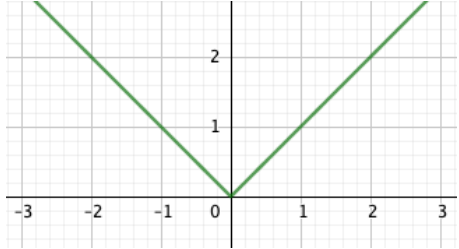
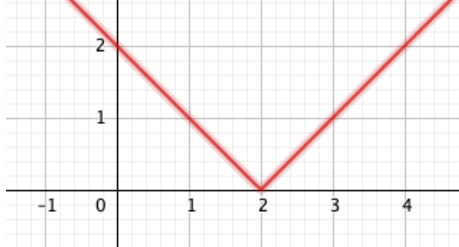
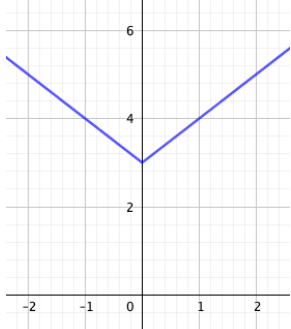
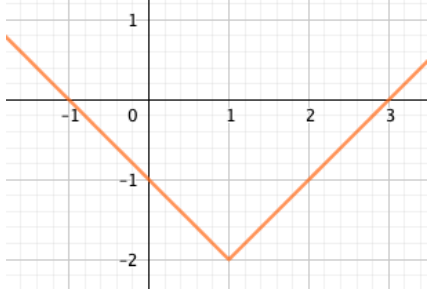
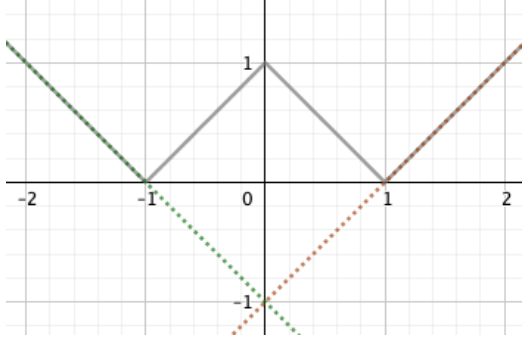


Gráficos de funções modulares, exemplos.

Prof. Simões

Princípio: $f(x) = |g(x)| \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x), & \text{se } g(x) \geq 0 \\ -g(x), & \text{se } g(x) < 0 \end{cases}$

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>1) $f(x) = x \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x, & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$</p> |  |
| <p>2) $f(x) = x - 2$</p> $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 2, & \text{se } x - 2 \geq 0 \\ -(x - 2), & \text{se } x - 2 < 0 \end{cases}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 2, & \text{se } x \geq 2 \\ -x + 2, & \text{se } x < 2 \end{cases}$ |  |
| <p>3) $f(x) = x + 3$</p> $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 3, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x + 3, & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$ |  |
| <p>4) $f(x) = x - 1 - 2$</p> $f(x) = \begin{cases} (x - 1) - 2, & \text{se } x - 1 \geq 0 \\ -(x - 1) - 2, & \text{se } x - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 3, & \text{se } x \geq 1 \\ -x - 1, & \text{se } x < 1 \end{cases}$ |  |
| <p>5) $f(x) = x - 1$</p> $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 1 , & \text{se } x > 0 \\ -x - 1 , & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} (x - 1), & \text{se } x - 1 \geq 0 \\ -(x - 1), & \text{se } x - 1 < 0 \\ (-x - 1), & \text{se } -x - 1 \geq 0 \\ -(-x - 1), & \text{se } -x - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 1, & \text{se } x \geq 1 \\ -x + 1, & \text{se } x < 1 \\ -x - 1, & \text{se } x \leq -1 \\ x + 1, & \text{se } x > -1 \end{cases}$ |  |

