



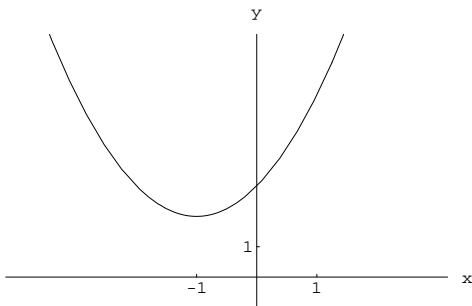
1. Funções Polinomiais

Se $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n$ são números reais, uma **função polinomial** tem a forma

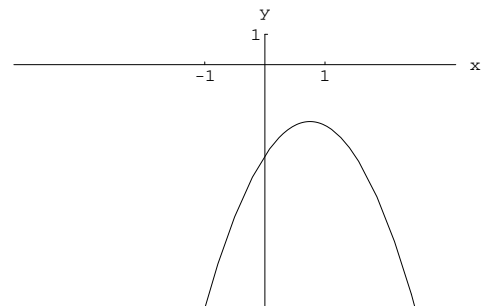
$$\begin{aligned} f : A &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\longrightarrow y = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n \end{aligned}$$

onde A é um subconjunto qualquer de \mathbb{R} . Como casos particulares temos: a **função constante** ($f(x) = a_n$), a **função linear** ($f(x) = a_{n-1}x$), a **função afim** ($f(x) = a_{n-1}x + a_n$) e a **função quadrática** ($f(x) = a_{n-2}x^2 + a_{n-1}x + a_n$).

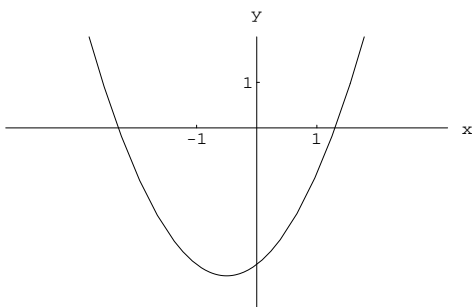
Alguns Gráficos



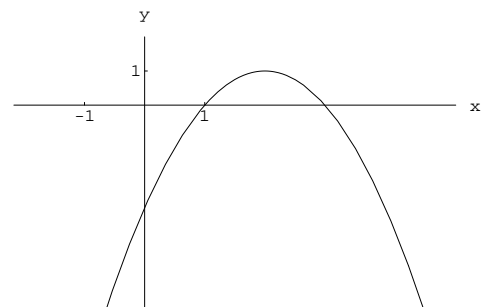
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= ax^2 + bx + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ a &> 0, \quad b^2 - 4ac < 0 \end{aligned}$$



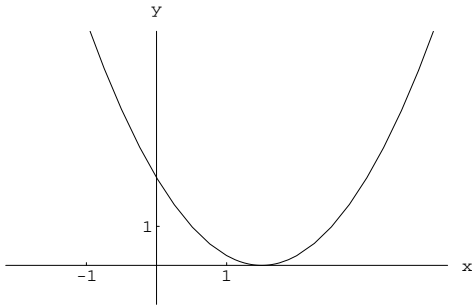
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= ax^2 + bx + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ a &< 0, \quad b^2 - 4ac < 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= ax^2 + bx + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ a &> 0, \quad b^2 - 4ac > 0 \end{aligned}$$

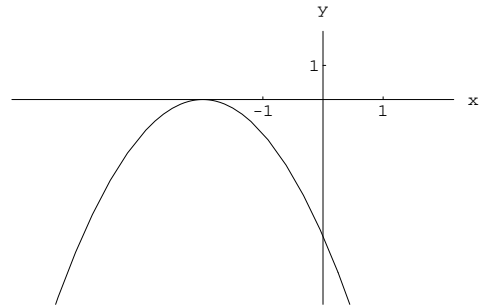


$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= ax^2 + bx + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ a &< 0, \quad b^2 - 4ac > 0 \end{aligned}$$



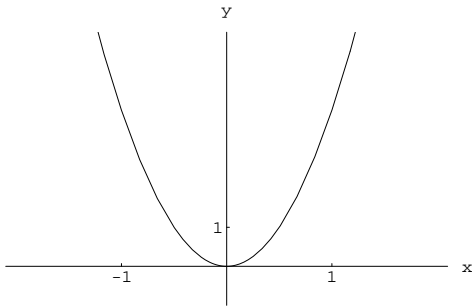
$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a > 0, \quad b^2 - 4ac = 0$$



