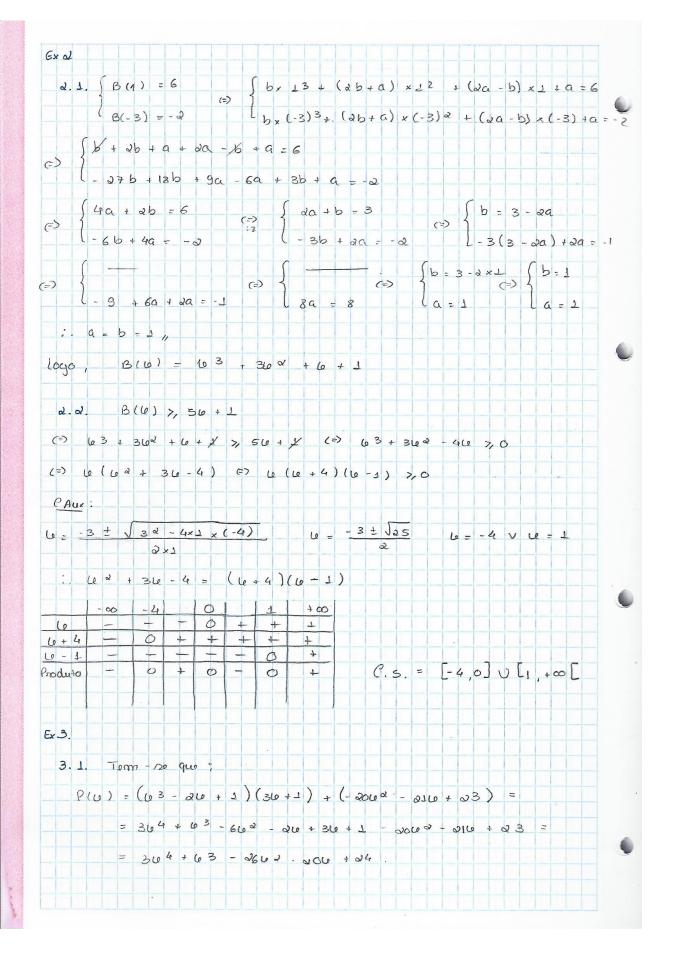
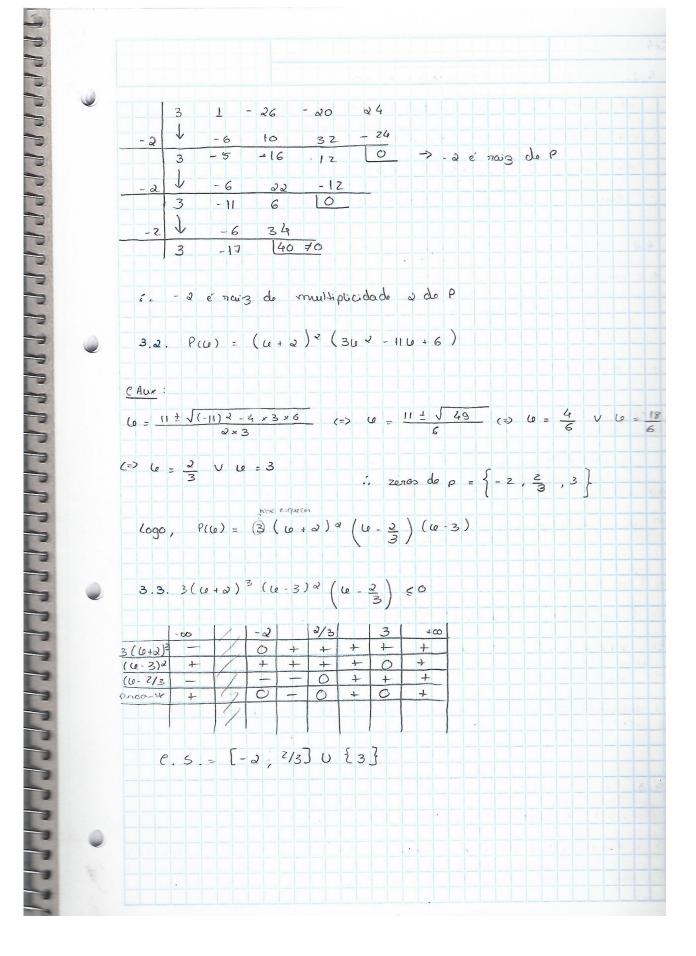
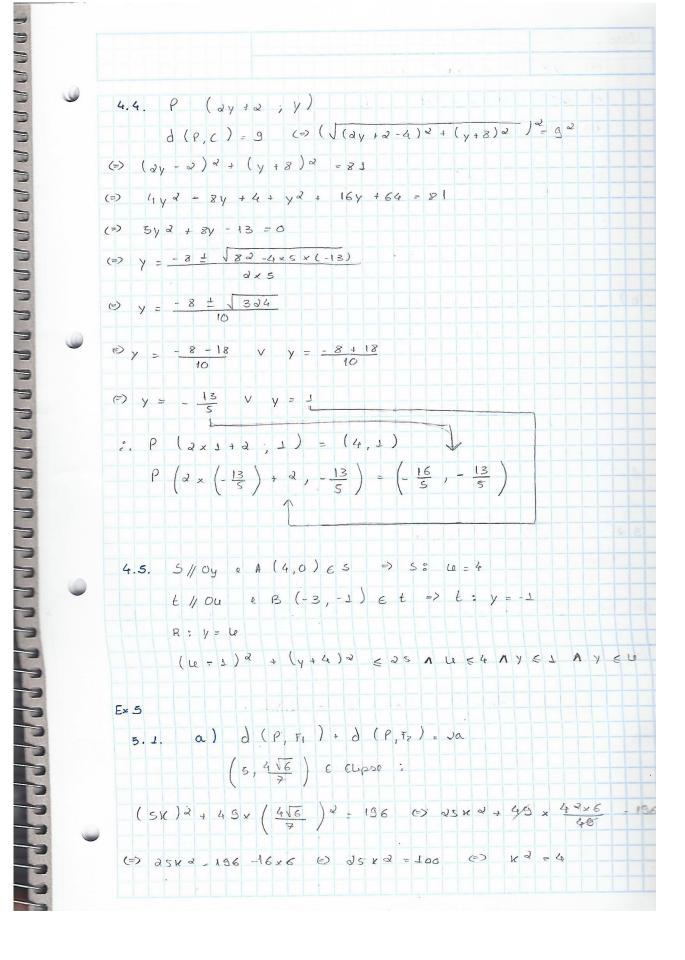
Proposta de Teste 10.03 Grupo I Ex1. 1.1. Se 4 - y 2 , on tac E = 3 / y 2 . 4 / (y 2. y) 2 x 3 / y. y 2  $= \frac{3\sqrt{y} \cdot \sqrt{y^3}}{y^2 \sqrt{y}} \times \frac{3\sqrt{y} \cdot \sqrt{y}}{y^2 \sqrt{y}} = \frac{3\sqrt{y} \cdot \sqrt{y}}{y^2 \sqrt{y}} \times \frac{3\sqrt{y}}{y^2 \sqrt{y}}$  $= 6 \sqrt{y^2 \times 3} \sqrt{y}$   $= \sqrt{6} \sqrt{y} \times 3 \sqrt{y^2}$   $= 6 \sqrt{y^2 \times 3} \sqrt{y^2} \sqrt{y^2} \sqrt{y^2}$   $= 6 \sqrt{y^2 \times 3} \sqrt{y^2} \sqrt{y^2} \sqrt{y^2} \sqrt{y^2} \sqrt{y^2}$   $= 6 \sqrt{y^2 \times 3} \sqrt{y^2} \sqrt{y$ - 6 1 = 1 // 1.2. E = 3/4y  $E = \frac{3 \int \omega \sqrt{3 \int \omega y}}{y \int \omega y} \times 3 \int \omega y^2 = \frac{3 \int \sqrt{\omega y} \cdot \omega^2 \times 3 \int \sqrt{\omega^2 y} \cdot \omega^2}{\sqrt{3 \int \omega^2 y^3}}$  $= 6 \int \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{10$ = 3/ Ley 1.3. u = 3;  $y = 9 \rightarrow E = \frac{3\sqrt{a7}}{9} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$  $= 2\sqrt{3} + 1 \times \sqrt{3} - 2 = 2 \times 3 - 4\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} - 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 2 = 6 - 3\sqrt{3} - 2 = 7 \times 3 =$ = 4 - 3 \( \sqrt{3} \) - \$ - 4 + 3 \( \sqrt{3} \)





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26 2 + 29 2 - 40 + 164 - 16 = 0
      62 + 42 - 21e + 3y - 8 = 0
  (=) (0 2 - 20 + 12 + y2 + 8y + 42 = 8 + 12 + 42
  (=> (10-1)2+ (y+4)2=25
