

. FUNÇÃO MODULAR .

MÓDULO DE UM NÚMERO

DEFINIÇÃO

Se $x \in \mathbb{R}$, definimos o módulo ou valor absoluto de x , representado por $|x|$, como:

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

EXEMPLOS

i) $|3| = 3$

ii) $|-3| = 3$

iii) $|\sqrt{7}| = \sqrt{7}$

iv) $|\pi| = \pi$

v) $|- \pi| = \pi$

vi) $|-1,73| = 1,73$



PROPRIEDADES DO MÓDULO

$$i) |x| \geq 0$$

$$ii) |x| = 0 \iff x = 0$$

$$iii) |x| \cdot |y| = |x \cdot y|$$

$$iv) |x|^2 = x^2$$

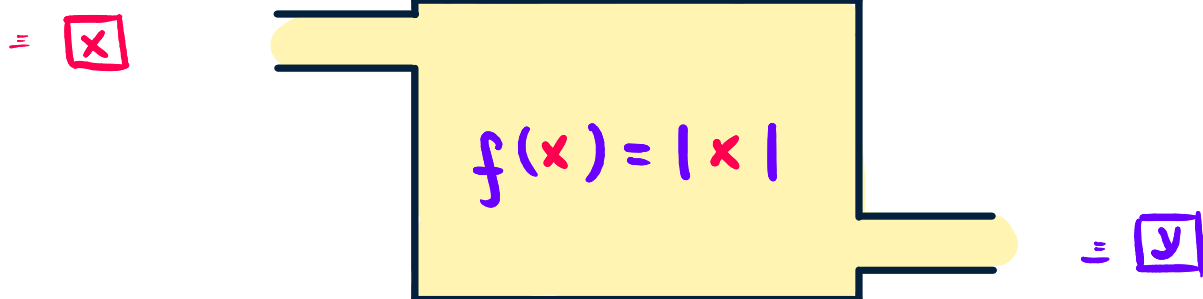
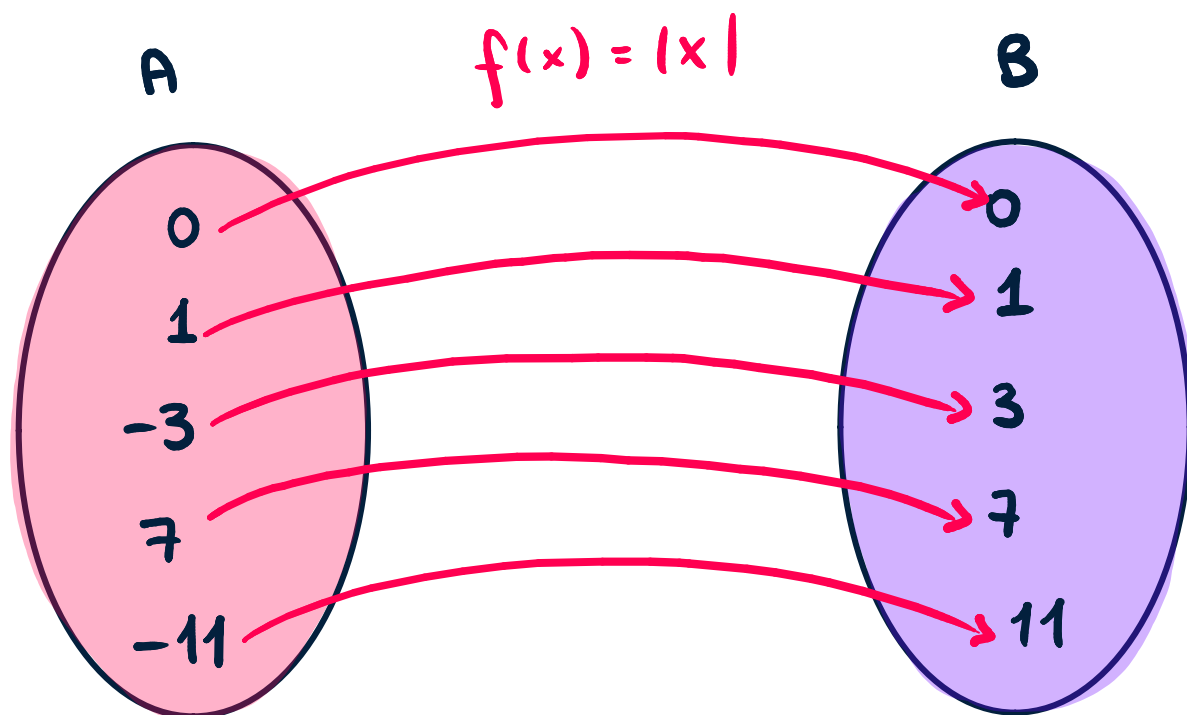
$$v) |x - y| = |y - x|$$

