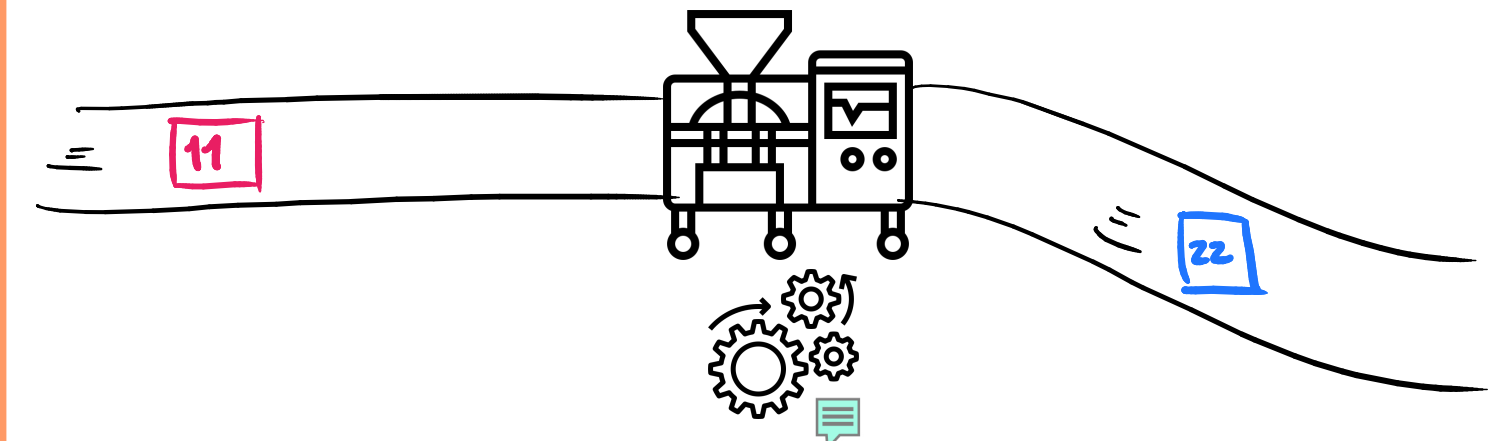
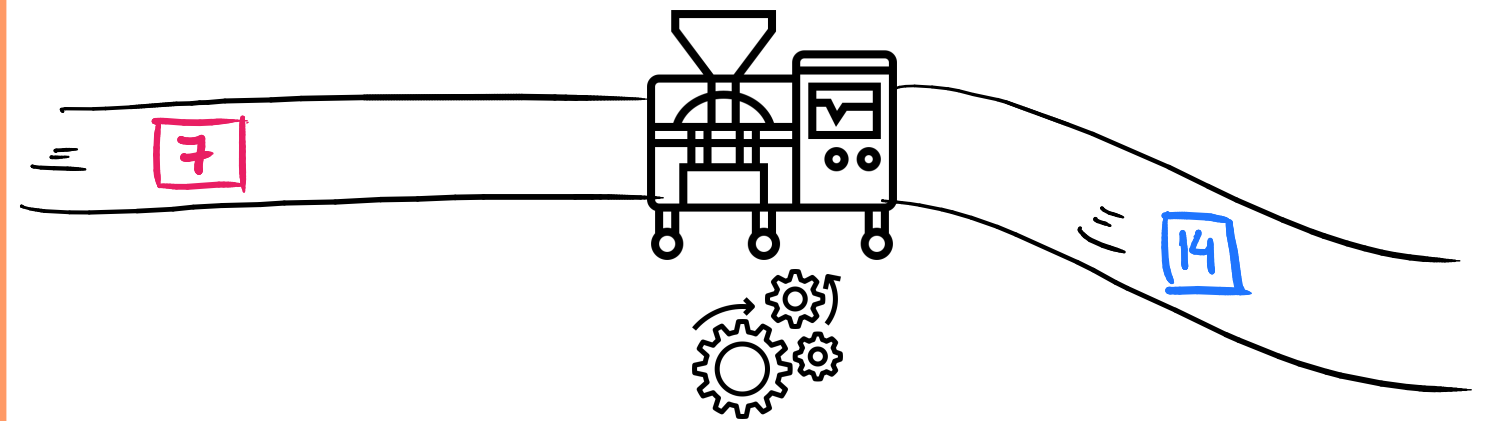
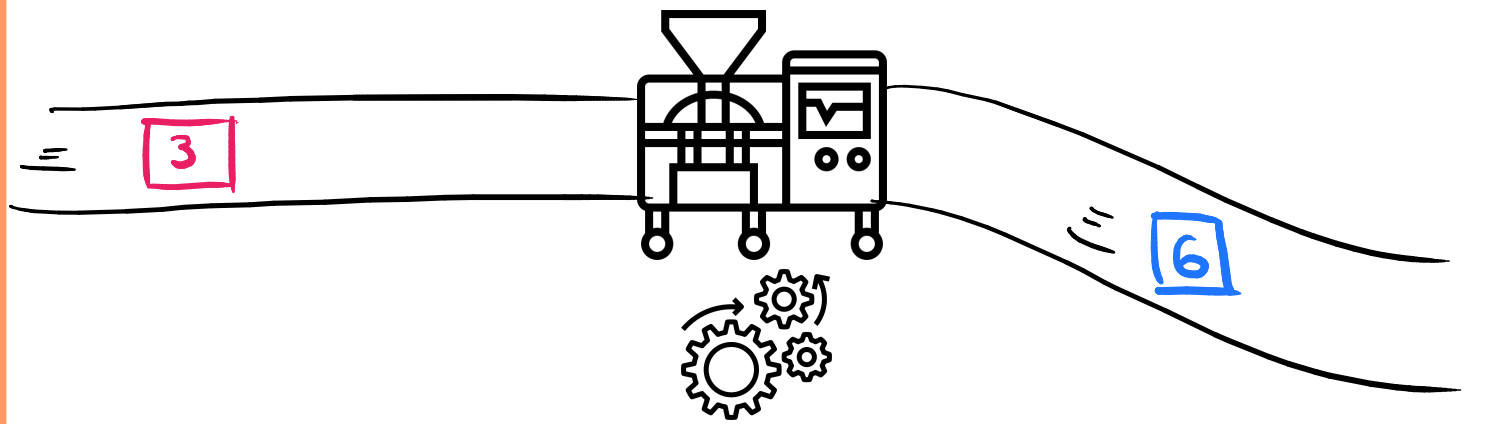


funções

01. Intuição



UNIVERSO

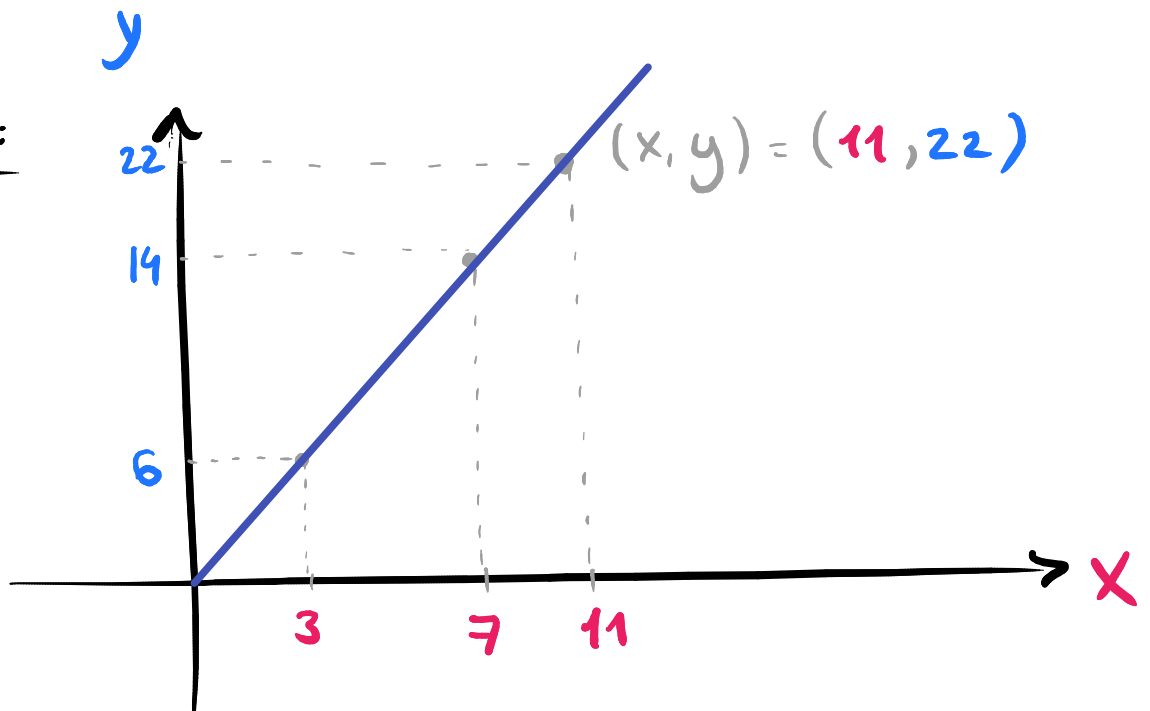


NARRADO

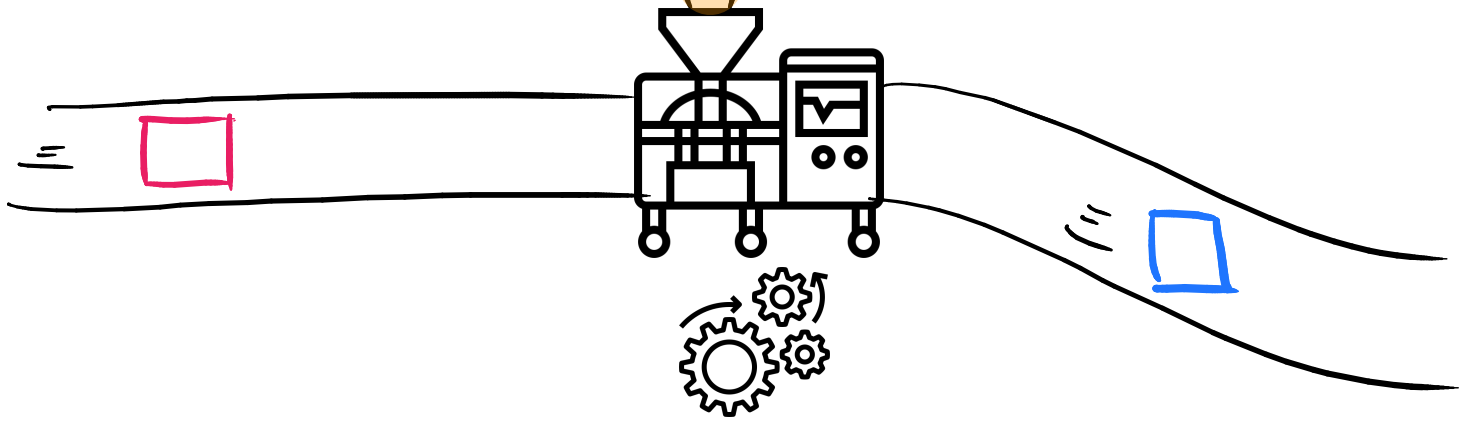
Tabela:

y	x
6	3
14	7
22	11

Gráfico:

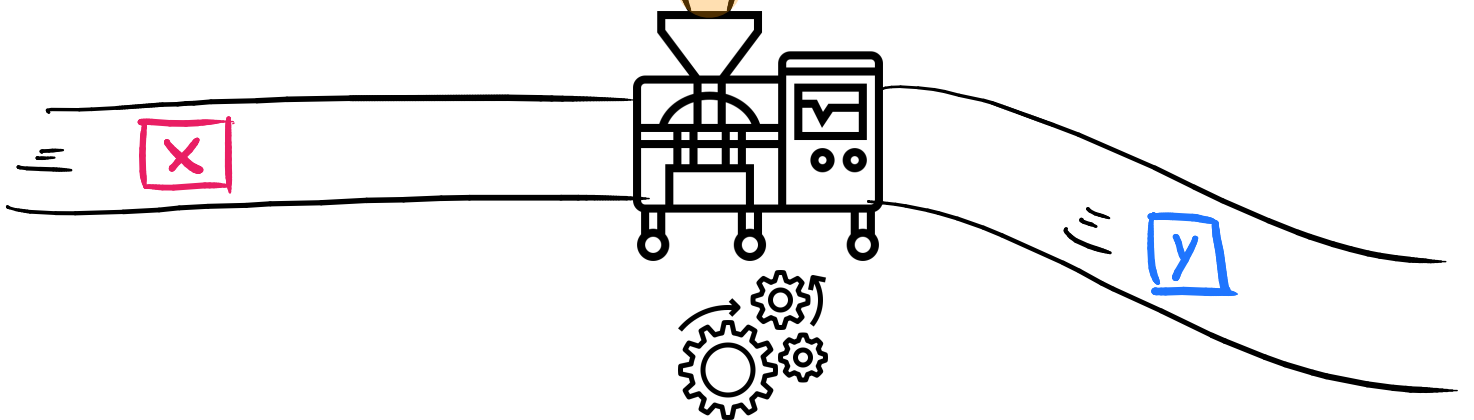


$$f(\square) = 2 \cdot \square$$

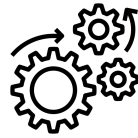


$$y = 2 \cdot x$$

$$y = f(x) = 2 \cdot x$$



MÁQUINA



4 formas

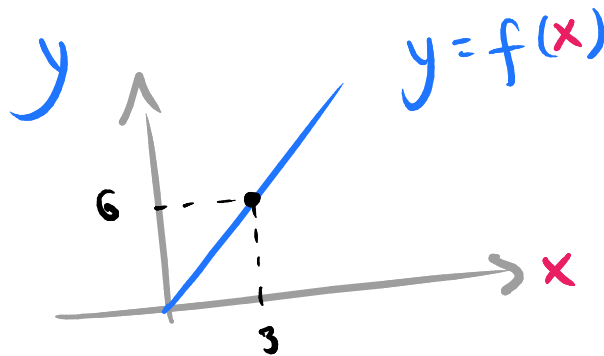
TABELA

$y = f(x)$	x
·	·
·	·
·	·
·	·

EQUAÇÃO

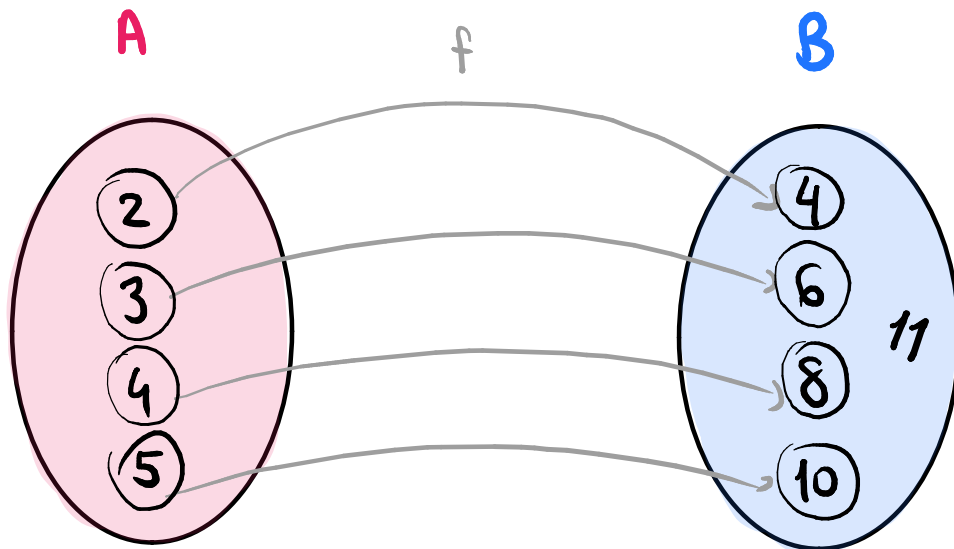
$$y = f(x) = 2 \cdot x$$

GRÁFICO



Uma função é uma relação entre um número x , de entrada, e um número y , de saída.

02. Dominio e Imagem



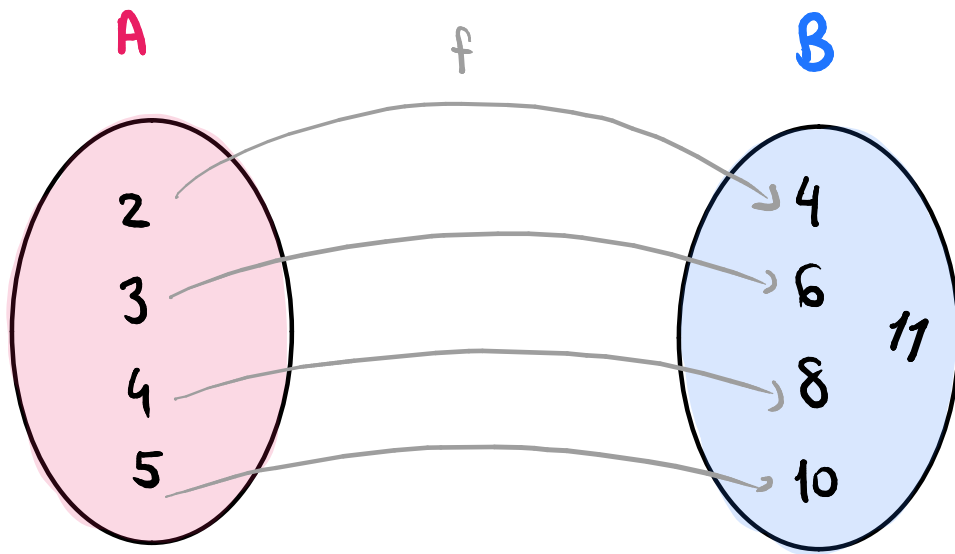
$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

domínio

contradomínio

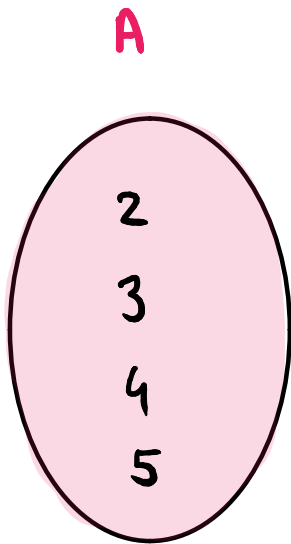
A imagem é $\{4, 6, 8, 10\}$

$$f(x) = 2 \cdot x$$



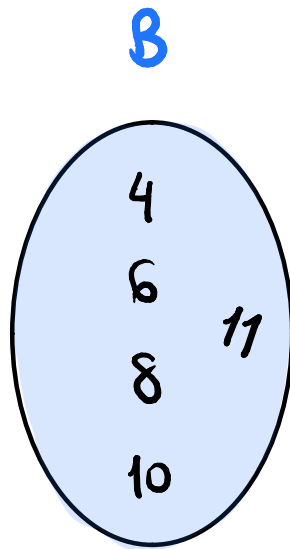
$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

DOMÍNIO



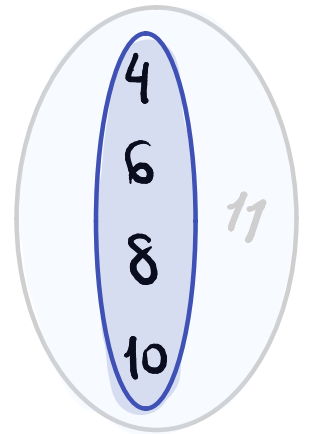
Valores de
x

CONTRA DOMÍNIO



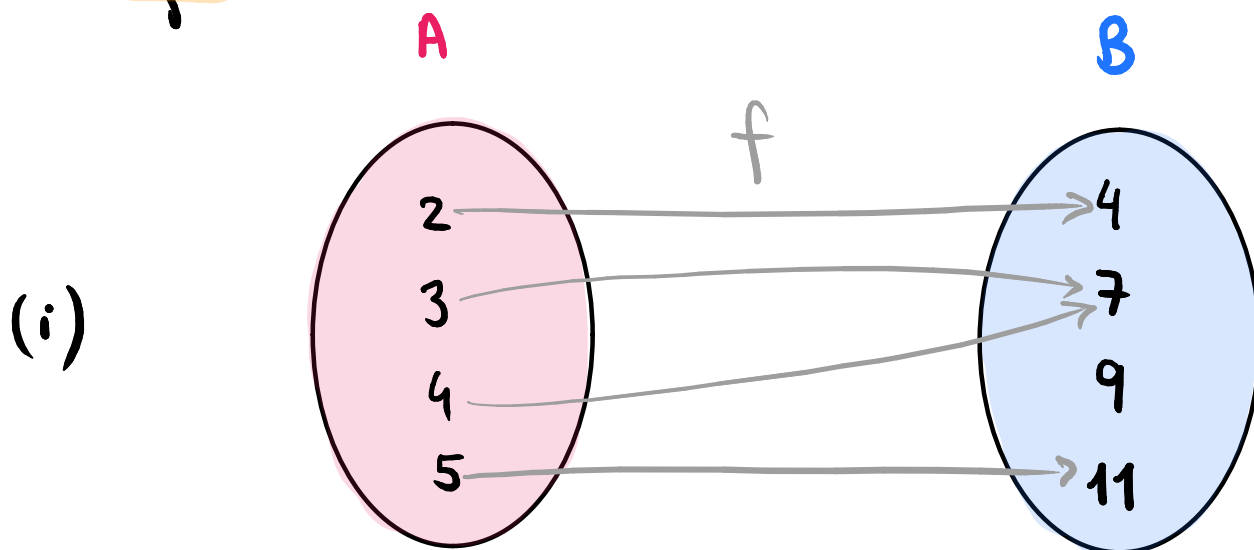
Possíveis valores
de y

IMAGEM



Valores que y
assume

Exemplo



• $D = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$

• $CD = \{4, 7, 9, 11\}$

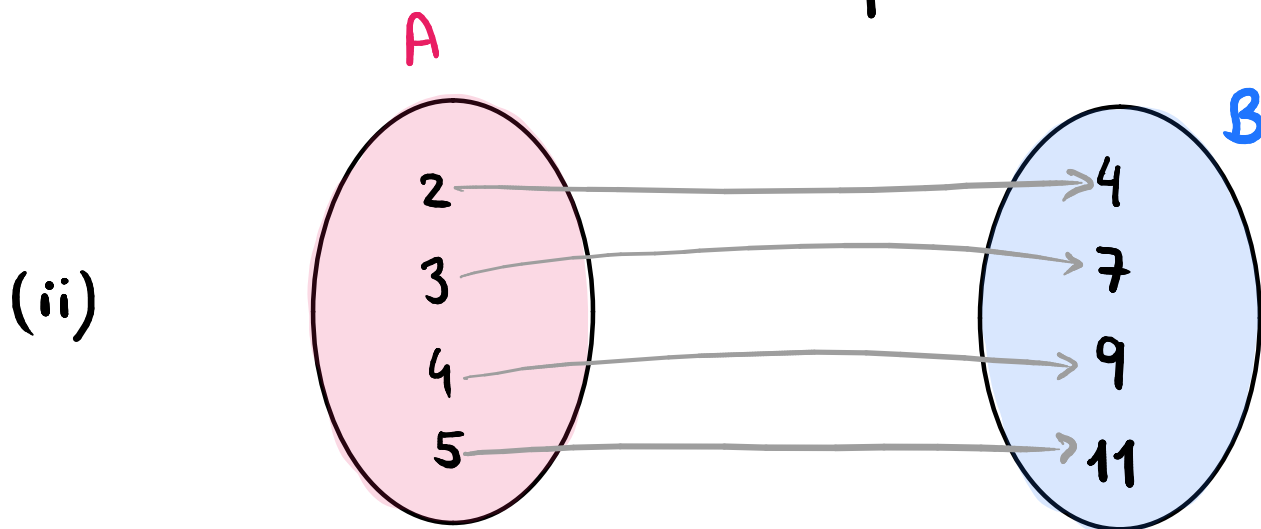
• $I = \{4, 7, 11\}$

• $f(2) = 4$

• $f(3) = 7$

• $f(4) = 7$

• $f(5) = 11$



• $D = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$

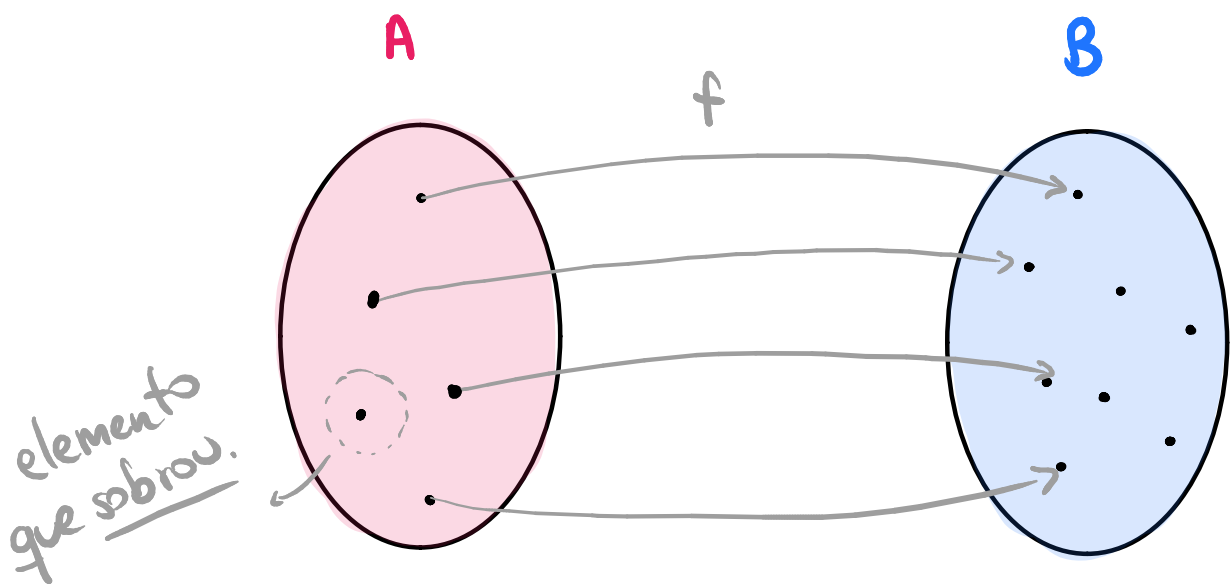
• $CD = \{4, 7, 9, 11\}$

• $I = \{4, 7, 9, 11\}$



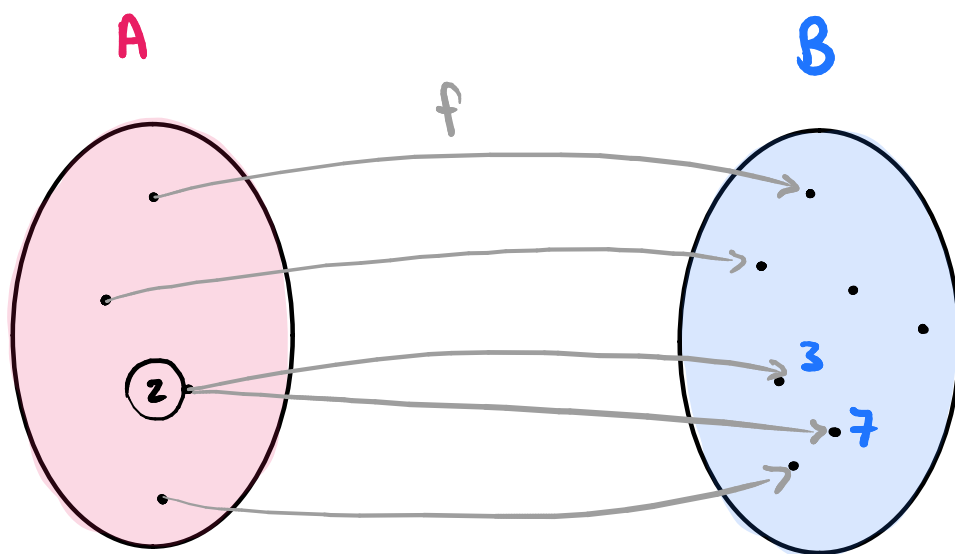
03. Definição

(i) Todo elemento do **domínio** deve participar da relação.



