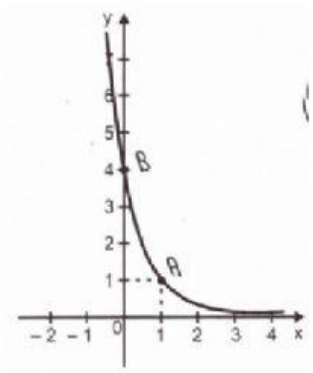
COLETÂNEA DE QUESTÕES DO PAEBES TRI

Descritor D25 – Corresponder uma função exponencial a seu gráfico

1. (PAEBES – 2015) Observe abaixo o gráfico de uma função $f: R_+^* \to R$.



Qual é a lei de formação dessa função?

a) $f(x) = 4^x$

b) $f(x) = 4^{x-1}$

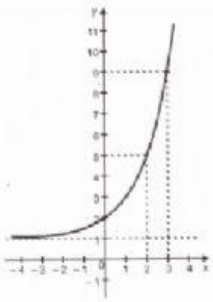
c) $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x$

d) $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x - 1$

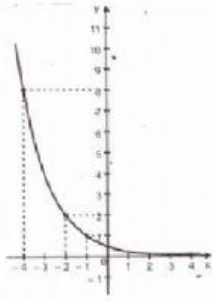
e) $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{x-1}$

2. (PAEBES – 2015) O gráfico que melhor representa a função $y = 2^x + 1$, definida de R_+^* em R, é:

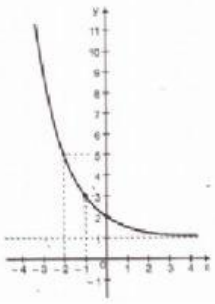
A)



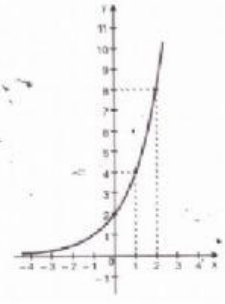
B)



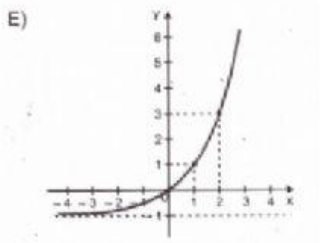
C)



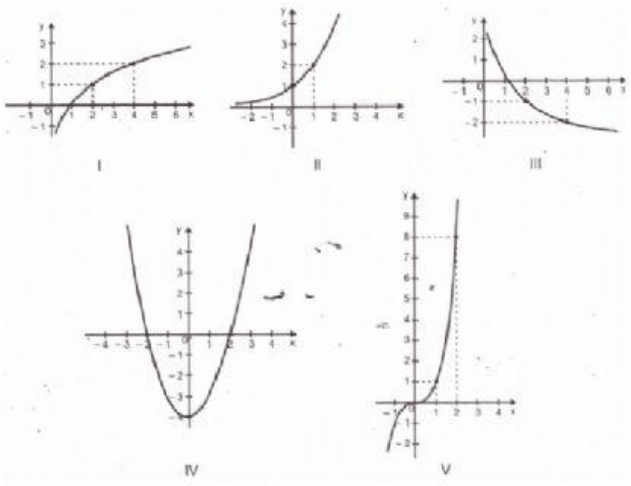
D)



E)



3. (PAEBES – 2015) Observe os gráficos de funções reais apresentados abaixo.



Qual desses gráficos corresponde à função $f(x) = 2^x$?

a) I

b) II

c) III

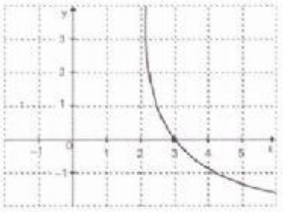
d) IV

e) V

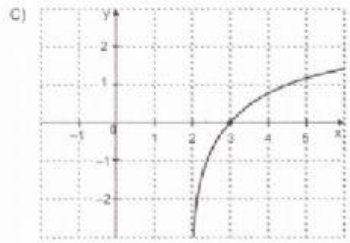
4. (PAEBES – 2016) Considere a função $f: R \to R_+^*$ definida por $f(x) = 3^x + 2$. Qual é o gráfico que representa essa função?