$$vi) \cdot |x + y| \leq |x| + |y|$$

$$\cdot |x - y| \geq |x| - |y|$$



FUNÇÃO MODULAR

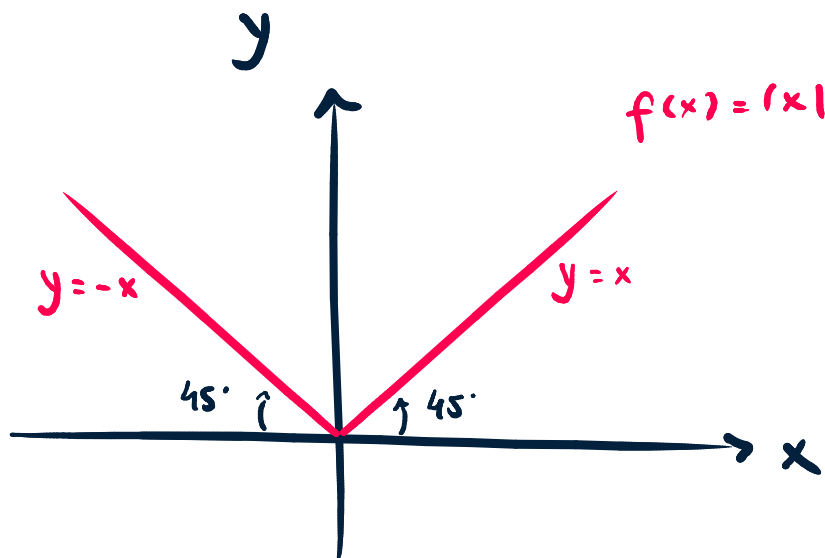


- DOMÍNIO: $x \in \mathbb{R}$
- IMAGEM: $y \in \mathbb{R}_+$
- PARIDADE: PAR $\rightarrow f(-x) = f(x)$

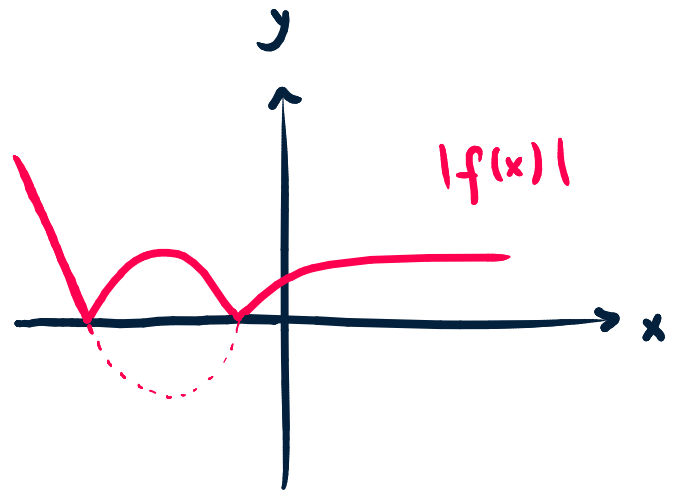
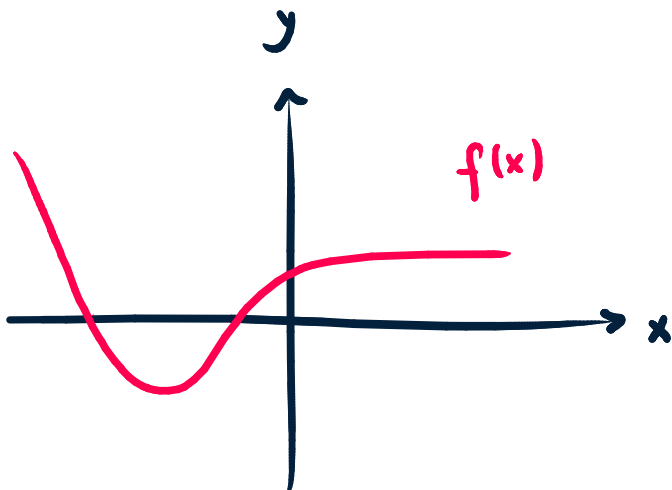
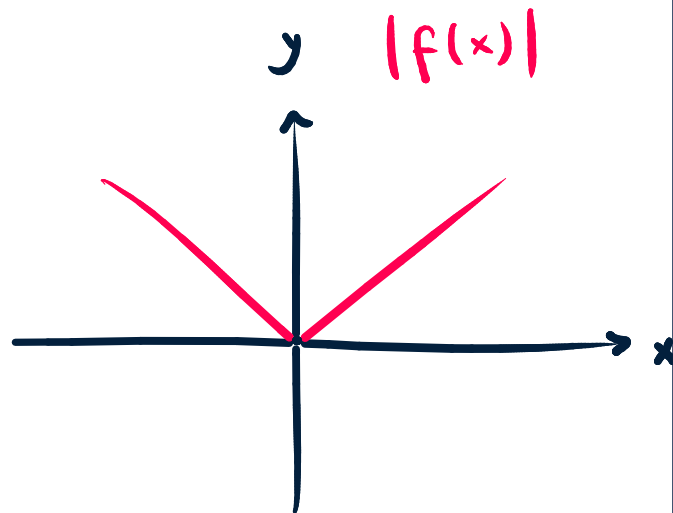
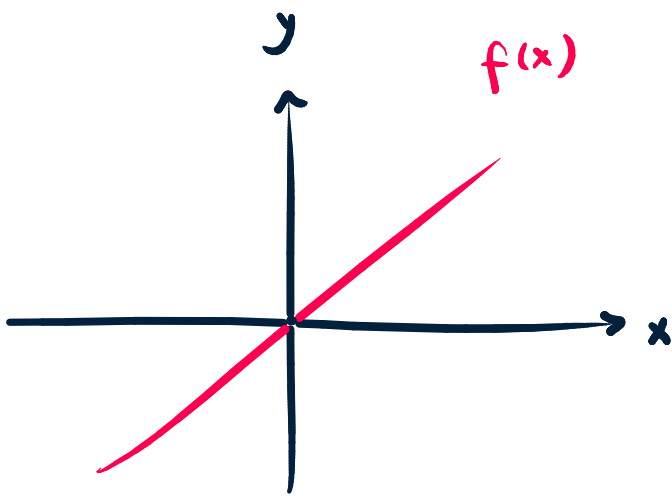


