Grupo I

1.
$$P(A) = P(C)$$

$$P(A \cap B) + 5P(C) = 2P(B) \Leftrightarrow P(A \cap B) = 2P(B) - 5P(C)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = 3P(C) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 3P(C) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P(C) + P(B) - 2P(B) + 5P(C) = 3P(C) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P(B) = 3P(C)$$

$$P(A \cap B) = 2P(B) - 5P(C) = P(C)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(C)}{3P(C)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Opção C

2.
$$a = 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\mu = 0 \times \frac{1}{6} + 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} \times \left(0 - \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \times \left(1 - \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \left(2 - \frac{4}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

Opção A

3.
$$\overline{AB} = \frac{6}{2} = 2$$

$$\overline{OA}^2 + \overline{OB}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 \Leftrightarrow 2\overline{OA}^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \overline{OA} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$A\left(\sqrt{2},\ 0,\ 0\right)$$

$$B\left(0,\sqrt{2},0\right)$$

$$C\left(0,\ 0,\ \sqrt{2}\right)$$

Seja
$$\overrightarrow{n} = (a, b, c) \perp ABC$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = 0 \\ \overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a, \ b, \ c) \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2}, \ \sqrt{2}, 0 \right) = 0 \\ (a, \ b, \ c) \cdot \left(-\sqrt{2}, \ 0, \ \sqrt{2} \right) = 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\sqrt{2}a + \sqrt{2}b = 0 \\ -\sqrt{2}a + \sqrt{2}c = 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = a \\ c = a \end{array} \right.$$

$$\overrightarrow{n} = (a, a, a), a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

Se
$$a = 1$$
, tem-se $\overrightarrow{n} = (1, 1, 1)$

R:
$$x - \sqrt{2} = y = z$$

Opção C

4.
$$u_3 = \ln(u_2) + \ln(u_1) = \ln 3 + \ln 2 = \ln 6$$

$$u_4 = \ln(u_3) + \ln(u_2) = \ln(\ln 6) + \ln 3 = \ln(3\ln 6) = \ln(\ln 6^3) = \ln[\ln(216)]$$

Opção D

5.
$$f'(1) = 3$$

 $f''(1) = 4$
 $(2, 0) \in t$
 $(0, -1) \in t$
 $m_t = \frac{0+1}{2-0} = \frac{1}{2} = g'(4)$
 $t: y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$
 $g(4) = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 - 1 = 1$

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{f'\left[g\left(x\right)\right] - 3}{x - 4} = \frac{\left(f' \circ g\right)\left(x\right) - \left(f' \circ g\right)\left(4\right)}{x - 4} = \left(f' \circ g\right)'\left(4\right) = f''\left(g\left(4\right)\right) \times g'\left(4\right) = f''\left(1\right) \times \frac{1}{2} = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

Opção B

6.
$$f(x) > g(x) \Leftrightarrow \log_2(x+2) > \log_{\sqrt{2}}x \Leftrightarrow \log_2(x+2) > \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow \log_2(x+2) > 2\log_2 x \Leftrightarrow \log_2(x+2) > \log_2\left(x^2\right) \Leftrightarrow x+2 > x^2 \Leftrightarrow -x^2+x+2 > 0$$
C.A.
$$-x^2+x+2=0 \Leftrightarrow x=-1 \lor x=2$$

$$D=\mathbb{R}^+$$

$$S=[0,\ 2[$$

$$S =]0, 2$$

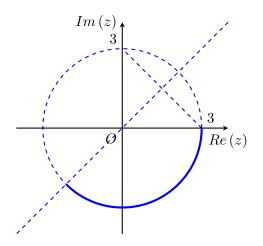
Opção A

7.
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[2x + \frac{1}{e^x} + 3h\left(x\right) - \frac{\ln x}{x} \right] = 3 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(3h\left(x\right) + 2x \right) + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} - \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 3 \Leftrightarrow 3\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(h\left(x\right) + \frac{2}{3}x \right) + \frac{1}{e^{+\infty}} - 0 = 3 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[h\left(x\right) - \left(-\frac{2}{3}x + 1\right) \right] = 0$$

$$r: y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 1$$
Opção D

8.

$$|z - 3i| \ge |z - 3| \wedge \operatorname{Im}(z) \le 0 \wedge |z| = 3$$



Opção B

Grupo II

1.
$$(-z)^n + (\overline{z})^n = \left[\rho e^{(\theta+\pi)i}\right]^n + \left[\rho e^{(-\theta)i}\right]^n = \rho^n \left[e^{(n\theta+n\pi)i} + e^{(-n\theta)i}\right] = \rho^n \left[\cos\left(n\theta + n\pi\right) + i\sin\left(n\theta + n\pi\right) + \cos\left(-n\theta\right) + i\sin\left(-n\theta\right)\right] = \rho^n \left[\cos\left(n\theta + n\pi\right) + i\sin\left(n\theta + n\pi\right) + \cos\left(n\theta\right) - i\sin\left(n\theta\right)\right]$$

- Se n é par, então $\cos(n\theta + n\pi) = \cos(n\theta)$ e $\sin(n\theta + n\pi) = \sin(n\theta)$. Assim, $(-z)^n + (\overline{z})^n = \rho^n \left[\cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta) + \cos(n\theta) i\sin(n\theta)\right] = 2\rho^n \cos(n\theta)$, que é um número real.
- Se n é impar, então $\cos(n\theta + n\pi) = -\cos(n\theta)$ e $\sin(n\theta + n\pi) = -\sin(n\theta)$. Assim, $(-z)^n + (\overline{z})^n = \rho^n \left[-\cos(n\theta) i\sin(n\theta) + \cos(n\theta) i\sin(n\theta) \right] = -2i\rho^n \sin(n\theta)$, que é um imaginário puro.