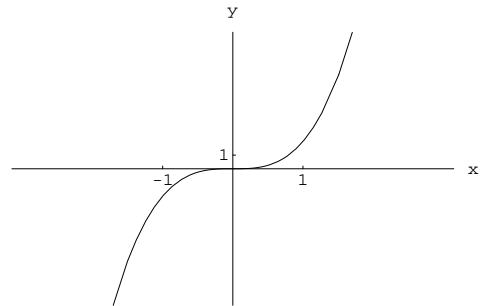
$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a < 0, \quad b^2 - 4ac = 0$$



$$f(x) = ax^{2p}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a > 0, \quad p \text{ inteiro positivo}$$



$$f(x) = ax^{2p+1}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a > 0, \quad p \text{ inteiro positivo}$$

2. Funções Racionais

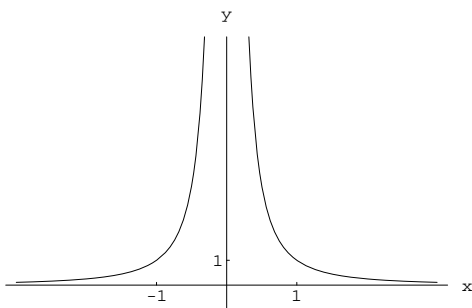
Sejam $P(x)$ e $Q(x)$ funções polinomiais. As **funções racionais** são funções da forma

$$f : A \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \longrightarrow y = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

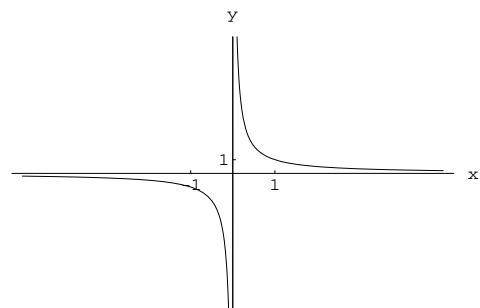
onde A é um subconjunto qualquer de $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : Q(x) \neq 0\}$.

Alguns Gráficos



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{2p}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$p \text{ inteiro positivo}$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{2p+1}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$p \text{ inteiro não negativo}$$

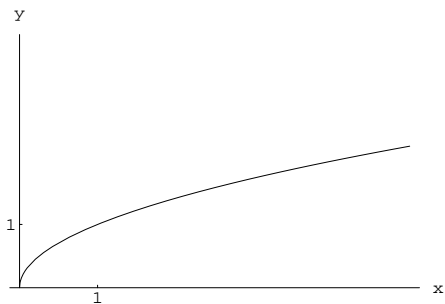
3. Funções Irracionais

Sejam $P(x)$ uma função polinomial e p, q inteiros positivos. As **funções irracionais** são funções da forma

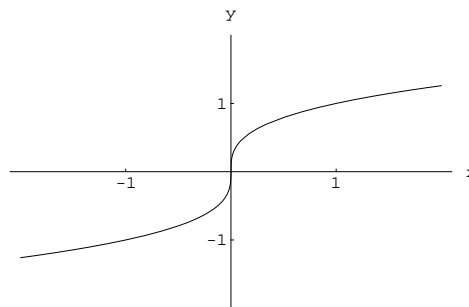
$$\begin{aligned} f : A &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\longrightarrow y = (\sqrt[q]{P(x)})^p \end{aligned}$$

onde A é um subconjunto qualquer de $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : P(x) \geq 0\}$ se q é par, e A é um subconjunto qualquer de \mathbb{R} se q é ímpar.

Alguns Gráficos



$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sqrt[p]{x}, \quad x \in [0, +\infty[\\ p &\text{ inteiro positivo} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sqrt[p+1]{x}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ p &\text{ inteiro positivo} \end{aligned}$$

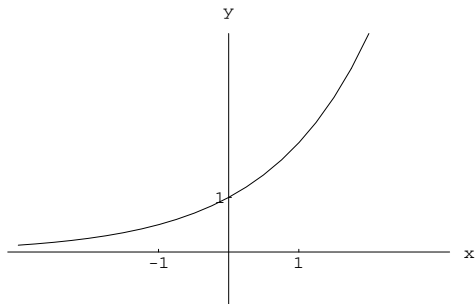
4. Função Exponencial

Seja a um número real positivo ($a \neq 1$). A **função exponencial de base a** é

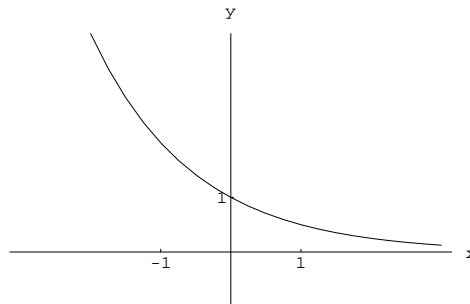
$$\begin{aligned} f : \mathbb{R} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\longrightarrow y = a^x \end{aligned}$$

Se $a = e$, a função f diz-se **função exponencial natural**.

