

### Exercício 1

a)  $A = \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}.$

b)  $C = ]-\infty, 2] \cup ]4, +\infty[$

$$B \cap C = ]0, 2] \cup ]4, 5[.$$

### Exercício 2

a)  $(x-1)(x-4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 0 \vee x-4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \vee x = 4$

$$S = \{1, 4\}.$$

b)  $\frac{-3(1-3x)}{3} - \frac{1-2x}{2} < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-3+9x}{3} - \frac{1-2x}{2} < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-6+18x}{6} - \frac{3-6x}{6} < \frac{6}{6}$

$$\Leftrightarrow -6 + 18x - 3 + 6x < 6 \Leftrightarrow 24x < 15 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{15}{24} \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{5}{8}$$

$$S = ]-\infty, \frac{5}{8}[.$$

Exercício 3 a)  $\overrightarrow{AB} = B - A = (-2, 5) - (-1, 3) = (-1, 2)$

$$\|\overrightarrow{AB}\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}.$$

b) Seja  $\vec{u}$  o vetor colinear com  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  e com norma superior a  $\overrightarrow{AB}$ . Por exemplo:

$$\vec{u} = (-2, 4).$$

Exercício 4 a)  $y = -2x - 10$

Por exemplo:  $\vec{r} = (1, -2).$

ou

vetor perpendicular à reta  $r$ :  $(2, 1).$

vetor diretor da reta  $r$ , por exemplo:  $\vec{r} = (1, -2).$

b)  $y = -2x - 10$

declive da reta  $r$ :  $m_r = -2$

declive da reta  $s$ :  $m_s = \frac{1}{2}$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 + b \Leftrightarrow b = -1$$

A equação reduzida da reta:  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$ .

Exercício 5 a) Centro:  $(3, -2)$ .

Por exemplo:  $x = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x-3)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 3 \\ x = 4 \end{array} \right. &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (4-3)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 3 \\ - - - \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y^2 + 4y + 2 = 0 \\ - - - \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-4 \times 2}}{2} \\ - - - \end{array} \right. &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} \\ - - - \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ - - - \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = -2 \pm \sqrt{2} \\ - - - \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

Os pontos de interseção da reta  $r$  com a circunferência  $C$  são:

$$P_1(4, -2 + \sqrt{2}) \text{ e } P_2(4, -2 - \sqrt{2}).$$

$$\text{c) } d_{O,C} = \sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (-2-0)^2} = \sqrt{9+4} = \sqrt{13}$$

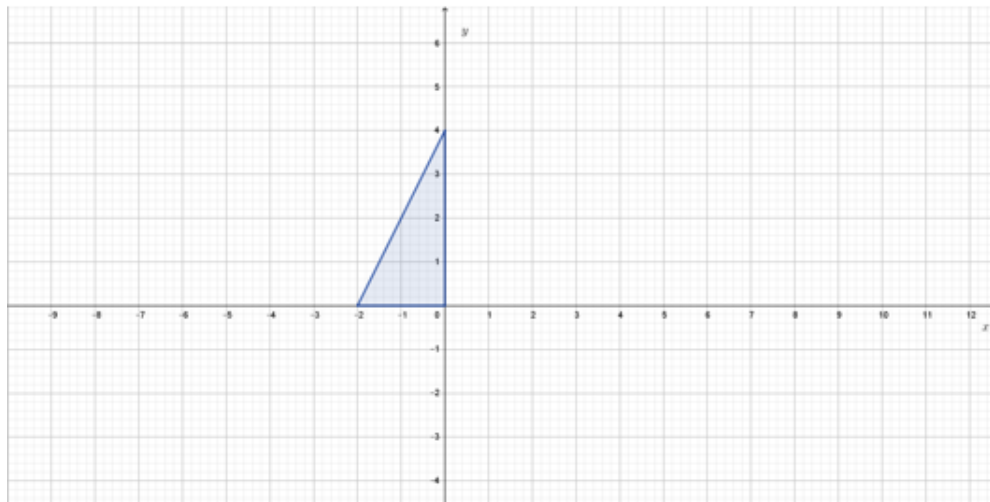
Exercício 6

$$x^2 + 2x + y^2 + 4y = -1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 + 4y + 4 = -1 + 1 + 4 \Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 4$$

Coordenadas do centro:  $(-1, -2)$

Raio: 2.

### Exercício 7



Exercício 8 a)  $3 \cos \theta + 3 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta = \pi + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

b)  $\sqrt{2} \sin \theta - 1 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \vee \theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \vee \theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Exercício 9  $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$  e  $\tan \theta > 0$  logo  $\theta$  é um ângulo do 3º quadrante. Então  $\cos \theta < 0$ .

De  $\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$ , vem

$$\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \Leftrightarrow \frac{25}{9} + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{34}{9} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{9}{34} \Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{34}}$$

Como  $\cos \theta < 0$ , então  $\cos \theta = -\frac{3\sqrt{34}}{34}$ .

Exercício 10  $\sin \theta \times \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \cos \theta = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} + \cos \theta = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}.$