

6d

$$\left(\frac{x^2+1}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{x^2+6}{3}\right) = 0$$

$$\text{mmc}(2,3) = 6$$

$$\frac{3(x^2+1) - 2(x^2+6)}{6} = \frac{0}{6}$$

$$3x^2 + 3 - 2x^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ ou } x = -3$$

$$S = \{3, -3\}$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 9 = 0}_{\mathbb{DQ}}$$

$$(x-3)(x+3) = 0$$

$$x-3=0 \text{ ou } x+3=0$$

$$x=3 \text{ ou } x=-3$$

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$$\underbrace{3x^4 + 18x^3}_{3x^3(x+6)} + \underbrace{5x^2 + 30x}_{5x(x+6)} = 0$$

$$3x^3 \cdot (x+6) + 5x \cdot (x+6) = 0$$

$$x \cdot (x+6) \cdot (3x^2 + 5) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad \text{ou} \quad x+6=0 \quad \text{ou} \quad \underbrace{3x^2+5=0}$$

$$x=-6$$

$$\underbrace{x^2}_{\text{não neg}} = -\underbrace{\frac{5}{3}}_{\text{neg}}$$

Sabe que $x^2 \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\nexists x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 = -2$$

$$S = \{0, -6\}$$

$$\boxed{\sqrt[n]{a} \text{ m}^\circ \text{ real} \Leftrightarrow a \geq 0}$$

\forall : qualquer que seja ^{Pensando}
para todo $\frac{3x^4}{3x^3} = x$

\exists existe

\nexists não existe

$$\frac{18x^3}{3x^3} = 6$$

$$\frac{5x^2}{5x} = x$$

$$\frac{30x}{5x} = 6$$

$$\frac{3x^3 \cdot (x+6)}{x \cdot (x+6)}$$

$$\frac{5x \cdot (x+6)}{x \cdot (x+6)}$$



proibido estacionar

6c

$$(3x + 5) \cdot (x - 4) \cdot (x^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$3x + 5 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x - 4 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{3} \quad \text{or} \quad x = 4 \quad \text{or} \quad \underbrace{x^2 = 4}$$

$$x = 2 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -2$$

$$S = \left\{ -\frac{5}{3}, 4, 2, -2 \right\}$$

CE $a+1 \neq 0$ $a-1 \neq 0$

$$E = \frac{\frac{(a+x)}{a+1} + \frac{(a+x)}{a-1} + \frac{(2a+2x)}{a^2-1}}{(a-1)(a+1)} = \frac{(a+x)(a-1) + (a+x)(a+1) + (2a+2x) \cdot 1}{a^2-1}$$

$$E = \frac{\textcircled{a^2} - \cancel{a} + \cancel{a}x - \cancel{x} + \textcircled{a^2} + \cancel{a} + \cancel{a}x + \cancel{x} + 2a + 2x}{(a+1)(a-1)}$$

$$E = \frac{2a^2 + 2ax + 2a + 2x}{(a+1)(a-1)}$$

$$E = \frac{\overset{FC}{2a(a+x)} + \underbrace{2(a+x)}_F \cdot 1}{(a+1)(a-1)}$$

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

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

$$\frac{2a+2x}{2 \cdot (a+x)}$$

$$\frac{2a(a+x)}{2(a+x)} = a$$

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

Raccolto

$$\frac{(a-1)(a+1)}{a+1} = a-1$$

$$\frac{(a-1)(a+1)}{a-1} = a+1$$

$$(x-3)^{\overset{\text{par}}{2}} = 25$$

$$x-3=5 \text{ ou } x-3=-5$$

$$x=5+3 \text{ ou } x=-5+3$$

$$x=8 \text{ ou } x=-2$$

$$S = \{8, -2\}$$

$$5^2 = 25$$

$$(-5)^2 = 25$$

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$(-3)^2 = 9$$

$$3^4 = 81$$

$$(-3)^4 = 81$$

prefixo

$$x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow$$

$$x = 3 \text{ ou } x = -3$$

↓

$$x = \pm 3$$