Alguns Gráficos



$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= a^x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ a &> 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= a^x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ 0 &< a < 1 \end{aligned}$$

5. Função Logarítmica

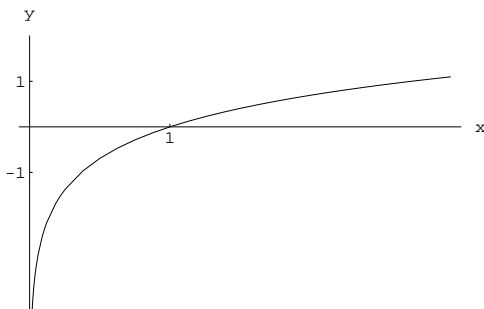
Seja a um número real positivo ($a \neq 1$). A **função logarítmica de base a** é

$$\begin{aligned} f : \mathbb{R}^+ &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\longrightarrow y = \log_a x \end{aligned}$$

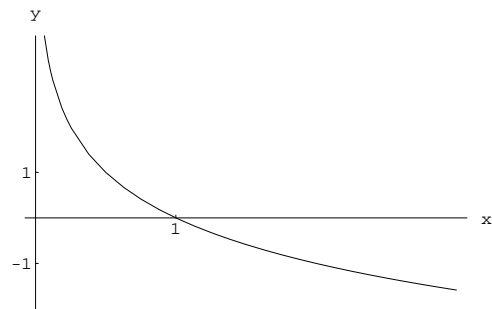
Se $a = e$, a função f diz-se **função logaritmo natural**. Escreve-se $\ln x$ ou $\log x$, em vez de $\log_e x$.

Por definição, $a^x = y \Leftrightarrow x = \log_a y$, para quaisquer $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

Alguns Gráficos



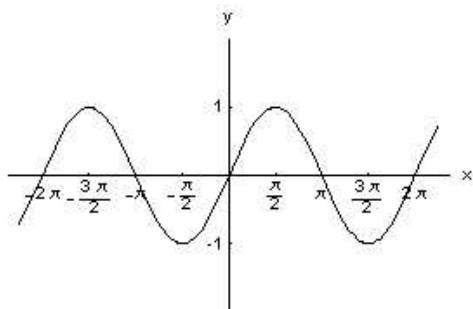
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \log_a(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ a &> 1 \end{aligned}$$



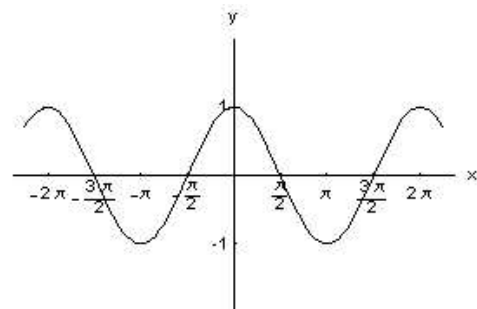
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \log_a(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ 0 &< a < 1 \end{aligned}$$

6. Funções Trigonômicas Directas

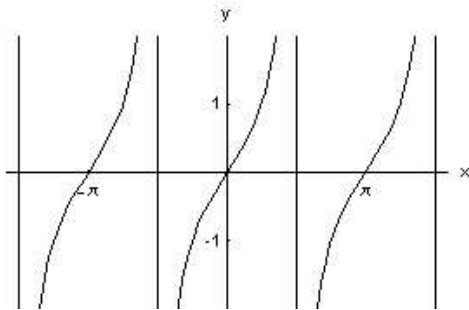
Alguns Gráficos



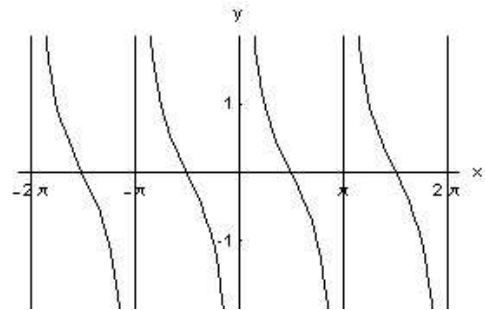
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sin x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{função ímpar, periódica de período } 2\pi \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \cos x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{função par, periódica de período } 2\pi \end{aligned}$$