A)

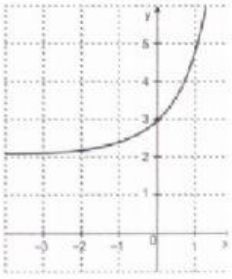
B)



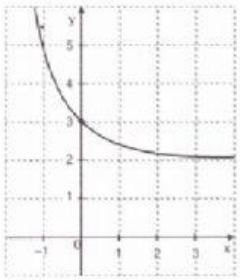
C)



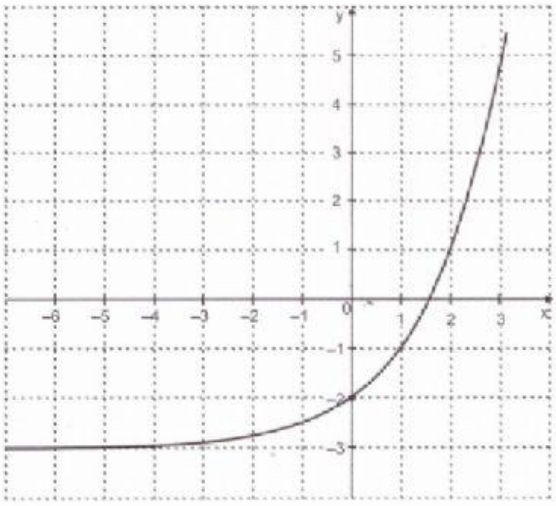
D)



E)



5. (PAEBES – 2016) Considere a função $f: R \rightarrow]-3, +\infty[$ cujo gráfico é dado a seguir.



A lei que define essa função é dada por:

a) $f(x) = x$

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

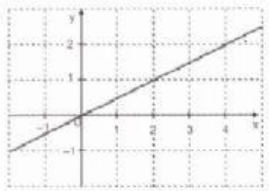
c) $f(x) = 3^x - 8$

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

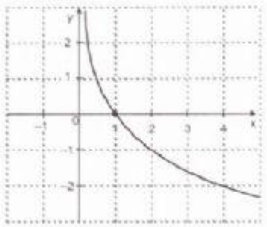
e) $f(x) = 2^x - 3$

6. (PAEBES – 2016) Considere a função $f: R \rightarrow R_+^*$ definida por $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$.
O gráfico que representa essa função é:

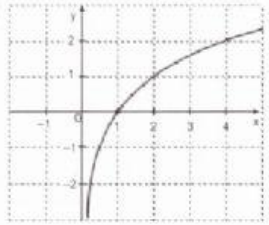
A)



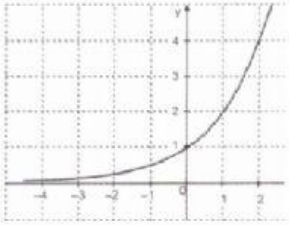
B)



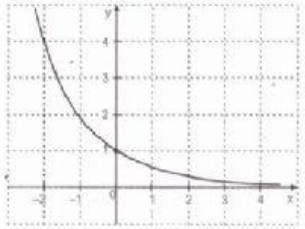
C)



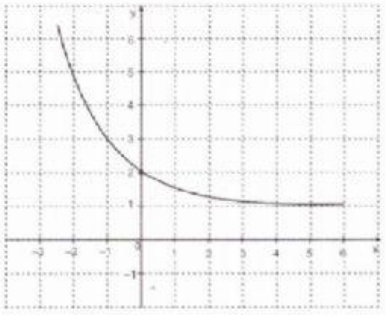
D)



E)



7. (PAEBES – 2016) Considere a função $f: R \rightarrow]1, +\infty[$ cujo gráfico é dado a seguir.



A lei que define essa função é dada por:

a) $f(x) = x$

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

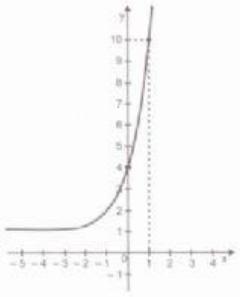
c) $f(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x + 2$

d) $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + 1$

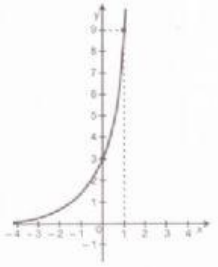
e) $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+1}$

8. (PAEBES – 2017) Considere a função $f: R \rightarrow R$, definida por $f(x) = 3^{x+1} + 1$. Um esboço do gráfico dessa função está representado em:

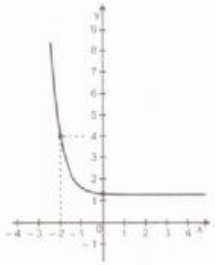
A)



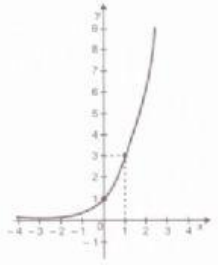
B)



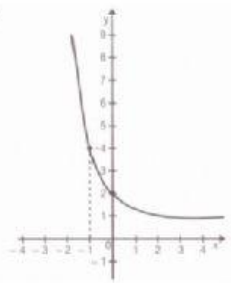
C)



D)

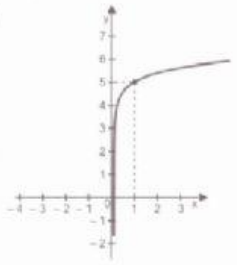


E)

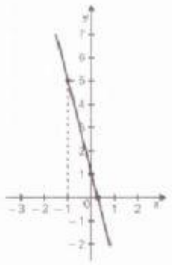


9. (PAEBES – 2017) Considere a função $f: R \rightarrow R$ definida por $f(x) = 4^{-x} + 1$. Um esboço do gráfico dessa função está representado em:

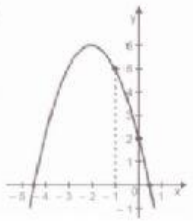
A)



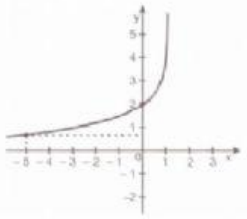
B)



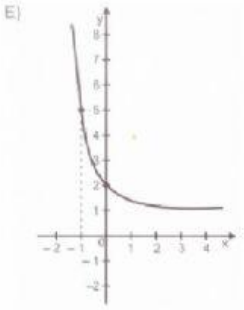
C)



D)

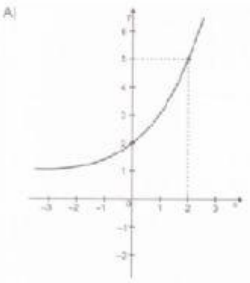


E)

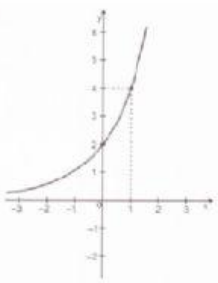


10. (PAEBES – 2017) Considere a função $f: R \rightarrow R$ definida por $f(x) = 2^x + 1$. Um esboço do gráfico dessa função está representado em:

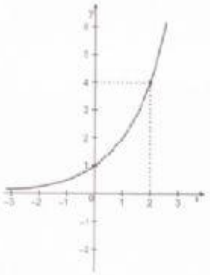
A)



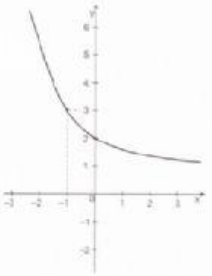
B)



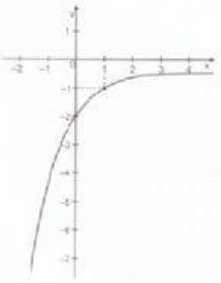
C)



D)

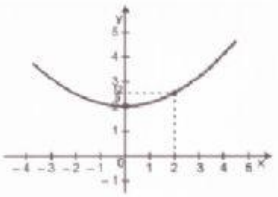


E)

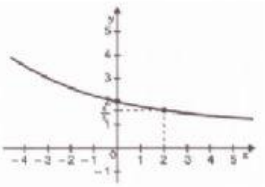


11. (PAEBES – 2018) Considere a função $f: R \to R$ definida por $f(x) = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}x} + 1$. Um esboço do gráfico dessa função está representado em:

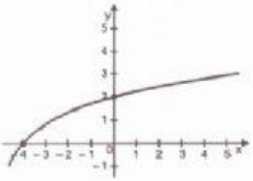
A)



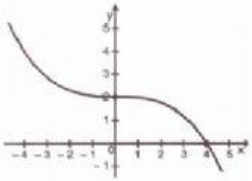
B)



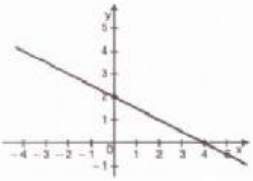
C)



D)