↳ f não é uma função.

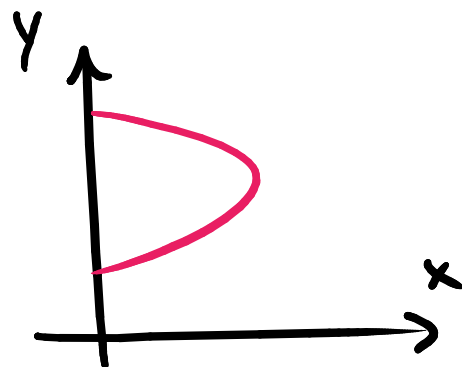
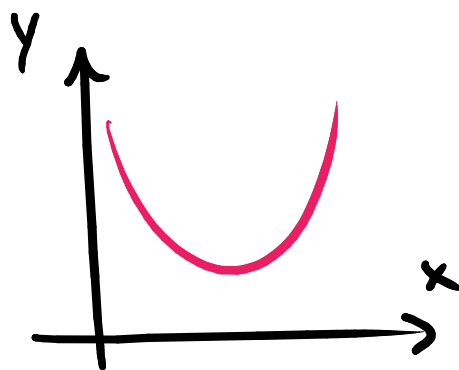
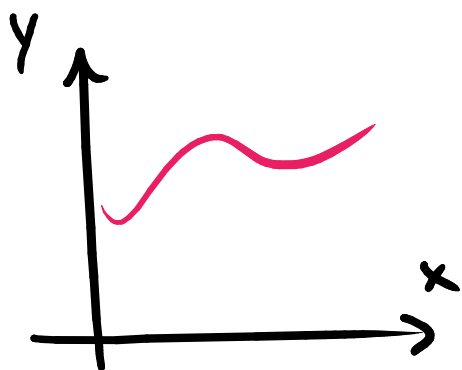
(ii) Os elementos do **domínio** estão associados a um único valor no **contra-domínio**.

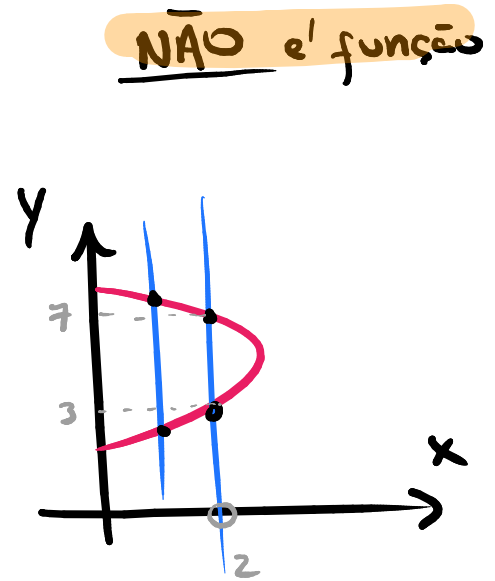
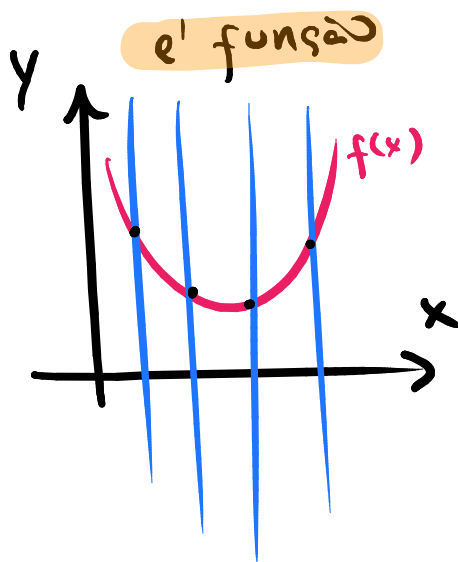
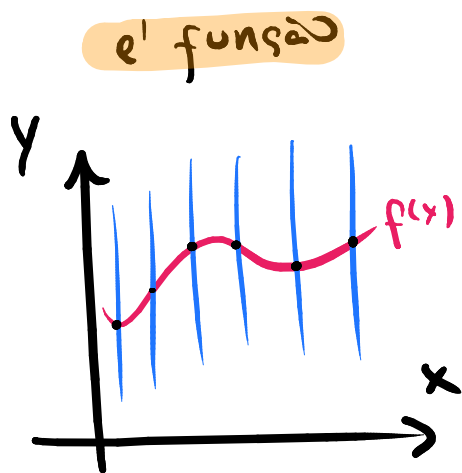


↪ f não é uma função.

Ha' ambiguidade: $f(2) = 3$ ou $f(2) = 7$?

Teste: retas verticais





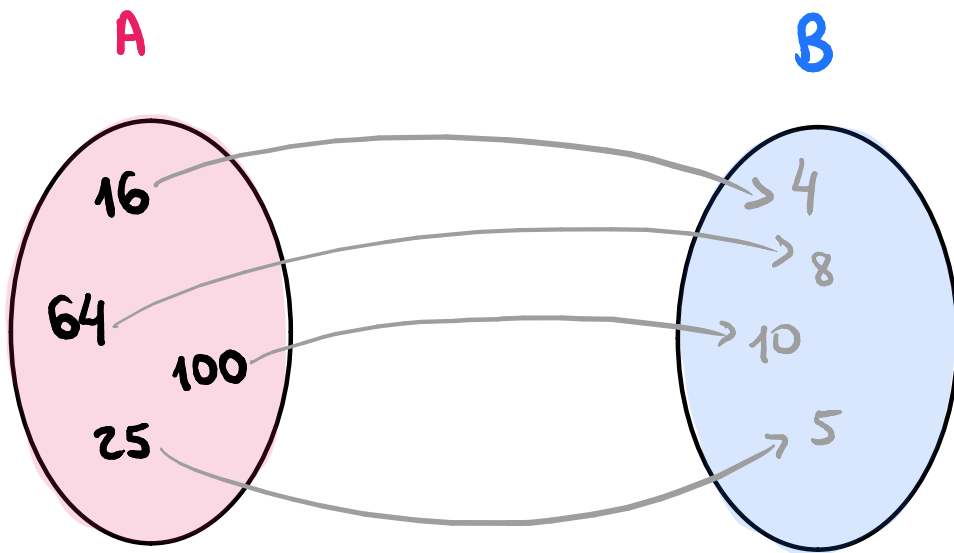
Se uma reta vertical interceptar o gráfico em mais de um ponto então não se trata de uma função.

f é aplicação de A em B se e somente se

$$\forall x \in A \exists ! y \in B \mid (x, y) \in f$$

Exemplo

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

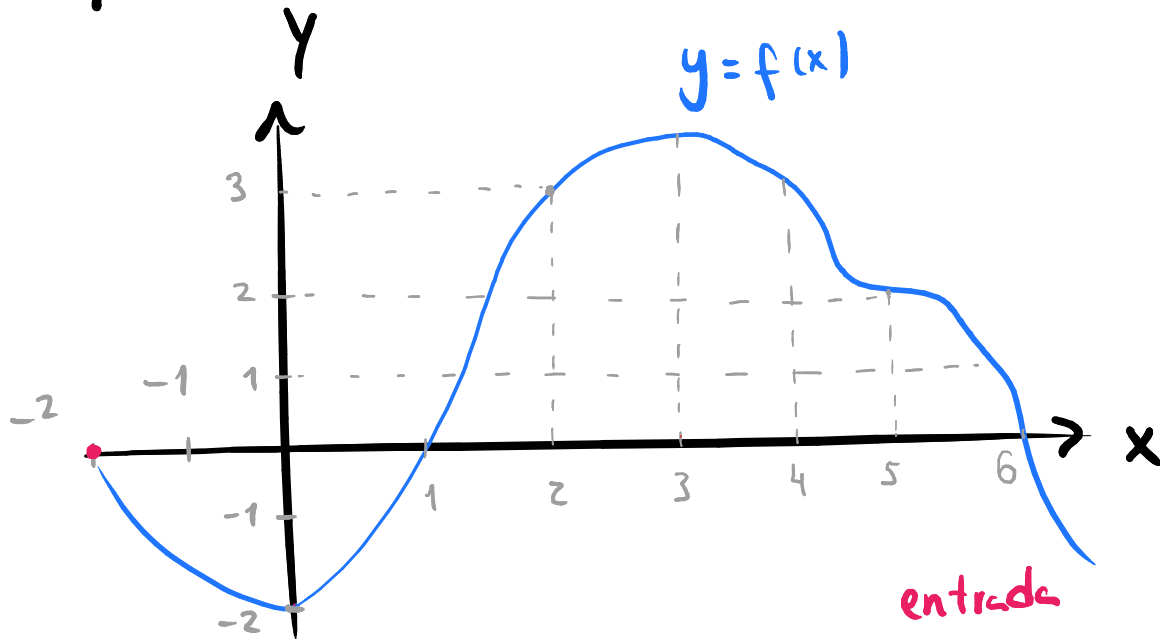


$$f : A \rightarrow B$$

$$f : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

Exemplo



entrada



$$y = f(x)$$

saída

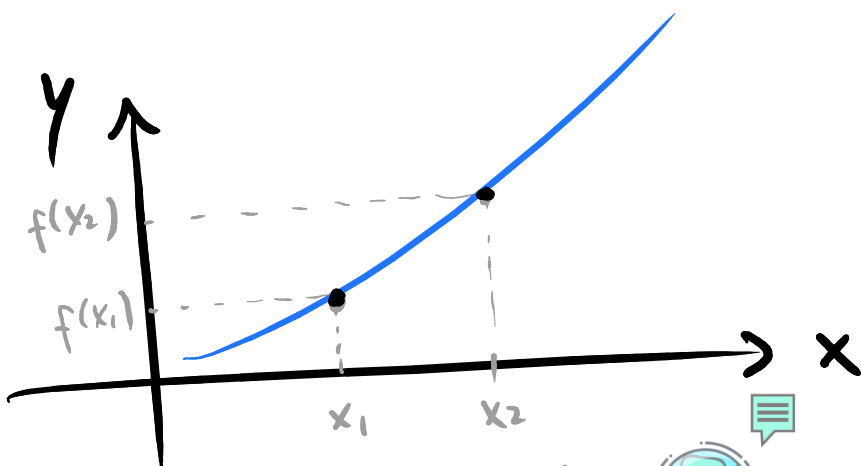
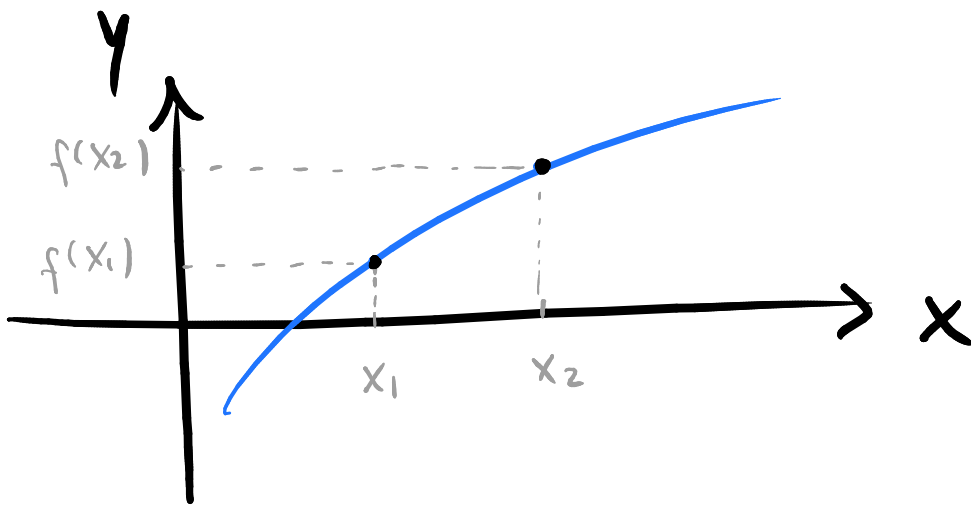
- $f(1) = 0$
- $f(2) = 3$
- $f(5) = 2$
- $f(6) = 0$
- $f(0) = -2$
- $f(-2) = 0$

04. Crescente | Decrescente

4.1 Crescente

$f: A \rightarrow B$ é função crescente se, para todo x_1 e x_2 em A , com $x_2 > x_1$, temos:

