

→ GRUPO I

1.:

Par  $\{2, 4, 6, 8\}$  (não pode colocar o zero)

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 8 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 8 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 4 \end{array} = 1^2 \times 8^2 \times 4 = 256$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 8 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 8 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 4 \end{array} = 8^2 \times 2! \times 4 = 512$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 8 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 8 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 4 \end{array} = 8^2 \times 2! \times 4 = 512$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 8 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 8 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 8 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} = 8^3 \times 1^2 = 512$$


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1792

Resposta: B //

2.:

linha n

• oitavo elemento  $\rightarrow {}^nC_7$

i) Lei da simetria

• décimo quinto elemento  $\rightarrow {}^nC_{14}$

$${}^nC_p = {}^nC_{n-p}$$

$$\therefore \frac{{}^nC_7}{{}^nC_{14}} = 1 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad {}^nC_7 = {}^nC_{14} \Rightarrow n-7 = 14 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad n = 21$$

$\therefore$  linha 21  $\hookrightarrow$  tem 22 elementos.

$P(BIA)$  é a probabilidade de o produto dos três elementos escolhidos ser igual ao valor do 11º elemento, sabendo que a soma dos dois primeiros elementos escolhidos é 2. Logo, os dois primeiros elementos escolhidos foram

$$0 \quad \underbrace{{}^{21}C_0}_{=1} \quad \text{e} \quad 0 \quad \underbrace{{}^{21}C_{21}}_{=1}$$

Logo, para a terceira escolha há 20 elementos disponíveis. Portanto o nrº de casos possíveis é 20.

Assim, para que o produto dos três seja igual ao valor do 11º elemento, temos de escolher o  ${}^{21}C_{10}$  ou o  ${}^{21}C_{11}$ , pois  ${}^{21}C_{10} = {}^{21}C_{11}$ :

$$({}^{21}C_0 \times {}^{21}C_{21} \times {}^{21}C_{10} = {}^{21}C_{10} \text{ ou } {}^{21}C_0 \times {}^{21}C_{21} \times {}^{21}C_{11} = {}^{21}C_{10})$$

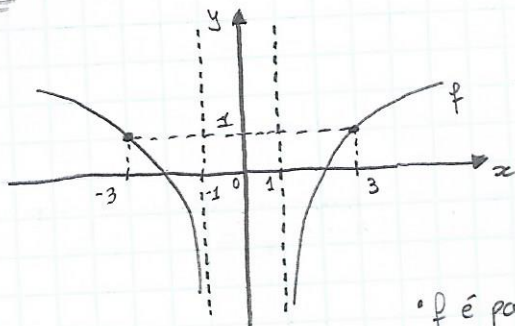
Logo, o número de casos possíveis é 2.

Pela regra de Laplace, a probabilidade de um acontecimento é dada pelo quociente entre o número de casos favoráveis e o número de casos possíveis, quando estes são equiprováveis.

$$\therefore P(B|A) = \frac{2}{20} //$$

Resposta: A //

2.1



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{f(x)}{\ln(f(x))} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{f(x)}{\ln(f(x))} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \ln(f(x))$$

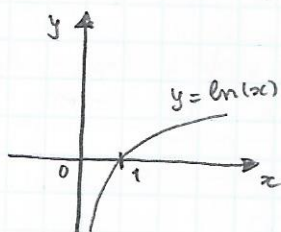
•  $f$  é par;

•  $f(3) = 1$  e  $x = 1$  é A.V.

