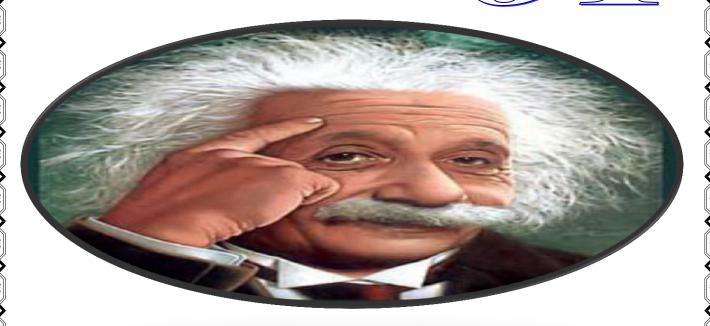


Centro de Formação Científica ALBERT EINSTEIN?

(CACUACO - VILA)

# Pascículo de Matemática 1707 77



Ano lectivo '2011-2012'

Nome do Aluno.

Explicador.

Turno.

Nº de Telefone.

## Simplificação

$$\begin{split} &1^{\circ}) \left( \frac{x}{x-3} + \frac{x^2+1}{x^6+1} \cdot \frac{x^2-x+1}{x-3} \right) \div \frac{2x^2+x+1}{x+1} \\ &2^{\circ}) \left( \frac{3\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{2}}{5+\sqrt{6}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}} \right) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} \\ &3^{\circ}) \left( \frac{x^2-2x+4}{4x^2-1} \cdot \frac{2x^2+x}{x^3+8} - \frac{x+2}{2x^2-x} \right) \div \frac{4}{x^2+2x} - \frac{x+4}{3-6x} \\ &4^{\circ}) \left[ \frac{xy^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}}y}{x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}}} \div \frac{(xy)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y})^2 - 3(xy)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}}{xy^{\frac{1}{2}}+x^{\frac{1}{2}}y} \right)^{-1} \\ &5^{\circ}) \left[ \frac{\left( \frac{z^{\frac{p}{p}} + z^{\frac{2}{p}}}{x^{\frac{2}{p}} + y^{\frac{2}{p}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\left( \frac{z^{\frac{p}{p}} + z^{\frac{2}{p}}}{y^{\frac{p}{2}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4z^{\frac{p}{p}+\frac{1}{q}}} \right]} \qquad \text{The Moise, The Quieto e The John} \\ &6^{\circ}) \left( \frac{\sqrt{b} + c^2}{c^2} - \frac{\sqrt{b} - c^2}{b^2} \right) \div \left( \frac{b^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{b} - c^2} - \frac{c^2}{b^{0.5} + c^2}} \right) \\ &7^{\circ}) \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^3 + b^3} \div (a^2 - b^2) + \frac{2b}{b^2 - a^2} \\ &8^{\circ}) \frac{a^3 + b^3}{a + b} \div (a^2 - b^2) + \frac{2b}{a + b} - \frac{ab}{a^2 - b^2} \\ &9^{\circ}) \frac{x+1}{2x-2} - \frac{x-1}{2x+2} + \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} - \frac{4x}{x^2-1} \\ &10^{\circ}) \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} \cdot \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}} \cdot \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}} \cdot \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}} \\ &11^{\circ}) \left[ \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}} + b + \frac{4b^2 - a^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt[3]{a - b}} \right] \div \left[ \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(\sqrt[3]{a})^2 - b^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{a + b}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a - b}} \right] \\ &12^{\circ}) \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^9 - x^6 y^3} - y^2 \sqrt[3]{\frac{y^3}{y^3} - 8x^3} + yx \sqrt[3]{y^3 - \frac{y^6}{x^3}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{y}{y} + \left(\frac{y}{y}\right)^2}}{x + y} \\ &\frac{\sqrt[3]{3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{8 + 2\sqrt{15}} + \sqrt[3]{a}a + \sqrt[3]{a}a}{\sqrt[3]{a}a^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \\ &3^{\circ}\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{3\sqrt{20} + \sqrt{12}}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{8 + 2\sqrt{15}} - 2\sqrt[3]{2a}a + \sqrt[3]{a}a} \right] \\ &3^{\circ}\sqrt[3]{\sqrt[3]{20} + \sqrt{12}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{8 + 2\sqrt{15}} - 2\sqrt[3]{2a}a + \sqrt[3]{a}a} \right] \\ &3^{\circ}\sqrt[3]{\sqrt[3]{20} + \sqrt{12}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{8 + 2\sqrt{15}} - 2\sqrt[3]{2a}a + \sqrt[3]{a}a} \right] \\ &3^{\circ}\sqrt[3]{\sqrt[3]{20} + \sqrt{12}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{8 + 2\sqrt{15}} - 2\sqrt[3]{2a}a + \sqrt[3]{a}a} \right] \\ &3^{\circ}\sqrt[3]{20} + \sqrt{12} \cdot \sqrt[6]{8 + 2\sqrt{15}} - 2\sqrt[3]{2a}a + \sqrt[3]{a}a} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &14^{\circ}) \left[ \frac{1}{a + a^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot b^{\frac{1}{2}}}} + \frac{1}{a - (ab)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \div \left[ \frac{a^{3} - b^{3}}{a^{2} + ab + b^{2}} \right]^{-1} \\ &15^{\circ}) \left( \frac{3^{1} \times y}{\sqrt[3]{x - y}} + \frac{3^{1} \times y}{\sqrt[3]{x + y}} - 2 \right) \div \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x - y}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x + y}} \right) \\ &16^{\circ}) \left( \frac{x^{3} - 27}{x^{2} - 3} \div \frac{x^{2} + 3x + 9}{x + \sqrt{3}} \right) \div \left( \frac{x - 3}{x - \sqrt{3}} \right) \\ &17^{\circ}) \frac{\left( x^{2} - 3x + 2 \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \left( x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{(x^{2} - 3x + 2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \left( x^{2} + 3x + 2 \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}} - 1 + \frac{\left( x^{4} - 5x^{2} + 4 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3x} \\ &18^{\circ}) \frac{x}{x} + x + 2 \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^{2}}} \\ &19^{\circ}) \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{x\sqrt{x} + x + \sqrt{x}} \div \frac{1}{x^{2} - \sqrt{x}} \quad \text{The Moise, The Quieto e The John} \\ &20^{\circ}) \frac{\left( \sqrt[4]{a} + \sqrt[4]{b} \right)^{2} - \left( \sqrt[4]{a} - \sqrt[4]{b} \right)^{2} \right]^{2} - (16a + 4b)}{4a - b} + \frac{10\sqrt{a} - 3\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}} \\ &21^{\circ}) \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{1 + a}} + \sqrt{1 - a} \right) \div \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{1 - a^{2}}} + 1 \right) \\ &22^{\circ}) \frac{a^{2} - b^{2}}{2ab - b^{2}} \cdot \frac{a - b}{8a^{2} - 16ab + 8b^{2}} \cdot 4ab \cdot \frac{16a^{2} - 4b^{2}}{2a^{2} + 2ab} \\ &23^{\circ}) \left[ \frac{8 + b^{3}}{x^{2} - y^{2}} \div \frac{4 - 2b + b^{2}}{x - y} \right] \cdot \left[ x + \frac{xy + y^{2}}{x + y} \right] \\ &24^{\circ}) \left[ (z - 3)(z + 3)^{-1} - \frac{(z + 3)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{(z^{2} - 9)(z - 3)}} \right] \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{22}}{(z + 3)^{-1}} \\ &25^{\circ}) \left( \frac{7}{\frac{1}{b}} + \frac{b^{\frac{1}{3}} + 34}{b^{\frac{1}{3}} + 49} - \frac{7}{b^{\frac{1}{6}} - 7} \right) \cdot \frac{b^{\frac{1}{3}} - 14b^{\frac{1}{6}} + 49}{\left( b^{\frac{1}{6}} + 8 \right) \left( b^{\frac{1}{6}} - 8 \right)} \\ &26^{\circ}) \left( \frac{3x + 2}{3x^{2} + 1} - \frac{18x^{3} - x - 9}{9x^{4} - 1} + \frac{3x - 2}{3x^{2} - 1} \right) \div \frac{x^{2} + 10x + 25}{9x^{4} - 1} \\ &28^{\circ}) \sqrt{\frac{a + b^{2}}{b}} + 2\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{\frac{a + b^{2}}{a}} - 2\sqrt{a} \quad onde, a \geq 0 \ e \ b > 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$29^{\circ})\frac{\sqrt[3]{a}+\sqrt[3]{b}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}} \div \left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{a^2}-\sqrt[3]{ab}+\sqrt[3]{b^2}}{\sqrt{a+b-2\sqrt{ab}}}\right)^{-1}$$

$$30^{\circ})\left(\sqrt{ab}-\frac{ab}{a+\sqrt{ab}}\right) \div \left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{ab}-\sqrt{b}}{a-b}\right)$$

$$31^{\circ})\frac{(\sqrt[8]{x}+\sqrt[8]{y})^2+(\sqrt[8]{x}-\sqrt[8]{y})^2}{x-\sqrt{xy}} \div \frac{(\sqrt[4]{x}+\sqrt[8]{xy}+\sqrt[4]{y})(\sqrt[4]{x}-\sqrt[8]{xy}+\sqrt[4]{y})}{\sqrt[4]{yx^3}-y}$$

$$32^{\circ})\left[\frac{\sqrt{a+x}}{\sqrt{a-x}}\right]^{n} \cdot \left[\frac{\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{x}}\right]^{1-n} \div \left[\frac{x^2+ax}{(x-a)^2}\right]^{2}$$

$$33^{\circ})\frac{a^3b-ab^3+b^3c-bc^3+c^3a-ca^3}{a^2b-ab^2+b^2c-bc^2+c^2a-ca^2}$$

$$34^{\circ})\left(\frac{1}{p^2-pq}-\frac{3p^2}{p^4-pq^2}-\frac{q}{p^3+p^2q+pq^2}\right) \cdot \left(q+\frac{p^2}{p+q}\right)$$

$$35^{\circ})\frac{a^2+ab+b^2}{a+b}-\frac{2a^3+b^2-a^2}{a^2-b^2}+\frac{a^2-ab+b^2}{a-b}$$

$$36^{\circ})\left(\frac{x+5}{x^2-81}+\frac{x+7}{x^2-18x++81}\right) \div \left(\frac{x+3}{x^2+b}\right)^2+\left(\frac{7+x}{9+x}\right)$$

$$37^{\circ})\left(\frac{a^3\sqrt{a}-2a\sqrt[3]{b}+\sqrt[3]{a^2}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}-\sqrt[3]{ab}}+\frac{\sqrt[3]{a^2}b-\sqrt[3]{ab^2}}{\sqrt[3]{a^3}-\sqrt[3]{b}}\right) \div \sqrt[3]{a^2}$$

$$38^{\circ})\left[\frac{x}{x^2-36}-\frac{x-6}{x^2+6a}\right] \div \frac{2x-6}{x^2+6x}-\frac{x}{6-x} \quad \text{The Moise, The Quieto e The John}$$

$$39^{\circ})\left[\frac{3+t}{(3-t)^2}-\frac{6}{9-t^2}+\frac{3-t}{(t+3)^2}\right] \div \frac{24t^2}{81-t^4}+\frac{2t^2}{t^2-9}$$

$$40^{\circ})\left(\frac{a-2b}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}-\sqrt[3]{4b^2}}+\frac{\sqrt[3]{a^2}-\sqrt[3]{4b^2}+\sqrt[3]{4ab^2}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}-\sqrt[3]{4b^2}}\right) \div \frac{a\sqrt[3]{a}+b\sqrt[3]{2b}+b\sqrt[3]{a}+a\sqrt[3]{2b}}{a+b}$$

$$41^{\circ})\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}-1}\cdot\sqrt[4]{3+2\sqrt{2}+\sqrt[3]{(x+12)\sqrt{x}-6x-8}}}{\sqrt{1-2x+x^2}-\sqrt{\sqrt{2}+1}\cdot\sqrt[4]{3-2\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$42^{\circ})\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{a+1}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a-1}}\right) \div \left(1+\sqrt{\frac{a+1}{a-1}}\right)$$