GRÁFICO

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



PROPRIEDADE GRÁFICA DO MÓDULO



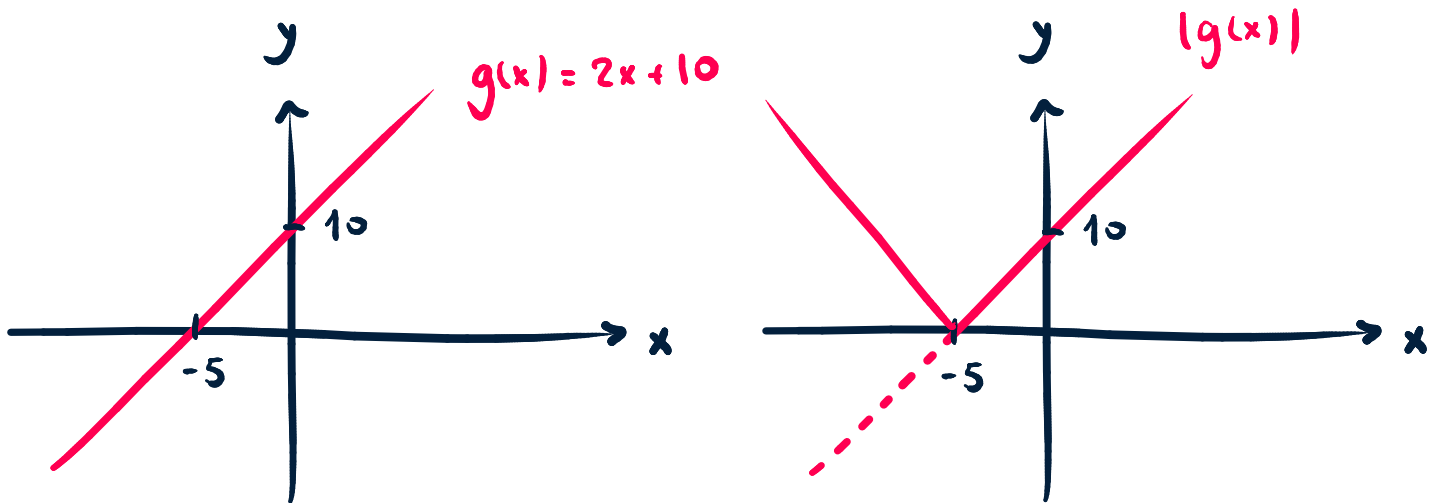
↪ REFLEXÃO EM RELAÇÃO AO EIXO X
DOS VALORES NEGATIVOS DA FUNÇÃO



EXEMPLO 01

Esboce o gráfico da função $f(x) = |2x + 10|$

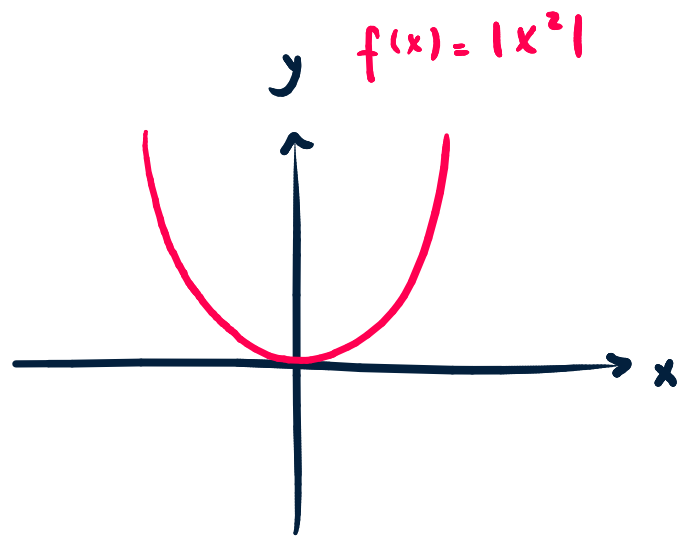
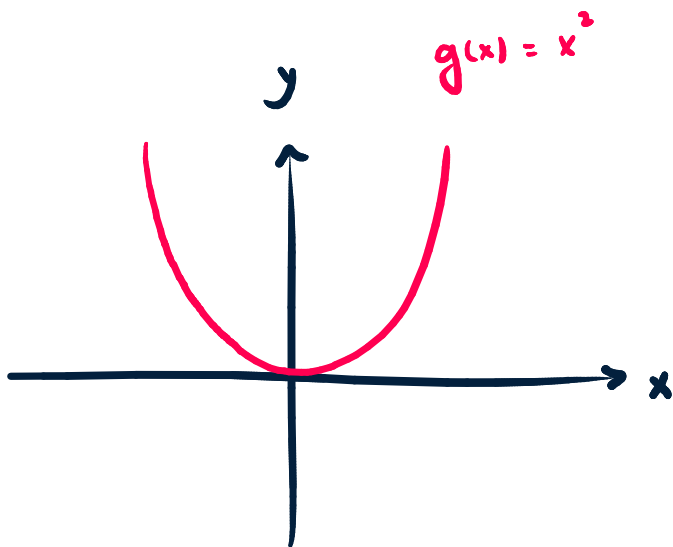
R :



EXEMPLO 02

Esboce o gráfico da função $f(x) = |x^2|$

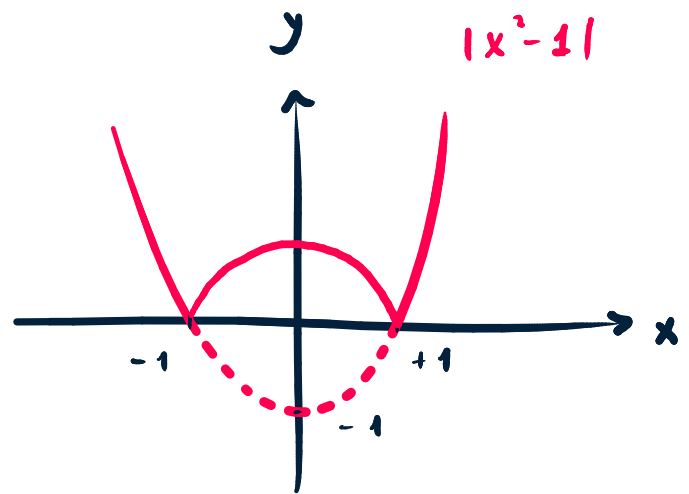
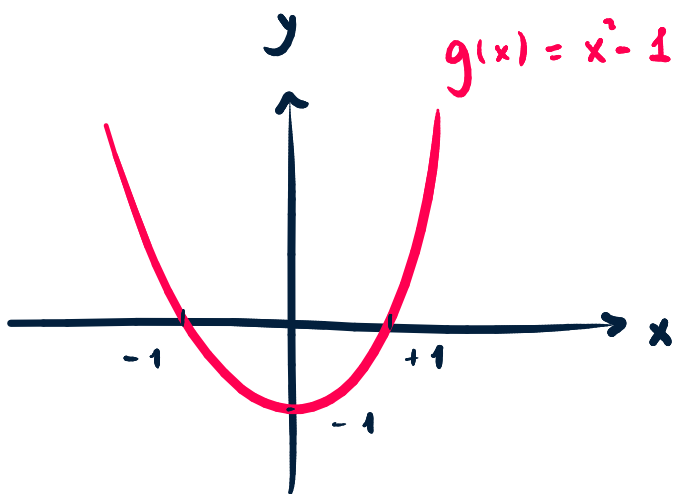
R :