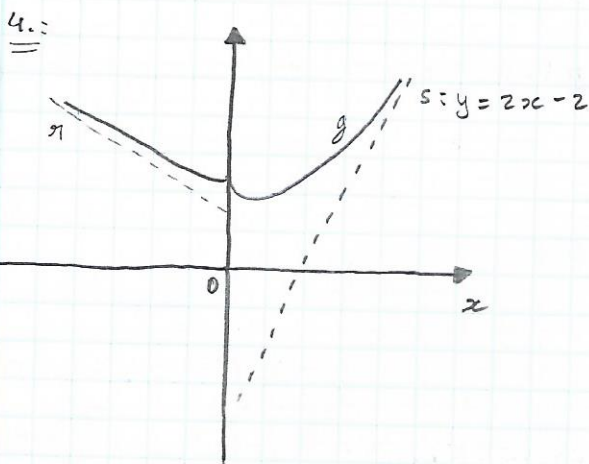
$\Downarrow$

$f(-3) = 1$  e  $x = -1$  é A.V.

$$= \frac{f(-3)}{\ln(1^-)} = \frac{1}{\ln(1^-)} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty //$$



Resposta: A //



$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(x)}{x} = 2 // \text{ e } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (g(x) - 2x) = -2 //$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{g(x)}{x} = m_{s_1} = -\frac{1}{m_s} = -\frac{1}{2} //$$

$\downarrow$   
 $s_1 \perp s$

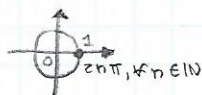
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{g(-x) - xg(x)}{x} + 2x \right) = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{g(-x)}{x} - \cancel{xg(x)} + 2x \right) = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{g(-x)}{x} \right) - \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (g(x) - 2x)}_{=-2} = \\
 &= \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{g(y)}{-y} - (-2) = \\
 & \quad \downarrow \\
 & \quad y = -x \\
 & \quad x = -y \\
 & \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow -\infty \\
 &= - \underbrace{\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{g(y)}{y}}_{=-\frac{1}{2}} + 2 = -\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2 = \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2} //
 \end{aligned}$$

Resposta: D //

5.:

$$h(x) = \sin(2n x), n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$h(\pi) = \sin(2n\pi) = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{h(x)}{x^2 - \pi^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{h(x) - 0}{(x - \pi)(x + \pi)} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \underbrace{\frac{h(x) - h(\pi)}{x - \pi}}_{h'(\pi)} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1}{x + \pi} = h'(\pi) \times \frac{1}{\pi + \pi} = \\
 &= h'(\pi) \times \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{h'(\pi)}{2\pi} = 2n \times \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{n}{\pi} // \\
 & \quad \rightarrow h'(\pi) = 2n \cos(2n\pi) = 2n \times 1 = 2n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} //
 \end{aligned}$$

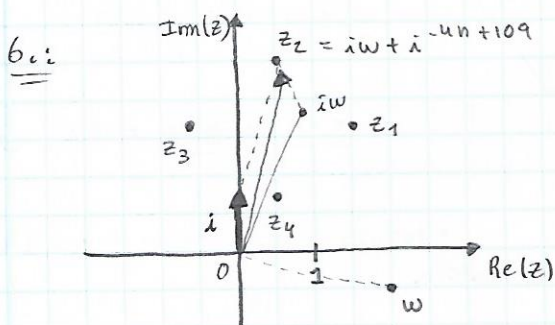
Resposta: C //



OU

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left( \frac{h(x)}{x^2 - \pi^2} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left( \frac{\sin(2nx)}{x - \pi} \times \frac{1}{x + \pi} \right) = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left( \frac{\sin(2nx)}{x - \pi} \right) \times \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left( \frac{1}{x + \pi} \right)}_{\frac{1}{2\pi}} = \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pi \Rightarrow x - \pi \rightarrow 0} \\
 &\quad \text{seja } y = x - \pi \Rightarrow x = y + \pi \\
 &\quad y \rightarrow 0 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2ny)}{2ny} \times 2n = \\
 &\quad \underbrace{y \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 2ny \rightarrow 0}_{\text{limite Notável}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \times 1 \times 2n = \frac{n}{\pi} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \sin(2nx) =$   
 $= \sin(2ny + 2n\pi) =$   
 $= \sin(2ny)$   
 $\downarrow$   
 período  $2\pi$



$$\begin{aligned}
 i w + i^{-4n+109} &= \\
 = i w + i //
 \end{aligned}$$

OU

$$w = a + bi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i w + i &= i(a + bi) + i = \\
 &= ai + bi^2 + i = \\
 &= -b + (a+1)i
 \end{aligned}$$