$$43^{\circ})\frac{(\sqrt[4]{a}+\sqrt[4]{b}-\sqrt[8]{ab}}{\sqrt[4]{a^3b}-b} \div \frac{(\sqrt[8]{b}+\sqrt[8]{a})}{(\sqrt[8]{a}+\sqrt[8]{a})^2}+(\sqrt[8]{a}-\sqrt[8]{b})^2}$$

$$44^{\circ}) \frac{\left(\frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{4}} + b^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right) \left(a^{\frac{1}{4}} - b^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)}{(\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a})^{-1} \cdot \left[a + (ab)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]} \div \frac{b - 2\sqrt{ab} + a}{\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a})}$$

$$45^{\circ}) \frac{(a^{2} - b^{2})^{3} + (b^{2} - c^{2})^{3} + (c^{2} - a^{2})^{3}}{(a - b)^{3} + (b - a)^{3} + (c - a)^{3}}$$

$$46^{\circ}) \left(\frac{4\sqrt{x^{3}} - y}{\sqrt[4]{x^{3}} - \sqrt{y}} - 3^{12}\sqrt{x^{3}}y^{4}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{4\sqrt[4]{x^{3}} + y}{\sqrt[4]{x^{4}} + \sqrt[3]{y}} - \sqrt[3]{y^{2}}\right)$$

$$47^{\circ}) \frac{(\sqrt[3]{a^{2}} - b)^{2} + 4\sqrt[3]{a^{2}b^{\frac{3}{2}}}}{\sqrt[3]{a^{2}} - \sqrt[3]{b} + b} - \left(\frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}b} - \frac{1}{3}a - \frac{1}{3}b^{\frac{7}{6}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}b - \frac{1}{6}}}\right)^{-1}$$

$$48^{\circ}) \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{1 + ab}{1 + \sqrt[3]{ab}}\right) \div \left[\sqrt{ab}\left(1 - \sqrt[3]{ab}\right) - \frac{(1 - ab)\left(\sqrt[3]{ab} - 1\right)}{1 + \sqrt{ab}}\right] \right\}^{3} + ab$$

$$49^{\circ}) \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}} + \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}} \quad \text{The Moise, The Quieto e The John}$$

$$50^{\circ}) \frac{\left(\sqrt[4]{m} + \sqrt[4]{n}\right)^{2} - \left(\sqrt[4]{m} - \sqrt[4]{n}\right)^{2}\right)^{2} - (16m + n)}{4m - n} + \frac{10\sqrt{m} - 3\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n} + 2\sqrt{m}}$$

$$51^{\circ}) \frac{x}{3 + x} \cdot \frac{9 - x^{2}}{x^{2} - 3x} + \frac{27 - x^{3}}{9 - x^{2}} \div \left(3 + \frac{x^{2}}{3 - x}\right)$$

$$52^{\circ}) \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{m^{2}} + 2\sqrt[3]{mm} + \sqrt[3]{n^{2}}}{\sqrt[3]{m^{2}} + 2\sqrt[3]{mm} + \sqrt[3]{n^{2}}} - 2\sqrt[3]{n} + \frac{m - n}{\sqrt[3]{m^{2}} - \sqrt[3]{n^{2}}}\right) \div \left(\sqrt[6]{m} + \sqrt[6]{n}\right)$$

$$53^{\circ}) \frac{1}{(a + b)^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a^{2}} + \frac{1}{b^{2}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{(a + b)^{3}}$$

$$54^{\circ}) \left(\sqrt{\frac{x + 1}{x - 1}} - \frac{\sqrt{x - 1}}{\sqrt{x + 1}}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{x^{3} - 1}}{\sqrt{x + y}} \div \left(\sqrt[3]{a^{3}} - \frac{2y - x}{y^{2}}\right) \div \left(\sqrt[3]{a^{3}} - \frac{2y - x}{y^{2}}\right)$$

$$56^{\circ}) \frac{\sqrt[6]{b^{5}} - \sqrt[6]{a^{3}} b^{\frac{3}{5}} + \sqrt[6]{a^{3}} b^{\frac{3}{5}} - \sqrt[6]{a^{3}} b^{\frac{3}{5}} - \sqrt[6]{a^{3}} b^{\frac{3}{5}} + \sqrt[6]{a^{3}} b^{\frac{3}{5}} - \sqrt[6]{a^{3}} - \frac{1}{a^{3}} + a^{\frac{3}{5}} b^{\frac{3}{5}}$$

$$58^{\circ}) \left(\sqrt{ab} - ab \left(a + \sqrt{ab^{-1}}\right)\right] \div \frac{2\sqrt{ab} - 2b}{a^{3}}$$

$$\begin{split} &59^{\circ}) \left( \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}}{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 1}} + \frac{1 \pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}}{1 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}}} \right) \div \frac{\sqrt{a - \frac{1}{a}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}} \\ &60^{\circ}) \frac{a}{a^2 - 1} + \frac{a^2 + a - 1}{a^3 - a^2 + a - 1} + \frac{a^2 + a + 1}{a^3 + a^2 + a + 1} - \frac{2a^3}{a^4 - 1} \\ &61^{\circ}) \left( \frac{b}{a + b} + a \right) \cdot \left( \frac{a}{a - b} - b \right) - \left( \frac{a}{a + b} + b \right) \cdot \left( \frac{b}{a - b} - a \right) \\ &62^{\circ}) \frac{\left[ \left( \sqrt[4]{a} + \sqrt[4]{b} \right)^2 - \left( \sqrt[4]{a} - \sqrt[4]{b} \right)^2 \right]^2 - (16 + 4b)}{4a - b} + \frac{10\sqrt{a} - 3\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}} \\ &63^{\circ}) \frac{1}{a(a + 1)} + \frac{1}{(a + 1)(a + 2)} + \frac{1}{(a + 2)(a + 3)} + \frac{1}{(a + 3)(a + 4)} + \frac{1}{(a + 4)(a + 5)} \\ &64^{\circ}) \frac{b^{-\frac{1}{6}}\sqrt{a^3}b^{\frac{3}{6}}\sqrt[3]{a^3}b - \sqrt{a^3}b^{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt[3]{b}}{(2a^2 - b^2 - ba)^{\frac{5}{6}}\sqrt{a^9}b^4} \div \left( \frac{3a^3}{2a^2 - ba - b^2} - \frac{ab}{a - b} \right) \\ &65^{\circ}) \frac{1}{1 - a} - \frac{1}{1 + a} - \frac{2a}{1 + a^2} - \frac{4a^3}{1 + a^4} - \frac{8a^7}{1 + a^8} \quad \text{The Moise, The Quieto e The John} \\ &66^{\circ}) \sqrt{\frac{x - 8^6\sqrt{x^3y^2} + 4\sqrt[3]{y^2}}{\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt[3]{y} + 2^{12}\sqrt{x^3y^2}}} + 3\sqrt[3]{y} \\ &67^{\circ}) \frac{1}{1 - a} + \frac{1}{1 + a} + \frac{2}{1 + a^2} + \frac{4}{1 + a^4} + \frac{8}{1 + a^8} + \frac{16}{1 + a^{16}} \\ &68^{\circ}) \frac{a + b}{(b - a)(c - a)} + \frac{b + a}{(c - a)(a - b)} + \frac{c + a}{(a - b)(b - a)} \\ &69^{\circ}) \frac{a}{\frac{a^3}{8b^3} + \frac{1}{4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\frac{a^3}{2a^2 + 2ab + 2b^2}} - \frac{1}{\frac{a^3}{2a^2 + 2ab + 2b^2}} + \frac{1}{4b^2(a^2 - 2b^2)} \\ &70^{\circ}) \frac{a - b}{a + b} + \frac{b - c}{b + c} + \frac{c - a}{c + a} + \frac{(a - b)(b - c)(c - a)}{(a + b)(b + c)(c + a)} \\ &3\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{20} + \sqrt{12}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{8 - 2\sqrt{15}} - 2\sqrt[3]{2a} + \sqrt[3]{a^2}} \\ &71^{\circ}) \frac{3\sqrt{\sqrt{20} + \sqrt{12}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{8 - 2\sqrt{15}} - 2\sqrt[3]{2a} + \sqrt[3]{a^2}}{a^3 + \sqrt{a^2}} - \frac{3(a - a)}{(a - b)(a - c)} + b^2 \cdot \frac{(d - a)(d - b)}{(c - a)(c - b)}} \\ &73^{\circ}) \left(\sqrt{\frac{(1 - a)\sqrt[3]{1 + a}}{a}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{3a^2}{4 - 8a + 4a^2}}} - - \sqrt[3]{\frac{(a - a)\sqrt[3]{1 - a^2}}{2\sqrt{1 - a^2}}} \right)^{-1}} \right)$$

$$74^{\circ}) \left[ \frac{\sqrt[4]{a} - \sqrt[4]{b} + 2\sqrt[4]{ab}}{(\sqrt[4]{a} + \sqrt[4]{b})^2} - \left(\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} + 1\right)^{-1} + 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \sqrt[8]{ab}$$

$$75^{\circ}) 2a \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} - \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}\right)^2} \div \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} - \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}\right) + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} - \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}\right)^2} \right]$$

$$76^{\circ}) \frac{a^2}{(a - b)(a - c)} + \frac{b^2}{(b - c)(b - a)} + \frac{b^2}{(c - a)(c - b)}$$

$$77^{\circ}) \left( \frac{\sqrt[4]{ab} - \sqrt{ab}}{1 - \sqrt{ab}} + \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{b}}{\sqrt[4]{ab}} \right) \div \frac{\sqrt[4]{ab}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{a^3b}} - \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{ab} - \sqrt{ab}}{\sqrt{ab}}$$

$$78^{\circ}) \frac{m + n}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{n}} \div \left( \frac{m + n}{\sqrt{mm}} + \frac{n}{m - \sqrt{mn}} - \frac{m}{\sqrt{mn} + n} \right)$$

$$79^{\circ}) \left( m + \frac{m^{1,5}}{m^{0,5}} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \left( \frac{m^{0,5} - n^{0,5}}{m^{0,5}} + \frac{n^{0,5}}{m^{0,5} - n^{0,5}} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$80^{\circ}) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a - 4\sqrt{a^{-1}}}} - \frac{2\sqrt[3]{a}}{\sqrt[3]{a^4} - \sqrt[3]{64a}} \right)^{-2} - \sqrt{a^2 + 8a + 16}$$

$$81^{\circ}) \left( \sqrt{\left(\frac{a + b}{2\sqrt{ab}} - 1\right)^{-1}} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{a + b}{2\sqrt{ab}} + 1\right)^{-1}} \right) \div \left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{a + b}{2\sqrt{ab}} - 1\right)^{-1}} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{a + b}{2\sqrt{ab}} + 1\right)^{-1}} \right),$$

$$onde \ a > 0, \ b > 0 \qquad \text{The Moise, The Quieto e The John}$$

$$82^{\circ}) \ b \left[ \left( \frac{a\sqrt[4]{a} + \sqrt[4]{a^2b^3}}{\sqrt[4]{a^3} + \sqrt[4]{a^2b^3}} - \sqrt[4]{ab} \right) \div \left( \sqrt[4]{a} - \sqrt[4]{b} \right) - \sqrt[4]{a} \right]^{-1}$$

$$83^{\circ}) \sqrt{x(x^{-1} + 4x - 4)^{-1}} - \frac{2x^2}{|2x - 1|}$$

$$84^{\circ}) \left( \frac{\sqrt[3]{a^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{ab} + \sqrt[3]{b^2}}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{ab} + \sqrt[3]{b^2}}} - \frac{a + b}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{ab}}} \right) \left( \sqrt[6]{a} - \sqrt[6]{b} \right)^{-1} + \sqrt[6]{a}$$

$$85^{\circ}) \frac{(a - b)^3(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^{-3} + 2a\sqrt{a} + b\sqrt{b}}{a\sqrt{a^2 + b\sqrt{b}}} + \frac{3(\sqrt{ab} - a)}{a - b}$$