EXEMPLO 03

Esboce o gráfico da função $f(x) = |x^2 - 1|$

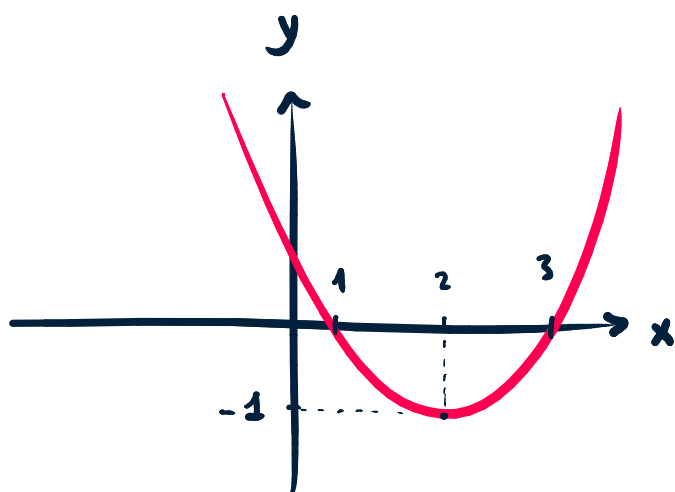
R :



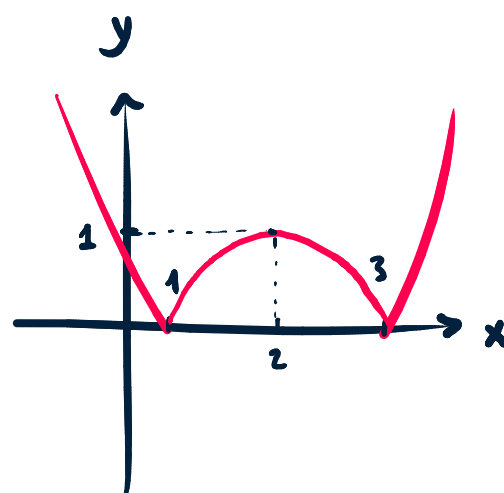
EXEMPLO 04

Esboce o gráfico da função $f(x) = |x^2 - 4x + 3|$

R :



$$g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

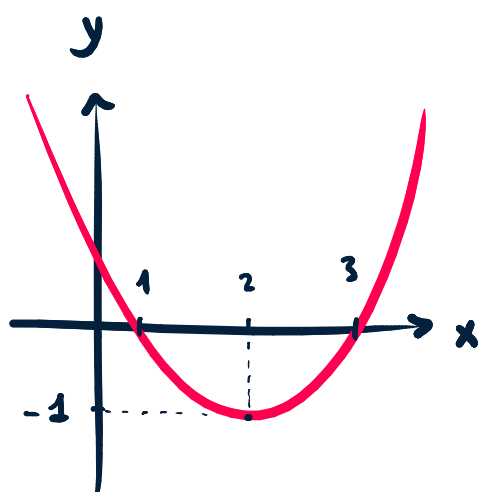


$$f(x) = |x^2 - 4x + 3|$$

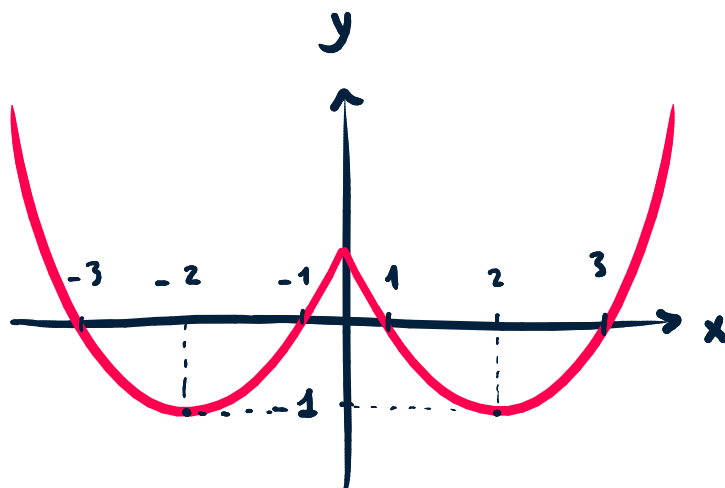


Esboce o gráfico da função $f(x) = x^2 - 4|x| + 3$

R :



