

exer 2.3

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{1} < x - 1$$

(3)            (3)    (3)

•  $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{3}{3} < \frac{3x}{3} - \frac{3}{3} \quad (\Rightarrow)$

$$(\Rightarrow) \frac{x+3}{3} < \frac{3x-3}{3} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \underline{x+3} < \underline{3x-3} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) 3+3 < 3x-x \quad (\Rightarrow) 6 < 2x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6 < 2x \Leftrightarrow \underline{2x} > 6 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x > \frac{6}{2} = 3}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{x}{3} + 1 < x - 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{3} - \underset{(3)}{x} < -1 - 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{3} - \frac{3x}{3} < -2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x - 3x}{3} < -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-2x}{\underline{(3)}} < -2 \Leftrightarrow \underline{-2x} < -6 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x > \frac{-6}{-2} = 3$$

Nota:

Em produtos e em divisões:

$$++ = +$$

$$+- = -$$

$$-+ = -$$

$$-- = +$$

1.3

$$x + 1 = x - 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

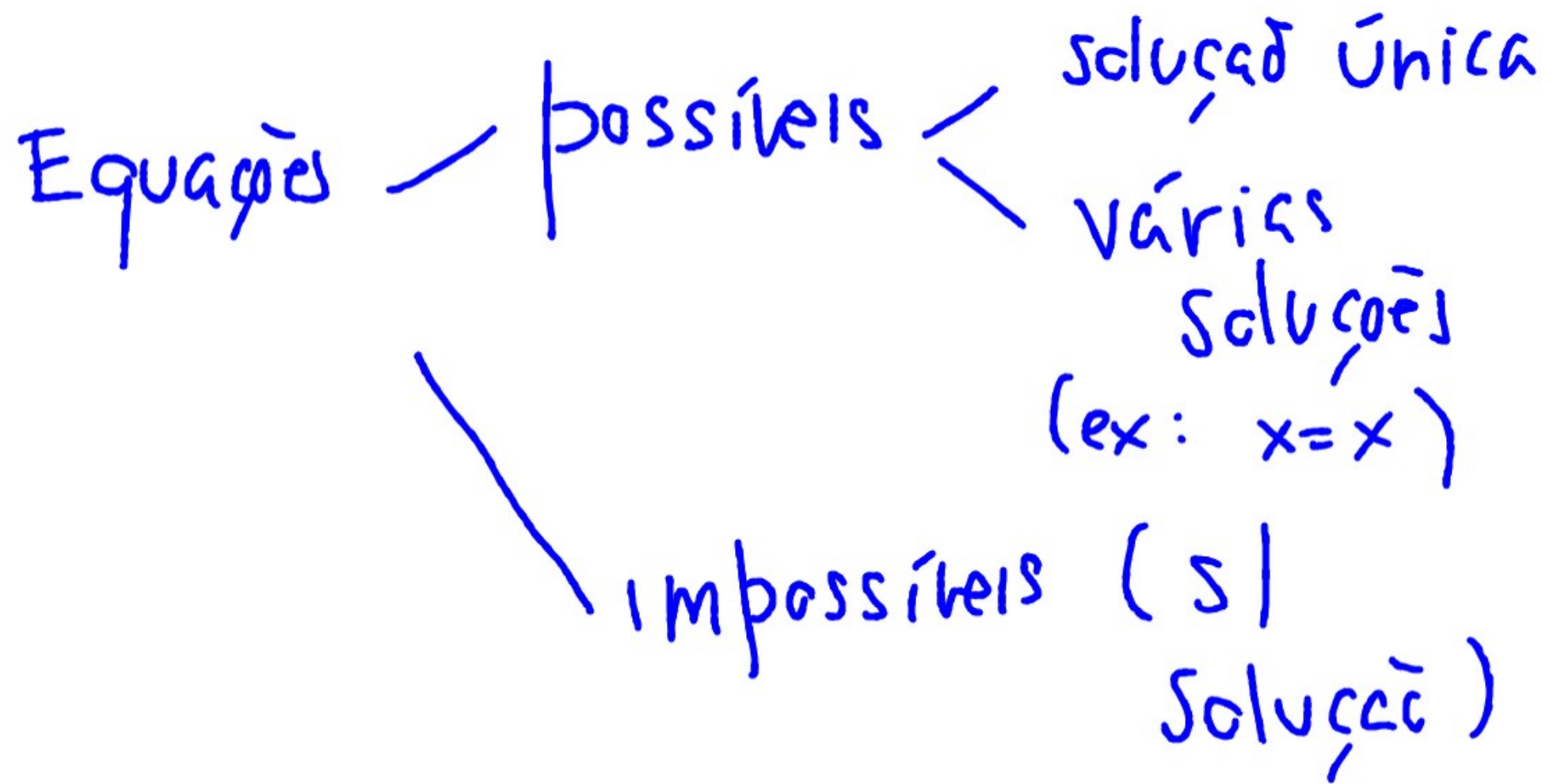
$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{x} - \cancel{x} = -1 - 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{0 = -2} \text{ eq. impossível}$$