$$(\sqrt[6]{a} + \sqrt[6]{b}) \left( \sqrt[3]{a^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{ab}}} \right) \left( \sqrt[6]{a} - \sqrt[6]{a^3} \right)^{-2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$(\sqrt[6]{a} + \sqrt[6]{b}) \left( \sqrt[3]{a^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{ab}} \right) \left( \sqrt[6]{a^3 - a^3} \right)^{-2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$(\sqrt[6]{a} + \sqrt[6]{b}) \left( \sqrt[3]{a^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{ab}}} \right) \left( \sqrt[6]{a^3 - a^3} \right)^{-2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$(\sqrt[6]{a} + \sqrt[6]{b}) \left( \sqrt[6]{a^3 - a^3} \right)^{-1} \left( \sqrt[6]{a^3 - a^3} \right)^{-1} \left( \sqrt[6]{a^3 - a^3} \right)^{-1} \right)^{-1}$$

$$(\sqrt[6]{a} + \sqrt[6]{a^3 - a^3} \right)^{-1} \left( \sqrt[6]{a^3 - a^3} \right)^{-1}$$

$$87^{\circ})\frac{\left(\sqrt{\frac{m+2}{m-2}}+\sqrt{\frac{m-2}{m+2}}\right)\div\left(\sqrt{\frac{m+2}{m-2}}-\sqrt{\frac{m-2}{m+2}}\right)}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{\sqrt{m+4\sqrt{m-4}}\cdot \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{m-4+2}}}}}-\left(\frac{4m^{2}n^{2}}{4mn-m^{2}-n^{2}}-\frac{2+\frac{n}{m}+\frac{m}{n}}{\frac{4}{mn}-\frac{1}{n^{2}}-\frac{4}{m^{2}}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\div\frac{\sqrt{mn}}{m-2n}}{m-2n}$$

$$88^{\circ})\left(\frac{4b^{2}+2ab}{\sqrt{4a^{2}b^{2}-8ab^{3}}}-\frac{16^{\frac{3}{4}}b^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{4a^{2}b-8ab^{2}}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2ab}-a^{-2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\cdot\sqrt{\frac{2a}{b}}$$

# Verificar as Identidades

1°) 
$$\left(\frac{a-b}{c} + \frac{b-c}{a} + \frac{c-a}{b}\right) \left(\frac{c}{a-b} + \frac{a}{b-c} + \frac{b}{c-a}\right) = 9$$
; onde  $a + b + c = 0$ ;  $a \neq 0, b \neq 0, c \neq 0$ 

2°)  $\frac{\sqrt{5-2\sqrt{6}\cdot(5+2\sqrt{6})(49-20\sqrt{6})}}{\sqrt{27}+3\sqrt{18}+3\sqrt{12}-\sqrt{8}} = 1$ 

3°)  $\frac{\sqrt{\frac{4}{\sqrt{8}}-\sqrt{2}+1}}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{\sqrt{8}}+\sqrt{2}-1}-\sqrt{\frac{4}{\sqrt{8}}-\sqrt{2}-1}} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

4°)  $\frac{2^{\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}}}{1+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{20+12\sqrt{3}}}{2+\sqrt{3}}$ 

5°)  $\left(\frac{6+4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6+4\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{6-4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6-4\sqrt{2}}}\right)^2 = 8$ 

6°)  $\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{64-\sqrt[3]{25}}} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{40}}{\sqrt[3]{8}+\sqrt[3]{5}} - \frac{10}{\sqrt[3]{25}}\right)^{-1} \cdot \left(13-4\sqrt[3]{5}-2\sqrt[3]{25}\right) + \sqrt[3]{25} = 4$ 

7°)  $\sqrt[3]{6} + \sqrt{\frac{847}{27}} + \sqrt[3]{6} - \sqrt{\frac{847}{27}} = 3$ 

8°)  $\sqrt[3]{5\sqrt{2}+7} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5\sqrt{2}-7} = 2$ 

9°) 
$$\frac{2a^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{a^{\frac{2}{3}} - 3a^{\frac{1}{3}}} - \frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}{a^{\frac{5}{3}} - a^{\frac{2}{3}}} - \frac{a+1}{a^2 - 4a + 3} = 0$$

$$10°) \sqrt[4]{6a(5 + 2\sqrt{6})} \cdot \sqrt{3\sqrt{2a} - 2\sqrt{3a}} = \sqrt{6a}$$

# Éguações Algébricas

1°) 
$$\frac{x+2}{x-2} + \frac{6(x-2)}{x+2} = 5$$

$$2^{\circ}) \frac{x+1}{x+2} + \frac{x+2}{x+1} = 1$$

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

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

5°) 
$$1 = \frac{2(2x^2-1)}{x^2+2} - \frac{x^2-4}{x^2+3}$$

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

7°) 
$$\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x-1} = 0$$

$$8^{\circ}) \frac{\frac{x-1}{3}}{2} = \frac{\frac{x-3}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

9°) 
$$1 - \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{x+2}{x}$$

10°) 
$$\frac{7}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{3}{x^2-4}$$

11°) 
$$\frac{5}{4x^2-9} = \frac{3}{2x-3} + \frac{2}{2x-3}$$

12°) 
$$\frac{5}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{3}{(x-2)(x+1)}$$

13°) 
$$\frac{(x-1)\left(\frac{x-2}{x-4}\right)}{x^2-1} = 0$$

14°) 
$$\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{4+7x^2}{4x^{2-2}} = 4$$

15°) 
$$\frac{x-1}{x^2} - \frac{1+x}{x-2} = 2$$

$$16^{\circ}) \frac{x^2}{6x^2 + x\sqrt{5} + 1} + \frac{x^2}{6x^2 - x\sqrt{5} + 1} = \frac{1}{6}$$

17°) 
$$\frac{y+1}{2(y+2)} + \frac{1}{y+1} = \frac{1}{y^2 + 3y + 2}$$

$$18^{\circ}) \frac{2x+1}{3-x} = \frac{4-x}{x+1}$$

19°) 
$$\left(\frac{2x-1}{x-2}\right)^2 - \frac{4-x}{x-2} = 1$$

20°) 
$$1 + \frac{x+4}{x} - \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{4x}{x+2} - \frac{3x-1}{x+3}$$

$$21^{\circ}) \frac{2x-3}{2x-1} = \frac{2x-3}{4x+1}$$

22°) 
$$\frac{x^2+x-2}{x^2-10x+21} = \frac{x+2}{x-3} + \frac{3(x+1)}{x-7}$$

23°) 
$$\frac{3x}{x-1} - \frac{2x}{x+2} = \frac{3x-6}{(x-1)(x+2)}$$

24°) 
$$\frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{2x-1}{x+1} = \frac{2x+1}{x^2+3x+2}$$

$$25^{\circ}) \frac{x^2 + x - 5}{x} + \frac{3x}{x^2 + x - 5} + 4 = 0$$

26°) 
$$\frac{3}{2t+1} = \frac{1}{4t+2} + \frac{5}{t+2} - \frac{15}{8t+4}$$

$$27^{\circ}) \frac{x-2}{x^2+6x+9} - \frac{5}{2x+6} + \frac{10}{4x+12} = 0$$

$$28^{\circ}) \frac{3z-4}{3z+16} - \frac{5z-1}{5z+10} = \frac{4}{15z}$$

29°) 
$$\frac{2m-1}{6m-12} = \frac{5}{9} - \frac{3m+1}{5m-10}$$

$$30^{\circ}) \frac{3}{4-2x} + \frac{15}{4-4x} - \frac{3}{2-x} = \frac{5}{2-2x}$$

31°) 
$$\frac{x-2}{x+3} + \frac{x+2}{3-x} = \frac{1}{x^2-9}$$

$$32^{\circ}) \frac{7}{24} - \frac{\frac{13}{15}}{\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

33°) 
$$\frac{1 + \frac{a+1}{a-1}}{\frac{a+1}{a-1} - \frac{a-1}{a+1}} = 1$$

$$34^{\circ})\frac{x-2}{x-1} + \frac{x+2}{x+1} = \frac{x-4}{x-3} + \frac{x+4}{x+3} - \frac{28}{15}$$

35°) 
$$\frac{\frac{x}{3} - 0.5}{x + 2} - \frac{0.8}{x^2 + 4x + 4} = \frac{x}{3x + 6}$$

$$36^{\circ}) \frac{3a-2}{6a+2} + \frac{a+1}{9a+3} = \frac{3}{7}$$

37°) 
$$\frac{x-4}{x^2-4} - \frac{6}{x+2} + \frac{2}{x^2-4} = x$$

$$38^{\circ}) \frac{6x+7}{9x+6} = \frac{1}{42} + \frac{5x-5}{12x+3}$$

39°) 
$$\frac{\frac{x}{2}-5}{\frac{x-8}{2}+8} + \frac{x-5}{2} + x = \frac{3x}{2}$$

$$40^{\circ}) \frac{2}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2 - x}$$

Cacuaco Vila (924845968, 926286796 e 925217115)
$$41^{\circ}) \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{3}{x^{2}-1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$42^{\circ}) \frac{12}{x-5} + \frac{4}{x+5} = 9 + \frac{8(2x-1)}{x^{2}-25}$$

$$43^{\circ}) \frac{4-3.5(2\frac{1}{7}-1\frac{1}{5})}{x} = \frac{3\frac{2}{7}-\frac{3}{14}\cdot\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{3}{5}-\frac{16}{35}}$$

$$44^{\circ}) 7\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right) - 2\left(x^{2}+\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right) = 9$$

$$45^{\circ}) x^{3} - 9x + \frac{20}{x} = 0$$

$$46^{\circ}) \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+5} + \frac{1}{x+7} = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+3} + \frac{1}{x+4} + \frac{1}{x+6}$$

$$47^{\circ}) \frac{x+6}{x-6} \cdot \left(\frac{x-4}{x+4}\right)^{2} + \frac{x-6}{x+6} \cdot \left(\frac{x+9}{x-9}\right)^{2} = 2 \cdot \frac{x^{2}+36}{x^{2}-36}$$

$$48^{\circ}) x \cdot \frac{19-x}{x+1} \cdot \left(x+\frac{19-x}{x+1}\right) = 84$$

$$49^{\circ}) x^{5} + (x-4)^{4} = 8$$

$$50^{\circ}) \frac{x^{2}+5x}{2} = \frac{2x(x+5)}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$51^{\circ}) \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{11}{x-11} = \frac{1}{x-9} + \frac{10}{x-10}$$

$$52^{\circ}) (x+1)^{2}(3x+1) + (x+1)^{2}(x^{2}-1) = 0$$

$$53^{\circ}) \frac{1}{x}(-4x+6) + 1 = [(3-x)-1] \cdot \frac{6}{x}$$

$$54^{\circ}) 2 \cdot 4(x-6) + (12-x)(x+6) = (x+6)(x-6)$$

$$55^{\circ}) (x^{2}+x+4)^{2} + 8x(x^{2}+x+4) + 15x^{2} = 0$$

$$56^{\circ}) x^{2} + \frac{9x^{2}}{x+3} = 27$$

$$57^{\circ}) \frac{3x \cdot \sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{2}-1)} = 3 - \frac{x^{2}-2x \cdot \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}(3-2\sqrt{2})} + \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$

# Equações Modulares

$$|x - 3| = 4$$

$$2^{\circ}$$
)  $|x-2|-x=2$ 

$$|3^{\circ}||x-2||=-3$$

$$4^{\circ}$$
)  $3x - |x| = 6$ 

$$5^{\circ}$$
)  $|x^2 - 3x| = 2$ 

$$6^{\circ}$$
)  $|2 - x| + |x| = 0$ 

7°) 
$$|3x - 5| - x|x - 4| = 1$$

$$8^{\circ}$$
)  $|x + 2| + x^2 = 6$ 

9°) 
$$\frac{|x-1|}{|x-1|-1} = \frac{2-|x|}{3}$$

$$10^{\circ}$$
  $\left| \frac{1-x}{x+1} \right| = \frac{1-x}{x+1}$ 

$$11^{\circ}$$
)  $|x + 1| - |x - 2| = 5$ 

$$|12^{\circ}| |x + 5| + |2x + 1| = 12$$

13°) 
$$|x-2| + |x-3| = -2$$

$$14^{\circ}$$
)  $|x - 5| - 3 = |x - 4| + x$ 

$$15^{\circ}) \frac{|x-1|}{1-x} = \frac{|x-1|}{x-1}$$

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$$16^{\circ}) \frac{3 - |x|}{x - 1} = \frac{|x|}{2}$$

$$17^{\circ}$$
)  $|2 - x| = x - 2$ 

18°) 
$$\left| 2(2x-3) - \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) \right| = 5$$