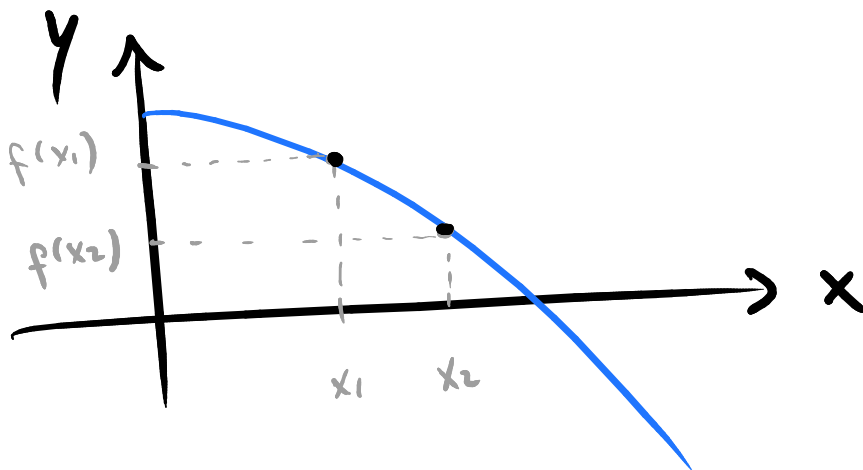
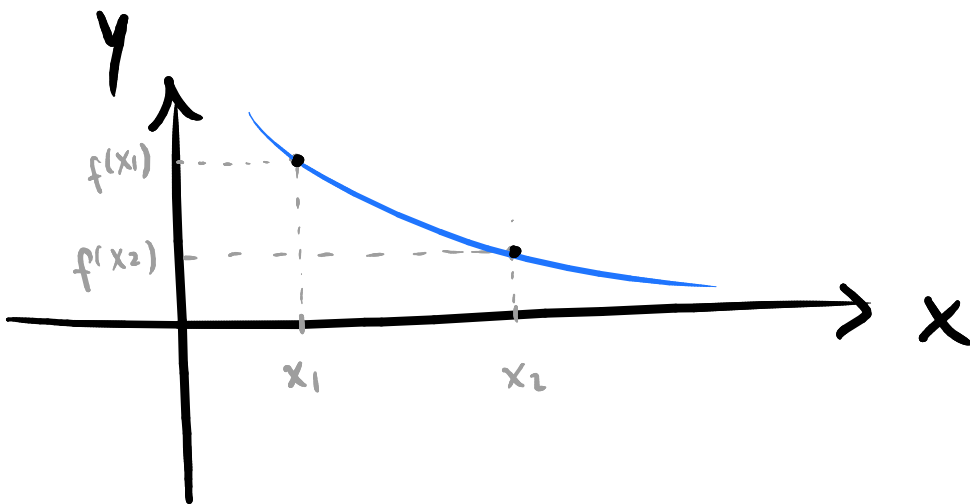
$$f(x_2) > f(x_1)$$



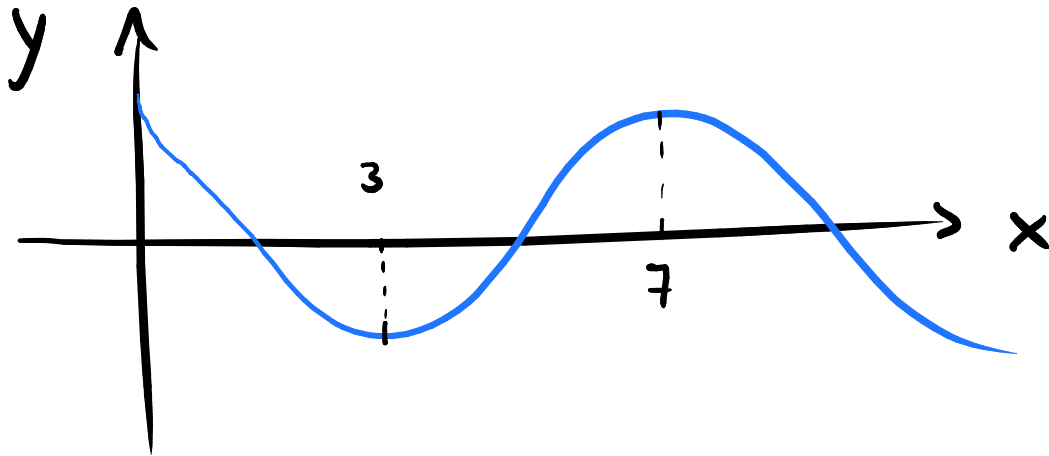
4.2 Decrescente

$f: A \rightarrow B$ é função decrescente se, para todo x_1 e x_2 em A , com $x_2 > x_1$, temos:

$$f(x_2) < f(x_1)$$



Exemplo



$0 < x < 3$: DECRESCENTE

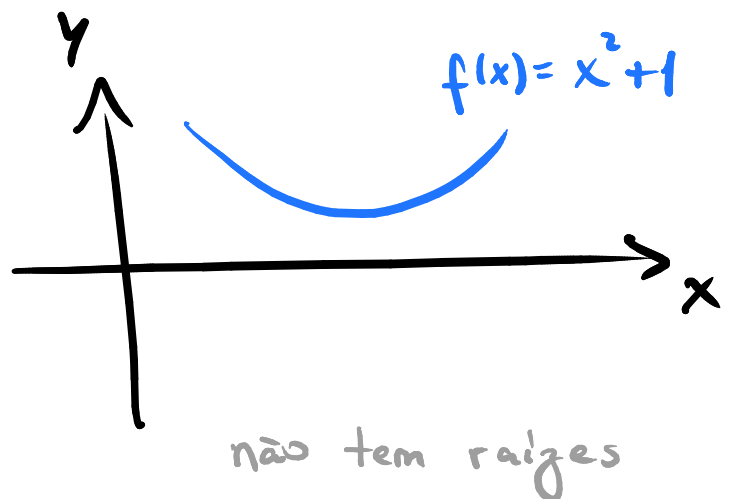
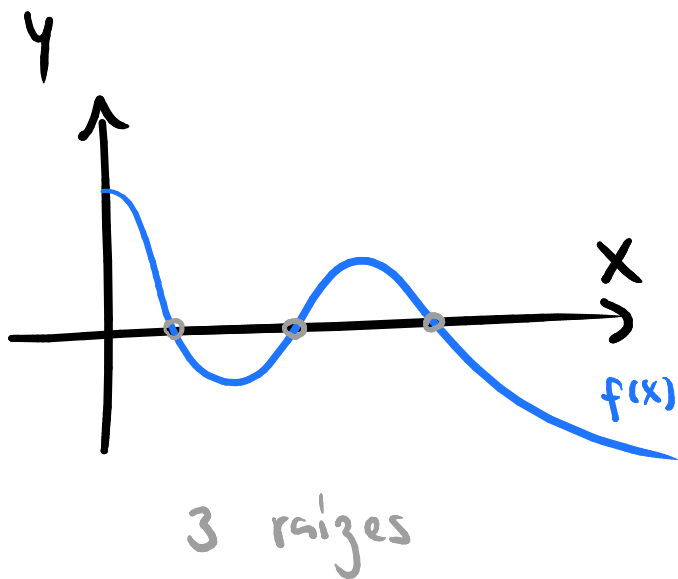
$3 < x < 7$: CRESCENTE

$x > 7$: DECRESCENTE

05. Raízes

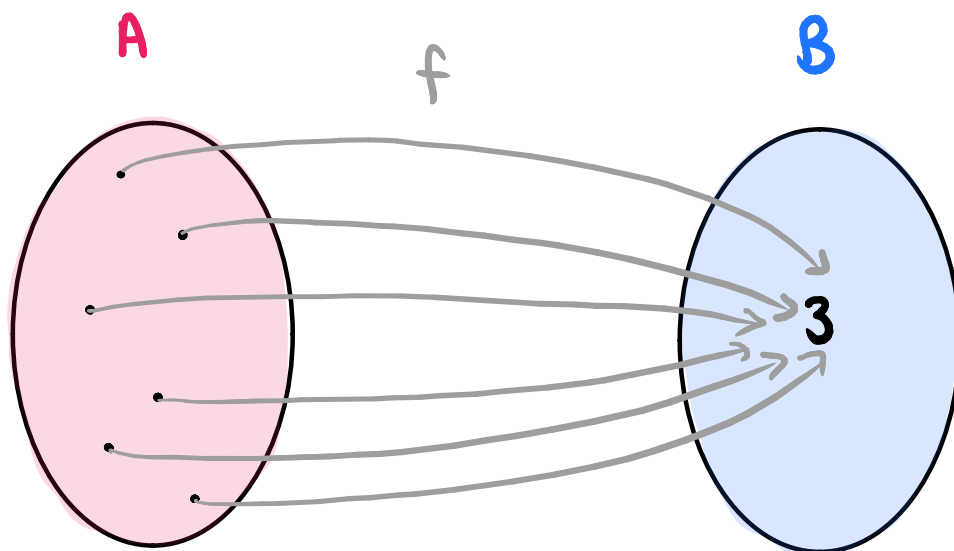
• Raiz ou zero de uma função é todo número x cuja imagem é nula:

$$f(x) = 0$$



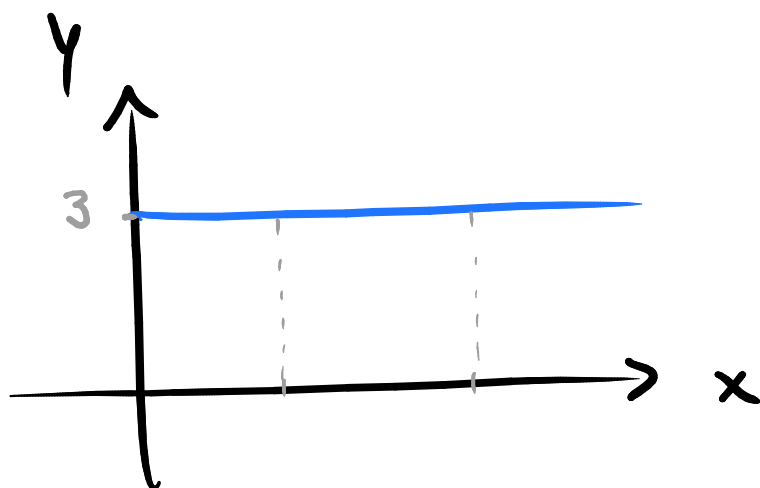
↳ graficamente, trata-se do ponto onde o gráfico corta o eixo x .

06. função constante



$$f(x) = 3$$

$$\begin{cases} f(4) = 3 \\ f(17) = 3 \\ f(-8) = 3 \end{cases}$$

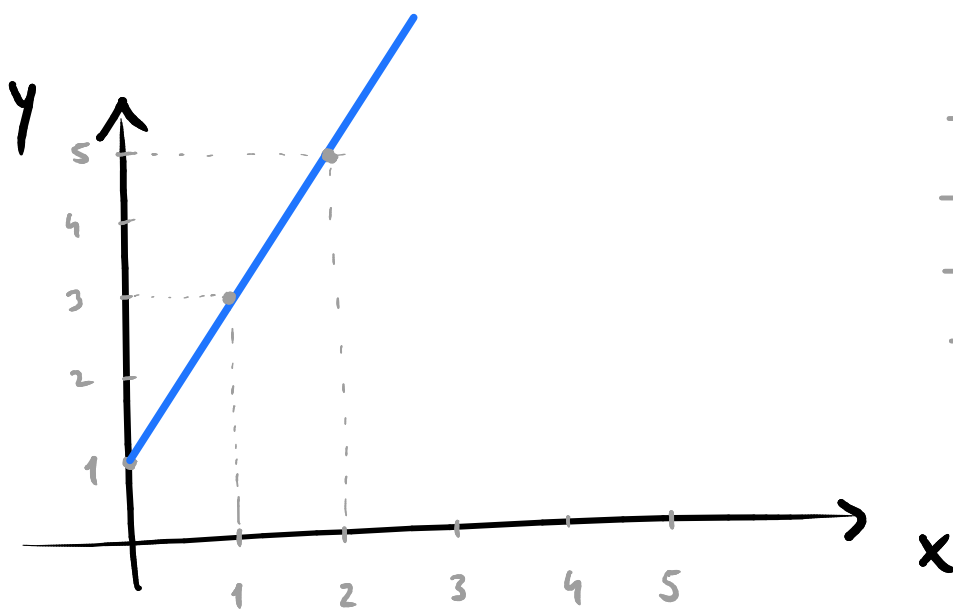


↪ Gráfico: reta horizontal

07. função do 1º grau

$$f(x) = a \cdot x + b, \quad a \neq 0$$

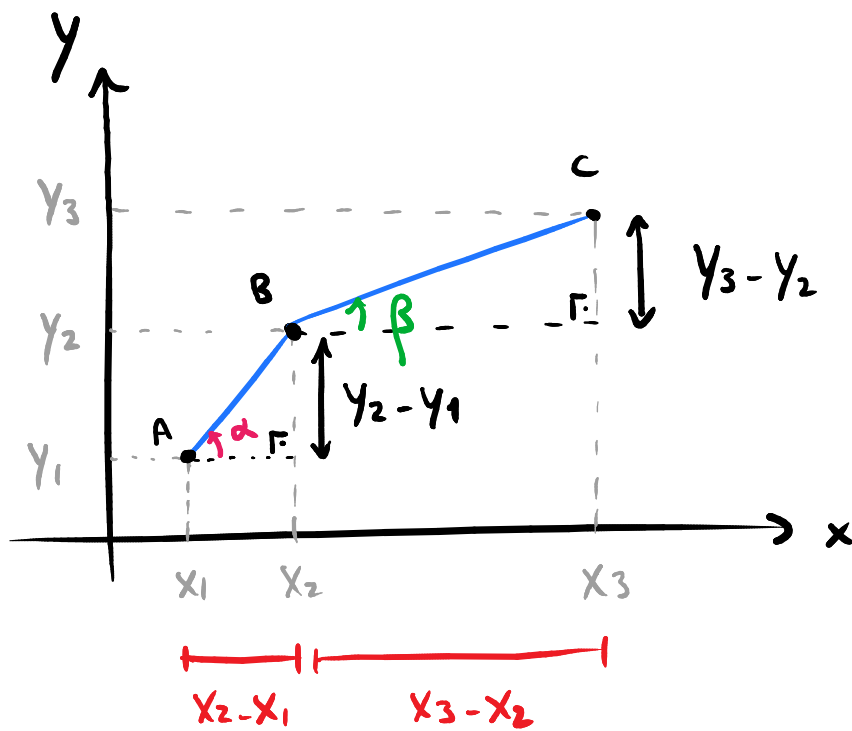
Gráfico: linha reta



$$f(x) = 2x + 1$$

x	f(x)
0	1
1	3
2	5
5	11
⋮	⋮

Prova:



A: $y_1 = ax_1 + b$

B: $y_2 = ax_2 + b$

C: $y_3 = ax_3 + b$

$$y_2 - y_1 = a(x_2 - x_1) \quad \therefore \quad a = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$y_3 - y_2 = a(x_3 - x_2) \quad \therefore \quad a = \frac{y_3 - y_2}{x_3 - x_2}$$

$$\frac{y_3 - y_2}{x_3 - x_2} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$\tan \beta$

$= \tan \alpha$

$$\alpha = \beta$$

↳ o gráfico é uma reta!