Logo  $\bar{n}$  existe solução

1.4  $x = x$  e sempre verdadeira

conj. solução:  $CS = \mathbb{R}$





## Verificação de Soluções:

depois de obtermos uma solução, podemos verificar se a solução é válida,

substituindo a variável  $x$   
pelo valor obtido na equação  
inicial.

exerc. 1.1.

$$24x - 3 = 2x \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 24x - 2x = 3 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 22x = 3 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{3}{22}$$

Verification:

$$24x - 3 = 2x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{24}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{22} - 3 = \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{22}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{24 \cdot 3}{22} - 3 = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 22} \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\cancel{2} \cdot 12 \cdot 3}{\cancel{2} \cdot 11} - 3 = \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot 3}{\cancel{2} \cdot 11} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{36}{11} - \underset{(11)}{3} = \frac{3}{11} \quad (*)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{36}{11} - \frac{3 \cdot 11}{11} = \frac{3}{11} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{36}{11} - \frac{33}{11} = \frac{3}{11} \Leftrightarrow \frac{36-33}{11} = \frac{3}{11}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{11} = \frac{3}{11} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{Verificação feita e solução correta!}$$



# OPERAÇÕES DE FRAÇÕES

## • DIVISÃO

$$\frac{a/b}{c/d} = \frac{ad}{bc}$$

1ª maneira:  $\frac{a/b}{c/d} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{d}{c} = \frac{ad}{bc}$

2ª maneira:  $\frac{a/b}{c/d} = \frac{ad}{bc}$

ex:  $\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 1} = \frac{4}{3}$

ex:   $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{1}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \checkmark$

# Potências de expoente inteiro

$$2^{(3)} = \underbrace{2 \times 2 \times 2}_{\underline{3 \text{ vezes}}}$$

$$3^{(5)} = \underbrace{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}_{\underline{5 \text{ vezes}}}$$

$a^b \rightarrow$  potência ,

$a \equiv$  base

$b \equiv$  expoente

# Regras das potências

- $a^n \cdot b^n = (ab)^n$

$$\underbrace{a \cdot a \dots a}_n \cdot \underbrace{b \cdot b \dots b}_n = \underbrace{ab \cdot ab \dots ab}_n$$

- $\frac{a^n}{b^n} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n$

$$\frac{\overbrace{a \cdot a \dots a}^{n \text{ vezes}}}{\underbrace{b \cdot b \dots b}_{n \text{ vezes}}} = \underbrace{\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{a}{b} \dots \frac{a}{b}}_{n \text{ vezes}} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n$$

$$\bullet a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$$

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{a \cdot a \dots a}_{n \text{ vezes}} \cdot \underbrace{a \cdot a \dots a}_{m \text{ vezes}}}_{n+m \text{ vezes}} = a^{n+m}$$

$$\bullet \frac{a^n}{a^m} = a^{n-m}$$

$$\text{Se } n > m$$

$$\frac{\underbrace{a \cdot a \dots a}_{n \text{ vezes}}}{\underbrace{a \cdot a \dots a}_{m \text{ vezes}}}$$

$$= \frac{\overbrace{a \cdot a \dots a}^m \cdot \overbrace{a \dots a}^{n-m}}{\underbrace{a \cdot a \dots a}_m} = \underbrace{a \dots a}_{n-m \text{ vezes}} = a^{n-m}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ex: } \frac{2^{10}}{2^8} &= \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{\cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2}} = \\
 &= \frac{2 \cdot 2}{1} = 2^2 = 2^{10-8}
 \end{aligned}$$

- $a^0 = 1$

$$\frac{2^3}{2^3} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} \stackrel{\text{regra}}{=} 2^{3-3} = 2^0$$

mas por outro lado

$$\frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} = 1$$

Logo,  $2^0 = 1$  . Mais :  $a^0 = 1$

•  $\boxed{a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}} \rightarrow \text{inverso de } a$

$$\boxed{a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}}$$

ex: 2

$$\boxed{\text{inverso de } 2 \times 2 = 1}$$

$$2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \cdot \text{ Do facto, } 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

inverso de um número  $n$

$$n^{-1} = \frac{1}{n}$$

porque  $n \times \frac{1}{n} = 1$

## Observação

$$\frac{a/b}{c/d} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \left(\frac{c}{d}\right)^{-1} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \left(\frac{1/d}{1/c}\right) =$$

Dividir por um número é equivalente  
a multiplicar pelo seu inverso

$$= \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{d}{c}$$



ex:  $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-1} = \frac{b}{a}$

$$\left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{-1} = \frac{2}{5} \quad \left[ \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{10}{10} = 1 \right]$$

## Desigualdades de frações

Como determinar se uma fração é menor ou maior que outra?

ex:  $\frac{7}{5} < \frac{5}{3} ?$

$\frac{21}{15} < \frac{25}{15}$  ✓

Para comparar frações, reduzimos as duas ao mesmo denominador e comparamos o numerador.

$$\frac{31}{5_{(4)}} > \frac{25}{4_{(5)}} \quad ?$$

$$\frac{124}{20} > \frac{125}{20} \quad \times$$

$$\frac{124}{20} < \frac{125}{20}$$

ex: Completar com  $=$ ,  $<$ ,  $>$

$$\frac{13}{8} \color{red}{>} \frac{9}{7}$$

$$\frac{13}{8} \underset{(7)}{=} \frac{13 \cdot 7}{8 \cdot 7} = \frac{91}{56}$$

$$\frac{9}{7} \underset{(8)}{=} \frac{9 \cdot 8}{7 \cdot 8} = \frac{72}{56}$$

NOTAÇÃO

↙ EU  $\bar{n}$  vacu  $uqr$

$$2\frac{1}{2} = 2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2 \times 1}{2}$$


$$3\frac{2}{5} = 3 + \frac{2}{5}$$

$$a\frac{n}{m} = a + \frac{n}{m}$$



## Distributividad

ex: .  $2(5 + 3) = 2 \times 8 = 16$

An orange curved arrow starts under the number 2 and points to the number 5. Another orange curved arrow starts under the number 2 and points to the number 3.

.  $2(5 + 3) = 2 \times 5 + 2 \times 3 =$   
 $= 10 + 6 = 16$

ex:  $2(x + 3) = 2x + 6$

An orange curved arrow starts under the number 2 and points to the variable x. Another orange curved arrow starts under the number 2 and points to the number 3.

$$a(b \pm c) = ab \pm ac$$

~~$$a.(b.c) \neq ab . ac$$~~

$$\begin{aligned} 2(3 \text{ laranjas} + 2 \text{ bananas}) &= \\ &= 2 \times 3 \text{ laranjas} + 2 \times 2 \text{ bananas} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ex : } \quad 3 \times 121 &= \\ &= 3(100 + 20 + 1) = \\ &= 300 + 60 + 3 = 363 \end{aligned}$$

## CASOS NOTÁVEIS

$$\rightarrow (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

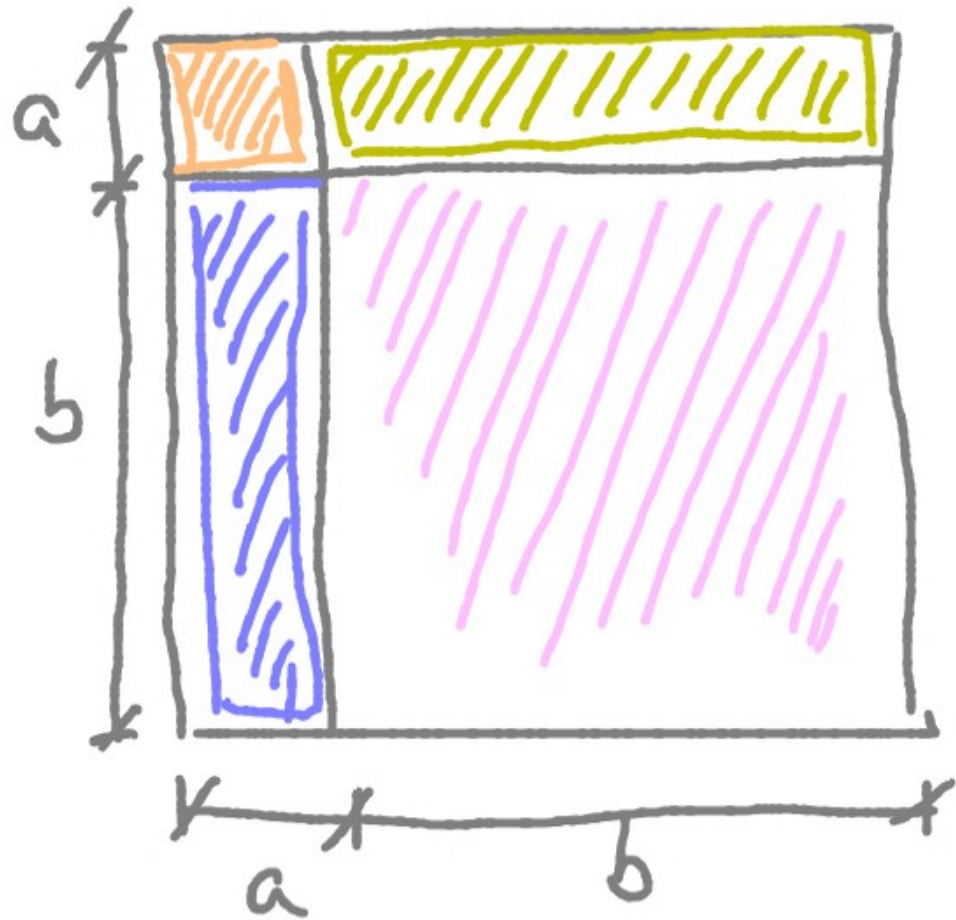
$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$$

•  $(a+b)(a-b) = (a+b)a - (a+b)b \stackrel{\text{distr.}}{=}$

$$= a^2 + \cancel{ba} - \cancel{ab} - b^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$



$$\text{Area } \square = L^2 = (a+b)^2$$

$$A_{\text{orange square}} = a^2$$

$$A_{\text{yellow rectangle}} = ab$$

$$A_{\text{blue rectangle}} = ab$$

$$A_{\text{pink square}} = b^2$$

Σntkr

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + ab + ab + b^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$



## Exercicios

Calcular :

$$1 - \frac{7}{8} - \left( \frac{3}{10} + 0,5 \right) =$$

$$2 - \frac{4/5 + 1/2}{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \left( -\frac{5}{3} \right)} =$$

$$3 - \frac{12}{4} - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} =$$

$$\textcircled{1-} \quad \frac{7}{8} - \left( \frac{3}{10} + 0,5 \right) = \frac{7}{8} - \left( \frac{3}{10} + \frac{5}{10} \right) =$$

NOTA:  $0,5 = \frac{5}{10}$

$$= \frac{7}{8} - \frac{3+5}{10} = \frac{7}{8_{(10)}} - \frac{8}{10_{(8)}} =$$

$$= \frac{70 - 64}{80} = \frac{6}{80} = \frac{3}{40}$$

$$\textcircled{2} - \frac{\frac{4}{5}_{(2)} + \frac{1}{2}_{(5)}}{\frac{3}{2} \left( -\frac{5}{3} \right)} = \frac{\frac{8}{10} + \frac{5}{10}}{-\frac{\cancel{3} \cdot 5}{2 \cdot \cancel{3}}} = \frac{\frac{13}{10}}{-\frac{5}{2}} =$$

$$= -\frac{13}{10} \times \frac{2}{5} = -\frac{13 \times 2}{10 \times 5} =$$

$$= -\frac{26}{50} = -\frac{13}{25}$$

$$\textcircled{3} - \frac{12}{4} - \left( \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \right) = 3 - \frac{3 \times 2}{5 \times 3} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ (15)}}{5}} - \frac{6}{15} = \frac{3 \times 15}{15} - \frac{6}{15} =$$


$$= \frac{45 - 6}{15} = \frac{39}{15} = \frac{13}{5}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{12}{4} - \frac{\cancel{3}}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{\cancel{3}} = 3 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3 \times 5}{5} - \frac{2}{5} =$$

$$= \frac{15 - 2}{5} = \frac{13}{5}$$

## Exercícios (cont)

4- Resolver:

$$a) \quad \frac{7}{6} + x = \frac{11}{6} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{11}{6} - \frac{7}{6} \Leftrightarrow$$


$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{11-7}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Verificação:

$$\frac{7}{6} + \frac{2}{3}_{(2)} = \frac{7}{6} + \frac{4}{6} = \frac{7+4}{6} = \frac{11}{6} \quad \checkmark$$

$$b) \quad x \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{0}{3/2} = 0$$

$$c) \quad \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot x = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$\left( \Leftrightarrow \underline{x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x} = 0 \right. \quad \times$$

$$\rightarrow \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = 0$$

(parêntesis)



$$c) \quad \frac{3}{5} + x = 11 - 2x \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad x + 2x = 11 - \frac{3}{5} \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) \quad 3x = \frac{11}{1} - \frac{3}{5} \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

(5)

$$(\Leftrightarrow) \quad 3x = \frac{55 - 3}{5} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 3x = \frac{52}{5}$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) \quad x = \frac{\frac{52}{5}}{3/1} = \frac{52}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{52}{15} //$$