$$g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$



$$f(x) = x^2 - 4|x| + 3$$

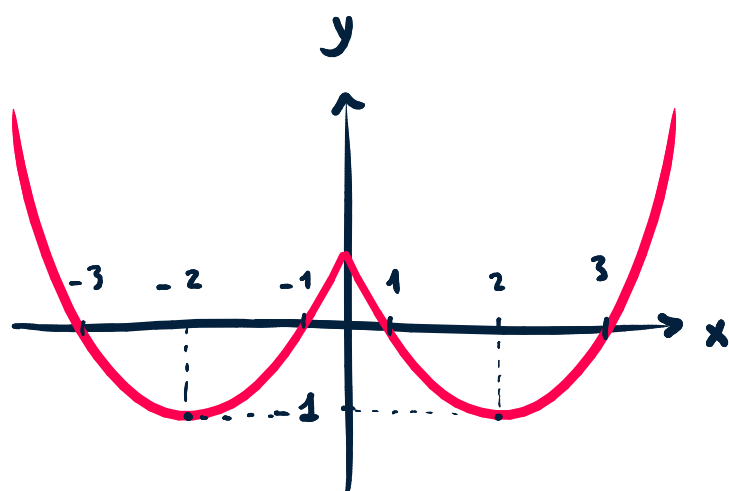
$f(x) = x^2 - 4|x| + 3$ é par :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cdot f(a) = a^2 - 4|a| + 3 = a^2 - 4a + 3 \\ \cdot f(-a) = (-a)^2 - 4|-a| + 3 = a^2 - 4a + 3 \end{array} \right\} f(a) = f(-a)$$

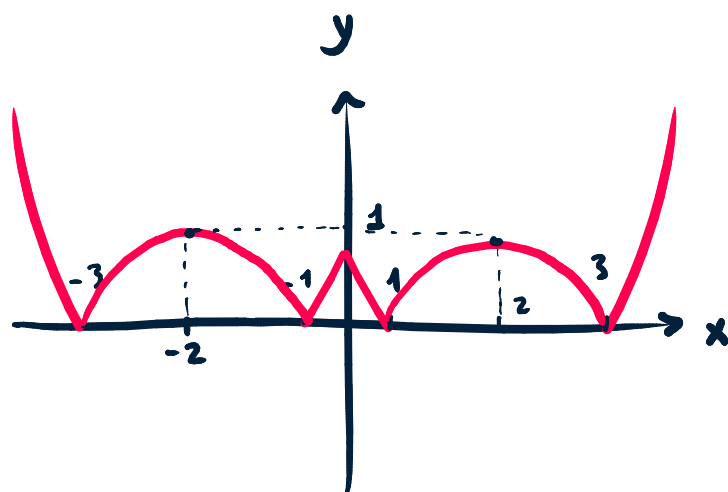


Esboce o gráfico da função $f(x) = |x^2 - 4|x| - 3|$

R :