UNIVERSO



NARRADO

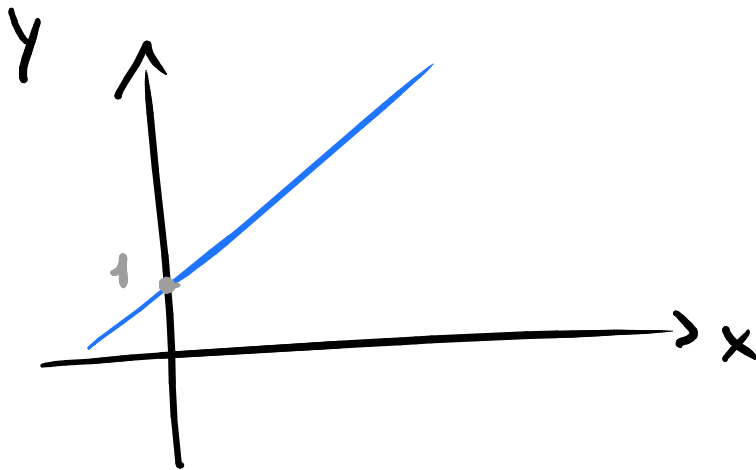
7.1 Coeficiente Linear

$$f(x) = a \cdot x + b$$

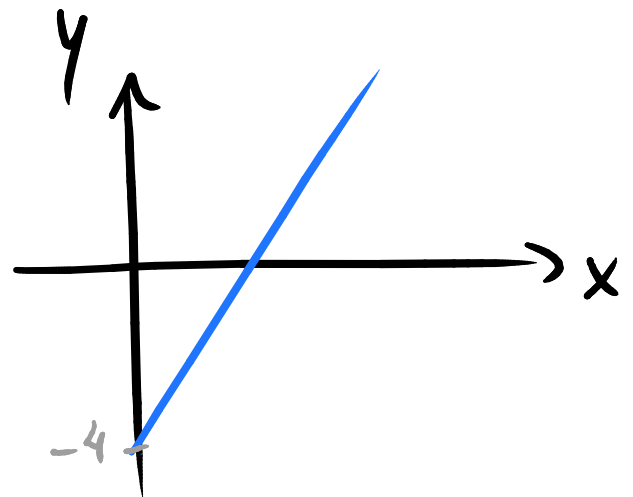
↳ "b": representa onde a reta corta o eixo vertical (valor de y quando x é zero)

$$f(x) = a \cdot x + b$$

$$f(0) = a \cdot 0 + b \quad \therefore f(0) = b$$

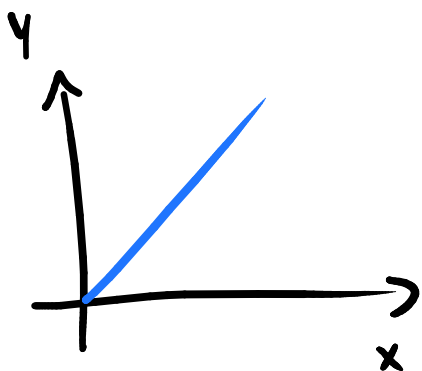


$$f(x) = 3x + 1$$

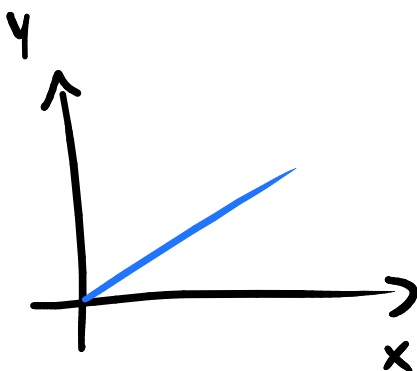


$$f(x) = 5x - 4$$

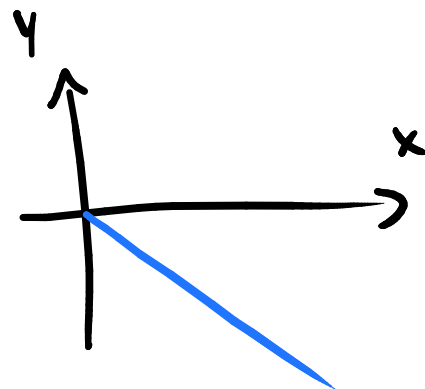
Se $b = 0$: a reta passa pela origem :



$$f(x) = 4x$$



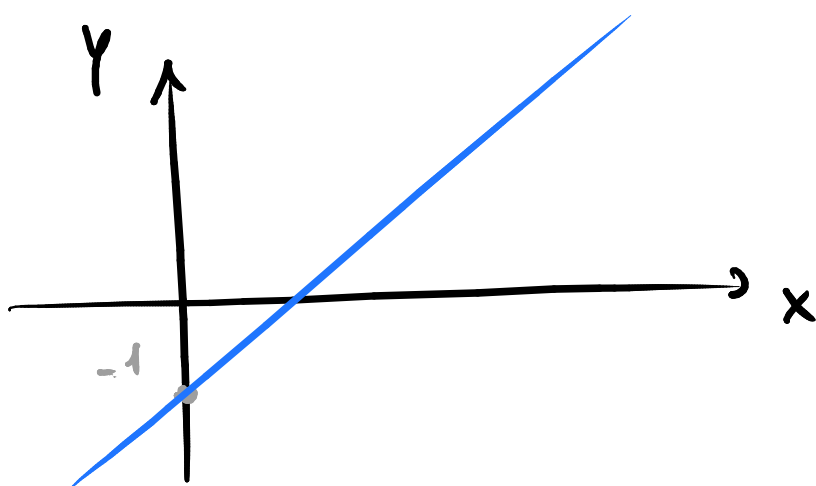
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x$$



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

Exemplo

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



7.2 Coeficiente Angular

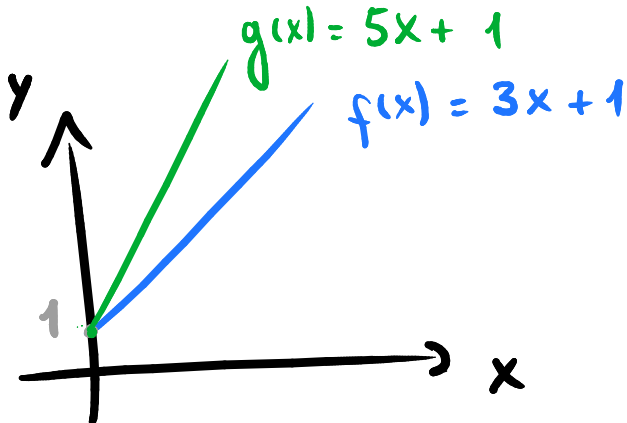
$$f(x) = ax + b$$

"a"

$$f(x) = a x + b$$

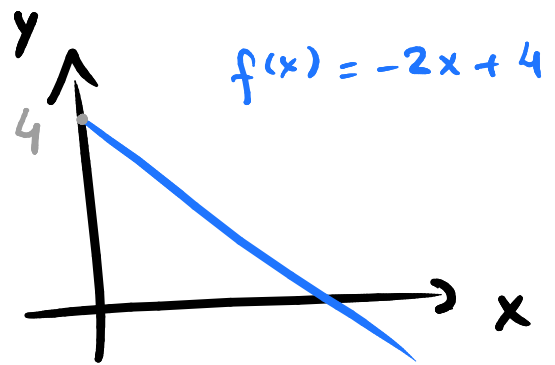
$$a > 0$$

FUNÇÃO CRESCENTE



$$a < 0$$

FUNÇÃO DECRESCENTE



Obs.: coeficiente angular mede a inclinação

Prova: função crescente

$f: A \rightarrow B$ é função crescente se, para todo x_1 e x_2 em A , com $x_2 > x_1$, temos:

$$f(x_2) > f(x_1)$$

Logo: $f(x_1) = ax_1 + b$

$$f(x_2) = ax_2 + b$$

Se $x_2 > x_1$ precisamos ter $f(x_2) > f(x_1)$:

$$ax_2 + b > ax_1 + b$$

$\downarrow - (b)$

$$ax_2 > ax_1$$

$$ax_2 - ax_1 > 0$$

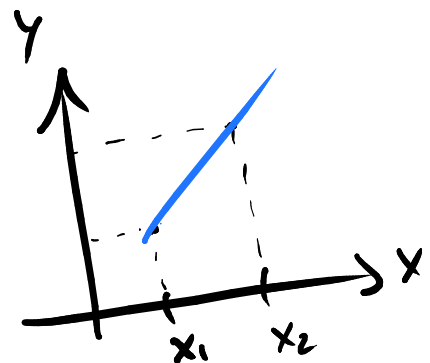
$$a(x_2 - x_1) > 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} > 0 \\ \boxed{a > 0} \end{matrix}$$

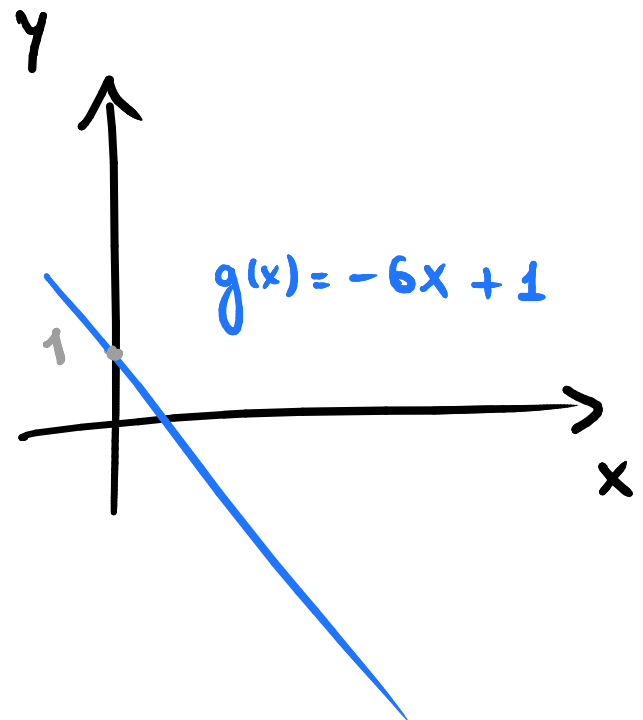
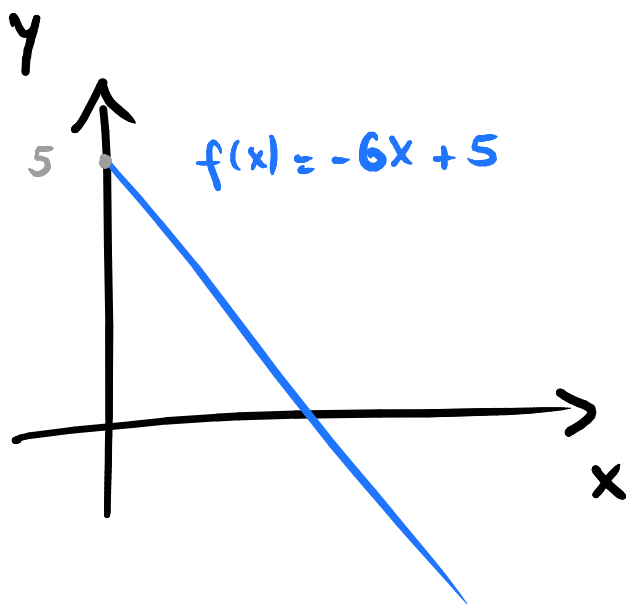
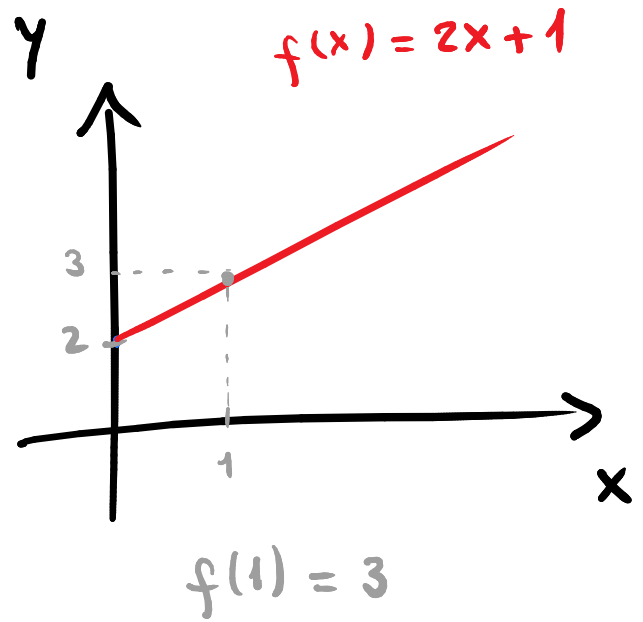
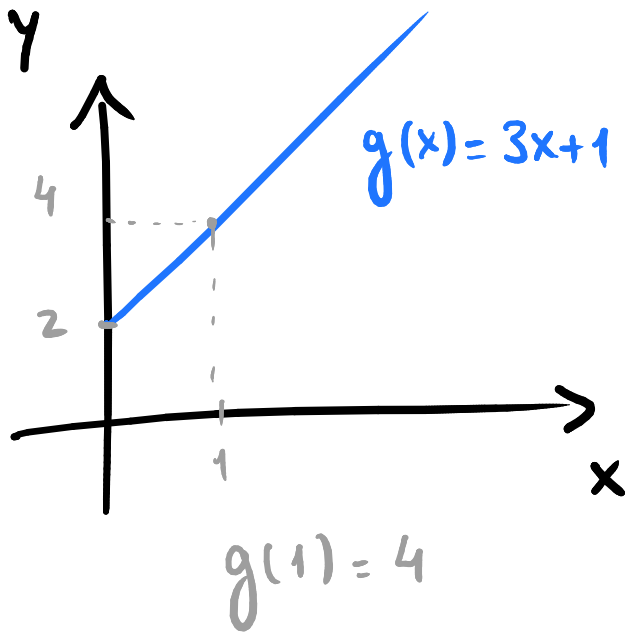
UNIVERSO



