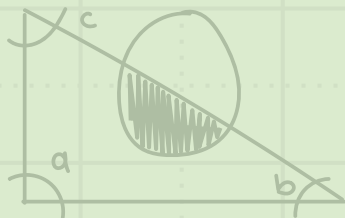


$$2x(d)(f)(h) = \frac{x^2 - d f h}{2d_2 - f h 2d(x)}$$



$$\frac{x^2(4ab) + (2c)}{x^2 + x^3(ac)}$$

# Conjuntos Numéricos



$$\frac{(x^3) + (abc) - (2x)}{x^2 - 2b - ac_2(x^2)}$$



$$h = 2x^2 + (df) = 45^\circ$$

$$x^2 = 2 \times b^2$$



# Origem dos números

<b>Contagem Primitiva</b>	Uso de pedras, ossos, desenhos, dedos para contar
<b>Abstração Natural</b>	Representar e entender o mundo ao redor
<b>Evolução dos números</b>	Base para desenvolver os conjuntos numéricos modernos

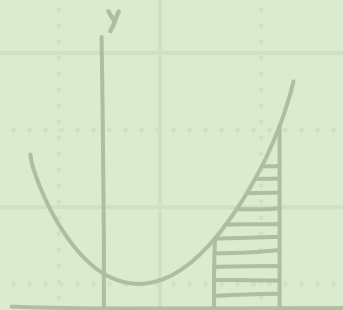


$$c_2(x^2)$$

$$\frac{x^2(4ab) + (2c)}{x^2 + x^3(ac)}$$

$$\frac{4x^2(af)}{3x^2+dn}$$

$$\frac{x^2(4ab)+(2c)}{x^2+x^3(a)} = \frac{4x^2(af)}{3x^2+dn}$$



# Naturais (N)

$$\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, [...]\}$$

$$\mathbb{N}^* = \{1, 2, 3, 4, [...]\}$$

$$2\mathbb{N} = \{0, 2, 4, 6, [...]\}$$



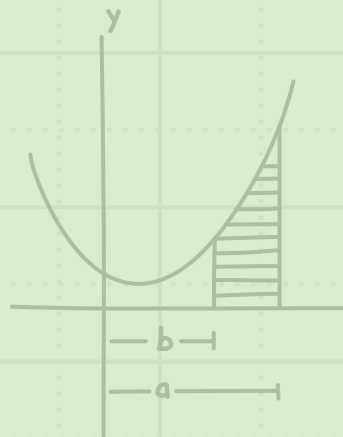
$$\times b^2$$

$$\frac{z^2=(x^2)(x^3)+(abc)-(2x)}{x^2-2b-ac_2(x^2)}$$

$$f=(x^2)+(2x)dh+abc(2x)=15^\circ$$

$$\frac{4x^2(af)}{3x^2+dn}$$

$$\frac{x^2(4ab)+(2c)}{x^2+x^3(a)} = \frac{4x^2(af)}{3x^2+dn}$$



# Propriedades dos Naturais

- **Fechamento:** A soma ou produto de dois naturais resulta em um natural ->  $2 + 2 = 4$  (natural)
- **Comutativa:** A ordem dos fatores não altera o resultado ->  $3 \times 2 = 2 \times 3$

$$x^2 = 2 \times b^2$$

$$f = (x^2) + (2x)dh + abc(2x) = 15^\circ$$

$$\frac{z^2 = (x^2)(x^3) + (abc) - (2x)}{x^2 - 2b - ac_2(x^2)}$$

$$\frac{4x^2(af)}{3x^2+dh}$$

$$\frac{x^2(4ab)+(2c)}{x^2+x^3(a)} = \frac{4x^2(af)}{3x^2+dh}$$



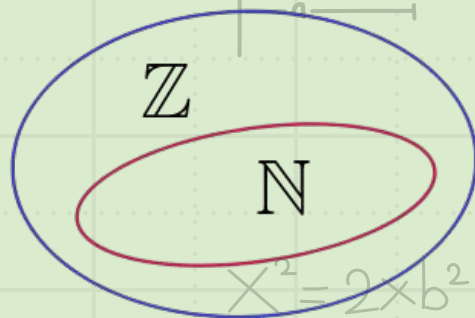
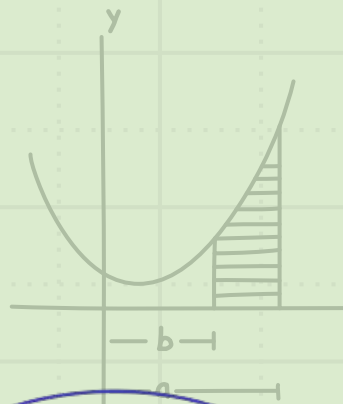
# Inteiros (Z)

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{[\dots], -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, [\dots]\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}^* = \{[\dots], -2, -1, 1, 2, [\dots]\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}^{+*} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, [\dots]\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}^{-*} = \{[\dots], -4, -3, -2, -1\}$$

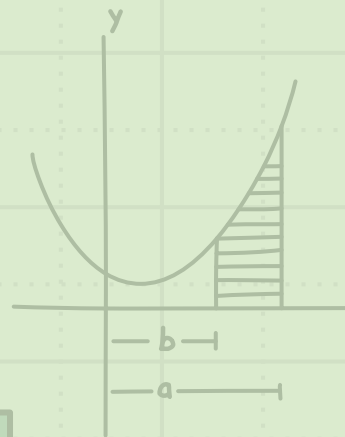
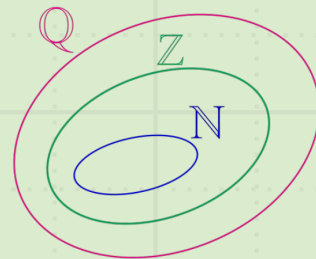


$$\frac{z^2=(x^2)(x^3)+(abc)-(2x)}{x^2-2b-ac_2(x^2)}$$

$$f=(x^2)+(2x)dh+abc(2x)=15^\circ$$

$$\frac{4x^2(af)}{3x^2+dn}$$

$$\frac{x^2(4ab)+(2c)}{x^2+x^3(a)} = \frac{4x^2(af)}{3x^2+dn}$$



# Racionais (Q)



$$\mathbb{Q} = \{a/b \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ e } b \neq 0\}$$

Todo número que pode ser escrito em forma de fração!

RACIONAIS

1,2,3,.. 4,75

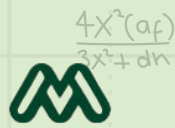
0,3333...  $\frac{-2}{3}$

-1  $\frac{5}{2}$

$$x^2 = 2 \times b^2$$

$$\frac{z^2 = (x^2)(x^3) + (abc) - (2x)}{x^2 - 2b - ac_2(x^2)}$$

$$f = (x^2) + (2x)dh + abc(2x) = 15^\circ$$

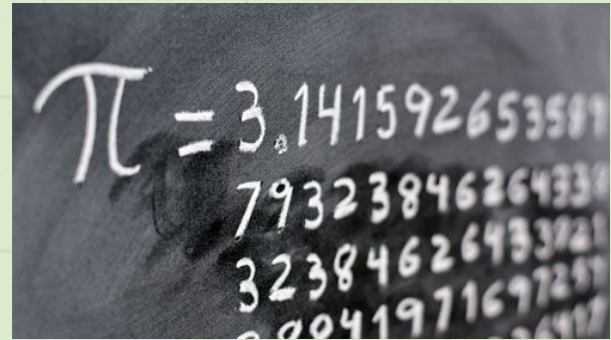


$$x^2 = 2 \times b^2$$

# Racionais (Q)

Problema no conjunto:

Como representar o  $\pi$  ?

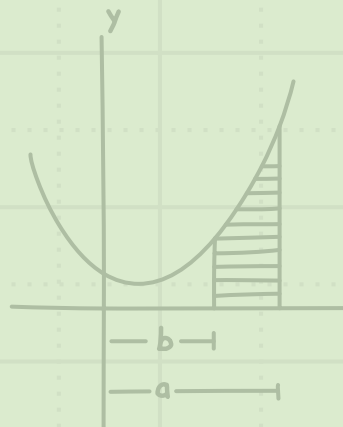


$$f = (x^2) + (2x)(2x) = 15^\circ$$



$$\frac{4x^2(af)}{3x^2 + dn}$$

$$\frac{x^2(4ab) + (2c)}{x^2 + x^3(a)} = \frac{4x^2(af)}{3x^2 + dn}$$



# Irracionais (I)

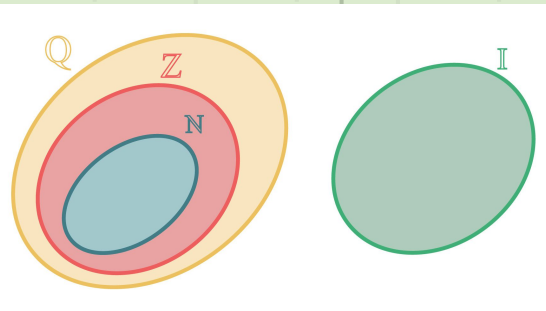
## Contrário dos racionais

**Todo número que NÃO pode ser escrito em forma de fração!**

**Ex:**

**Raízes não exatas** ->  $\sqrt{2} \approx 1,414213...$

**Números transcendent**es ->  $\pi \approx 3,141592...$



$$\frac{z^2 = (x^2)(x^3) + (abc) - (2x)}{x^2 - 2b - ac_2(x^2)}$$

$$f = (x^2) + (2x)dh + abc(2x) = 15^\circ$$



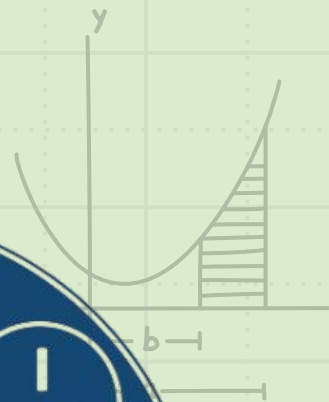
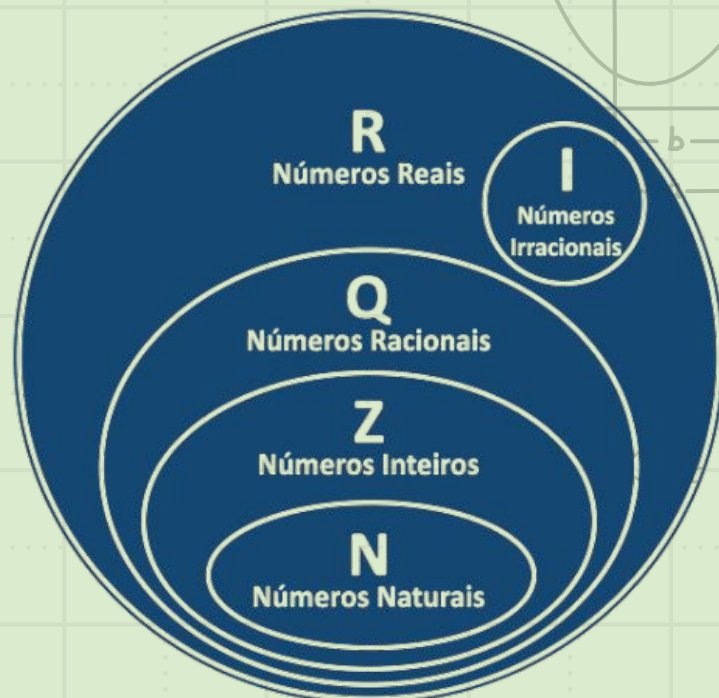
$$\frac{4x^2(af)}{3x^2+dn}$$

$$\frac{x^2(4ab)+(2c)}{x^2+x^3(a)} = \frac{4x^2(af)}{3x^2+dn}$$



# Reais (R)

$$R = Q \cup I$$



NO TUDO OS DIFERENTES RESTAURANTES - NO TUDO SEM SE

$$z^2 = \frac{(x^2)(x^3) + (abc) - (2x)}{x^2 - 2b - ac_2(x^2)}$$

$$f = (x^2) + (2x)dh + abc(2x) = 15^\circ$$

$$\frac{x^2(4ab) + (2c)}{x^2 + x^3(ac)}$$

$$x^2 - 2b - ac_2(x^2)$$



# Obrigado!



$$\frac{x^2(4ab) + (2c)}{x^2 + x^3(ac)} = \frac{4x^2(ac)}{3x^2 + dn}$$

**CREDITS:** This presentation template was created by **Slidesgo**, and includes icons by **Flaticon**, and infographics & images by **Freepik**

$$\frac{z^2 = (x^2)(x^3) + (abc) - (2x)}{x^2 - 2b - ac_2(x^2)}$$

$$\frac{2x(d)(f)(h) = x^2 - d f h}{2d_2 - fh2d(x)}$$