$$h(x) = x^2 - 4|x| + 3$$



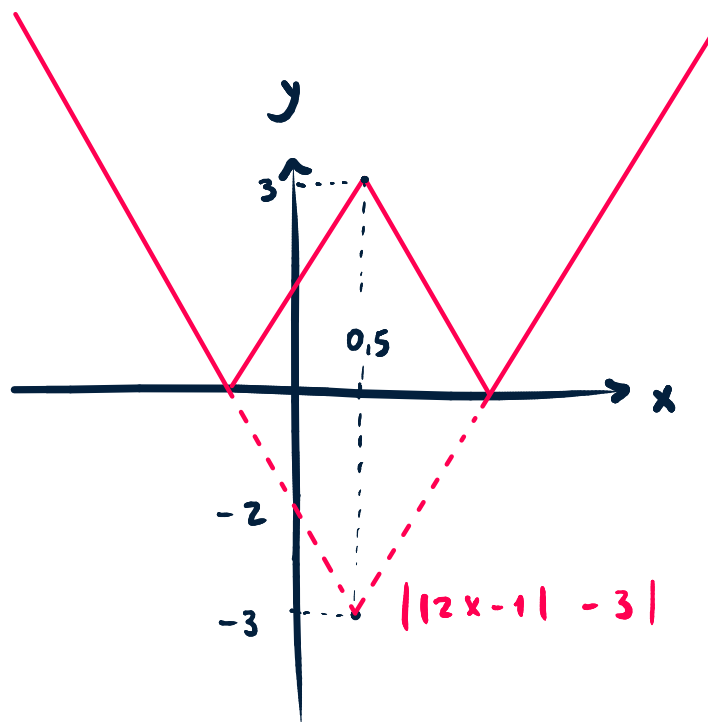
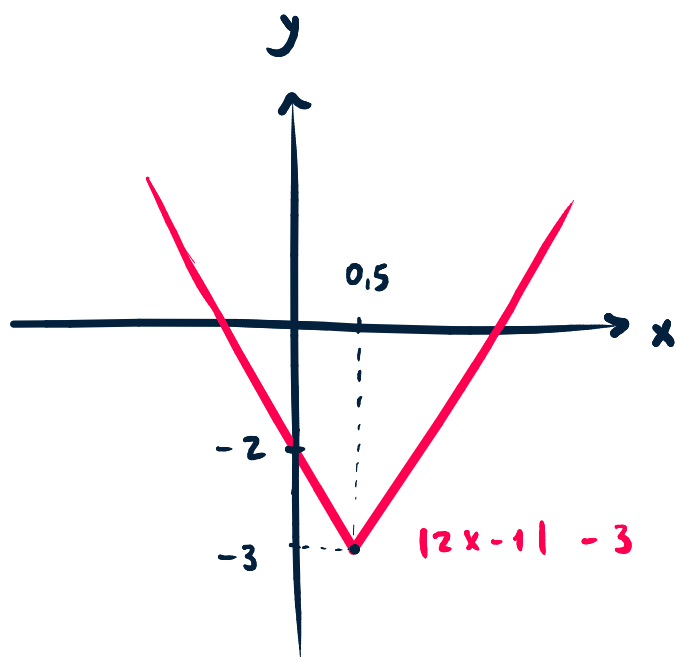
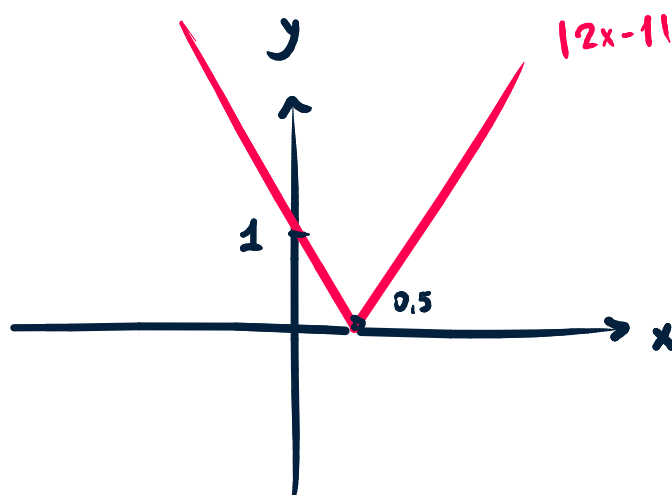
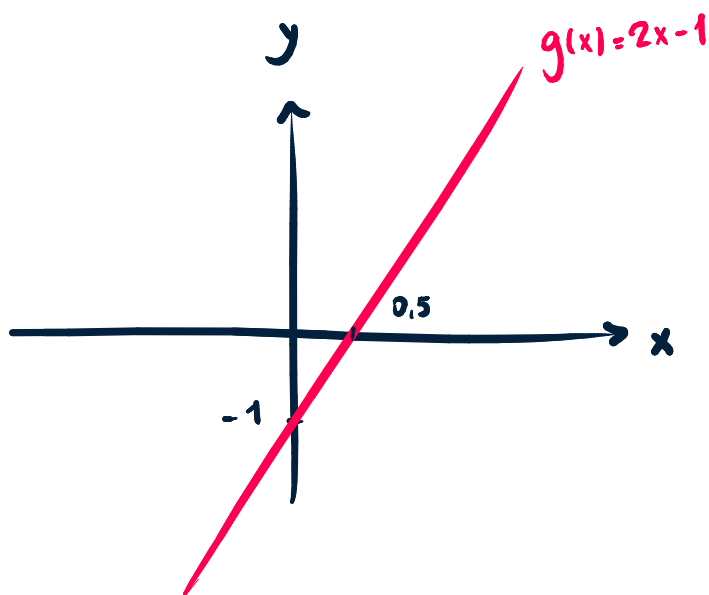
$$f(x) = |x^2 - 4|x| + 3|$$



EXEMPLO 05

Esboce o gráfico da função $f(x) = |12x - 1| - 3$

R :



EQUAÇÕES MODULARES

EXEMPLO 01

Resolva a equação $|3x - 5| = 6$

R :

$$\text{i) } 3x - 5 = 6 \quad \therefore 3x = 11 \quad \therefore \boxed{x_1 = \frac{11}{3}}$$

$$\text{ii) } 3x - 5 = -6 \quad \therefore 3x = -1 \quad \therefore \boxed{x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}}$$



EQUAÇÕES MODULARES

EXEMPLO 02

Resolva a equação $|3x - 5| = x + 1$

R :

$$\text{C.E.: } x + 1 \geq 0 \quad \therefore x \geq -1$$

$$\text{i) } 3x - 5 = x + 1$$

$$2x = 6 \quad \therefore \boxed{x = 3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{ii) } 3x - 5 = -(x + 1)$$

$$3x - 5 = -x - 1$$

$$4x = 4 \quad \therefore \boxed{x = 1} \quad \checkmark$$



EQUAÇÕES MODULARES

EXEMPLO 03

Resolva a equação $|x^2 + 2x - 2| = 1$

R :

$$\text{i) } x^2 + 2x - 2 = 1$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3) = 16$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = -3} \\ \hookrightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 1}$$

$$\text{ii) } x^2 + 2x - 2 = -1$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = 8$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \boxed{x_3 = -1 - \sqrt{2}} \quad \boxed{x_4 = -1 + \sqrt{2}}$$



INEQUAÇÕES MODULARES

EXEMPLO 01

Resolva a inequação $|x| \leq 2$

R :



Solução : $x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -2 \leq x \leq 2$



INEQUAÇÕES MODULARES

EXEMPLO 02

Resolva a inequação $|x| \geq 2$

R :



Solução : $x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 2 \text{ ou } x \leq -2$



INEQUAÇÕES MODULARES

EXEMPLO 03

Resolva a inequação $|2x+6| \leq 4$

R :

$$-4 \leq 2x - 6 \leq 4$$

$$2 \leq 2x \leq 10$$

$$\boxed{1 \leq x \leq 5}$$

+6

÷2



INEQUAÇÕES MODULARES

EXEMPLO 04

Resolva a inequação $|x^2 - 5x + 2| \geq 4$

R :

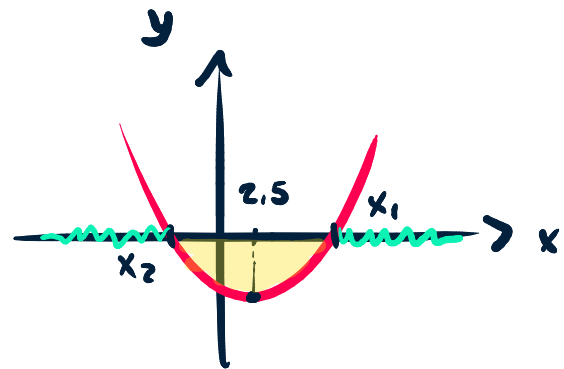
i) $x^2 - 5x + 2 \geq 4$

$$x^2 - 5x - 2 \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2) = 33$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2} \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{33}}{2} \quad (+)$$

$$\hookrightarrow x_2 = \frac{5 - \sqrt{33}}{2} \quad (-)$$

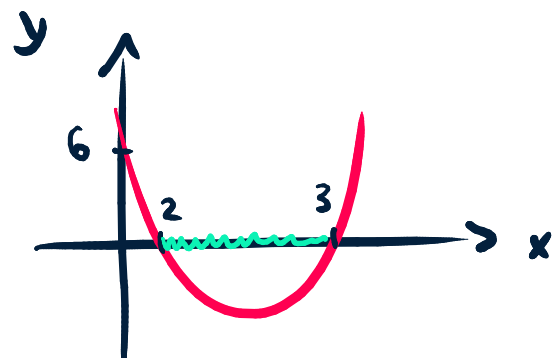


$$S: x \geq \frac{5 + \sqrt{33}}{2}$$

$$\text{ou } x \leq \frac{5 - \sqrt{33}}{2}$$

ii) $x^2 - 5x + 2 \leq -4$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 \leq 0$$



$$S: 2 \leq x \leq 3$$

RAÍZES : 2 e 3

$$\text{Solução} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 2 \leq x \leq 3 \text{ ou } x \geq \frac{5 + \sqrt{33}}{2} \text{ ou } x \leq \frac{5 - \sqrt{33}}{2} \right\}$$