NARRADO



Exemplos



7.3

Raiz e sinal

$$f(x) = a \cdot x + b$$

Raiz: $f(x) = 0$

$$ax + b = 0$$

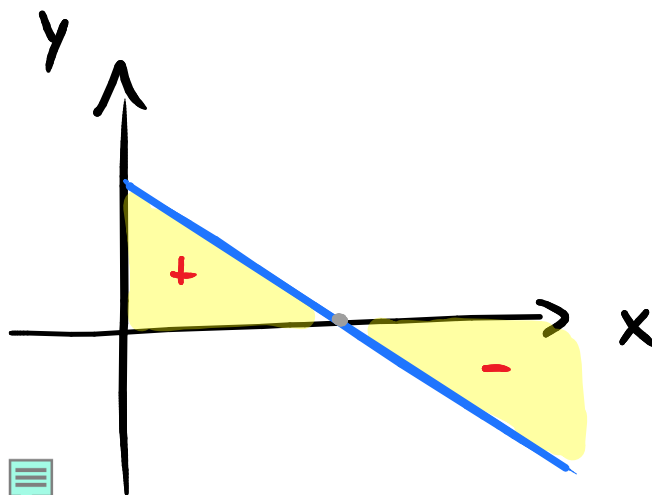
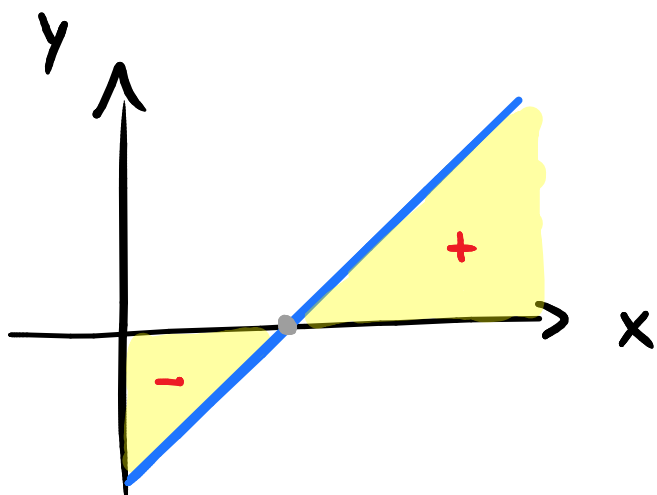
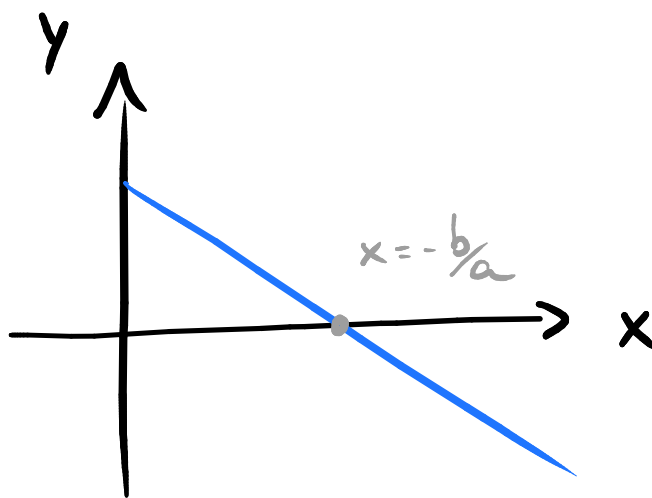
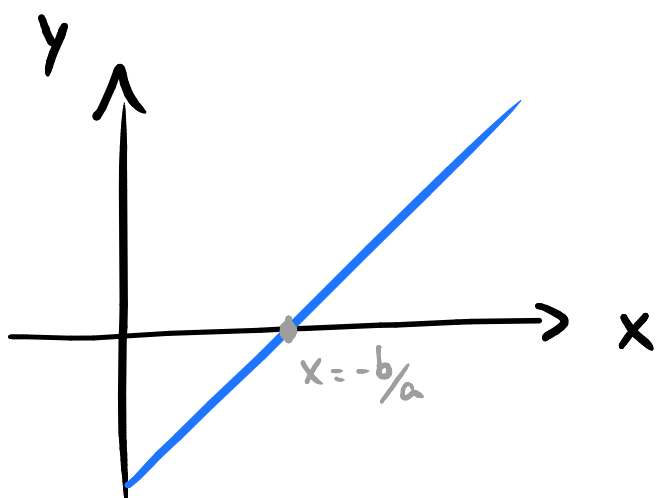
$$ax = -b$$

$$x = -b/a$$

$-b$

$\div a$

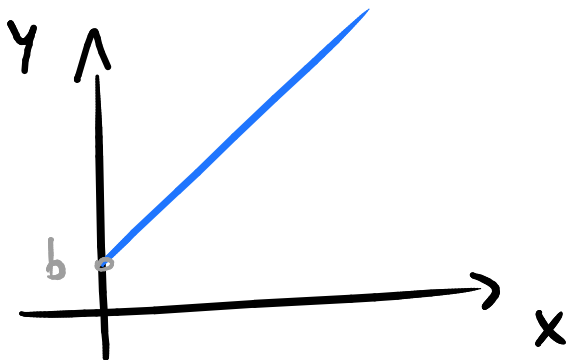
única raiz!



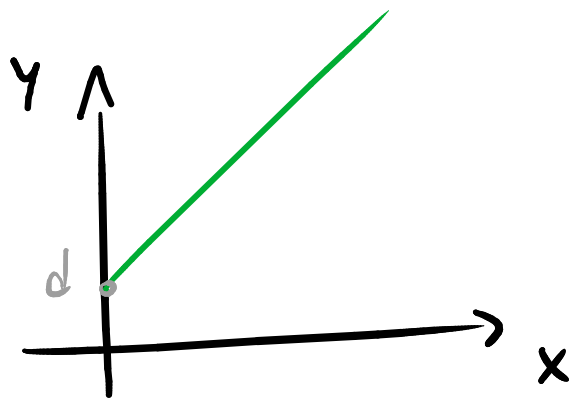
7.4

Igualdade de funções

$$f(x) = ax + b$$



$$g(x) = c \cdot x + d$$



$$f(x) = g(x)$$

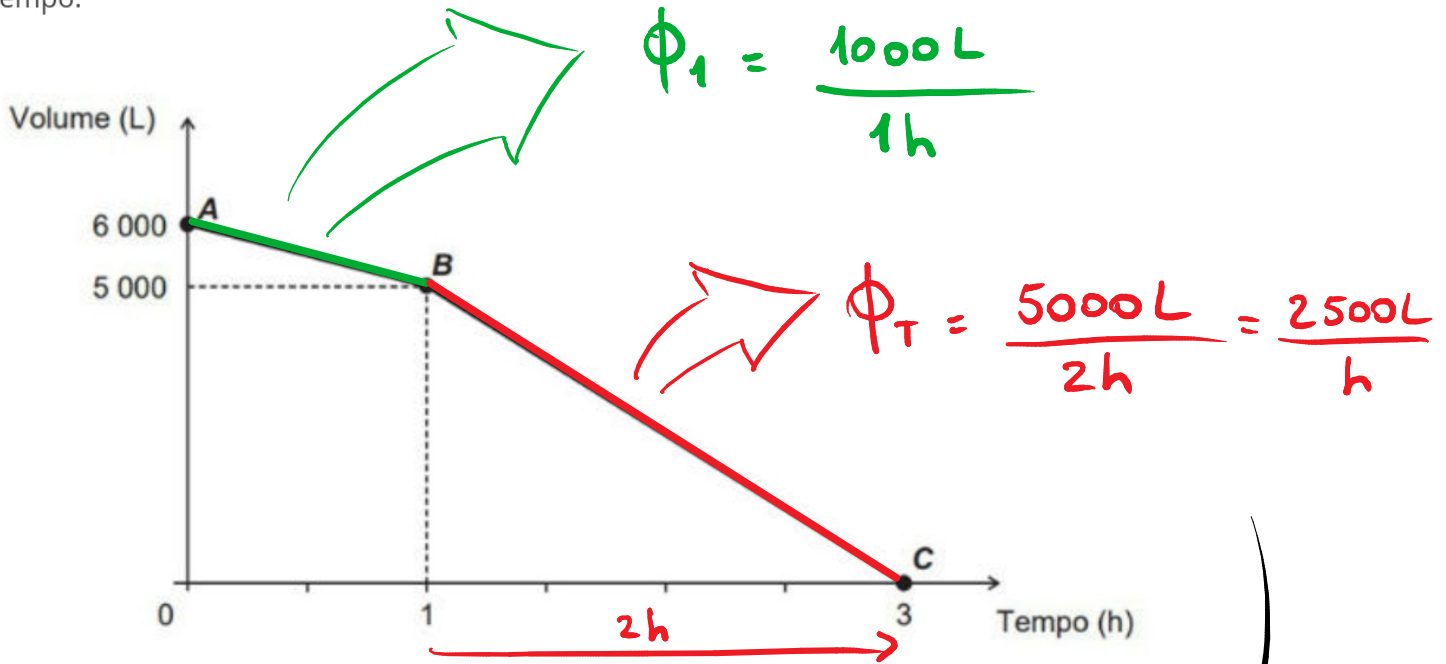
$$\Downarrow$$

$$a = c \quad e \quad b = d$$

Exercício

$$\phi = \frac{\text{Vol}}{\Delta t}$$

(Enem - 2016) Uma cisterna de 6 000 L foi esvaziada em um período de 3h. Na primeira hora foi utilizada apenas uma bomba, mas nas duas horas seguintes, a fim de reduzir o tempo de esvaziamento, outra bomba foi ligada junto com a primeira. O gráfico, formado por dois segmentos de reta, mostra o volume de água presente na cisterna, em função do tempo.



Qual é a vazão, em litro por hora, da bomba que foi ligada no início da segunda hora?

