Lista 4 de Cálculo Equações de primeiro e segundo grau, inequações de primeiro grau.

1. Resolva as equações de primeiro grau:

a)
$$6(x-3) = 4x+6$$

b)
$$-2(4-x) = 3(x-1)$$

c)
$$-2v = 6$$

d)
$$-3x+2=-9$$

e)
$$2(x-5) = 2$$

f)
$$6(z+1)=6$$

g)
$$-4(x+2) = -8$$

h)
$$0.1(x-2)+0.5x=0.7$$

i)
$$0.4(x+3)-0.2x=4$$

i)
$$0.3(v-1)+0.4(v-2)=7$$

2. Resolva as equações de primeiro grau:

a)
$$\frac{x-1}{4} + \frac{x}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

b)
$$\frac{x+1}{6} + \frac{x-2}{3} = 2$$

c)
$$\frac{3x-2}{4} - \frac{x+3}{3} = 1$$

d)
$$\frac{2x+1}{2} + \frac{x}{3} = \frac{x-1}{4}$$

e)
$$\frac{5x}{3} + 5x = \frac{6 - 2x}{2}$$

f)
$$\frac{x-4}{4} + \frac{3x-1}{3} = 2$$

g)
$$\frac{2x-1}{9} - \frac{x-4}{5} = 2x$$

h)
$$\frac{2x+5}{x-3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{x-3}$$

i)
$$\frac{3x}{x+1} = 4 + \frac{2x}{2x+2}$$

j)
$$\frac{2y}{5} - \frac{5+2y}{3} = 1$$

k)
$$\frac{2t}{3} - \frac{3t+2}{5} = 2$$

I)
$$M = 100 + 100i$$
 (incógnita i)

m)
$$\frac{2k-3}{2} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{m-5}{9}$$
 (incógnita m)

n)
$$y = \frac{2x+1}{x-3}$$
 (incógnita x)

3. Resolva as inequações:

a)
$$5x > 15$$

e)
$$4(2x-3) > 2(x-1)$$

h)
$$\frac{3y-5}{2} + \frac{y-2}{3} \ge 4$$

b)
$$-4x < 12$$

c)
$$2y+1 \ge y-5$$

f)
$$\frac{x-1}{2} + \frac{x}{3} \ge 4$$

d)
$$3(z-4) \le 2(z-6)$$

g)
$$\frac{x+2}{5} - \frac{x+3}{2} \ge 1$$

g)
$$\frac{x+2}{5} - \frac{x+3}{2} \ge 1$$
 i) $\frac{2m-4}{2} + \frac{m-1}{3} \le 1$

4. Resolva as equações de segundo grau:

a)
$$x^2 - 8x = 0$$

e)
$$9x^2 + 3x = 0$$

i)
$$x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$$

b)
$$x^2 - 49 = 0$$

f)
$$2x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0$$

i)
$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

c)
$$x^2 + 16 = 0$$

g)
$$3x^2 + 10x + 3 = 0$$

k)
$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

d)
$$3x^2 - 6x = 0$$

h)
$$3x^2 - 7x + 2 = 0$$

m)
$$x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0$$