19°) 
$$|5 - x| + |7x^2 + 2| - |7 - x| = |x|$$

$$20^{\circ}$$
)  $|x - x^2 - 1| = |2x - 3 - x^2|$ 

$$21^{\circ})|x| + x^3 = 0$$

$$22^{\circ})|x| + |x+1| = 1$$

$$23^{\circ}) ||3 - 2x| - 1| = 2|x|$$

$$24^{\circ}$$
)  $|x^2 + 2x| - |2 - x| = |x^2 - x|$ 

$$25^{\circ})|x^2 - 1| + x + 1 = 0$$

$$26^{\circ}$$
)  $|2x + 1| - |3 - x| = |x - 4|$ 

$$27^{\circ}$$
)  $(x-1)(|x|-1) = -0.5$ 

28°) 
$$|3 - x| - |x + 2| = 5$$

29°) 
$$|x-2| + |x-1| = x-3$$

$$30^{\circ}$$
)  $|x-2| + |x-3| + |2x-8| = 9$ 

$$31^{\circ})|x| - 2|x + 1| + 3|x + 2| = 0$$

32°) 
$$|x + 1| - |x| + 3|x - 1| - 2|x - 2| = |x + 2|$$
  
33°)  $\frac{|x^2 - 4x| + 3}{x^2 + |x - 5|} = 1$   
34°)  $|2x - 3| = |x - 7|$ 

# Equações Irracionais

1°) 
$$\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{3+x} = 3$$

2°) 
$$\sqrt{4+2x-x^2} = x-2$$

3°) 
$$(x-2)(\sqrt{x}-3\sqrt[4]{x})=4-2x$$

4°) 
$$\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt[4]{x} + 1 = 0$$

5°) 
$$4\sqrt[3]{x} = 16 - \frac{20}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

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

7°) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{x+5}{2x+1}} - \sqrt{5x-3} = 0$$

8°) 
$$\frac{(5-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(5-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (x-3)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 2$$

9°) 
$$\sqrt[7]{\frac{5-x}{x+3}} + \sqrt[7]{\frac{x+3}{5-x}} = 2$$

$$10^{\circ})\frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} - 9\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{6x - 2}$$

$$11^{\circ})\sqrt{x} = \frac{3}{6\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4x - 2}}$$

12°) 
$$2(x-1)\sqrt[3]{x} - 2\sqrt[6]{x} = 4x - 2$$
  
13°)  $\sqrt[5]{x^2} = 3 - \frac{4}{\sqrt{10}\sqrt{x}}$ 

13°) 
$$\sqrt[5]{x^2} = 3 - \frac{4}{10\sqrt{3}}$$

14°) 
$$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + 11}} + \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x + 11}} = 4$$

15°) 
$$\frac{2x+1}{x} - 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{x}} = -3$$

$$16^{\circ}) \quad \sqrt{x\sqrt[5]{x}} - \sqrt[5]{x\sqrt{x}} = 56$$

17°) 
$$\sqrt[8]{\frac{2+x}{1-x}} + \sqrt[8]{\frac{1-x}{2+x}} = 2$$

18°) 
$$\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{1-x}} + \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1-x}}$$

19°) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1}} + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

20°) 
$$\sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = -\frac{x - 1}{x}$$

21°) 
$$\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{x-1}} = 2$$

22°) 
$$3\sqrt[3]{x} - 2\sqrt[3]{x^2} = -2$$

23°) 
$$\sqrt{2x^2 - 3x + 1} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 4x - 2} = 2$$

24°) 
$$\sqrt{12 - \frac{12}{x^2}} - x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2}} = 0$$

25°) 
$$\sqrt[5]{\frac{16x}{x-1}} + \sqrt[5]{\frac{x-1}{16x}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$26^{\circ})\sqrt[3]{54 + \sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{54 - \sqrt{x}} = \sqrt[3]{18}$$

$$(27^{\circ})\sqrt{2x^2 + 21x - 11} - \sqrt{2x^2 - 9x + 4} = \sqrt{18x - 9}$$

$$28^{\circ}) x^4 + \frac{1}{2} = x\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x^4 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

29°) 
$$\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{x-7} = \sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{x-10}$$

$$30^{\circ}) \frac{x + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{3}}} + \frac{x - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x - \sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{x}$$

31°) 
$$\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{9} = \frac{3x^2 + \frac{4}{9}}{2\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \sqrt{x\left(x - \frac{8}{3}\right)}}$$

$$32^{\circ})\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{6x+1} - \sqrt{2x+1}$$

33°) 
$$\sqrt[4]{x} = \sqrt[4]{x+1} - \sqrt[4]{x-1}$$

$$34^{\circ})\sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x - 1}{x}$$

35°) 
$$x + \sqrt{x^2 + 16} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{x^2 + 16}}$$

36°) 
$$(3-x) \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{3-x}{x-1}} - (x-1) \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-1}{3-x}} = 2$$

37°) 
$$\frac{\left[\sqrt[3]{(12-x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(12-x)(x-3)} + \sqrt[3]{(x-3)^2}\right]^2}{\sqrt[3]{12-x} + \sqrt[3]{x-3}} = \frac{49}{3}$$

38°) 
$$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{6x - 9}} + \sqrt{x - \sqrt{6x - 9}} = \sqrt{6}$$

39°) 
$$\frac{(39-x)\sqrt[5]{x-6}-(x-6)\sqrt[5]{39-x}}{\sqrt[5]{39-x}-\sqrt[5]{x-6}}=30$$

40°) 
$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x - \sqrt{1 - x}} = 1$$

41°) 
$$\frac{2+x}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}+x} + \frac{2-x}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}-x} = \sqrt{2}$$

42°) 
$$\frac{\left[\sqrt[3]{(14+x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(14-x)^2}\right]^2}{\sqrt[3]{14+x} + \sqrt[3]{14-x}} = 25$$

43°) 
$$\frac{\sqrt[5]{2-x}}{x^2} - \frac{\sqrt[5]{2-x}}{4} = \sqrt[5]{\frac{x^2}{2+x}}$$

44°) 
$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{2x+3}{2x-3}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{2x-3}{2x+3}} = \frac{8}{13} \cdot \left(\frac{4x^2+9}{4x^2-9}\right)$$

45°) 
$$\sqrt[4]{78 + \sqrt[3]{24 + \sqrt{x}}} = \sqrt[4]{84 - \sqrt[3]{30 - \sqrt{x}}}$$

46°) 
$$\sqrt{x+3-4\sqrt{x-1}} + \sqrt{x+8-6\sqrt{x-1}} = 1$$

47°) 
$$(2+k)^{\frac{1}{2}} + k^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4(2+k)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

48°) 
$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{35}{12}$$

49°) 
$$\frac{\sqrt[x]{x^2 - 3x + 4}}{4} = \frac{4\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 4} - 7}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 4}}$$

50°) 
$$(x-3)^2 - 3x - 22 = \sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 7}$$

51°) 
$$a = \sqrt{\frac{ax + ate}{mo}}$$
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52°) 
$$x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \frac{35}{12}$$

53°) 
$$\sqrt[4]{629 - x} + \sqrt[4]{77 + x} = 8$$

54°) 
$$\sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{1-\sqrt{x}} = 2$$

$$55^{\circ}) \quad \sqrt[3]{8+x} + \sqrt[3]{8-x} = 1$$

56°) 
$$\sqrt{2x + \sqrt{6x^2 + 1}} = x + 1$$

57°) 
$$\frac{x}{2} - 2 = \frac{x^2}{2(1+\sqrt{1+x})^2}$$

58°) 
$$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x}} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x}}}$$

59°) 
$$\sqrt[3]{x+1} - \sqrt[3]{x-1} = \sqrt[6]{x^2-1}$$

$$60^{\circ}) \quad \sqrt[4]{18 + 5x} + \sqrt[4]{64 - 5x} = 4$$

61°) 
$$\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5x+4}} + \sqrt{5x+4} = \frac{4x}{8} + 2$$

62°) 
$$(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})^5 \cdot (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^3 = 1$$

63°) 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{x}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

64°) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{18-7x-x^2}{8-6x+x^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{8-6x+x^2}{18-7x-x^2}} = \frac{13}{6}$$

65°) 
$$x\sqrt{x^2+15} - \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^2+15} = 2$$

$$66^{\circ}) \quad \sqrt[3]{x + 24} + \sqrt{12 - x} = 6$$

67°) 
$$\frac{(x-a)\sqrt{x-a}+(x-b)\sqrt{x-b}}{\sqrt{x-a}+\sqrt{x-b}} = a-b$$

$$68^{\circ}) \quad \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x - 16} = \sqrt[3]{x - 8}$$

69°) 
$$\sqrt[3]{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+2} + \sqrt[3]{x+3} = 0$$

70°) 
$$\sqrt[6]{1.5} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x - \frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x}} = 0$$

71°) 
$$\sqrt[3]{x+7} + \sqrt[3]{28-x} = 5$$
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72°) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{(a-x)^2} + \sqrt{(a-x)(b-x)} + \sqrt{(b-x)^2}}{\sqrt{(a-x)^2} - \sqrt{(a-x)(b-x)} + \sqrt{(b-x)^2}} = \frac{7}{3}$$

73°) 
$$\sqrt[3]{24 + \sqrt{x}} - \sqrt[3]{5 + \sqrt{x}} = 1$$

74°) 
$$\sqrt{x^2 + 32} - 2\sqrt[4]{x^2 + 32} = 3$$

75°) 
$$5\sqrt[15]{x^{22}} + \sqrt[15]{x^{14} \cdot \sqrt{x}} - 22\sqrt[15]{x^7} = 0$$

76°) 
$$x\sqrt[3]{35 - x^3} \cdot (x + \sqrt[3]{35 + x^3}) = 30$$

77°) 
$$\frac{1}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - x}} - \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - x}} = \sqrt{3}$$

78°) 
$$x + \sqrt{17 - x^2} + x\sqrt{17 - x^2} = 9$$

79°) 
$$(x-1)(x+1)x + x(x+1)(x+2) = 3x^2 + x + 18x\sqrt{x} - 16$$

80°) 
$$\sqrt[4]{x-2} + \sqrt[4]{6-x} = \sqrt{2}$$

81°) 
$$\sqrt{x-2+\sqrt{2x-5}} + \sqrt{x+2+3\sqrt{2x-5}} = 7\sqrt{2}$$

82°) 
$$x\sqrt{x^2 + 15} - \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^2 + 15} = 2$$

83°) 
$$\sqrt{5 + \sqrt[3]{x}} + \sqrt{5 - \sqrt[3]{x}} = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

84°) 
$$\sqrt{x+2\sqrt{x-1}} + \sqrt{x-2\sqrt{x-1}} = x-1$$

85°) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{x^2+28^2}+x}{x}} - \sqrt{x\sqrt{x^2+28^2}-x^2} = 3$$

86°) 
$$\frac{\left[\sqrt[3]{(15-x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(15-x)(x-6)} + \sqrt[3]{(x-6)^2}\right]^2}{\sqrt[3]{15-x} + \sqrt[3]{x-6}} = \frac{49}{3}$$

87°) 
$$\frac{2}{19} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 37x + 336} - \sqrt{x^2 + 18x + 32} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{21+x}{16+x}}$$

88°) 
$$\sqrt[4]{x^2 - 144} = \sqrt{x - 8} + \sqrt{8 - x}$$

89°) 
$$\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{2x-3} = \sqrt[3]{12(x-1)}$$

90°) 
$$\sqrt[5]{(x-2)(x-32)} - \sqrt[4]{(x-1)(x-33)} = 1$$

91°) 
$$\sqrt[4]{1-x} + \sqrt[4]{15+x} = 2$$

92°) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{x^2+28^2}+x}{x}} - \sqrt{x\sqrt{x^2+28^2}-x^2} = 3$$

