

## Exercício 1

Resolva, em  $\mathbb{R}$ , cada uma das seguintes inequações:

a)

$$x^3 > x^2$$

C.A.

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 &> x^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow x^3 - x^2 &> 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 (x - 1) &> 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x > 0 \vee x &> 1 \\ C.S. &= ]1, +\infty[ \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$x^3 + x^2 - 2x > 0$$

C.A.

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 + x^2 - 2x &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x (x^2 + x - 2) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = 1 \vee x &= -2 \\ C.S. &= ]-2, 0[ \cup ]1, +\infty[ \end{aligned}$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-2$		$0$		$1$	$+\infty$
$x$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$+$	$+$
$x^2 + x - 2$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$0$	$+$
$(x)(x^2 + x - 2)$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$
				Crescente		Crescente	

c)

$$(x - 1)(4 - x^2)(x^2 - 4x + 6) \leq 0$$

C.A.

$$\begin{aligned} (x - 1)(4 - x^2)(x^2 - 4x + 6) &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \vee x = 2 \vee x = -2 \vee x &\in \emptyset \\ C.S. &= [-2, 1] \cup [2, +\infty[ \end{aligned}$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-2$		$1$		$2$	$+\infty$
$x - 1$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$+$	$+$
$4 - x^2$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$+$	$+$	$0$	$-$
$x^2 - 4x + 6$	$+$	$+$	$+$	$+$	$+$	$+$	$+$
$(x - 1)(4 - x^2)(x^2 - 4x + 6)$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$0$	$-$
				Decrescente		Decrescente	

## Exercício 2

Considere a função polinomial definida em  $\mathbb{R}$  por  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4$ .

a)

Usando a regra de Ruffini, mostre que  $x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4 = (x - 2)(x^2 + x - 2)$ , para todo  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr}
 & 1 & -1 & -4 & 4 \\
 2 & & 2 & 2 & -4 \\
 \hline
 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 0
 \end{array}$$

b)

Determine os zeros de  $f$ .

$$(x - 2)(x^2 + x - 2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2 \vee x = -2 \vee x = 1$$

b)

Determine o conjunto de números reais que verificam a condição  $f(x) < 0$ .

$$(x - 2)(x^2 + x - 2) < 0$$

$$C.S = ]-\infty, -2[ \cup ]1, 2[$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-2$		$1$		$2$	$+\infty$
$x - 2$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$0$	$+$
$x^2 + x - 2$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$+$	$+$
$(x - 2)(x^2 + x - 2)$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$
				Decrescente		Decrescente	

### Exercício 3

Considere o polinómio  $p(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x - 3$ .

a)

Mostre que  $p(x)$  é divisível por  $(x+1)(x-3)$ .

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -3 \\ & & -1 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 & -3 & 1 & -3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x+1)(x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 3 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -3 \\ & & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x+1)(x-3)(x^2+1)$$

b)

Resolva, em  $\mathbb{R}$ , a inequação  $p(x) > 0$ .

$$(x+1)(x-3)(x^2+1) > 0$$

C.A.

$$(x+1)(x-3)(x^2+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -1 \vee x = 3 \vee x \in \emptyset$$

$$C.S = ]-\infty, -1[ \cup ]3, +\infty[$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$		$3$	$+\infty$
$x+1$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$+$	$+$
$x-3$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$0$	$+$
$x^2+1$	$+$	$+$	$+$	$+$	$+$
$(x+1)(x-3)(x^2+1)$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$

Decrescente

Decrescente