$f(x) = \tan x, x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$
 função ímpar, periódica de período π



$f(x) = \cot x, x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$
 função ímpar, periódica de período π

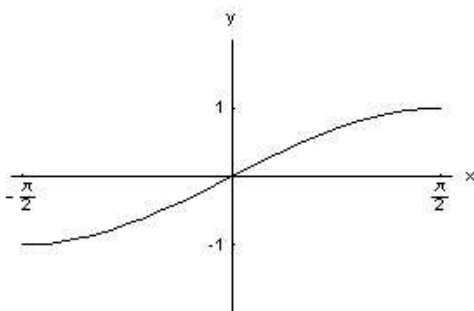
7. Funções Trigonométricas Inversas

Chama-se **função arco seno** e define-se

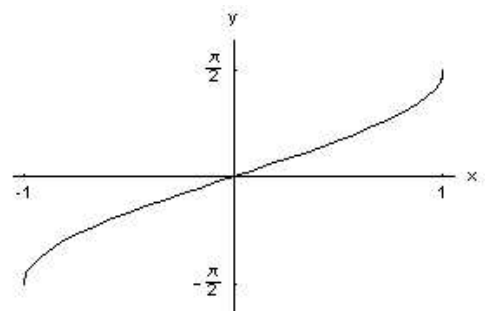
$$\begin{aligned} f : [-1, 1] &\longrightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \\ x &\longrightarrow y = \arcsin x \end{aligned}$$

à função inversa da função

$$\begin{aligned} f : \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] &\longrightarrow [-1, 1] \\ x &\longrightarrow y = \sin x \end{aligned}$$



$f(x) = \sin x, x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$



$f(x) = \arcsin x, x \in [-1, 1]$

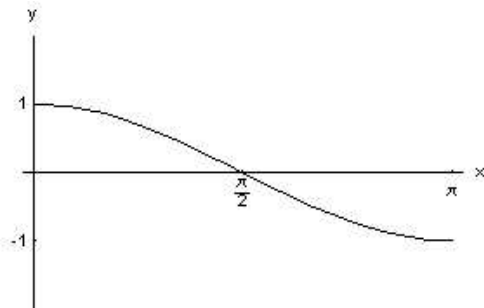
Sejam $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ e $y \in [-1, 1]$. Então $\sin x = y \Leftrightarrow x = \arcsin y$.

Chama-se **função arco co-seno** e define-se

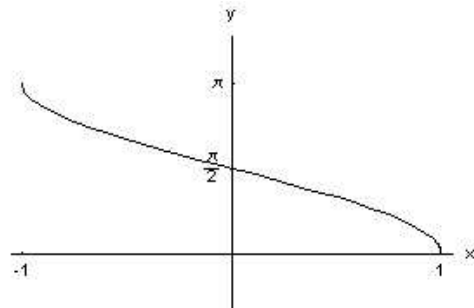
$$\begin{aligned} f : [-1, 1] &\longrightarrow [0, \pi] \\ x &\longrightarrow y = \arccos x \end{aligned}$$

à função inversa da função

$$\begin{aligned} f : [0, \pi] &\longrightarrow [-1, 1] \\ x &\longrightarrow y = \cos x \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x) = \cos x, \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$



$$f(x) = \arccos x, \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

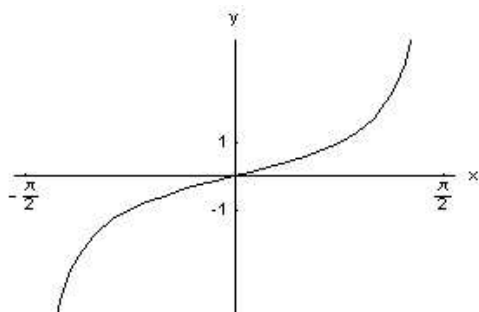
Sejam $x \in [0, \pi]$ e $y \in [-1, 1]$. Então $\cos x = y \Leftrightarrow x = \arccos y$.