93°) 
$$\sqrt{2x^2 + 3x + 5} + \sqrt{2x^2 - 3x + 5} = 3x$$

94°) 
$$x^2 - 3x - 5\sqrt{9x^2 + x - 2} = 2,75 - \frac{28}{9}x$$

95°) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{x^2+66^2}+x}{x}} - \sqrt{x\sqrt{x^2+66^2}-x^2} = 5$$

96°) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{x+4}+\sqrt{x-4}}{2} = x + \sqrt{x^2 - 16} - 6$$

97°) 
$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+7} + 2\sqrt{x^2+7x} = 35 - 2x$$

98°) 
$$\sqrt[4]{x^2 - 144} = \sqrt{x - 8} + \sqrt{8 - x}$$

99°) 
$$\sqrt[5]{(x-2)(x-32)} - \sqrt[4]{(x-1)(x-33)} = 1$$

# Eneguações

$$1^{\circ}) \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x-2} \ge \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2^{\circ}) \; \frac{8+4x}{2x} < \frac{1}{x+1}$$

3°) 
$$\frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{2}{x+1} < \frac{3}{(x-2)^2}$$

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

5°) 
$$\frac{1}{x^2-4} - \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} \ge \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$6^{\circ}) \left( \frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x^2 + 5x + 6} \right)^{-1} \ge \frac{x + 1}{x}$$

7°) 
$$\frac{3-2x}{5} + 8 > \frac{5x+2}{2} - x$$

8°) 
$$\frac{2x-1}{2x-3} + 1 < 0$$

9°) 
$$5 - \frac{x}{3} < \frac{7}{2} - \frac{4x+1}{8}$$

$$10^{\circ}) \quad \frac{8+4x}{4x+x^2} \le \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{4+x}$$

11°) 
$$(x^2 - 2x)(x - 1) \le \frac{9x - 9}{x^2 - 2x}$$

$$12^{\circ}) \quad \frac{x-1}{x+1} \le \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

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13°) 
$$\frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x} < 1$$

$$14^{\circ}) \quad \frac{2x^2 + x + 5}{x^2 - 3x + 2} < 1$$

15°) 
$$\frac{3}{2+x} - \frac{6+x}{6+3x} > \frac{1}{2}$$

16°) 
$$\frac{1}{x} \le 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$

16°) 
$$\frac{1}{x} \le 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$
  
17°)  $\frac{2}{x^2 - x + 1} - \frac{1}{x + 1} - \frac{2x - 1}{x^3 + 1} \ge 0$ 

18°) 
$$\frac{\frac{3x-1}{4}}{2} - \frac{x - \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)}{16} \ge 0$$

19°) 
$$\frac{x}{3-x} > \frac{x-7}{2}$$

20°) 
$$2 - \frac{(x+2)^2}{2} > \frac{1}{3} (x + \sqrt{3}) (x - \sqrt{3}) - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

21°) 
$$\frac{10}{3} \cdot \frac{5-x}{x-4} - \frac{11}{3} \cdot \frac{6-x}{x-4} \ge \frac{5(6-x)}{x-2}$$

22°) 
$$\frac{x}{4x10} > \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2x-1}{6x-15}$$

23°) 
$$1 + \frac{3}{2x} + \frac{5}{2(x-2)} < 0$$

$$24^{\circ}) \quad \frac{(x^2 + 3x - 4)(x^2 - 16)}{x(x+1)} < 0$$

25°) 
$$\frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{x^2-1} < 1$$

26°) 
$$\frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{5}{2+x} < 1$$

$$27^{\circ}) \quad \frac{1}{x+2} \le \frac{3}{x-3}$$

28°) 
$$\frac{(x^2-5x+4)(x^2+9)}{(-x^2+1)(2x+3)} > 0$$

$$29^{\circ}) \quad \frac{-3x^2 - 3x + 10}{2x^2 - x - 3} < -2$$

30°) 
$$\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{x-2}{6} < \frac{x^2+4}{8}$$

$$31^{\circ}) \quad \frac{x^2 - 3(x - 3)}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \ge 1$$

$$32^{\circ}) \quad \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^2 - 5x + 4} > 0$$

33°) 
$$\frac{x^2+2x-3}{x^2+2x+8} > 0$$

34°) 
$$\frac{(x+3)^2(x^2+x+1)}{x(4-x)} \ge 0$$

35°) 
$$\frac{x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3}{x^2 + 3x + 2} > 0$$

36°) 
$$(x-2)^2 \le 3(2-x)$$

37°) 
$$(x-1)(x^2+2)(x^2-9) > 0$$

38°) 
$$-\frac{x^2}{4} + 3x - 6 > \frac{x^2}{4} - x$$

39°) 
$$x(x+1)^2(x^2-5x+6) \le 0$$

$$40^{\circ}) \quad \frac{x-2}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \ge 0$$

41°) 
$$-[x-(3-x)]+5x \le 4$$

42°) 
$$3x \ge 0.1x - (x - 0.3)$$

43°) 
$$5x - 3 \ge 7x + 1$$

44°) 
$$\frac{x-5}{2} - x > \frac{3}{4}x - 2$$

$$45^{\circ}) \quad 4x^2 - 12x + 9 \le 0$$

46°) 
$$x - 4 < \frac{x^2}{2+x}$$

# Enequações Irracionais

1°) 
$$\sqrt{x-3} > x-5$$

2°) 
$$\sqrt{2x+3} < \sqrt{1-3x}$$

3°) 
$$\sqrt{3x+3} + \sqrt{x+3} < 0$$

4°) 
$$\sqrt{x-2} - x + 4 < 0$$

5°) 
$$\sqrt{2x+6} + \sqrt{x+2} < \sqrt{10+x}$$

6°) 
$$\sqrt{x^2 - x - 12} > x - 1$$

7°) 
$$\sqrt{x^2 - 3x - 10} < 8 - x$$

$$8^{\circ}) \frac{\sqrt{51-2x-x^2}}{1-x} < 1$$

9°) 
$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{x+1}{3-2x}\right)^2} > 1$$

$$10^{\circ}) \frac{1 - 3\sqrt{16 - x^2}}{r} \le 1$$

11°) 
$$\frac{1-\sqrt{1-4x^2}}{x} \ge \frac{3}{2}$$

12°) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{16+x-x^2}}{2x+5} \ge \frac{\sqrt{16+x-x^2}}{x+4}$$

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13°) 
$$\sqrt{x + 4\sqrt{x - 4}} - \sqrt{x - 4\sqrt{x - 4}} \ge 3$$

14°) 
$$\sqrt{x+6} > \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{2x-4}$$

15°) 
$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4x} > x - 3$$

16°) 
$$\sqrt{x^2 - x - 2} > 2x + 3$$

17°) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{3x-1}{2-x}} > 1$$

18°) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{x^3+8}{x}} > x-2$$

19°) 
$$\sqrt{2x+1} < \frac{2(x+1)}{2-x}$$

20°) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{4}} > \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{4}$$

21°) 
$$\left(x - \frac{11 - \sqrt{153}}{4}\right) \cdot x \cdot \left(x - \frac{11 + \sqrt{153}}{4}\right) < 0$$

22°) 
$$\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{9} > \frac{3x^2 + \frac{4}{9}}{2\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \sqrt{x\left(x - \frac{8}{3}\right)}}$$

23°) 
$$x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} > \frac{35}{12}$$

24°) 
$$\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)(x - 1) > 0$$

25°) 
$$(x-1)(x-2) \ge 0$$

26°) 
$$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x}} > \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x}}}$$

27°) 
$$\sqrt{12 - \frac{12}{x^2}} + \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{12}{x^2}} < x^2$$

28°) 
$$\frac{2x-5}{x^2-3x+2} > 0$$

29°) 
$$\sqrt{2x-1} + \sqrt{3x-2} < \sqrt{4x-3} + \sqrt{5x-4}$$

30°) 
$$\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} + \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3} \ge 2\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 4}$$

31°) 
$$\sqrt{x^2 - 3x - 2} - 3 - x > 0$$

32°) 
$$2\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-5} > \frac{8}{\sqrt{x-5}}$$

## Eneguações Modulares

1°) 
$$|x-2| < -1$$

2°) 
$$|x + 3 > -2|$$

$$3^{\circ}) \left| \frac{1-x}{2-x} \right| \le x$$

4°) 
$$|x^2 - 2x| < x$$

5°) 
$$||x| - 1| < 1 - x$$

6°) 
$$|2x + 1| > 2$$

$$7^{\circ}) \frac{|x-3|}{x^2-5x+6} \ge 2$$

$$8^{\circ}) \left| \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^2 - 4} \right| \le 1$$

9°) 
$$x + 1 < x$$

$$10^{\circ}) \left| \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right| > \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

11°) 
$$x^2 - 2|x| < 3$$

12°) 
$$\left| 1 - \frac{|x|}{1 + |x|} \right| \ge \frac{1}{2}$$

13°) 
$$|x-1| < |x+1|$$

14°) 
$$|x - 1| < 3$$

15°) 
$$|x| + 2 \ge |x + 2| + 4$$

$$16^{\circ}) \; \frac{3}{|x+3|-1} \ge |x+2|$$

17°) 
$$|3x - 2| - 5 \le |x + 1|$$

18°) 
$$|x^2 - 4x| < 5$$

19°) 
$$|x + 1| > 2$$

20°) 
$$|3x^2 - 7x - 6| < |x^2 + x|$$

## Sistema de Éguações

1°) 
$$\begin{cases} a+b=2\\ a^3+b^3=2 \end{cases}$$

1°) 
$$\begin{cases} a + b = 2 \\ a^{3} + b^{3} = 2 \\ 2$$
°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^{3} + y^{3} = 35 \\ x + y = 5 \end{cases}$$

3°) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{13}{6} \\ x + y = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$4^{\circ}) \begin{cases} (x - y)xy = 30 \\ (x + y)xy = 120 \end{cases}$$

$$5^{\circ}) \begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 7 \\ 2x^2 + y^2 = 6 \end{cases}$$

6°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1\\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{35}{12} \end{cases}$$

$$7^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 41 \\ x + y = 9 \end{cases}$$

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8°) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+5}{x+1} = \frac{y-9}{y+7} + \frac{12}{(x+1)(y+7)} \\ 2x + 10 = 3y + 1 \end{cases}$$

9°) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\frac{1}{5}x}{\frac{5}{2}x} + \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}y} = \frac{21}{5xy} \\ \frac{x-y}{6} - \frac{x+2y}{4} = -\frac{13}{6} \end{cases}$$

10°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sqrt[4]{1+5y} + \sqrt[4]{5-y} = 3\\ 5x - y = 11 \end{cases}$$
11°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + x\sqrt[3]{xy^2} = 208\\ y^2 + y\sqrt[3]{x^2} = 1053 \end{cases}$$

11°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + x\sqrt[3]{xy^2} = 208\\ y^2 + y\sqrt[3]{x^2} = 1053 \end{cases}$$

12°) 
$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right) - \left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) \div \frac{5y}{x+y} = 2\\ x + 5y = 10 \end{cases}$$
13°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 2y^2 - 2xy = 5\\ x + y = 7 \end{cases}$$
14°) 
$$\begin{cases} x - xy^3 = 7\\ xy^2 - xy = 3 \end{cases}$$

13°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 2y^2 - 2xy = 5\\ x + y = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$14^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x - xy^3 = 7 \\ xy^2 - xy = 3 \end{cases}$$

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"Faça as coisas o mais simples que você puder porém, não as mais símples" disse o Albert Einstein.