- a) 1 000
- b) 1 250
- c) 1 500
- d) 2 000
- e) 2 500

$$\phi_T = \phi_1 + \phi_2$$

$$\frac{2500 L}{h} = \frac{1000 L}{h} + \phi_2$$

$$\phi_2 = \frac{1500 L}{h}$$



07. função do 2º grau

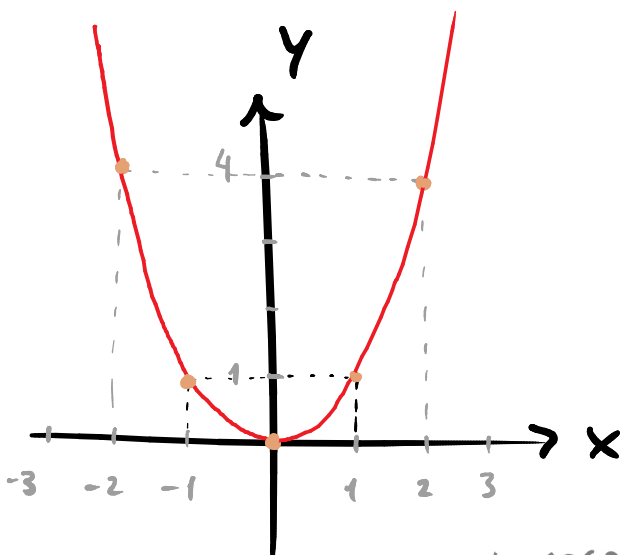
$$f(x) = a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c, \quad a \neq 0$$

Ex.:

$$f(x) = 2x^2 + 3x - 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot a = 2 \\ \cdot b = 3 \\ \cdot c = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$g(x) = -5x^2 - 2x + 4 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot a = -5 \\ \cdot b = -2 \\ \cdot c = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

Gráfico: parábola

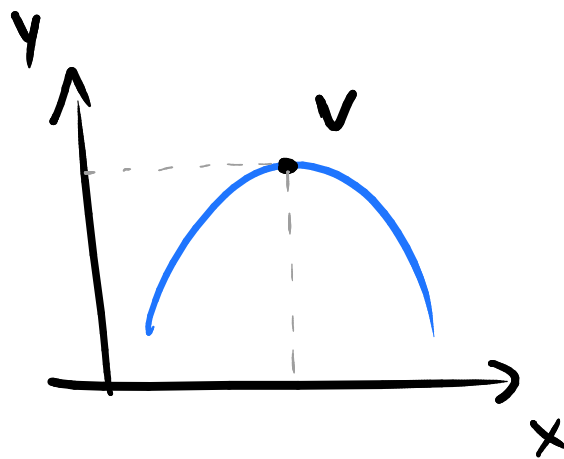
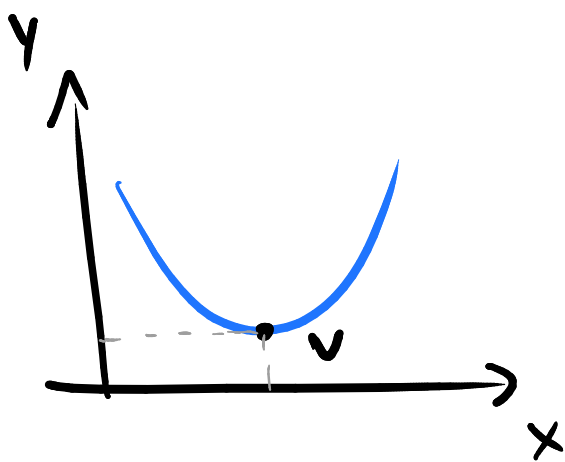


$f(x) = x^2$	x
9	-3
4	-2
1	-1
0	0
1	1
4	2
9	3

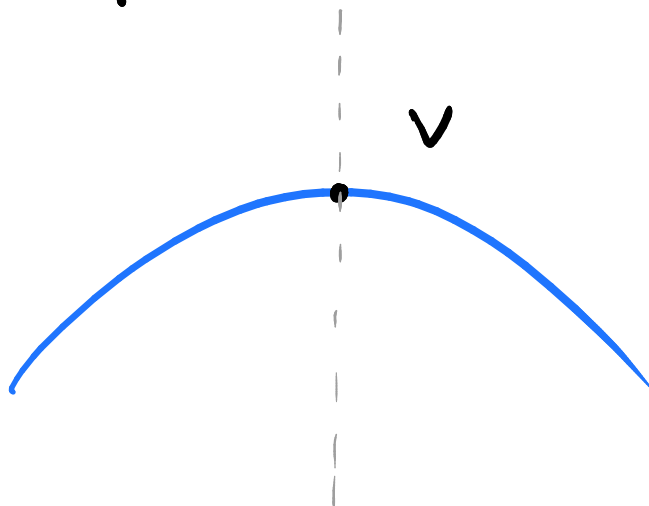
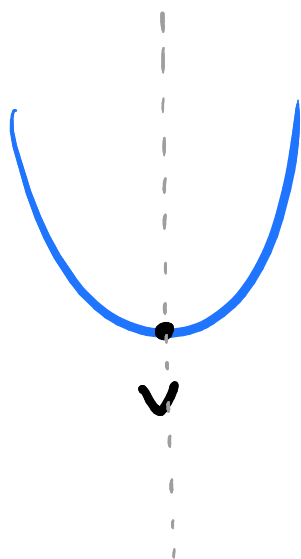


Propriedades:

- (i) Possui sempre um máximo ou mínimo (no seu vértice V)



- (ii) É simétrica em relação ao seu eixo (reta vertical que passa pelo vértice)



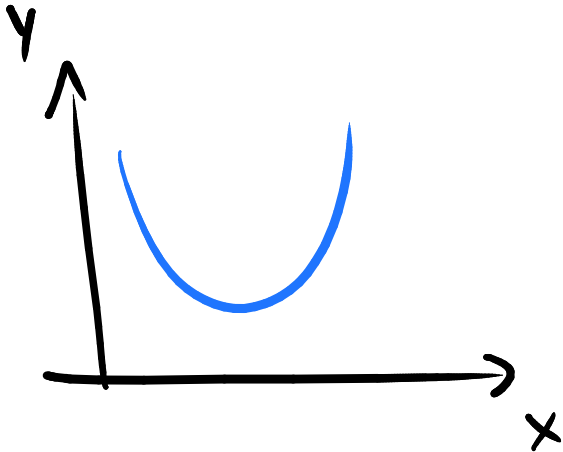
7.1

Concavidade

$$f(x) = a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c$$

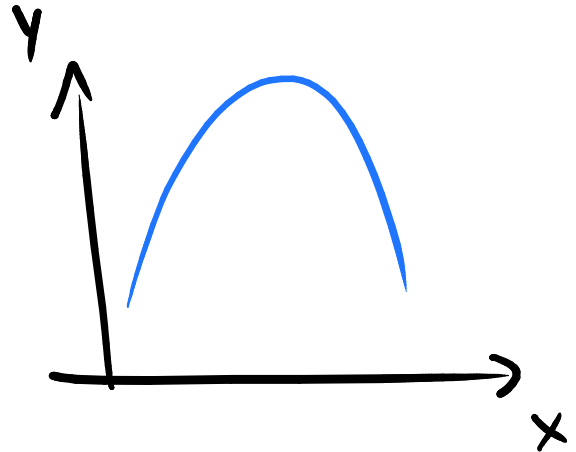
$$a > 0$$

CONCAVIDADE
P/ CIMA

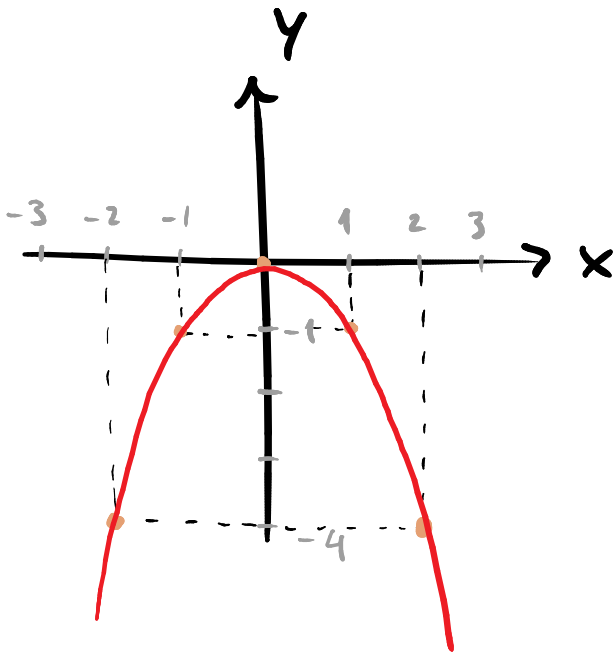


$$a < 0$$

CONCAVIDADE
P/ BAIXO



Ex ::



$f(x) = -x^2$	x
-4	-2
-1	-1
0	0
-1	1
-4	2

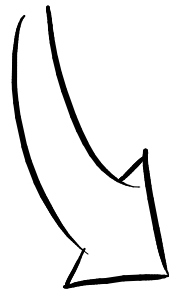
7.2

Raízes

↳ valores de x para os quais $f(x) = 0$:

$$f(x) = \underbrace{ax^2 + bx + c = 0}$$

equação do segundo grau



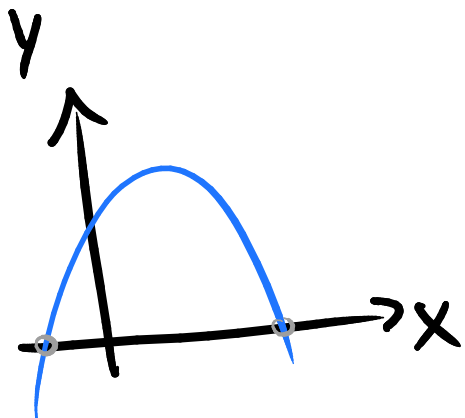
Solução:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

onde $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

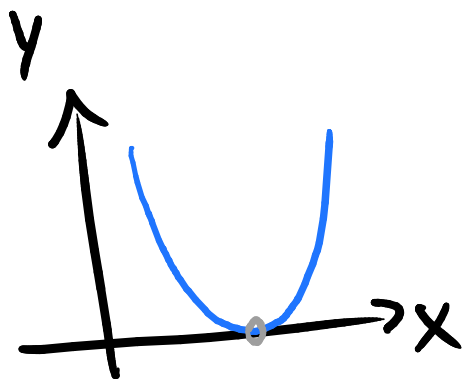
Interpretação geométrica

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$



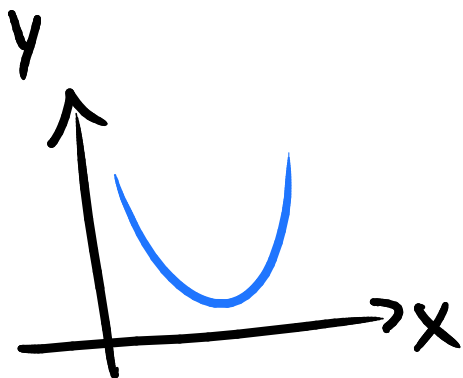
$$\Delta > 0$$

↳ 2 raízes distintas



$$\Delta = 0$$

↳ 2 raízes iguais
(única raiz)



$$\Delta < 0$$

↳ não há raízes reais

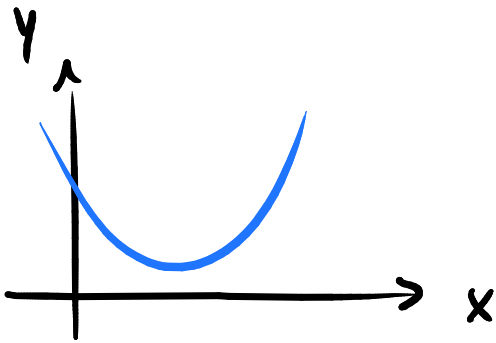


Exemplo

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$f(x) = 0 \therefore x^2 + 1 = 0$$

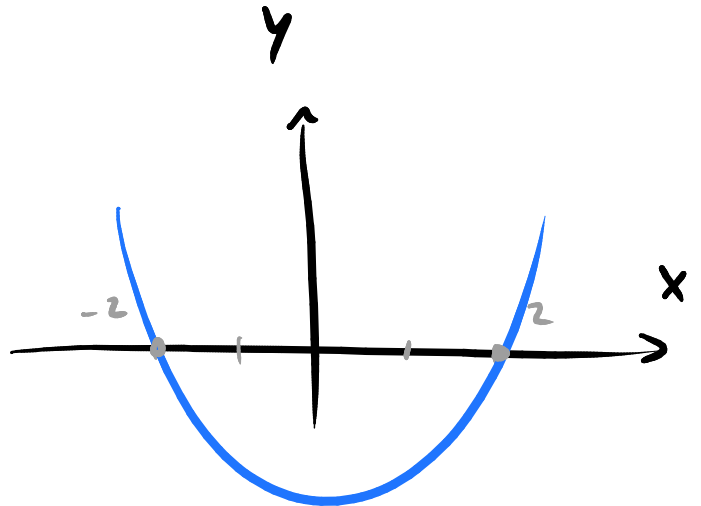
$$x^2 = -1$$



$$g(x) = x^2 - 4$$

$$g(x) = 0 \therefore x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 4 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = +2 \\ x_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$



7.3

Coeficiente "c"

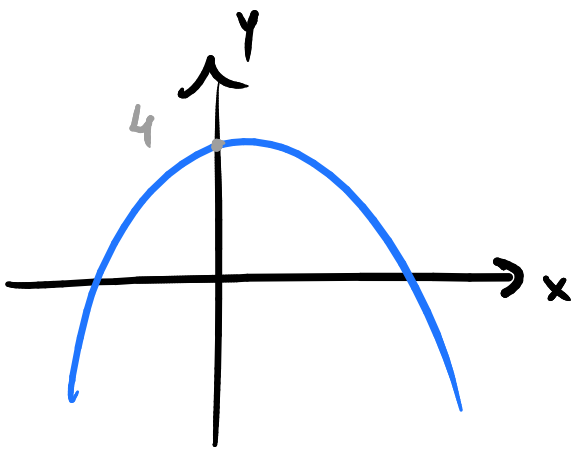
$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

↳ "c" : representa onde a parábola corta o eixo vertical (valor de y quando x é zero)