Chama-se **função arco tangente** e define-se

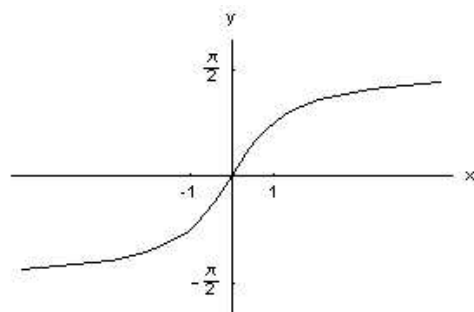
$$\begin{aligned} f : \mathbb{R} &\longrightarrow \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[\\ x &\longrightarrow y = \arctan x \end{aligned}$$

à função inversa da função

$$\begin{aligned} f : \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[&\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\longrightarrow y = \tan x \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x) = \tan x, \quad x \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$$



$$f(x) = \arctan x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

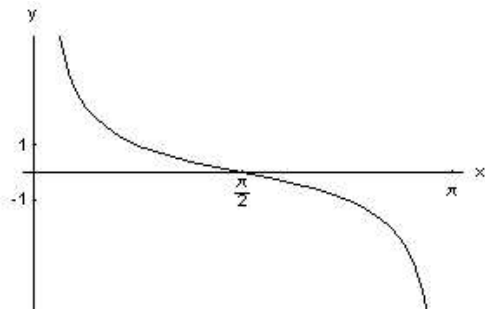
Sejam $x \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$ e $y \in \mathbb{R}$. Então $\tan x = y \Leftrightarrow x = \arctan y$.

Chama-se **função arco co-tangente** e define-se

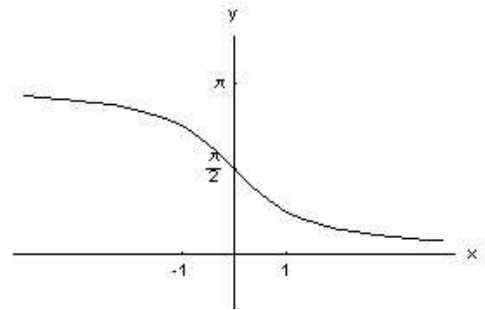
$$\begin{aligned} f : \mathbb{R} &\longrightarrow]0, \pi[\\ x &\longrightarrow y = \operatorname{arccot} x \end{aligned}$$

à função inversa da função

$$\begin{aligned} f :]0, \pi[&\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\longrightarrow y = \cot x \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x) = \cot x, \quad x \in]0, \pi[$$

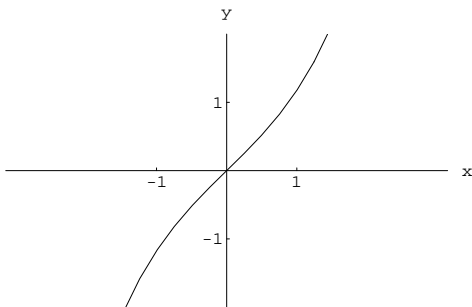


$$f(x) = \operatorname{arccot} x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Sejam $x \in]0, \pi[$ e $y \in \mathbb{R}$. Então $\cot x = y \Leftrightarrow x = \operatorname{arccot} y$.

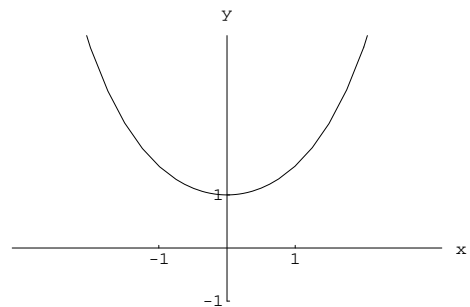
8. Funções Hiperbólicas

Alguns Gráficos



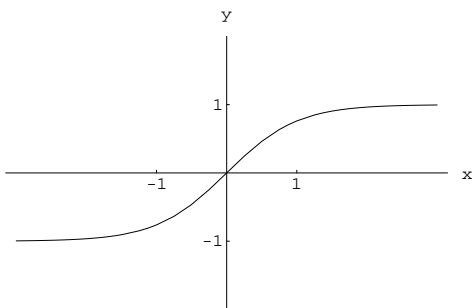
$$f(x) = \sinh x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$



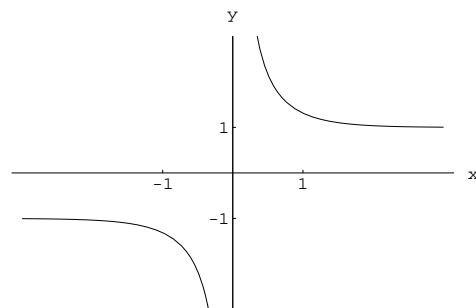
$$f(x) = \cosh x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$



$$f(x) = \tanh x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\tanh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$