28°) 
$$\begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) = 4a^2(x^2 - y^2) \\ xy = a^2 \end{cases}$$

$$29°) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - 4 = \frac{2}{y} - 2 \\ \frac{5}{y} + \frac{3}{x} + 3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$31°) \begin{cases} \frac{3x}{5} + \frac{4y}{10} = \frac{-y + x}{5} \\ -2\left(y - \frac{3x - 5}{8}\right) - 20 + \frac{10(-3 + 2x)}{14} = 40 \end{cases}$$

$$32°) \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 8 \\ x + y - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 2 + 2\sqrt{xy} \end{cases}$$

$$33°) \begin{cases} (x + y\sqrt{x} + y^2)\sqrt{x + y^2} = 65 \\ (x - y\sqrt{x} + y^2)\sqrt{x + y^2} = 185 \end{cases}$$

$$34°) \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{65}{63} \\ xy = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$35°) \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \frac{5}{6}\sqrt{xy} \\ x + y = 13 \end{cases}$$

$$36°) \begin{cases} x + y - \sqrt{\frac{x + y}{x - y}} = \frac{12}{x - y} \\ xy = 15 \end{cases}$$

$$37°) \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{2xy} = 8\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$38°) \begin{cases} y\sqrt{3} - 3x = 3\sqrt{2} \\ x\sqrt{3} + y\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

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$$39^{\circ}) \begin{cases} (13x^{4}y^{2} - 6x^{2} - 6y)x \cdot \sqrt{y} = 356 \\ (5x^{4}y^{2} - 6x^{2} - 6y)x \cdot \sqrt{y} = 100 \end{cases}$$

$$40^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \frac{x+y}{xy-1} = 1 \\ (x+1)^{2} + (y+1)^{2} = p^{3} \end{cases}$$

$$41^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x^{2} - y^{2} = 16 \\ xy = 15 \end{cases}$$

$$42^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x^{2} + xz = 2 \\ x^{2} + z^{2} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$43^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x^{4} + y^{2}x^{2} + y^{4} = 21 \\ x^{2} + xy + y^{2} = 3 \end{cases}$$

30°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 2\\ x - 2y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$44^{\circ}) \begin{cases} (x^{2} + x + 1)(y^{2} + y + 1) = 3\\ (1 - x)(1 - y) = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$45^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} = 8\\ \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{y^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$46^{\circ}) \begin{cases} 2x^{2} - xy - y^{2} + 4x + 4y = 0\\ x^{2} + xy + 2y^{2} - 5x + 5y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$47^{\circ}) \begin{cases} y^{4} + xy^{2} - 2x^{1} = 0\\ y + x = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$47^{\circ}) \begin{cases} y^{4} + xy^{2} - 2x^{1} = 0 \\ y + x = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$48^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x - y = 3 \\ 2x - y = 4 \\ 3x + y + z = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$2x + y - z = -1$$

$$2x - y - 4z = 1$$

$$5x - 3y + 2y = 3$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} + z = 3\right)$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} + z = 3 \\
x - z = 1 \\
\frac{3y}{x^2 - z^2} - \frac{1}{x - z} - \frac{3}{x + z} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{x + y}{z - 2} = 3 \\
\frac{x - y}{z - y} = 3
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{x+y}{z-2} = 3 \\
\frac{x-y}{z-4} = 1 \\
x+y-z=4
\end{cases}$$

$$52^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \frac{x^5 + y^5}{x^3 + y^3} = \frac{31}{7} \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

53°) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{x+y} + \frac{4}{x-y} = 3\\ (x+y)^2 + (x-y)^2 = 20 \end{cases}$$

54°) 
$$\begin{cases} (x+y)^2 + 2x = 35 - 2y \\ (x-y)^2 - 2y = 3 - 2x \end{cases}$$

55°) 
$$\begin{cases} 12(x+y)^2 + x = 2.5 - y \\ 6(x-y)^2 + x = 0.125 + y \end{cases}$$

$$56^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \frac{3}{x^{2}+y^{2}-1} + \frac{2y}{x} = 1 \\ x^{2} + y^{2} + \frac{4x}{y} = 22 \end{cases}$$

$$57^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x^{4} + 6x^{2}y^{2} + y^{4} = 136 \\ x^{3}y + xy^{3} = 30 \end{cases}$$

$$58^{\circ}) \begin{cases} y + x = 1,3 \\ x + z = 0,2 \\ y + 3z = 5 - 0,1 \end{cases}$$

$$59^{\circ}) \begin{cases} 2x - 3z - 2 = 0 \\ 6x + 2y + 1 = 0 \\ 3y - 6z + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$60^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{2y}{3} + z = 10 \\ 2x + y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} - \frac{5}{2}y - 2z = 16 \end{cases}$$

$$61^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \frac{x+2}{3} - \frac{2y+z}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \\ 2x - 4y = z + 2 \\ \frac{3x+z}{2} - y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$62^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x = 0,5 \\ x + z + y = 1 \\ y - z = 1,1 \end{cases}$$

$$63^{\circ}) \begin{cases} u + t = 5 \\ u - v = 4 \\ 3u + 3t = 3 \end{cases}$$
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$$64^{\circ})\begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{z}{4} = 9 - \frac{y}{3} \\ \frac{z}{2} - \frac{y}{4} = 3 - \frac{x}{3} \\ \frac{y}{2} - \frac{z}{8} = 6 - \frac{x}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$65^{\circ})\begin{cases} x + 2y - z = 4 \\ 2x - y + 3z = -6 \\ 3x - y + 2z = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$66^{\circ})\begin{cases} 3x - 2y + z = 0 \\ 4x + 4y - z = 1 \\ x + 2y + 3z = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$67^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \frac{x}{5} - \frac{y}{8} = -2 + \frac{z}{6} \\ \frac{y}{4} - \frac{z}{3} = -\frac{x}{2} + 6 \\ \frac{z}{12} - \frac{x}{4} = -1 - \frac{y}{8} \end{cases} \\ \frac{5x}{4} - \frac{3y}{5} = 1 \\ 68^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \frac{5x}{4} - \frac{3y}{5} = 22 \\ \frac{3x}{10} - 28 = \frac{11z}{5} \end{cases} \\ 4x - \frac{y-2z}{3} = 1 \\ 2x - \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{2} = 0 \\ 8x + y + z = 5 \end{cases} \\ 70^{\circ}) \begin{cases} 2u - 4v = 2t + 1 \\ u = 4t - v - 1 \\ v = u + t + \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \\ \frac{2x + \frac{y}{2}}{3} + 1 = z - 1 \\ 1 - \frac{z+x}{2} = -2 + x \end{cases} \\ 72^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \frac{x+y}{3} + 1 = z - 1 \\ 1 - \frac{z+x}{2} = -2 + x \end{cases} \\ \frac{x+y-z}{2} = 1 \\ \frac{x+y-z}{5} + a - 1 = 1 + a \end{cases} \\ \frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{z}{4} = y + 3 \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y+z}{4} + 1 = 0 \\ \frac{2x-3y}{4} = 0 \\ z - 2y = \frac{4}{5}(z+1) \\ 7x - 2z + 3u = 17 \\ 4y - 2z + t = 11 \\ 5y - 3x - 2u = 8 \\ 4y - 3u + 2t = 9 \\ 3z + 8u = 33 \end{cases}$$

$$76^{\circ}) \begin{cases} 6x + 5y + 4z = 1 \\ -14x + 2y + 3z = -5 \\ 8x - 3y - z = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$77^{\circ}) \begin{cases} 2x + 3y + 10z + 6u = 62 \\ 2x + y + 4z + 2u = 20 \\ x + y + 5z + 4u = 33 \\ 2x + 3y + 16z + 10u = 96 \end{cases}$$

$$78^{\circ}) \begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 2z = 13 \\ 4t - 2x = 30 \\ 4y + 2z = 14 \\ 5y + 3t = 32 \end{cases}$$

$$78^{\circ}) \begin{cases} 2x + y - z = -1 \\ 2x - y + 4z = 1 \\ 5x - 3y + 2z = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} + y = 1 \\ 6y - 2z + 5 = 0 \\ \frac{x}{5} + \frac{z}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$81^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x + 2y - 3z + 9 = 0 \\ x - y + 2z - 17 = 0 \\ x - 2y - 2z + 31 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = \frac{4}{xyz} \\ y + z = \frac{2}{xyz} \\ z + x = \frac{3}{xyz} \end{cases}$$

$$83^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x + y = \frac{1}{z} \\ y + z = \frac{1}{x} \\ x + z = \frac{1}{y} \end{cases}$$

$$84^{\circ}) \begin{cases} -15x + 4y + 3z = 0 \\ 5x + y - 6z = 2 \\ 20x - 6y + 3z = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$85^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{7}{2} \\ x + y + z = \frac{7}{2} \\ xyz = 1 \end{cases}$$

86°) 
$$\begin{cases} x + 12y + z = -3\\ 2x - 16y - 5z = 20\\ 4x + 18y + 25z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2x}{7} + \frac{3y}{4} - \frac{5z}{2} = 4\\ 87°) \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{7} - y + z = 21\\ \frac{x}{6} + \frac{y}{3} - \frac{z}{2} = \frac{1}{6}\\ 2x - 3y + 2z - 4u = 17\\ 4x + 2y + 4z - u = 5\\ 3x + 2y + 8z - u = 9\\ x - y - 6z + 2u = -11 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3xy}{x + y} = 5\\ \frac{2xy}{x + y} = 3\\ \frac{yz}{y + z} = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 4\\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14\\ xy + xz - yz = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{x} = 12\\ \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3}\\ (2x(\frac{x}{x} + \frac{z}{y}) = 15\\ 3y(\frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{x}) = 20\\ 6z(\frac{x}{x} + \frac{y}{x}) = 13 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{xyzv}{x + y + v} = 1\\ \frac{xyzv}{x + y + v} = 2\\ \frac{xyzv}{x + y + v} = 2\\ \frac{xyzv}{x + z + v} = 3\\ \frac{xyzv}{x + z + v} = 6\\ \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z + v} = \frac{7}{2}\\ \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z + v} = \frac{1}{3}\\ \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z + v} = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

109°) 
$$\begin{cases} xy + \sqrt{x^2y^2 - y^4} = 8(\sqrt{x + y} + \sqrt{x - y}) \\ (x + y)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (x - y)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 26 \end{cases}$$
110°) 
$$\begin{cases} 8\sqrt{x^2 - y^2} = x + 9y \\ x^4 + 2x^2y + y^2 + x = 2x^3 + 2xy + y + 506 \end{cases}$$

## Sistema de Inequações

$$1^{9} \begin{cases} 2x^{2} + 2 < 5 \\ x^{2} \ge x \end{cases}$$

$$2^{9} \begin{cases} x^{2} < 9 \\ x^{2} > 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3x+5}{7} + \frac{10-3x}{5} > \frac{2x+7}{3} - \frac{148}{21} \\ \frac{7}{3} - \frac{11(x+1)}{6} > \frac{3x-1}{3} - \frac{13-x}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$4^{9} \begin{cases} 3 - \frac{3-7x}{10} + \frac{x+1}{2} > 4 - \frac{7-3x}{2} \\ 7(3x-6) + 4(17-x) > 11 - 5(x-3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2x-11}{4} + \frac{19-2x}{2} < 2x \\ \frac{2x+15}{9} > \frac{1}{5}(x-1) + \frac{x}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$6^{9} \begin{cases} x^{2} - 4x + 3 < 0 \\ 2x - 4 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+3}{3x-2} < 1 \\ (2x+3)(2x+1)(x-1) < 0 \\ (x+5)(x+1)(1-2x)(x-3) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$9^{9} \begin{cases} (x^{2} + 12x + 35)(2x+1)(3-2x) \ge 0 \\ (x^{2} - 2x - 8)(2x-1) \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+3}{3-x} < 2 \\ 10^{9} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{x+3}{3-x} < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$11^{9} \begin{cases} \frac{x+3}{x^{2}-9} \\ \frac{1-x^{2}}{x^{2}+2x-8} \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$12^{9} \begin{cases} \frac{(x-1)^{3}(x^{2}-4)^{2}(x^{2}-9)^{3}(x^{2}+1)}{(1-3x)(x^{2}-x-6)(x^{2}-3x+16)} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$13^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x^{2} - 5x + 6 > 0 \\ \frac{3x - 21}{x^{2} + x + 4} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$14^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x^{5} \ge 100x^{3} \\ \frac{(x + 9)(5x - x^{2} - 18)}{x^{2} + 18x + 48} \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$15^{\circ}) \begin{cases} 2x + 3 > 1 \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$16^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \frac{x^{2} + 9x - 20}{11x - x^{2} - 30} \le -1 \\ x^{2} + 18 > 5x \end{cases}$$