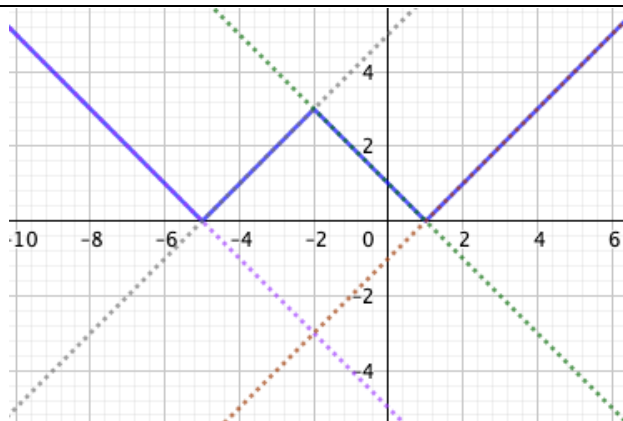
$$6) f(x) = ||x + 2| - 3|$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |(x + 2) - 3|, & \text{se } x + 2 \geq 0 \\ |-(x + 2) - 3|, & \text{se } x + 2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |x - 1|, & \text{se } x \geq -2 \\ |-x - 5|, & \text{se } x < -2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x - 1), & \text{se } x - 1 \geq 0 \text{ e } x \geq -2 \\ -(x - 1), & \text{se } x - 1 < 0 \text{ e } x \geq -2. \\ (-x - 5), & \text{se } -x - 5 \geq 0 \text{ e } x < -2 \\ -(-x - 5), & \text{se } -x - 5 < 0 \text{ e } x < -2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 1, & \text{se } x \geq 1 \\ -x + 1, & \text{se } -2 \leq x < 1 \\ -x - 5, & \text{se } x \leq -5 \\ x + 5, & \text{se } -5 < x < -2 \end{cases}$$



$$7) f(x) = |x - 1| + |x + 2| - 1$$

$$|x - 1| = \begin{cases} (x - 1), & \text{se } x - 1 \geq 0 \\ -(x - 1), & \text{se } x - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$|x + 2| = \begin{cases} (x + 2), & \text{se } x + 2 \geq 0 \\ -(x + 2), & \text{se } x + 2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$|x + 2| = \begin{cases} (x + 2), & \text{se } x \geq -2 \quad (3) \\ -(x + 2), & \text{se } x < -2 \quad (4) \end{cases}$$

Para $x < -2$, casos 2 e 4.

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

$$f(x) = -x + 1 - x - 2 - 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = -2x - 2$$

Para $-2 \leq x < 1$, casos 2 e 3

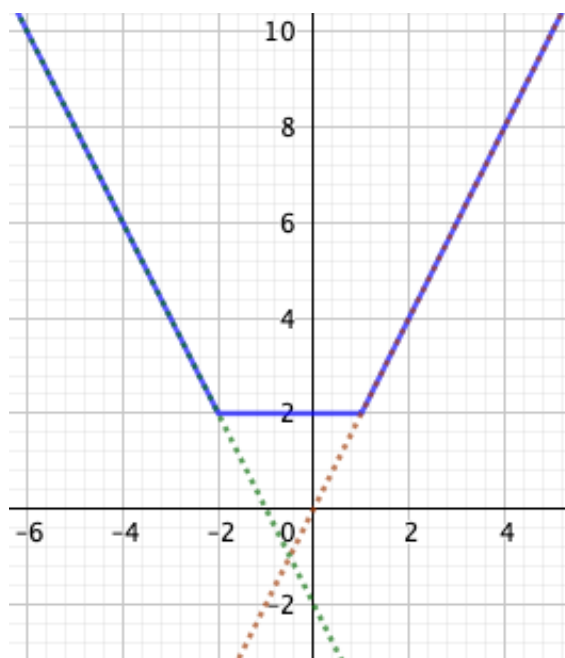
$$f(x) = -(x - 1) + (x + 2) - 1$$

$$f(x) = -x + 1 + x + 2 - 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2$$