C. Aux.:

$$\begin{aligned}
 i^{-4n+109} &= \\
 &= i^{-4n} \times i^{109} = \\
 &= (i^4)^{-n} \times i^{4 \times 27 + 1} = \\
 &= 1^{-n} \times i^{4 \times 27} \times i^1 = \\
 &= 1 \times (i^4)^{27} \times i = \\
 &= 1 \times i^{27} \times i = i //
 \end{aligned}$$

- $\text{Re}(i w + i) = -b = -\text{Im}(w) \Rightarrow$  Só pode ser  $z_2$  ou  $z_4$ .
- $\text{Im}(i w + i) = a + 1 > 2 \Rightarrow$  só pode ser  $z_2$ .

7.:

$$\alpha: 4ax + a^2y + a^2z = 0, a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\vec{n}_\alpha = (4a; a^2; a^2)$$

$$P = (1; 1; 1) \in \alpha \Rightarrow 4a \times 1 + a^2 \times 1 + a^2 \times 1 = 0 \quad (=:)$$

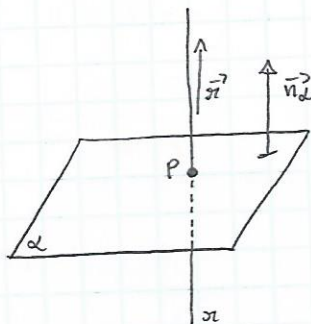
$$(=:) 4a + 2a^2 = 0 \quad (=:)$$

$$(=:) 2a(2 + a) = 0 \quad (=:)$$

$$(=:) 2a = 0 \vee 2 + a = 0 \quad (=:)$$

$$(=:) a = 0 \vee a = -2 \xrightarrow{a \neq 0} \boxed{a = -2}$$

$$\therefore \vec{n}_\alpha = (-8; 4; 4) \hookrightarrow (-2; 1; 1)$$



- Um vetor diretor da reta perpendicular a  $\alpha$  que contém o ponto  $P = (1; 1; 1)$  é  $(-2; 1; 1)$ .

$$\bullet \frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{1} \xrightarrow{\text{elimina(A)}}$$

$$\bullet (x; y; z) = (1; 1; 1) + k(-2; 1; 1), k \in \mathbb{R}$$

elimina(D)  $\hookleftarrow$

$$\bullet P = (1; 1; 1) \in \pi?$$

Substituindo em:

$$\frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{1}, \text{ vem: } 0 = 0 = -1, \text{ P.F.} \xrightarrow{\text{elimina(B)}}$$

$$\bullet -\frac{x}{2} = y - \frac{3}{2} = z - \frac{3}{2} \quad (=:) \quad -\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y - \frac{3}{2}}{1} = \frac{z - \frac{3}{2}}{1} \hookrightarrow P \in \pi?$$

$$\vec{\pi}(-2; 1; 1)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{3}{2} = 1 - \frac{3}{2} \quad (=:) \quad -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ P.V.}$$

Resposta: C //

8.:

$(v_n)$  é uma progressão, tal que  $v_6 = 3$  e  $v_8 = 9$

Seja  $r$  a razão da progressão  $(v_n)$

**I** Se  $(v_n)$  for progressão aritmética, então:

$$v_8 = v_6 + 2r \quad (=)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) 9 = 3 + 2r \quad (=)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) 6 = 2r \quad (=)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) r = 3 //$$

→ elimina (D)

**II** Se  $(v_n)$  for progressão geométrica, então:

$$v_8 = v_6 \times r^2 \quad (=)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) 9 = 3 \times r^2 \quad (=)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) r^2 = \frac{9}{3} \quad (=)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) r^2 = 3 \quad (=)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) r = \pm \sqrt{3} //$$