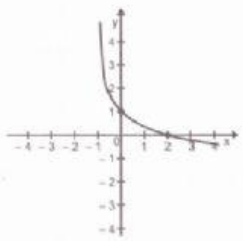


E)

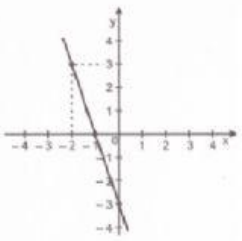


12. (PAEBES – 2018) Considere a função $f: R \to R$ definida por $f(x) = 3^{-x-1}$. Um esboço do gráfico dessa função está representado em:

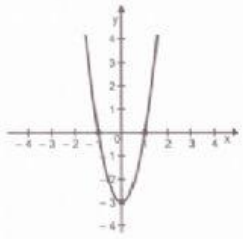
A)



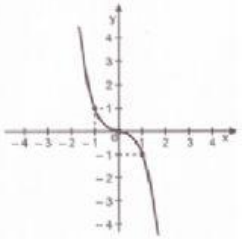
B)



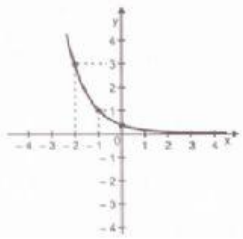
C)



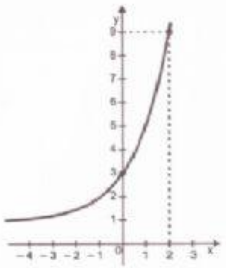
D)



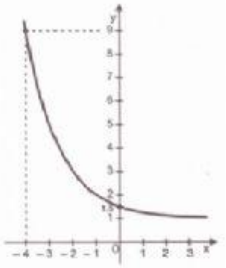
E)



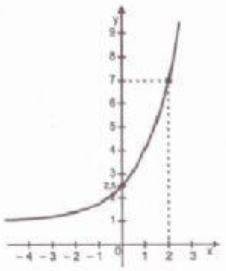
A)



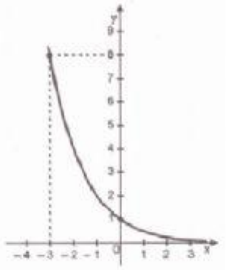
B)



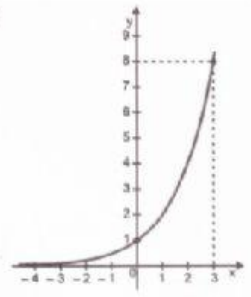
C)



D)



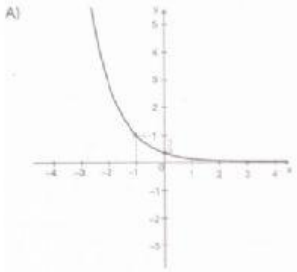
E)



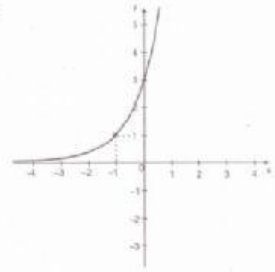
13. (PAEBES – 2018) Considere a função $f: R \rightarrow R$ definida por $f(x) = 2^{x+1} + 1$. Um esboço do gráfico dessa função está representado em:

14. (PAEBES – 2019) Considere a função $f: R \rightarrow R$ definida por $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{(x+1)}$. O gráfico dessa função está representado em:

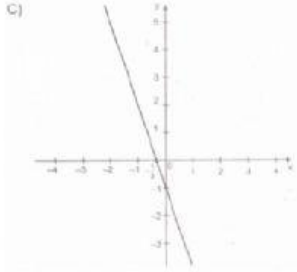
A)



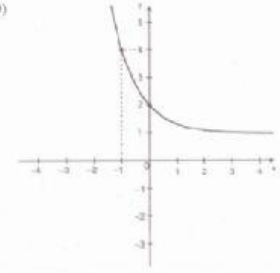
B)



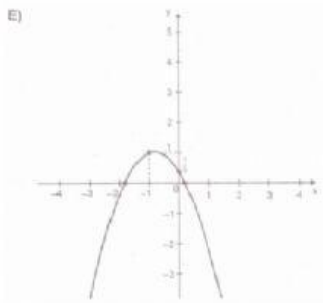
C)



D)



E)



15. (PAEBES – 2019) Considere a função $f: R \rightarrow R$ definida por $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x} - \frac{1}{4}$. O gráfico dessa função f está representado em: