LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS

POLINOMIOS

1– O quociente da divisão de $P(x) = 4x^4 – 4x^3 + x – 1$ por $q(x) = 4x^3 + 1$ é:

a. $x – 5$
b. $x – 1$
c. $x + 5$
d. $4x – 5$
e. $4x + 8$

2– Qual o resto da divisão do polinômio $x^3 – 2x^2 + x + 1$ por $x^2 – x + 2$?

a. $x + 1$
b. $3x + 2$
c. $-2x + 3$
d. $x – 1$
e. $x – 2$

3– O quociente da divisão de $P(x) = x^3 – 7x^2 + 16x – 12$ por $Q(x) = x – 3$ é:

a. $x – 3$
b. $x^3 – x^2 + 1$
c. $x^2 – 5x + 6$
d. $x^2 – 4x + 4$
e. $x^2 + 4x – 4$

4. – O resto da divisão do polinômio $P(x) = x^3 – 2x^2 + 4$ pelo polinômio $Q(x) = x^2 – 4$ é:

a. $R(x) = 2x – 2$
b. $R(x) = -2x + 4$
c. $R(x) = x + 2$
d. $R(x) = 4x – 4$
e. $R(x) = -x + 4$

5– O resto da divisão de $x^4 – 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 1$ por $x – 2$ é:

a. 1
b. 20
c. 0
d. 19
e. 2

SISTEMAS DE EQUAÇÕES

1) Aplicando qualquer método de resolução, resolva os seguintes sistemas de equações do 1º grau com duas variáveis, sendo $U = IR$:

a) $\begin{cases} x + y = 9 \\ x - y = 5 \end{cases}$

b) $\begin{cases} 4x - y = 8 \\ x + y = 7 \end{cases}$

c) $\begin{cases} x - 3y = 5 \\ 2x + 4y = 0 \end{cases}$

d) $\begin{cases} x = 6y \\ 2x - 7y = -10 \end{cases}$

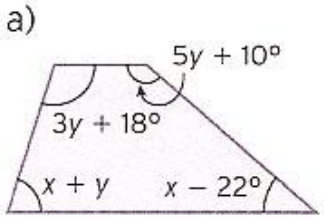
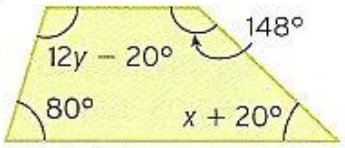
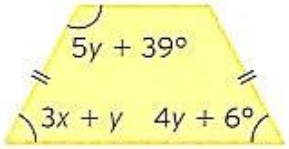
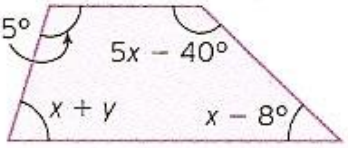
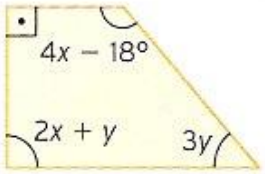
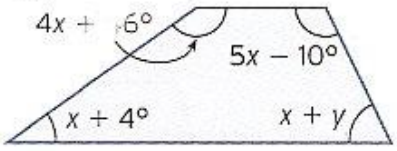
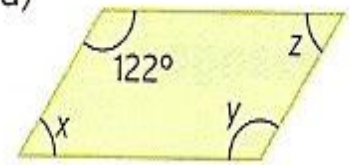
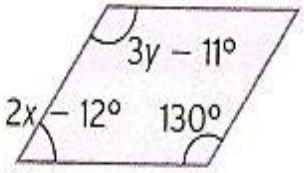
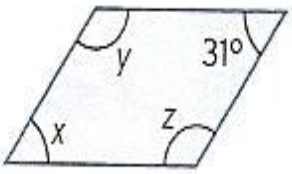
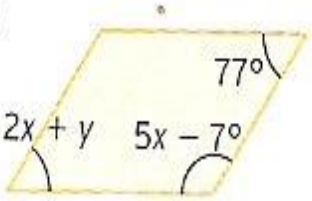
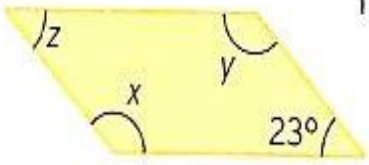
e) $\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 2 \\ 4x - 9y = -1 \end{cases}$

f) $\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 5 \\ 4x + y = 5 \end{cases}$

g) $\begin{cases} \frac{x}{4} + y = \frac{5}{2} \\ x - \frac{y}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$

h) $\begin{cases} 2(x + y) = 5(x - y) \\ \frac{x}{2} - y = 2 \end{cases}$

QUADRILÁTEROS

1.Determine **x** e **y** nos trapézios ao lado	a)  d)  b)  e)  c)  f) 
2. Determine x, y e z nos paralelogramos ao lado.	a)  d)  b)  e)  c)  f)