

Fundamentos Elementares de Matemática

Avaliação 2 - Turma 2

(Uma solu ão)

QUESTÃO 1

Para usor molucos, considere a sentinça abenta:

$$P(m)$$
: $\frac{1}{3\cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4\cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(m+2)(m+3)} = \frac{m}{3m+9}$

Tenus
$$\frac{1}{3\cdot4} = \frac{1}{12}$$
 e $\frac{1}{(1+2)\cdot(1+3)} = \frac{1}{12}$ ou sya,

$$P(1)$$
: $\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{(1+1)(1+2)}$

é vindade! Supomba agora que vale P(K), into é, vale a

$$\frac{1}{3\cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4\cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(k+2)(k+3)} = \frac{k}{5k+3}$$

Enter, remando $\frac{1}{((++1)+2)((++1)+3)}$ mes dous lados termes

$$\frac{1}{2\cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3\cdot 4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(\kappa+2)(\kappa+3)} + \frac{1}{((\kappa+1)+2)((\kappa+1)+3)} = \frac{\kappa}{3\kappa+3} + \frac{1}{((\kappa+1)+2)((\kappa+1)+3)}$$

Agora observe que:

$$\frac{\kappa}{3\kappa+3} + \frac{1}{((\kappa+1)+2)((\kappa+1)+3)} = \frac{\kappa}{3\kappa+3} + \frac{1}{(\kappa+3)(\kappa+4)} = \frac{\kappa(\kappa+3)(\kappa+4) + 3(\kappa+3)}{3(\kappa+3)(\kappa+4)}$$

$$= \frac{k(\kappa+4)+3}{3(\kappa+3)(\kappa+4)} = \frac{k^2+4\kappa+3}{3(\kappa+3)(\kappa+4)} = \frac{(\kappa+1)(\kappa+3)}{3(\kappa+3)(\kappa+4)}$$

$$= \frac{\kappa+1}{3(\kappa+4)} = \frac{\kappa+1}{3(\kappa+1)+3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3\cdot 4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(\kappa+2)(\kappa+3)} + \frac{1}{((\kappa+1)+2)((\kappa+1)+3)} = \frac{\kappa+1}{3(\kappa+1)+9}$$

e P(K+1) é undade. Portonto, por indupor finita terris a prova.

QUESTÃO 2

Vanus provon as inclusões:

"C":
$$\forall n, n = (a,b) \in A \times (BUC) \implies a \in A = b \in BUC$$

$$\implies a \in A = b \in B \text{ on } b \in C)$$

$$\implies (a \in A = b \in B) \text{ on } (a \in A = b \in C)$$

$$\implies n \in A \times B \text{ on } b \in A \times C$$

$$\implies n \in (A \times B) \cup (A \times C).$$

Logo, é verdade que $\forall n$, $n \in A \times (BUC) => n \in (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$, ou reja, $A \times (BUC) \subset (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$.

"]":
$$\forall \mathcal{N}$$
, $\mathcal{N}_{=(a,b)} \in (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$ => $\mathcal{N} \in A \times B$ on $\mathcal{N} \in A \times C$
=> $(a \in A \times b \in B)$ on $(a \in A \times b \in C)$
=> $a \in A \times b \in B \cup C$
=> $(a,b) \in A \times (B \cup C)$.

Logo, é verdade que $\forall n, n \in (A \times B) \cup (A \times C) => n \in A \times (B \cup C), en$ reja, $(A \times B) \cup (A \times C) \subset A \times (B \cup C)$.

QUESTÃO 3

Terms
$$A_3 = \{ n \in \mathbb{R} : -1 - \frac{1}{1} < n < 0 \} = (-2, 0) \}$$

$$A_2 = \{ n \in \mathbb{R} : -1 - \frac{1}{2} < n < 0 \} = (\frac{3}{2}, 0) \}$$

$$A_3 = \{ n \in \mathbb{R} : -1 - \frac{1}{3} < n < 0 \} = (-\frac{4}{3}, 0) \}$$

$$A_4 = \{ n \in \mathbb{R} : -1 - \frac{1}{4} < n < 0 \} = (-\frac{5}{4}, 0) \}$$

a)
$$\bigcup_{k=1}^{3} A_{k} = A_{k} \cup A_{2} \cup A_{3} = A_{1}$$
, poin $A_{2} \subset A_{3}$, devido $\alpha - 2 < -\frac{3}{2}$, $A_{3} \subset A_{4}$
visto que $-2 < -\frac{14}{3}$.