 .. Contro (1, -4), Raio = Vas = 5
 4.2. i) A & OL => A (U,O), 6>0
A & cincumperancia: (6-1)2 + (0+4)2 = 25
             (=) Le = 4 V Le = -2
 : A (4,0)
ii) ( tem a menoma abcinoa que A. logo (4,4) e ( & cincun-
     (4+1)2 + (4+4)2 = 25 (=> (414)2 = 25-03 (=>
(=) y + 4 = + \ 16 (=) y + 4 = -4 \ \ y + 4 = 4 (=)
(E) y = -8 V y = 0
             La ordonada de A
                                  ·. ( (4.-8)
1ii) B term abcina - 3 e pertence à circunfereircia:
(-3-1)2 + (y+4)2 = 05 (=) (y+4)2 = 25-16
(=) y+4= ± 19 (=) y+4=-3 vy+4=3 (=)
(=) y = - 7 v y = -1
A ordenada B é major que a ordenada do centro da circunferência
      :. B (-3,-1)
4.3. B(-3,-1) ((4,-8)
((0+3) 2+ (y+1) 2= (10-4) + (y+3) 2
(=) (e 2 + 6(e + 9 + y2 + y + ay + 1 = 1e2 - 8(+ + 16 + y2 + 164 + 64
(=) - 14y = - 144 + 70 (=) y = 6-5 11
```

Ex4



Logo, (Ku) 2 + 49 y 2 = 196 (=) u2.62 + 49 y2 = 196 (=) 46 d + 49 y 2 = 196 (=) 462 , 49y2 = 2 (+) 40 + y2 = 1 :. a2 = 49 => a = 7 eixo maion é 2 x 7 = 14 bd=4 => b=2 :. d(P,F1)+d(P,F2)=14,, b) i) Eixo menon = dx x = 4 1; ) a 2 = b 2 + c 2 (>) (e) 49 = 4 + e2 (e) (=) e 2 = 45 (=) 45 3 15 3 5 5 (=) e = 1 J45 © e = ± 3√5 :. F, (35,0) & Fz (-35,0) 5.2. B (35, y) E EUPSE  $\frac{(3\sqrt{5})^2}{49} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = 1 = 1 = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = 1 = \frac{9\times5}{49} = 3$ (=>  $y^2 = \frac{4x4}{4g}$  (=>  $y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{16}{4g}}$  (=>  $y = \pm \frac{4}{7}$  . B (3 $\sqrt{5}$ ,  $\frac{4}{7}$ ) Logo AB = 2 x 4 = 8 .. A CABCD) = AD x, AB = 6 JS x 3 = 48 JS