2.2.
$$f'(x) = 1 - \ln x + x \left(0 - \frac{1}{x}\right) = 1 - \ln x - 1 = -\ln x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\ln x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 & 1 & +\infty \\ \hline f' & \text{n.d.} & + 0 & - \\ \hline f & \text{n.d.} & \uparrow & \text{Máx.} \end{array}$$

f é estritamente crescente em $]0,\ 1]$

f é estritamente decrescente em $[1, +\infty[$

f(1) é máximo relativo.

2.3.
$$g$$
 é contínua em $x=0$ se e só se $\lim_{x\to 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} g(x) = g(0)$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} g\left(x\right) \ = \ \lim_{x \to 0^+} x\left(1 - \ln x\right) \ = \ \lim_{y \to +\infty} \frac{1}{y} \left(1 - \ln \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)\right) \lim_{y \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{\ln y}{y}\right) \ = \ \lim_{y \to +\infty} \frac{1}{y} + \lim_{y \to +\infty} \frac{\ln y}{y} = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} g\left(x\right) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)}{e^{x} - 1} = \frac{\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x}}{\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{x} - 1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1 - \cos^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x\left(1 + \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = 1 \times \frac{0}{1 + 1} = 0$$

Como $\lim_{x\to 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} g(x) = g(0)$ então g é contínua em x=0.

3.
$$h'(x) = 1 + \cos x e^{\sin x}$$

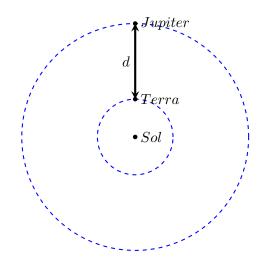
$$m_r = 1 \Leftrightarrow h'(a) = 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 + \cos ae^{\sin a} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos ae^{\sin a} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos a = 0 \lor e^{\sin a}_{eq.imp.} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \ k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

A única solução em $[0,\ \pi]$ é $a=\frac{\pi}{2}$

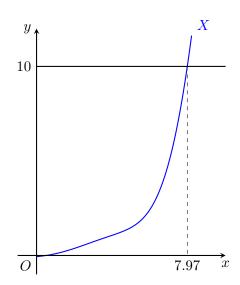
$$h\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + e^{\sin\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + e$$
$$y - \frac{\pi}{2} - e = 1\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow y = x + e$$

4. 4.1.



$$\begin{split} d &= \left(X\left(7\right) - X\left(4\right) \right) \times 150 = \\ \left[e^{0.422 \times 7} \left[0.36 \sin\left(9 \times 6.5\right) + 0.08 \sin\left(49.5 \times 6.5\right) \right] - e^{0.422 \times 4} \left[0.36 \sin\left(9 \times 3.5\right) + 0.08 \sin\left(49.5 \times 3.5\right) \right] \right] \times \\ 150 &\approx 581 \text{ milhões de quil\'ometros.} \end{split}$$

4.2. 1.5 milhões de quilómetros = 10 u.a $X\left(n\right) =10$



O asteróide está mais próximo da órbita de Saturno.

5. 5.1.
$$0^2 + 0^2 - 6 \times 0 - 2a \times 0 = 16 - a^2 \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 16 \Rightarrow a = 4$$

 $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 8y = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 - 8y + 16 = 25 \Leftrightarrow (x - 3)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 25$
 $C(3, 4) \in r = 5$

5.2.
$$A_{\text{Setor circular}} = \frac{\alpha}{2}r^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{25\pi}{6} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \times 5^2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow A\hat{C}B = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\overrightarrow{DA} \cdot \overrightarrow{DB} = \overrightarrow{DA} \cdot \left(\overrightarrow{DC} + \overrightarrow{CB} \right) = \overrightarrow{DA} \cdot \overrightarrow{DC} + \overrightarrow{DA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB} = 10 \times 5 \times \cos 0 + 10 \times 5 \times \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 50 + 50 \times \frac{1}{2} = 75$$

5.3.
$$x^2 + 1^2 - 6x - 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x - 7 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4 \times 1 \times (-7)}}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = 7 \vee x = -1 \Rightarrow x = 7$$

$$A(7, 1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{CA} = (7, 1) - (3, 4) = (4, -3)$$

$$m_{CA} = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow m_t = \frac{4}{3}, \text{ pois } t \perp CA$$

$$\overrightarrow{t}(3, 4) \text{ \'e um vetor diretor da reta } t.$$

$$t: (x, y) = (7, 1) + k(3, 4), k \in \mathbb{R}$$

6. 6.1.
$$P = \frac{{}^{12}C_2 - {}^9C_2}{{}^{12}C_2} = \frac{5}{11}$$

6.2.
$$P(\mu - \sigma \le X \le \mu + \sigma) = 0.6827 \Leftrightarrow P(1.5 \le X \le 2.5) = 0.6827$$

$$1 - {^{12}C_{11}} \times 0,6827^{11} \times 0,3173 - 0,6827^{12} = 1 - P\left(X = 11\right) - P\left(X = 12\right) = 1 - P\left(X \ge 11\right) = P\left(X \le 10\right)$$

Uma questão de probabilidade relacionada com esta experiência que tenha como resposta a expressão dada poderá ser:

Qual é a probabilidade de, no máximo, dez dos doze fidget spinners rodarem entre um minuto e meio e dois minutos e meio?