## Discussão e resolução da avaliação diagnóstica parte 1

Determine o número de fatores primos positivos distintos do número  $N = 1999^2 - 1997^2 - 1998$ .

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

Le diferença de quadrades

$$N = (1999^{-\frac{1}{4}} + 1997) \cdot (1999 - 1997) - 1998$$

$$2.1998$$

$$N = 4.1998 - 1998 = 1998.(4-1) = 1998.3$$

$$N = 3.2.3^{3}.37$$
 $N = 2.3^{4}.37$ 

$$N = 2 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 37$$

Besp: N possui 3 fatores primos distutos

(12)

Resolva a equação  $3x \cdot (2x - 1) \cdot \left(x + \frac{7}{6}\right) = 0.$ 

6 × 3 =

aindo não!

Propriedade inesque civel, maravilhosa.

ab=0 => a=0 ou b=0

$$3x = 0$$
 on  $2x - 1 = 0$  on  $x + \frac{7}{6} = 0$ 

$$\gamma = 0$$
 on  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$  on  $\lambda = -\frac{7}{6}$ 

$$S = \begin{cases} 0, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{7}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$3x = 0 \Rightarrow 3x = 0$$

$$3x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$3x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$2x-1=0$$

$$2x-1+1=0+1$$

$$x=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x=1$$

$$1\frac{2x}{2}=\frac{1}{2}$$

Resolva a equação 
$$\frac{5x-3}{6} - \frac{7x-1}{4} = \frac{4x+2}{7} - \frac{5}{4}$$
.

1º polução 
$$mmc(6,4) = 12$$

$$\frac{2.(5x^{2}-3)-3(7x-1)}{12}=\frac{1.(4x+2)-7.5}{7}$$

$$\frac{10x - 6 - 21x + 3}{12} = \frac{4x + 2 - 35}{7}$$

$$\frac{-11x - 3}{12} = \frac{4x - 33}{7}$$

$$7(-11x-3) = 12(4x-33)(5-13)$$

$$-77x - 21 = 48x - 396$$

$$-77x - 48x = -396 + 21$$

$$-125 \times = -375 \Rightarrow x = -375$$

$$\frac{2^{2} \text{ solução}}{14 \cdot (5x-3) - 21(7x-1)} = \frac{12 \cdot (4x+2) - 84 \cdot 5}{84}$$

$$70x - 42 = 147x + 21 = 48x + 24 - 420$$
 $70x - 147x + 21 = 48x + 24 - 420$ 
 $70x - 147x - 48x = 24 - 420 + 42 - 21$ 
 $-125x = -375$ 
 $-375 - 3$ 

(14)

Resolva a equação  $25x = 4x^2$ .

NÃD FAÇA!

 $25 \times = 4 \times 2$  proibido  $25 = 4 \times 2$  dividir dividir de letrint

pois a letrible pode ser & zero!

125x = 14x<sup>2</sup> Jens condicions existencia pio rou, complican etc

$$0 = 4x^{2} - 25x$$

$$0 = x \cdot (4x - 25) \quad 0H!$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad 4x - 25 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad x = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$5 = \{0, \frac{25}{4}\}$$

$$0 = x^{2} + 6x = 0 \quad 0 \neq 0$$

$$x \in \text{fator} \quad x \in \text{fator} \quad$$

Satisfeitas as condições de existência, simplificar a expressão E

$$\int_{1}^{1} \left(1 + x\right) - \int_{1}^{1} \left(1 - x\right)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1+x)} = \frac{1 \cdot (1+x) - 1 \cdot (1-x)}{(1-x) \cdot (1+x)}$$

$$-\frac{1}{(1-x)} \cdot \frac{(1+x)}{(1+x)} - \frac{1}{(1+x)} \cdot \frac{(1-x)}{(1-x)}$$

$$B = \frac{x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x \cdot (1+x) + 1 \cdot (1-x)}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{x+x^2+1-x}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{x}{10} + \frac{x}{10}$$

$$\frac{2x}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{2x}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{2x$$

$$E = \frac{A}{B} \frac{(1-x)(Hx)}{(1-x)} = \frac{1-x^2}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{1+x-1+x}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{2x}{(1-x)(1+x)}$$

d mais facil
$$\frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{(1-x)} \propto \frac{1-x^2}{1-x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{30}{10} = \frac{30}{10} = \frac{30}{10} = \frac{30}{15} = \frac{30}{10} = \frac{30}{15} = \frac{30}{10} = \frac{30}{15} = \frac{30}{10} = \frac{30}$$

$$\frac{1-x^2}{1-x}=?$$

$$\frac{2\chi-3}{(\chi+1)} + \frac{5}{3\chi+11} - \frac{9-3\chi}{5\chi-4}$$

$$\frac{7}{10} + \frac{4}{15} = \frac{21}{30} + \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{30}$$

$$10 + \frac{4}{15} = \frac{21}{30} + \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{30}$$

$$105 + \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{30}$$

$$\frac{7.15 + 4.10}{10.15} = \frac{105 + 40}{150} = \frac{145}{150}$$

$$(2x-3)\cdot(3x+11)(5x-4)+5\cdot(x+7)(5x-4)-(9-3x)\cdot(x+7)(3x+11)$$

$$(x+7)(3x+11)(5x-4)$$

$$\frac{2}{x-4} + \frac{3}{x+4} - \frac{5}{x^2-16} =$$

$$(\chi - 4)(\chi + 4).(\chi^2 - 16)$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot (\chi + 4) + 3 \cdot (\chi - 4) - 5 \cdot 1}{(\chi - 4)(\chi + 4)} = \dots$$

$$x^{2} - 16 = (x - 4)(x + 4)$$

$$x^{2} + 4^{2}$$