$$17^{\circ}) \frac{5x - 7}{x - 5} < 4 - \frac{x}{5 - x} + \frac{3x}{x^{2} - 25} < 4$$

$$18^{\circ}) 4x - 2 < x^{2} + 1 < 4x + 6$$

$$19^{\circ}) 5x - 20 \le x^{2} \le 8x$$

$$20^{\circ}) 1 < \frac{3x^{2} - 7x + 8}{x^{2} + 1} < 2$$

## Problemas

- 1°) Traduz para linguam matemática as seguintes expresões:
  - a) O produto de 6 pela diferença entre 0 e 8;
  - b)A soma dos produtos de -5 por -4 e de -3 e -1;
  - c) A soma de -2 com 5 é mair do que a respectiva diferença;
  - d) O dobro do triplo de um número é igual ao triplo do mesmo número;
  - e) O dobro da diferença entre um número e 7 é igual á quarta parte desse número;
  - d) O produto de um número pela sua soma com 2 é 35.
- 2°) Resolve em Z, os problemas propostos, traduzindo cada enuncido por uma equação e determinando depois a respectiva solução:
  - a) Qual é o número cujo triplo acrescentado a sua metade dá 21?
  - b) A diferença entre metade de um número e a sua soma com 2 é 1. De que número se trata?
  - c) Se á idade do Zé tirarmos a sua terça parte obteremos 8. Quantos ano tem o Zé? The Moise, The Quieto e The John
  - d) A soma de 2 números pares consecutivos é 46. Quais são os números?
  - e) A Rita comprou 540\$00 de carne e peixe. Sabendo que o preço da carne foi dupla do peixe, quanto custou a carne?
  - f) A soma das idades do Zé e do Tó é 25anos. Sabendo que o Tó é mais novo 3 anos do que o Zé, qual é a idade de cada um?
  - g) Se subtrairmos dois a um número obtemos o mesmo resoltado que se o dividirmos por três e adicionarmos dois ao quociente. Qual é esse número?
  - h) Calcula três números inteiros consecutivos, sando que a diferença entre a soma dos dois menores e o maior é seis.

- i) A Rita precisa comprar um certo número de lápis. Com o dinheiro que tem, se eles custarem 10\$00 cada, falta lhe 5\$00, mas se eles custarem 9\$00 cada, sobra lhe ainda 1\$00. Quantos lápis precisa a Rita?
- 3°) Resolve em Q, os problemas que te propomos:
  - a) O dobro de um número, adicionado de 3, dá 2. qual é o número?
  - b) O perímetro de um rectângulo é 45*m*. Qual é a sua área, sabendo que a base é dupla a altura?
  - c) A área de um triângulo é de  $15m^2$ . Qual o comprimento da base, sabendo que o da altura é 6m.
  - d) Um trbalhador gasta por mês  $\frac{1}{4}$  do seu salário na renda da casa,  $\frac{2}{3}$  em alimentaçãoe vestuário, restandolhe 1.250\$00 para outras despresas. Quanto ganha otrabalhdor?
  - e) Numa fábrica de têxtis, 60% de pessoal é feminino. Sabendo que há mais 90 mulheres do que homens, qual é o número total de empregados da fábrica?
  - f) A soma de dois números racionais é 2. Sabendo que um é quadrúplo do outro, determina os. **The Moise, The Quieto e The John**
  - g) Determina dois números ímpares consecutivos cuja soma seja 25. Que concluis? h)A Rita deu metade dos rebuçados e mais um ao seu irmão Zé; metade dos querestaram, a príma Joana. Verificou então que só ficou com um rebuçado.

Quantos tinha comprado?

- 4°) Há nove anos a idade da Joana era  $\frac{3}{4}$  da idade da Ana. Daqui a 10 anos a soma das suas idades será igual a 80 anos. Qual é a idade de cada uma delas?
- 5°) A soma de dois números é 57. Se dividírmos um dos números pelo outro obtemos quociente 3 e resto 9. Determinar os números.
- 6°) Três gravatas e cinco camisas custam 21 contos. Cinco gravatas e três camisas custam 22200\$00. Qual é o preço de cada uma?
- 7°) Num triângulo isósceles a soma das amplitudes dos ângulos da base é metade do terceiro ângulo. Determina cada uma das amplitudes dos ângulos internos do triângulo.
- 8°) A diferença entre as idades de dois irmãos é de 10 anos ea soma é de 34 anos. Qual é a idade do mais velho?
- 9°) O Sr. Silva te 40 anos e é pai de dois filhos Cuja as idades diferem de dois anos. Daqui a quantos anso a idade do pai será igual á soma das idades dos filhos, se há cinco anos o filho mais velho tinha o dobro da idade do mais novo?

- 10°) O sextúplo da idade do Pedro excede em cinco anos a idade do António. Daqui a cinco anos a idade do António será trípla do Pedro. Qual é a idade de cada um deles? 11°) A soma dos algarísmos de um número é oito. O algarísmo das unidades é trípla da algarísmo das dezenas. Qual éo número?
- 12°) A soma de dois números é doze ea sua diferença é dois. Determine esses números. A Manuela e a Marta compraram na papelaria cadernos e marcadores. A Marta gastou 1550\$00 na compra de 5 cadernos e 3 marcadores. A Manuela comprou 6 cadernos e 5 marcadores por 2000 escudos. Qual é o preço de cada caderno e de marcadores?
- 13°) Numa livraria fazem dscontos de 20% nos livros e 10% nos restante material. O Rui pagou 735 escudos por um livro e um caderno. Quais eram os preços antes do desconto, sabendo que o livro custava o quintúplo do caderno?

# Equações Paramétricas

- 1°) Determinar m na equação  $(m+2)x^2-7x+2m=0$ , de forma que uma das raízes seja igual a 2.
- 2°) Determinar m na equação  $(m^2-1)x^25mx+2m-1=0$ , de forma que uma das raízes seja igual a -3.
- 3°) Determinar m na equação  $(2-m)x^2+m^2x+m+1=0$ , de forma que uma das raízes seja igual a  $-\frac{1}{3}$ .
- 4°) Dada a equação de coeficiente racional  $x^2 4x = -c$ , determinar o parâmetro c, de modo que uma das raízes seja igual a  $x = 2 + \sqrt{2}$ .
- 5°) Calcular m e n na equação  $x^2 + mx n = 0$ , de modo que as suas raízes sejam -2 e 1. The Moise, The Quieto e The John
- 6°) Determinar o valor de m na equação  $(m-1)x^2+4mx+5m+2=0$ , de forma que uma das raízes seja tripla da outra.
- 7°) Determinar o valor de m na equação  $6mx^2-(m+6)x+m-3=0$  de forma uma das raízes seja  $\frac{2}{3}$  da outra.
- 8°) Determina para que volor de m as raízes da equação  $4x^2 (m^2 + 1)x m^2 + 5 = 0$  são simétricas.
- 9°) Determina para que volor de m as raízes da equação  $4x^2 3m^2x + mx 2 = 0$  são simétricas.
- $10^{\circ}$ ) Determina o volor de m na equação  $4x^2 (2m + 1)x m^2 + 4 = 0$  de forma que as raízes sejam recíproca.
- 11°) Determina o volor de m na equação  $mx^2 + (2m 1)x + m 4 =$
- 0 de forma que as raízes estejam relacionados pela expressão x' = 2x'' 3.
- 12°) Determina o volor de m<br/> na equação  $x^2 - (3m + 5)x + 10m + 5 =$
- 0, de forma que a diferença das raízes seja igual  $\alpha$  2.
- 13°) Determina o m de modo que a equação  $(2m-1)x^2+2(1-m)x-3m=0$  tenha a soma dos quadrados das raízes igual a 4.
- 14°) Calcular o valor da soma dos inversos das raízes da equação  $x^2 + mx + 3n = 0$ , em que m é diferente de zero.
- 15°) Determinar o valores de m e n, de forma que as raízes da equação  $x^2 + 2mx + 3n = 0$  sejam precisamente igual a m e n.
- 16°) Determinar os valores de m e n na equação  $x^2 + mx + n = 0$ , de forma que

uma das raízes seja metade da outra e que a diferencia dos seus quadrados seja igual a 12.

- 17°) Determina p e q na equação  $x^2 + px + q = 0$ , de forma que uma das raízes seja igual trípla da outra e a soma dos seus quadrados seja igual a 10.
- 18°) Determina m e n de forma que as equações  $4x^2 (m+9)x + n + 4 = 0$  e  $2x^2 5mx + n + m = 0$  tenha as mesmas raízes.
- 19°) Determina m e n nas equações  $2x^2 mx m + 2n = 0$  e  $x^2 2mx + 6nx + 2 2m = 0$ , de forma que esta ultima tenha as raízes dúplas das da primeira.
- 20°) Dada a equação  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , de raízes x' e x'', formar outra cujas raízes obedeçam ás relações y' = 2x' x'' e y'' = 2x'' x'.
- 21°) Determinar m de forma que a equação  $x^2 + 4mx + m^2 = 2x 5$  tenha as raízes iguais e negativo.
- 22°) Que valor se deve atribuir a m para que as raizes da equação  $x^2 2x + mx + +9 = 0$  sejam iguais e negativos.
- 23°) Que valor se deve atribuir a m para que as raizes da equação  $4x^2 (2m 2)x = 2 m$  sejam iguais e negativos.
- 24°) Determinar para que valor de m a equação  $2x^2 + 12x + m + 6 = 0$  tem raízes reais, desiguais e do mesmo sinal. **The Moise, The Quieto e The John**
- 25°) Determinar para que valor de  $\beta$  a equação  $x^2 + 2\beta x = 3 - \beta^2 - x$  tem ambas as raízes compléxas sendo o produto delas iguais a 13.
- 26°) Determinar para que valor de m para o qual a equação  $(m-3)x^2 + (2m-1)x + 4m^2 - 1 = 0$  tem só uma raíz nula.
- 27°) Determinar o valor de m de forma que só uma das raízes da equação  $m^2x^2 + 2mx - 3 = 4x^2 + 4x$  seja infinita.
- 28°) Determinar para que valores de m a equação  $m^2x^2 + m^3x = mx + x^2 - m$  tem as duas raízes simétricas mas não nulas nem infinitos.
- 29°) Dada a equação  $x^2+x-1=0$  de raís  $x_1$  e  $x_2$  , formar a equação de raís  $y_1=\frac{x_1}{x_2}$  e  $y_2=\frac{x_2}{x_1}$ .
- 30°) Determinar para que valores de m as raízes da equação  $(2m-1)x^2+3x-5=0$  são números compléxos.
- 31°) Determinar para que valores de m as raízes da equação  $(4m+1)x^2 (m+4)x + m 1 = 0$  são iguais.
- 32°) Determinar para que valores de m as raízes da equação  $mx^2 + 3x^2 - 2mx + m - 1 = 0$  são reais e desiguais.

33°) Determinar para que valores inteiro de m, compreendidos entre -3 e 3, as raízes da equação  $2mx^2 - 4mx + 2m = 3x - x^2 + 3$  são reias e desiguais.

34°) Determinar para que valores inteiro de m, compreendidos entre -4 e 0, as raízes da equação  $3x^2 = 2 - x - 2mx^2$  são números compléxos.

 $35^{\circ}$ ) Determinar para que valores de m são reias as epositivo ambas as raízes da equação:

a) 
$$2x^2 - 3x + 5m - 4 = 0$$
 b)  $3x^2 - 5x - 3m - 6 = 0$ 

36°) Determinar para que valores de m as raízes da equação  $3x^2 - 4mx + m = 2$ são reais e de sinais contrárias.

37°) Determinar para que valores de m e n a equação  $2m^2x^2 + mx + \frac{1}{3}x = 3x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x$ +nx - 2m + 3n tem duas raízes nulas.

38°) Determinar para que valores de m e n a equação  $mx^2 - 2nx^2 = 2mx - x^2 - 2nx^2$ -3n + 2 tem uma raís infinita e outra igual a -3.

39°) Determinar para que valores de m e n a equação  $3x^2 + mx + n = 2nx + mx + n = 2nx + 2$ 

The Moise, The Quieto e The John 1 tem uma raíz nula e outra igual a 1.