Para $x \geq 1$, casos 1 e 3

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

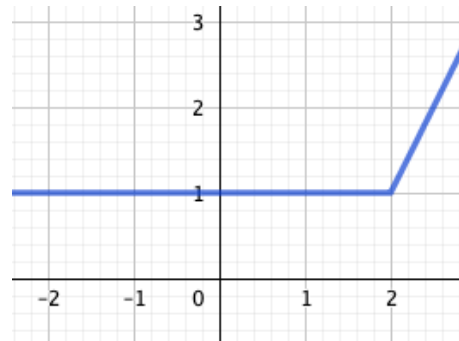
$$f(x) = x - 1 + x + 2 - 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x$$



$$8) f(x) = |x - 2| + x - 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x - 2) + x - 1, & \text{se } x - 2 \geq 0 \\ -(x - 2) + x - 1, & \text{se } x - 2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

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

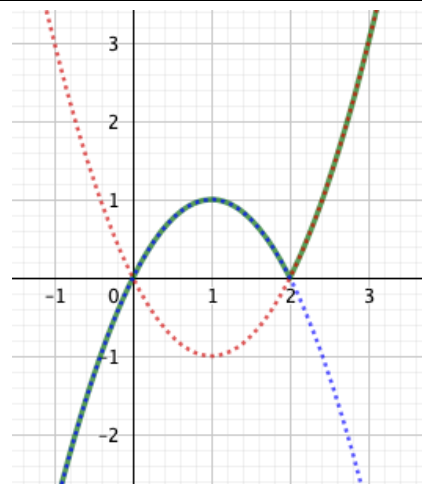


$$9) f(x) = x|x - 2|$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x(x - 2), & \text{se } x - 2 \geq 0. \\ x[-(x - 2)], & \text{se } x - 2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x \Rightarrow x' = 0, x'' = 2; a > 0 \\ -x^2 + 2x \Rightarrow x' = 0, x'' = -2; a < 0 \end{cases}$$

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

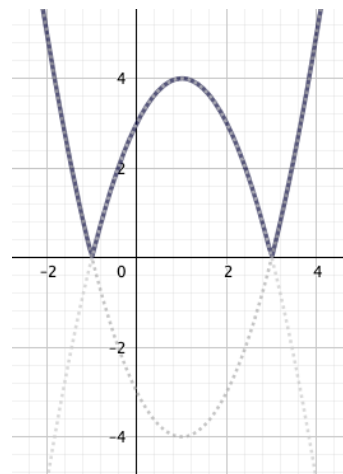


$$10) f(x) = |x^2 - 2x - 3|$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x - 3, & \text{se } x^2 - 2x - 3 \geq 0 \\ -(x^2 - 2x - 3), & \text{se } x^2 - 2x - 3 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x - 3 \Rightarrow x' = -1, x'' = 2; a > 0 \\ -x^2 + 2x + 3 \Rightarrow x' = -1, x'' = -2; a < 0 \end{cases}$$

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



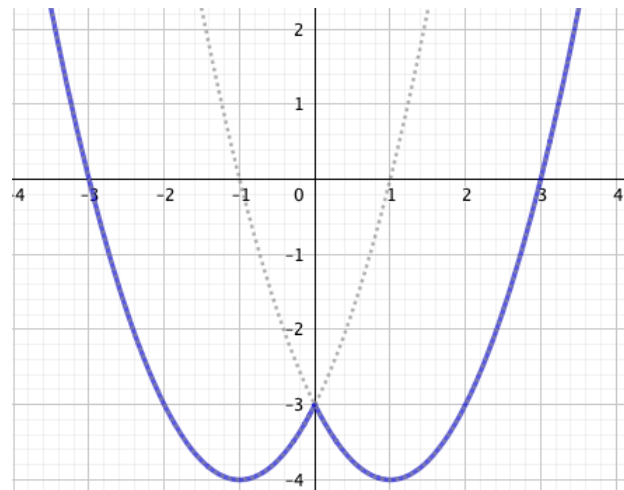
$$11) f(x) = |x|^2 - 2|x| - 3$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x - 3, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ (-x)^2 - 2(-x) - 3, & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x - 3, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ x^2 + 2x - 3, & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x - 3 \Rightarrow x' = -1, x'' = 2; a > 0 \\ x^2 + 2x - 3 \Rightarrow x' = -3, x'' = 2; a > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x - 3, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ x^2 + 2x - 3, & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