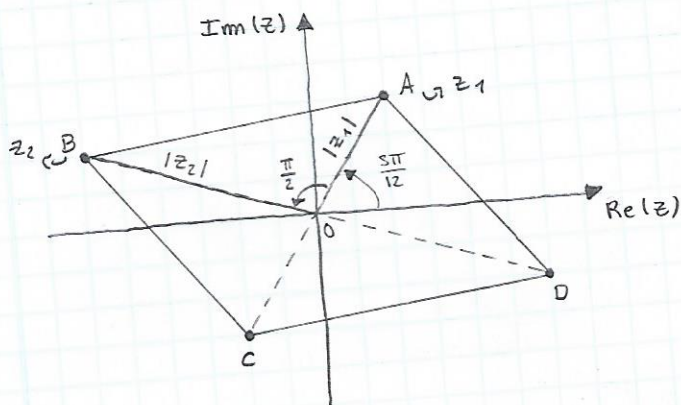
→ elimina (B) e (C)

Resposta: A //

→ GRUPO II

1.:

- $[ABCD]$  é um losango centrado na origem.
- As suas diagonais bissectam-se em  $O$  e são perpendiculares.
- $A$  é a imagem geométrica de  $z_1$ .
- $B$  é a imagem geométrica de  $z_2$ .
- Um argumento de  $z_1$  é  $\frac{5\pi}{12}$ .
- A área do losango  $[ABCD]$  é 8.



I  $A[ABCD] = 8 \Leftrightarrow 4 \times A[OAB] = 8 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow 4 \times \frac{|z_1| \times |z_2|}{2} = 8 \Leftrightarrow |z_1| \times |z_2| = 4$

II  $\arg(z_1) = \frac{5\pi}{12} \Rightarrow z_1 = |z_1| \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) + j|z_1| \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right)$

$[OA] \perp [OB] \Rightarrow z_2 = |z_2| \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + j|z_2| \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$\therefore z_1 \times \overline{z_2} = |z_1| \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) \times |z_2| \cos\left(-\frac{11\pi}{12}\right) +$

$= \underbrace{|z_1| \times |z_2|}_{=4} \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} - \frac{11\pi}{12}\right) = 4 \cos\left(-\frac{6\pi}{12}\right) = 4 \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) =$

$= 4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$



$$\text{III} \quad |- \sqrt{3} + i| = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2 //$$

Seja  $\theta$  um argumento de  $-\sqrt{3} + i$ :

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \quad \theta \in 2^{\text{a}} \text{ Q} //$$

$$\therefore \theta = -\frac{\pi}{6} + \pi = \frac{5\pi}{6} //$$

$$\therefore -\sqrt{3} + i = 2 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) //$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IV} \quad \frac{z_1 \times \overline{z_2}}{-\sqrt{3} + i} &= \frac{4 \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)}{2 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)} = 2 \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \\ &= 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) // \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{V} \quad \sqrt[4]{2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} = \sqrt[4]{2} \cos\left(\frac{\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi}{4}\right), \quad k \in \{0; 1; 2; 3\}$$

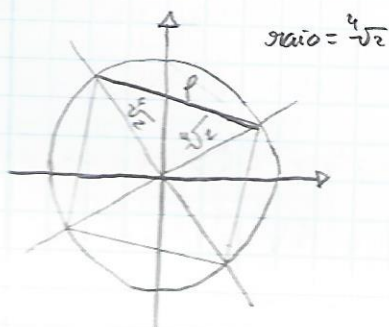
$$k=0 \hookrightarrow \sqrt[4]{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) //$$

$$k=1 \hookrightarrow \sqrt[4]{2} \cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{12}\right) = \sqrt[4]{2} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) //$$

$$k=2 \hookrightarrow \sqrt[4]{2} \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) //$$

$$k=3 \hookrightarrow \sqrt[4]{2} \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) //$$

VI



$$A = \rho^2 = (\sqrt[4]{2})^2 + (\sqrt[4]{2})^2 =$$

$\downarrow$   
T. Pitágoras

$$= \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} //$$

2.:

$$P(A \cup B) - P(A|B) = P(B) \times P(\bar{A}) \quad (=:)$$

$$(=:) P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) - \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = P(B) \times (1 - P(A)) \quad (=:)$$

$$(=:) P(A) + \cancel{P(B)} - P(A \cap B) - \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \cancel{P(B)} - P(B) \times P(A) \quad (=:)$$

$$(=:) P(A) \times P(B) - P(B) \times P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap B) = [P(B)]^2 \times P(A) \quad (=:)$$

$$(=:) P(B) \times P(A) + [P(B)]^2 \times P(A \cap B) = P(B) \times P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B) \quad (=:)$$

$$(=:) P(A) \times P(B) (1 + \cancel{P(B)}) = P(A \cap B) (\cancel{P(B)} + 1) \quad (=:)$$

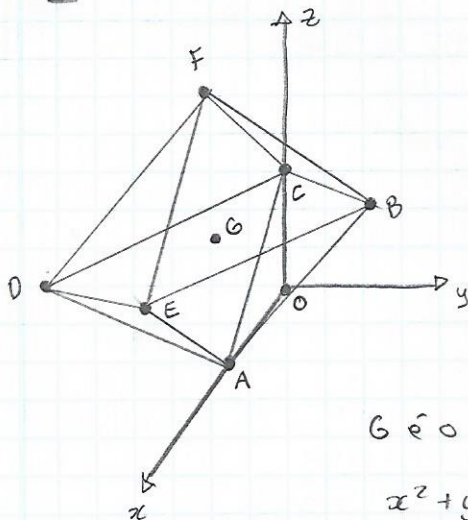
$$(=:) P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B) \quad (=:) A \text{ e } B \text{ s\~{a}o independentes, c.q.d.}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$P(B) + 1 > 1$$

$$P(B) + 1 \neq 0$$

3.1.:



•  $[ABEF]$  está contido no plano  $xOz \Rightarrow y_A = y_B = y_F = y_E = 0$

•  $A \in Ox \Rightarrow A = (x; 0; 0)$

•  $C \in Oz \Rightarrow C = (0; 0; z)$

$$\bullet x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4x - 4z + 4 = 0$$

G é o centro de S.E.:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4x - 4z + 4 = 0 \quad (=:)$$

$$(=:) \underbrace{x^2 - 4x + 4}_{(x-2)^2} + y^2 + \underbrace{z^2 - 4z + 4}_{(z-2)^2} = 2^2 \quad (=:)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 + y^2 + (z-2)^2 = 2^2 //$$

$$\therefore G = (2; 0; 2).$$

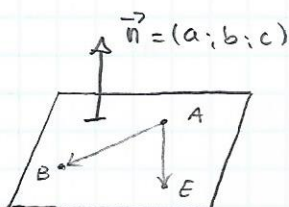
3.2.:

Tendo em conta que  $G = (2; 0; 2)$  e o raio da superfície esférica é 2, vem:

$$- A = (2; 0; 0)$$

$$- B = (2; 2; 2)$$

$$- E = (4; 0; 2)$$



$$\vec{AB} = B - A = (0; 2; 2)$$

$$\vec{AE} = E - A = (2; 0; 2)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \vec{AB} = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \vec{AE} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} (a; b; c) \cdot (0; 2; 2) = 0 \\ (a; b; c) \cdot (2; 0; 2) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (=)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2b + 2c = 0 \\ 2a + 2c = 0 \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} b = -c \\ a = -c \end{cases} //$$

$$\therefore \vec{n} = (-c; -c; c), \quad c \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\text{Fazendo } c = -1, \text{ vem } \vec{n} = (1; 1; -1)$$

$$\text{Como } A = (2; 0; 0) \in ABE:$$

$$1(x-2) + 1(y-0) - 1(z-0) = 0 \quad (=)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - 2 + y - z = 0 \quad (=)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + y - z = 2 //$$