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- b) $\bigcap_{A=1}^{4} A_{i} = A_{s} \cap A_{2} \cap A_{3} \cap A_{4} = A_{4} \cap Poins A_{4} = A_{5} \cap A_{5} \cap A_{5} = A_{5} \cap A_{5} \cap A_{5} \cap A_{5} = A_{5} \cap A_{5} \cap A_{5} \cap A_{5} \cap A_{5} = A_{5} \cap A_{5} \cap A_{5} \cap A_{5} \cap A_{5} \cap A_{5} \cap A_{5} = A_{5} \cap A_{5} \cap$
 - c) $\overset{\circ\circ}{\bigcup}$ $A_{i} = (-2, 0)$ (note que $(-2, 0) = A_{1} > A_{2} > A_{3} > \cdots$)

 De pato: "C": $\forall \lambda, \lambda \in \overset{\circ}{\bigcup} A_{i} = \lambda \in A_{K}$, para algum $\lambda, \lambda = \lambda \in A_{K} \subset A_{L}$ $\lambda \in A_{1} = (-2, 0)$ ">": $\forall \lambda, \lambda \in (-2, 0) = \lambda \in A_{1} \subset \overset{\circ}{\bigcup} A_{2}$.
 - d) $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_{k} = [-3, 0]$ (mote que $\lim_{k\to\infty} A_{k} = \lambda$)

 De fato: "C": $\forall x, x \in \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_{k} = \lambda \in A_{k}$, pana todo i, = 0 < x < -1 1 1 1 = -1 $= 0 < x \in [-3, 0]$ $= 0 < x \in [-3, 0]$

QUESTÃO 4

Dizens que alt (=> a-b é multiple de 5.

Rérefleziva: a Ra pois a-a=0=5.0, au sya, zero i muttiple des.

Rémutures: $aRb \iff a-b=sk$, $k\in \mathbb{Z}$. Enlow, b-a=s(-k)=l, and $l=-k\in \mathbb{Z}$.

Mas $b-a=sl \iff bRa$.

Rétronitiva: Suponha aRb e bRc (=> a-b= m 1 b-c= n, evm m, mgZ. Sommanido es 2 ignaldades, turns

a-b+b-e=5m+5n=> a-e=5(m+n)=5n/ and $n=m+n\in\mathbb{Z}$. Mas $a-c=5n \iff aRc$. Logo:

akbebre => ake.

chanse [3] : Terros [3] = {a \in Z: a R3}. como a R3 \ a-3=5 k, k \in Z, então



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a= 5K+3, KEZ. Arrim:

$$[3]_{R} = \{ a \in \mathbb{Z} : aR \} = \{ a \in \mathbb{Z} : a = 5k + 3, k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$= \{ ... + 1 - 2, 3, 8, 13, ... \}$$

QUESTÃO 5

a) Lembremus que

$$\int_{-1}^{-1} ([-1,0]) = \{ n \in \mathbb{R} : f(n) \in [-1,0] \} = \{ n \in \mathbb{R} : n^2 + 2n \in [-1,0] \}$$

$$= \{ n \in \mathbb{R} : -1 < n^2 + 2n < 0 \}$$

Agra obrave que $-1 \le n^2 + 2n \le 0 \iff -1 \le n^2 + 2n \le 0$. Entais: $0 \le n^2 + 2n + 1 = n^2 + 2n \le 0 \implies 0 \le (n+1)^2 = n(n+2) \le 0$ Note que $(n+1)^2 \ge 0$ mois mos dez mada. No entants,

 $\mathcal{N}(n+2) \leq 0 \iff \underbrace{n \leq 0}_{\mathcal{N}} \leq 0 \iff \underbrace{n+2 \leq 0}_{\mathcal{N}} \iff \underbrace{n+2$

Vya que 2 = 0 e 21 = - 2 mos foz rentido. Entos resta:

Portonto, $-1 \le n^2 + 2n \le 0 \iff -2 \le n \le 0$ e terms que $f^{-1}([-1,0]) = [-2,0]$.

b) Lambreuros que
$$f([0,1]) = \{f(x) : x \in [0,1]\} = \{f(x) : 0 \le x \le 1\}$$
.

Enter,
$$0 \le n \le 1 \Rightarrow 0 \le 2n \le 2 \land 0 \le n^2 \le 1$$

$$= > 0 \le h^2 + 2n \le 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $0 \le f(x) \le 3$.

Alim duro, note que

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{s+r} - r$$

$$\leq = X_{5} + 5 \ x = (x+7)_{5} - 7 = > 5 + 7 = (x+7)_{5} = > \sqrt{(5+7)} = |x+7| = x+7$$

com VZ+1 -1 ∈ [0,1] rempre que 0 ≤ Z ≤ 3.

Vanus prover enter que f([0,1]) = [0,3].

"
\["\circ": \forall \gamma_1 \gamma \int (\text{To}_1 \gamma_1) => \gamma = f(\pi)_1 \gamma \int (\text{To}_1 \gamma_2) \circ [\text{O}_1 \beta_2] .
\]

\[\circ": \forall \gamma_1 \gamma \int (\text{To}_1 \gamma_2) \circ [\text{O}_1 \beta_2].
\]

Patento, f((0,13) = [0,3].