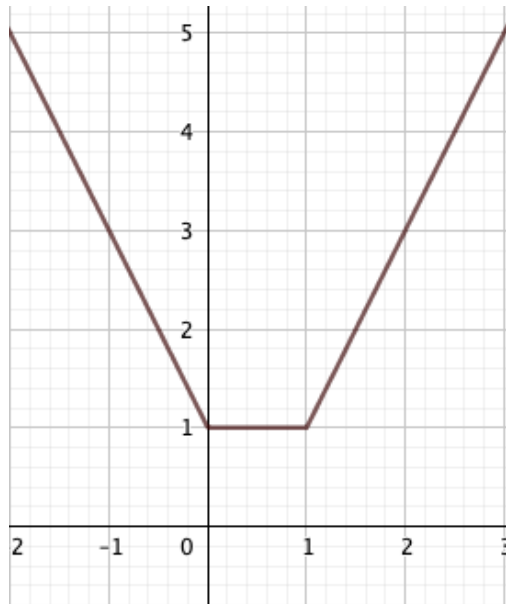


Questões de vestibular comentadas

(FGV-SP) Relativamente à função f , de \mathbb{R} em \mathbb{R} , dada por

$f(x) = |x| + |x - 1|$, é correto afirmar que

- A) o gráfico de f é a reunião de duas semirretas.
- B) o conjunto imagem de f é o intervalo $[1, +\infty[$.
- C) f é crescente para todo $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
- D) f é decrescente para todo $x \in \mathbb{R}$ e $x \geq 0$.
- E) o valor mínimo de f é 0.



Conforme exemplo 7:

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

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & \text{se } x \geq 0 & (1) \\ -x, & \text{se } x < 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$|x - 1| = \begin{cases} (x - 1), & \text{se } x \geq 1 & (3) \\ -(x - 1), & \text{se } x < 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

Para $x < 0$, casos 2 e 4.

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

$$f(x) = -x - x + 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = -2x + 1$$

Para $0 \leq x < 1$, casos 1 e 4

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

$$f(x) = x - x + 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 1$$

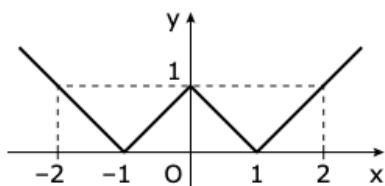
Para $x \geq 1$, casos 1 e 3

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

$$f(x) = x + x - 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x - 1$$

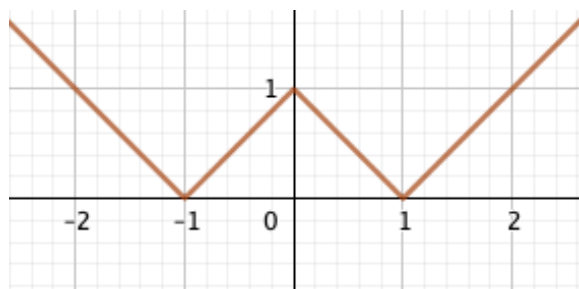
Portanto o gráfico seria o representado ao lado, e alternativa correta é a B.

(UFES)



O gráfico anterior representa a função:

- A) $f(x) = ||x| - 1|$
- B) $f(x) = |x - 1| + |x + 1| - 2$
- C) $f(x) = ||x| + 2| - 3$
- D) $f(x) = |x - 1|$
- E) $f(x) = ||x| + 1| - 2$



Desenvolvidos os gráficos de cada alternativa, teremos:

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

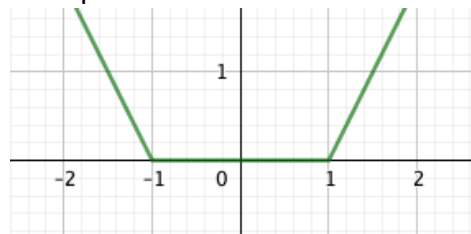
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |x - 1|, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ |-x - 1|, & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x - 1), & \text{se } x - 1 \geq 0 \text{ e } \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -(x - 1), & \text{se } x - 1 < 0 \text{ e } \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ (-x - 1), & \text{se } -x - 1 \geq 0 \text{ e } \text{se } x < 0 \\ -(-x - 1), & \text{se } -x - 1 < 0 \text{ e } \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

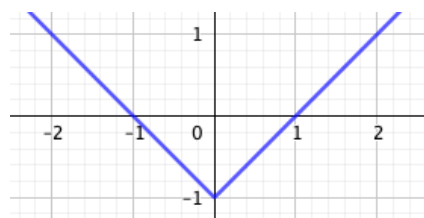
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x - 1), & \text{se } x \geq 1 \text{ e } \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -(x - 1), & \text{se } x < 1 \text{ e } \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ (-x - 1), & \text{se } x \leq -1 \text{ e } \text{se } x < 0 \\ -(-x - 1), & \text{se } x > -1 \text{ e } \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Cujo gráfico está ao lado e corresponde à alternativa correta. Os demais gráficos são:

B) $f(x) = |x - 1| + |x + 1| - 2$, conforme exemplo 7:

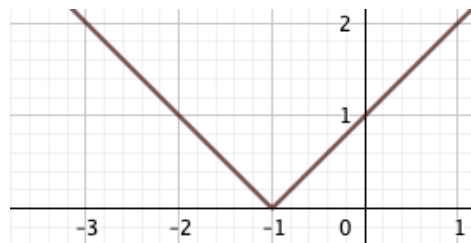


C) $f(x) = ||x| + 2| - 3$, conforme exemplo 6:

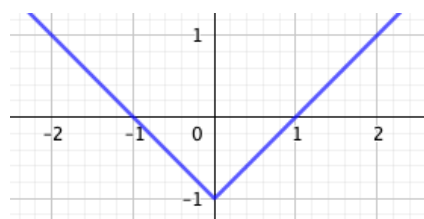


Obs.: só duas condições serão possíveis no final

D) $f(x) = |x + 1|$, conforme exemplo 2:

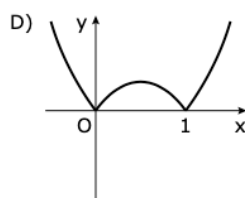
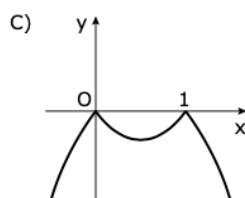
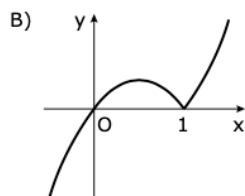
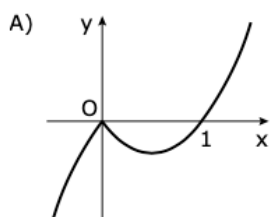


E) $f(x) = ||x| + 1| - 2$, conforme exemplo 5:



Obs.: só duas condições serão possíveis no final

(UFMG) Considere a função $f(x) = x|1 - x|$. Assinale a alternativa em que o gráfico dessa função está correto.



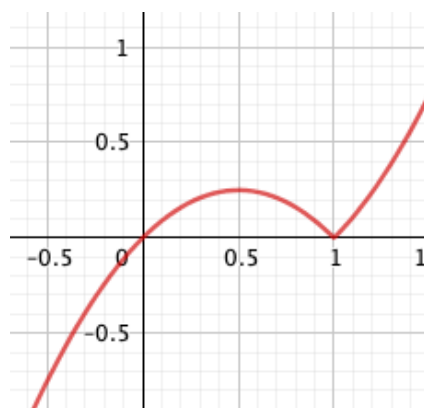
$$f(x) = x|1 - x|$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x(1 - x), & \text{se } 1 - x \geq 0 \\ x[-(1 - x)], & \text{se } 1 - x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + x \Rightarrow x' = 0, x'' = -2; a < 0 \\ x^2 - x \Rightarrow x' = 0, x'' = 2; a > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + x, & \text{se } x \leq 1 \\ x^2 - x, & \text{se } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Cujo gráfico é:



Correspondente à alternativa B

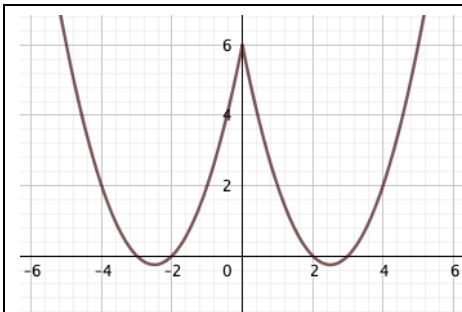
(UFLA-MG) Se $y = |x|^2 - 5|x| + 6$, a afirmativa correta é:

- A) y se anula somente para quatro valores de x .
- B) y possui apenas um ponto de mínimo.
- C) y se anula somente para dois valores de x .
- D) y não é uma função par.

$f(x) = |x|^2 - 5|x| + 6$, conforme demonstrando no exemplo 11, corresponderá a:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 5x + 6, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ x^2 + 5x + 6, & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

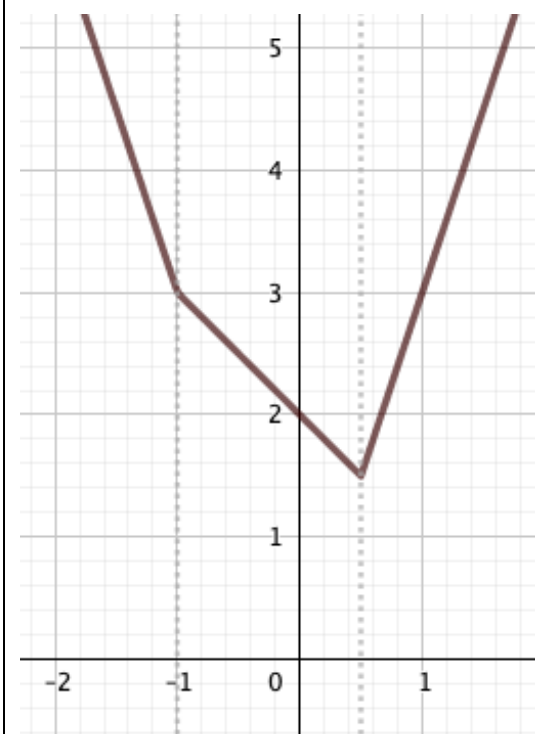
Cujo gráfico está ao lado.



Sua análise mostra que a alternativa correta é a letra A

(UFRGS-RS) Para $-1 < x < \frac{1}{2}$, o gráfico da função $y = |x + 1| + |2x - 1|$ coincide com o gráfico da função $y = ax + b$. Os valores de **a** e **b** são, respectivamente,

- A) -1 e -1 . D) $\frac{1}{2}$ e -1 .
 B) 2 e -1 . E) $-\frac{1}{2}$ e 1 .
 C) -1 e 2 .



Desenvolvendo o gráfico da função dada, conforme o exemplo 7, temos:

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

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

$$|2x - 1| = \begin{cases} (2x - 1), & \text{se } x \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad (3) \\ -(2x - 1), & \text{se } x < \frac{1}{2} \quad (4) \end{cases}$$

Para $x < -1$, casos (2) e (4)

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

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

Para $-1 \leq x < \frac{1}{2}$, casos (1) e (4)

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

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

Para $x \geq \frac{1}{2}$, casos (1) e (3)

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

$$f(x) = 3x$$

Cujo gráfico está ao lado. É possível observar que, no intervalo dado $-1 < x < \frac{1}{2}$, a intersecção com a reta $y = ax + b$, ocorre no intervalo definido por $f(x) = -x + 2$. Portanto:

$$a = -1 \text{ e } b = 2$$

Alternativa C