UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA GRANDE DOURADOS Cálculo Diferencial e Integral — Lista 1 Prof. Adriano Barbosa

(1) Simplifique as expressões abaixo:

(a)
$$3(x+6) + 4(2x-5)$$

(b)
$$(x+3)(4x-5)$$

(c)
$$(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})$$

(d)
$$(2x+3)^2$$

(e)
$$(x+2)^3$$

(2) Simplifique cada expressão (escreva a resposta sem o expoente negativo):

(a)
$$\sqrt{200} - \sqrt{32}$$

(b)
$$(3a^3b^3)(4ab^2)^2$$

(a)
$$\sqrt{200} - \sqrt{32}$$
 (b) $(3a^3b^3)(4ab^2)^2$ (c) $\left(\frac{3x^{3/2}y^3}{x^2y^{-1/2}}\right)^{-2}$

(3) Avalie cada expressão sem usar a calculadora:

(a)
$$(-3)^{-1}$$

(b)
$$-3^4$$

(c)
$$3^{-4}$$

(d)
$$\frac{5^{23}}{5^{21}}$$

(a)
$$(-3)^4$$
 (b) -3^4 (c) 3^{-4} (d) $\frac{5^{23}}{5^{21}}$ (e) $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-2}$ (f) $16^{-3/4}$

(f)
$$16^{-3/4}$$

(4) Determine se as igualdades são verdadeiras ou falsas:

(a)
$$(p+q)^2 = p^2 + q^2$$

(b)
$$\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}$$

(c)
$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = a + b$$

(d)
$$\frac{1+TC}{C} = 1+T$$

(e)
$$\frac{1}{x-y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}$$

(f)
$$\frac{1/x}{a/x - b/x} = \frac{1}{a - b}$$

(1) (a)
$$11x - 2$$
 (b) $4x^2 + 7x - 15$ (c) $a - b$ (d) $4x^2 + 12x + 9$ (e) $x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8$ (2) (a) $6\sqrt{2}$ (b) $48a^5b^7$ (c) $\frac{x}{9y^7}$

(2) (a)
$$6\sqrt{2}$$
 (b) $48a^5b^7$ (c) $\frac{x}{9y^7}$

(3) (a) 81 (b) -81 (c)
$$\frac{1}{81}$$
 (d) 25 (e) $\frac{9}{4}$ (f) $\frac{1}{8}$ (4) (a) F (b) V (c) F (d) F (e) F (f) V