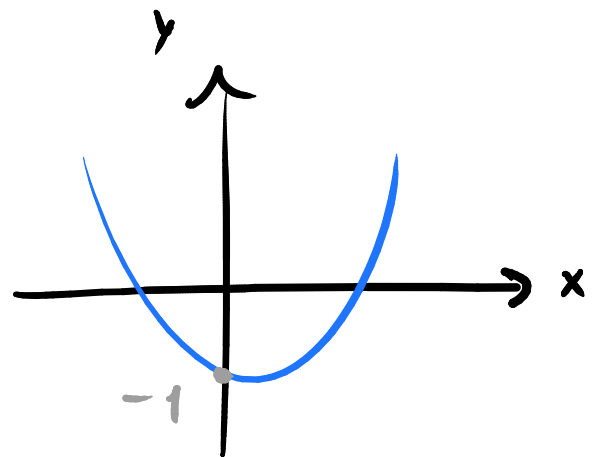
$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$f(0) = a \cdot 0^2 + b \cdot 0 + c$$

$$f(0) = c$$



$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + 4$$

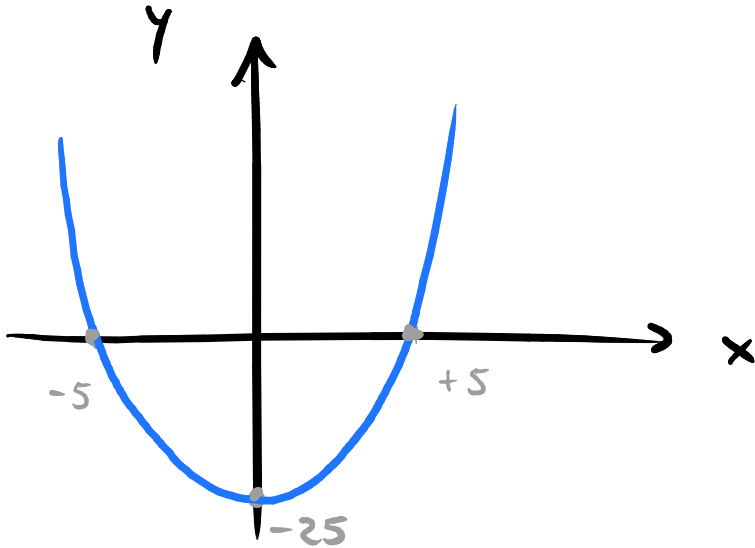


$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx - 1$$



Exemplos

(i) Esboce o gráfico de $f(x) = x^2 - 25$



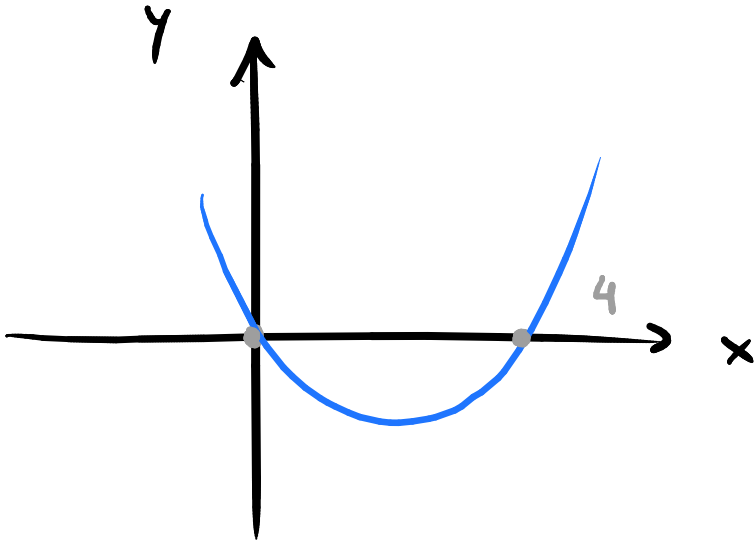
RAÍZES: $f(x) = 0$
 $x^2 - 25 = 0$
 $x^2 = 25$
 $x = \pm 5$

1. CONCAVIDADE \rightarrow $a(+)$ \cup
 \rightarrow $a(-)$ \cap

2. RAÍZES \rightarrow intercepto com o eixo x.

3. TERMO INDEPENDENTE \rightarrow intercepto com o eixo y.

(ii) Esboce o gráfico de $f(x) = x^2 - 4x$



RAÍZES : $f(x) = 0$

$$x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$x \cdot (x - 4) = 0$$

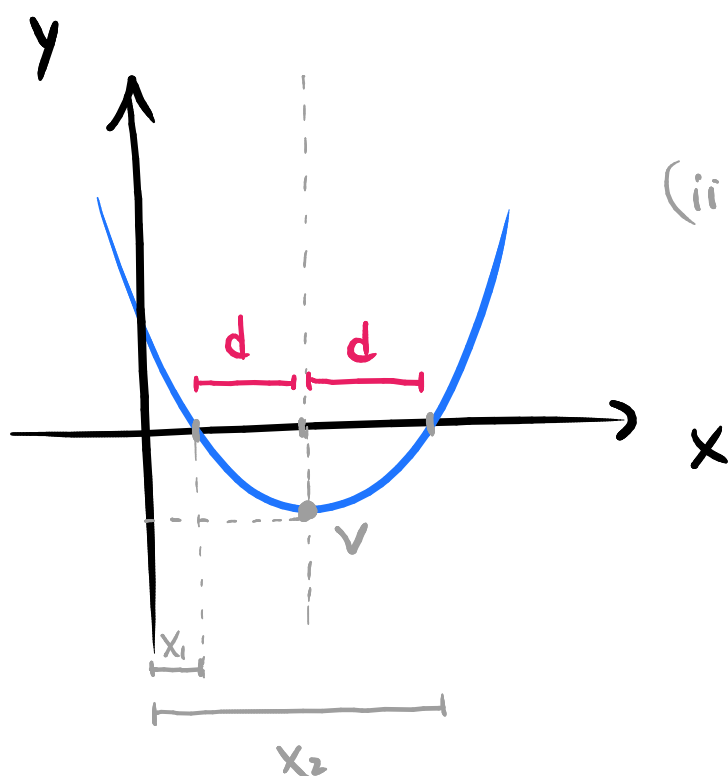
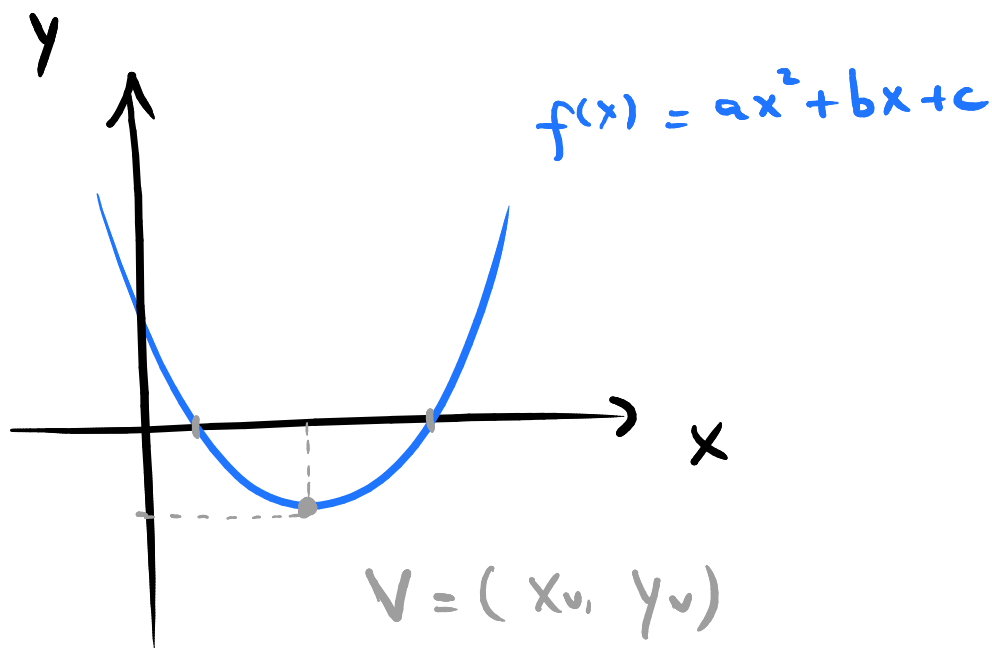
$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

ou

$$\boxed{x = 4}$$

7.4

Coordenadas do Vértice



(i) $X_v = x_1 + d$

(ii) $2d = x_2 - x_1$

$d = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2}$



$$X_v = x_1 + \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2} \quad \therefore \quad X_v = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \\ x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \end{array} \right\} \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = \frac{\frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} + \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}}{2} = \frac{-2b/2a}{2} = \frac{-b/a}{2}$$

$$\boxed{X_v = -\frac{b}{2a}} \quad \therefore \quad y_v = f(x_v) = ax_v^2 + bx_v + c$$

O vértice da parábola está no ponto

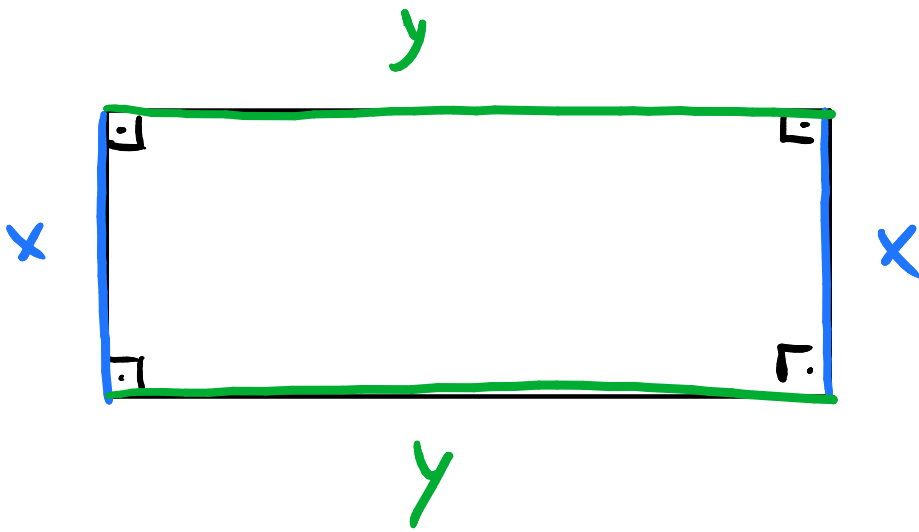
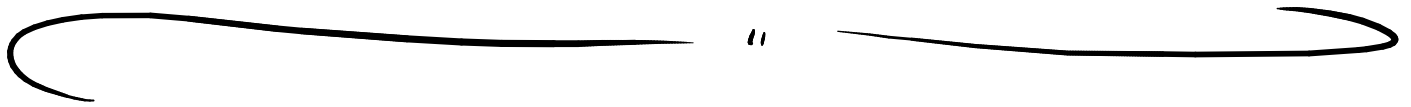
$V = (x_v, y_v)$ tal que:

$$X_v = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$Y_v = -\frac{\Delta}{4a}$$

Exemplo

Perímetro = 100. Máxima área = ?



$$(i) P = 2x + 2y = 100 \therefore \boxed{x + y = 50}$$

$$(ii) A = x \cdot y \therefore A = x \cdot (50 - x)$$

↑
MÁX.



$$A = x \cdot (50 - x)$$

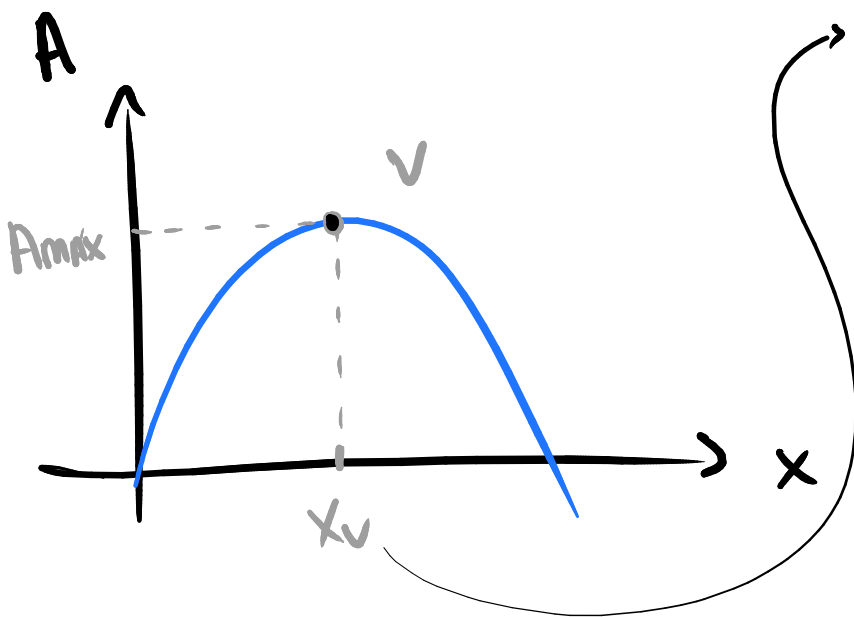
$$A = 50x - x^2$$

$$y = bx - ax^2$$

$$\cdot b = 50$$

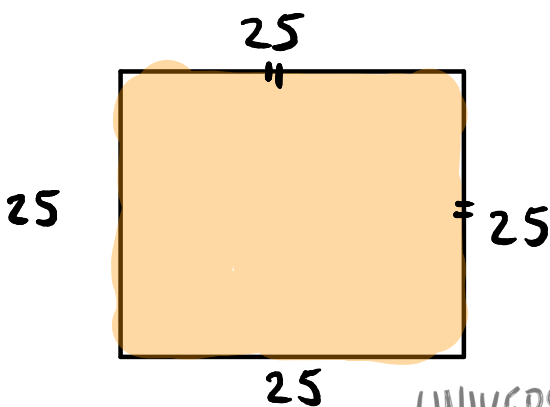
$$\cdot a = -1$$

$$A(x) = 50x - x^2$$



$$x_v = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-50}{2(-1)}$$

$$x_v = 25$$



$$x + y = 50$$

$$A_{\max}: \begin{cases} x = 25 \\ y = 25 \end{cases}$$

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NARRADO