

Nome: Gustavo Mário Cordeiro Carvalho CT II-348

1- $\text{par} \cdot \text{impar} = 10 \cdot 10 = 100$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{impar} \cdot \text{par} &= 10 \cdot 10 = 100 \rightarrow 290 \text{ números} \\ \text{par} \cdot \text{par} &= 10 \cdot 9 = 90 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{impar} \cdot \text{impar} = 10 \cdot 9 = 90 \text{ números ímpares}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m(S) &= 290 + 90 = 380 & P(E) &= \frac{90}{380} = \frac{9}{38} \quad (\text{A}) \\ m(E) &= 90 \end{aligned}$$

2- $m(S) = 6$ | $P(E) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ (D)
 $m(E) = \{2, 4, 6\} = 3$

3- $44\% \text{ de } 17\% = 44 \cdot 0,17 = 7,48\%$

$$7,48\% \text{ de } 1000 = 74,8 \quad \{ 74,8 / 1000 \approx 0,075 \quad (\text{B})$$

4- primo par = {2} = 1

$$\text{primo ímpar} = \{3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37\} = 11$$

$$m(S) = 12,2 = 12 \cdot 11 = 132 \quad | \quad P(E) = 10 / 132$$

$$\begin{aligned} m(E) &= \frac{10}{132} = \frac{1}{13} = 10 \\ \text{primo de } 3 \text{ a } 31 \text{ e seu subseqüente} & \quad | \quad P(E) = \frac{5}{66} \quad (\text{B}) \end{aligned}$$

data

• •

5 1 4 6 3 5 0

5- de 1 a 99 tem 33 multiplos de 3

$$m(S) = 99 \quad | \quad m(E) = 33 \quad | \quad P(E) = 33/99 = 1/3 \text{ (B)}$$

$$6- m(S) = \underline{6} \quad \underline{6} = 36$$

$$m(E) = \{(1,6); (2,5); (3,4); (4,3); (5,2); (6,1)\} = 6$$

$$P(E) = 6/36 = 1/6 \text{ (C)}$$