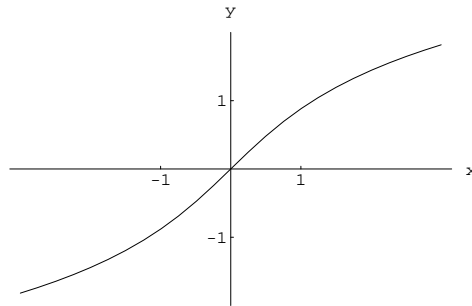
$$f(x) = \operatorname{coth} x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\operatorname{coth} x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

9. Funções Hiperbólicas Inversas

Chama-se **função argumento seno hiperbólico** à função inversa da função seno hiperbólico e define-se

$$\begin{aligned} f : \mathbb{R} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\longrightarrow y = \arg \sinh x \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x) = \arg \sinh x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Sejam $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Então

$$\sinh x = y \Leftrightarrow x = \arg \sinh y$$

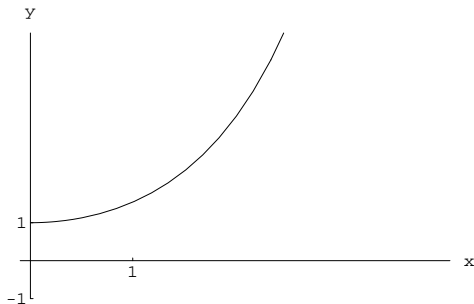
$$\arg \sinh x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

Chama-se **função argumento co-seno hiperbólico** e define-se

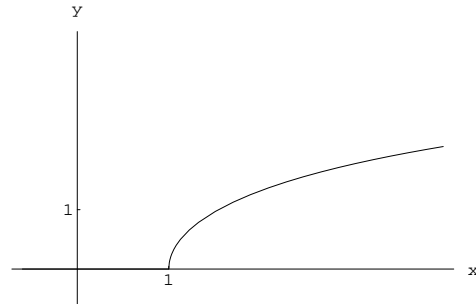
$$\begin{aligned} f : [1, +\infty[&\longrightarrow [0, +\infty[\\ x &\longrightarrow y = \arg \cosh x \end{aligned}$$

à função inversa da função

$$\begin{aligned} f : [0, +\infty[&\longrightarrow [1, +\infty[\\ x &\longrightarrow y = \cosh x \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x) = \cosh x, \quad x \in [0, +\infty[$$



$$f(x) = \arg \cosh x, \quad x \in [1, +\infty[$$

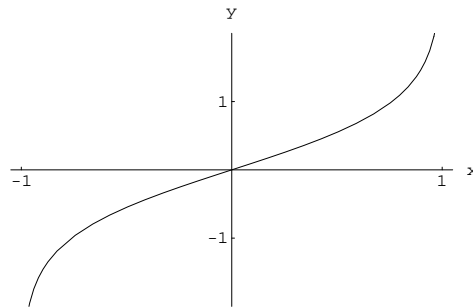
Sejam $x \in [0, +\infty[$ e $y \in [1, +\infty[$. Então

$$\cosh x = y \Leftrightarrow x = \arg \cosh y$$

$$\arg \cosh x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

Chama-se **função argumento tangente hiperbólica** à função inversa da função tangente hiperbólica e define-se

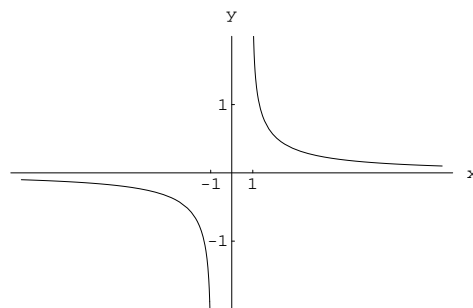
$$\begin{aligned} f :]-1, 1[&\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\longrightarrow y = \arg \tanh x \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x) = \arg \tanh x, \quad x \in]-1, 1[$$

Chama-se **função argumento co-tangente hiperbólica** à função inversa da função co-tangente hiperbólica e define-se

$$\begin{aligned} f :]-\infty, -1[\cup]1, +\infty[&\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \\ x &\longrightarrow y = \arg \coth x \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x) = \arg \coth x, \quad x \in]-\infty, -1[\cup]1, +\infty[$$