfico da função $f(x) = |x|$ resulta em:

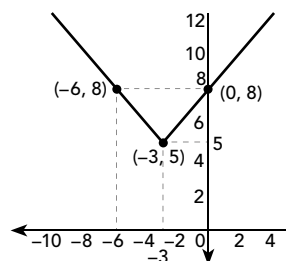


Com isso, tem-se:

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



03 $f(x) = 5 + |x + 3|$



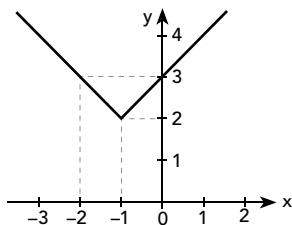
$D = \mathbb{R}$

$\text{Im} = [5; +\infty)$

- 04 a) $h(x) = f(x-1) = |(x-1)^2 + 2(x-1)|$
 $|x^2 - 2x + 1 + 2x - 2| = |x^2 - 1|$
 b) $h(-2) = |4 - 1| = 3$
 c) $h(-3) = |9 - 1| = 8$
 d) $\text{Im} = [0; +\infty)$

05 A

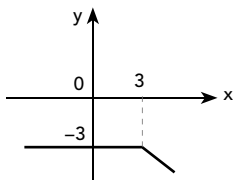
$$f(x) = |x+1| + 2 = \begin{cases} x+3, & \text{se } x \geq -1 \\ -x+1, & \text{se } x < -1 \end{cases}$$



06 C

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

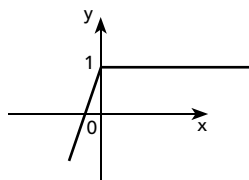
- $f(x) = -(x-3) - x$, se $x - 3 \geq 0$
 $f(x) = -2x + 3$, se $x \geq 3$
- $f(x) = -(-x+3) - x$, se $x - 3 < 0$
 $f(x) = -3$, se $x < 3$



07 C

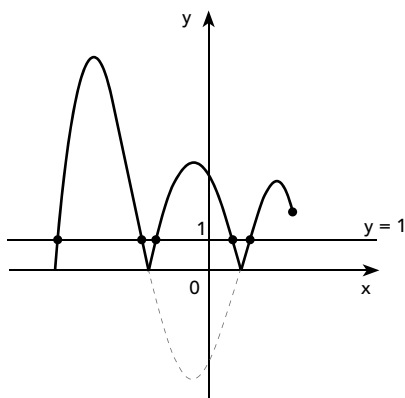
$$f(x) = x - |x| + 1$$

- $f(x) = x - x + 1$, se $x \geq 0$
 $f(x) = 1$, se $x \geq 0$
- $f(x) = x - (-x) + 1$, se $x < 0$
 $f(x) = 2x + 1$, se $x < 0$



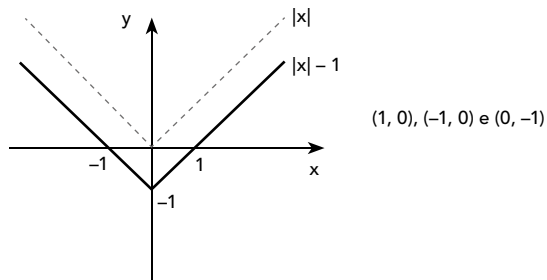
08 D

Defina a função $y = |P(x)|$ e considere o seu gráfico:



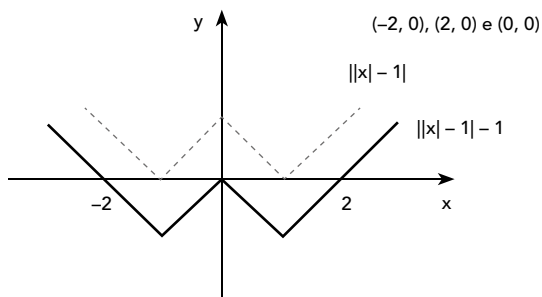
É fácil ver que a equação $|P(x)| = 1$ possui 5 raízes, indicadas pelos pontos de interseção do gráfico de $y = |P(x)|$ com a reta $y = 1$.

09 a)



Os pontos de interseção são (1, 0), (-1, 0) e (0, -1).

b)



Os pontos de interseção são (2, 0), (0, 0) e (-2, 0).

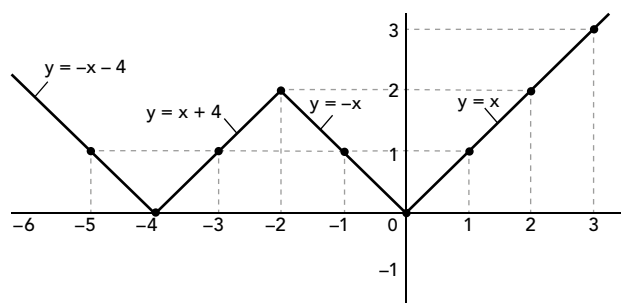
c) $||x|-1|-1 = 5 \Leftrightarrow ||x|-1| = 6 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} |x|-1 = 6 \Leftrightarrow |x| = 7 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 7 \\ |x|-1 = -6 \Leftrightarrow |x| = -5 \end{cases}$
 $S = \{-7, 7\}$ (não convém)

10 C

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

- $f(x) = |x+2| - 2$, se $|x+2| - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow |x+2| \geq 2$
 $- f_1(x) = x \Rightarrow x \geq 0$
 $- f_2(x) = -x - 4 \Rightarrow x < -4$
 - Logo, $f(x) = |x+2| \geq 2$, se $x \geq 0$ ou $x < -4$.
- $f(x) = -|x+2| - 2$, se $|x+2| - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow |x+2| < 2$
 $- f_3(x) = -x \Rightarrow -2 < x < 0$
 $- f_4(x) = x + 4 \Rightarrow -4 < x < -2$
 - Logo, $f(x) = -|x+2| < 2$, se $x > -4$ ou $x < 0$.

Assim, considerando o intervalo $-5 < x < 5$, tem-se:



Logo, a alternativa C está adequada.