 $40^{\circ}$ ) sendo x'e x'' as raízes da equação  $3x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$ , determinar os valores das expressões :

$$a)x^2x'' + x'x''^2$$
  $b)\frac{2}{x'} + \frac{2}{x''^2}$ 

41°) Sendo x'e x''as raízes da equação  $2x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0$ , determinar a expressão:  $x'^3x''^2 + x'^2x''^3$ .

42°) Formar a equação do segundo grau em que as soma das raizes é igual a 7 e a sua diferença é igual a 1.

43°) Determinar o valor de p da equação  $x^2 + px - 6 = 0$  que verifica as seguintes relações:

a) 
$$x_1 x_2 = x_1 + x_2$$
; b)  $\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{1}{6}$ 

a) 
$$x_1 x_2 = x_1 + x_2$$
; b)  $\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{1}{6}$   
c)  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 37$ ; d)  $\frac{x_2}{x_1} + \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{1}{6}$ 

# Sistemas de Equações Paramétricas

- 1°) Determinar os valores de m e n para que os quais o seguinte sistema admita a solução x=2 e y = 1.  $\begin{cases} mx-ny=3\\ 2x+my=n \end{cases}$
- 2°) Determinar os valores de m e n para que os quais o seguinte sistema admita a solução x=2 e y =  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  $\begin{cases} mx+ny=m+4\\ n^2y-x=m-n-1 \end{cases}$
- 3°) Determinar os valores de m e n para que os quais o seguinte sistema admita a solução x = 1 e y = -1.  $\begin{cases} (m^2 + 4)x + 3my = m^2 + 1 \\ 4mx (m^2 + 2)y = m + 6 \end{cases}$
- $4^{\circ}$ ) Determinar para que valor de m o sistema terá uma única solução.

$$\begin{cases}
 mx - my - y - 1 = 0 \\
 7x + my + y - m = 0
\end{cases}$$

5°) Determinar para que valor de m é indeterminado o sistema

$$\begin{cases} (m+2)x + 2my = m-2\\ (2m+1)x + 3my = 7-m \end{cases}.$$

 $6^{\circ}$ ) Determinar o valor de m que tornam impossível o sistema

$$\begin{cases} (m-1)x - 4my = 4 + m \\ (4-2m)x - 12y = 3 - 2m \end{cases}$$
 The Moise, The Quieto e The John

 $7^{\rm o}$ ) Determinar os valores de m ${\rm e}$ n que tornam indeterminado o sistema

$$\begin{cases} 6x - (4m+n)y = -12n \\ (2m+2) + 4nx + 8 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

8°) Determinar os valores de m e n que tornam impossível o sistema

$$\begin{cases} (m-5)x + (1-m)y = m-3\\ (m-2)x - (m+6)y = m+2 \end{cases}$$

9°) Determinar o valor de m e n que tornam impossível o sistema

$$\begin{cases} (m+4)x + (m+1)y = 4n + 1 \\ 2mx + (4-m)y = 3n - 1 \end{cases}$$

 $10^{\circ}$ ) Determinar o valor de m que tornam impossível o sistema

$$\begin{cases} (1-m)x + 5my = 1 - 3m \\ (5-m)x - 15y = 7 - 5m \end{cases}$$

# Équações exponenciais

1°) 
$$\sqrt[x+1]{4^{x-1}} = 2$$

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

3°) 
$$2^{x+1} + 2^{x-2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$4^{\circ})5^{x} + 125 \cdot 5^{-x} = 30$$

5°) 
$$3^{x+1} + 3^{x-2} - 3^{x-3} + 3^{x-4} = 720$$

$$6^{\circ}$$
)  $a^{x} - \frac{a^{2x} - 4a^{x} + 4}{\sqrt{a^{2x} - 4a^{x} + 4}} = 1$ ;  $a > 0$ 

$$7^{\circ}) \frac{8}{5^{x} - 3} - \frac{6}{5^{x} + 1} = 3$$

$$8^{\circ}) - 6 \cdot 6^x + 12^x + 24^x = 0$$

$$9^{\circ}$$
) 6 ·  $(3^{x})^{2}$  –  $13 \cdot 6^{x}$  + 6 ·  $2^{2x}$  = 0

$$10^{\circ}) \, 3 \cdot 5^{2x+1} - 2 \cdot 5^{x-1} = 0.2$$

$$11^{\circ})\frac{\frac{x^{2}}{2}}{2} - \frac{2^{x-1}}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$12^{\circ})^{\frac{4}{5}} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{x} - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{1-x} = \frac{9}{2} \cdot (0,4)^{x+2}$$

$$13^{\circ}) \frac{4^{x} + 2^{x}}{10} = 2^{2x} - 14$$

$$14^{\circ}) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2x} + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x-1} - \frac{1}{9} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x-2} + 1,25 > 0$$

$$15^{\circ}) \cdot 4 \cdot 2^{x+2} - 3 \cdot 2^{1-x} + 2^{1+x} = -3$$

$$16^{\circ}$$
)  $5^{x+2} - 5^x + 5^{x+1} = \frac{29}{125}$  The Moise, The Quieto e The John

$$17^{\circ}$$
) $\frac{5}{2^{x}+1} + \frac{3}{2^{x}-1} = 2$ 

$$17^{\circ})_{\frac{2^{x}+1}{2^{x}+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{x}-1} = 2$$

$$18^{\circ}) \left(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}\right)^{x} + \left(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}\right)^{x} = 4$$

19°) 
$$\left(\sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{6}}\right)^x + \left(\sqrt{5 - 2\sqrt{6}}\right)^x = 10$$

20°) 
$$(2 + \sqrt{3})^{x^2 - 2x + 1} + (2 - \sqrt{3})^{x^2 - 2x - 1} = \frac{4}{2 - \sqrt{3}}$$

$$21^{\circ}$$
)  $2^{x+3} + 2^{x+2} + 2^{x+1} = 7^x + 7^{x-1}$ 

$$(22^{\circ})^{\frac{4^{x}-2^{2x-1}}{16}} = 2^{2x-3}$$

$$23^{\circ}) 2^{x^2} - 4^{x^2} = 6$$

$$24^{\circ}) \sqrt[5]{\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{x^2}} = 16^{\frac{x}{4}}$$

25°) 
$$\left[ (0,2)^{\frac{3}{4}} \right]^{\frac{x}{4}} = \sqrt[5]{\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^4}$$

$$26^{\circ}) \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{\frac{1}{3} - x} = \left(\frac{9}{7}\right)^{x}$$

$$27^{\circ}$$
)  $2^{x-1} - 4^{x-2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1-x} = 4$ 

$$28^{\circ}$$
)  $7^{x} + 7^{x+1} = 16$ 

$$29^{\circ}$$
)  $27^{2x+1} = \sqrt[4]{9^{x+2}}$ 

$$30^{\circ}) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x-1} - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{x} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-x}$$

$$31^{\circ}$$
)  $3^{x} \cdot 2^{x} + 6^{x} = 12$ 

$$32^{\circ}$$
)  $\sqrt[x]{3} \cdot \sqrt[x-1]{9} = 9$ 

33°) 
$$5^{\frac{x-2}{2}} \cdot 5^{\frac{2x-5}{x}} = 5^{\frac{3x-2}{2x}}$$

$$34^{\circ}$$
) $\frac{\sqrt[4]{4}}{x-\sqrt[1]{2}} = 1$ 

35°) 
$$(x-2)^{x^2-x} = (x-2)^{12}$$

$$36^{\circ})(3x-4)^{2x^2+2} = (3x-4)^{5x}$$

37°) 
$$|x|^{x^2-2x} = 1$$

$$38^{\circ})^{x+1}\sqrt{2^{x-1}} \cdot \sqrt[x-1]{2^{x+1}} = 1024$$

$$39^{\circ}$$
)  $2^{2x} - 9 \cdot 2^x + 8 = 0$ 

$$40^{\circ}$$
)  $100^{x} = \sqrt[4]{(0,1)^{x^{2}-x}}$  The Moise, The Quieto e The John

41°) 
$$17 \cdot 2^{\sqrt{x^2-8}} - 8 = 4^{\sqrt{x^2-8}} \cdot 2$$

$$42^{\circ}$$
)  $2^{x} = \frac{2}{x}$ 

$$43^{\circ}) \, 3 \cdot e^{x^{2}} - 2 \cdot e^{x^{2}} = 1$$

$$44^{\circ}) \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{x-1} - \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{x+1} = 4.8$$

$$45^{\circ}$$
)  $5 \cdot 2^{x-1} + 3 \cdot 2^{1+x} = 120 + 4 \cdot 4^{\frac{x}{2}-1}$ 

$$46^{\circ}$$
)  $2^{x} - 3^{x} + 5^{x} + = 15^{x}$ 

$$47^{\circ}$$
)  $20^{x} + 3 \cdot 10^{x} - 4 = 0$ 

$$48^{\circ}) \, 3 \cdot 16^x + 36^x = 2 \cdot 81^x$$

$$49^{\circ}) \, 3^x + 3^x \cdot 3 = 64$$

$$50^{\circ}) 6 \cdot 3^{2x} - 13 \cdot 6^x + 6 \cdot 2^{2x} = 0$$

$$51^{\circ})^{x-1}\sqrt{a^{2}}\cdot \sqrt[2x-1]{a}\cdot \sqrt[4]{a^{-1}} = 1$$

$$52^{\circ}) 2\sqrt{x} \cdot 4^{x} + 5 \cdot 2^{x+1} + 2\sqrt{x} = 2^{2x+2} + 5\sqrt{x} \cdot 2^{x} + 4$$

$$53^{\circ}) \left[ 3 \left( 3^{\sqrt{x}+3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} \right]^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}-1}} = \frac{3}{\frac{10\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$54^{\circ}$$
)  $5x^{2} \cdot 6^{x+1} - 3x \cdot 6^{x+1} - 2 \cdot 6^{x-1} = 0$ 

$$55^{\circ}) 9^{x-1} - 36 \cdot 3^{x-3} + 3 = 0$$

$$56^{\circ})\frac{1}{2^{-x}} + \frac{1}{2^{1-x}} = 384$$

$$57^{\circ}) 2^{\sqrt{x^2 - 8x}} - 8 = 4^{\sqrt{x^2 - 8x}}$$

$$58^{\circ}) \ 2 \cdot 4^{x+2} - 5 \cdot 4^{x+1} - 3 \cdot 2^{2x+1} - 4^{x} = 20$$

59°) 
$$3^{\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} = \frac{81}{3^{\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}}$$

$$60^{\circ}) \frac{3^x + 3^{-x}}{3^x - 3^{-x}} = 2$$

$$61^{\circ}) \, 5 \cdot 2^{2x} - 4^{2x - \frac{1}{2}} - 8 = 0$$

$$62^{\circ})\,25^{\sqrt{x}} - 124 \cdot 5^{\sqrt{x}} = 125$$

$$63^{\circ})4^{x^2+2} - 3 \cdot 2^{x^2+3} = 160$$

$$64^{\circ}) \, 3^{x} - \frac{15}{3^{x-1}} + 3^{x-3} = \frac{23}{3^{x-2}}$$

$$65^{\circ}) 2^{x-1} + 2^{x-2} - \frac{3}{2^{x-1}} = \frac{30}{2^x}$$

$$66^{\circ}$$
)  $\frac{0.2^{x-0.5}}{\sqrt{5}}$   $5 \cdot 0.04^{x-1}$ 

$$67^{\circ}) \, 3^{x^2 - 4} = 5^{2x}$$

$$68^{\circ}) 2^{x} - 2 \cdot (0,5) 2^{x} - (0,5)^{x} + 1 = 0$$

$$69^{\circ}) \, 5^{1+2x} + 6^{1+x} = 30 + 150^{x}$$

70°) 
$$(x^2 - x - 1)^{x^2 - 1} = 1$$
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71°) 
$$16^{2x+3} - 16^{2x+1} = 2^{8x+12} - 2^{6x+5}$$

$$72^{\circ})4^{x} + 2 \cdot 14^{x} = 3 \cdot 49^{x}$$

$$73^{\circ}) \, 3 \cdot 4^x - 56^x + 2 \cdot 9^x = 0$$

$$74^{\circ}) \, 8^{2x+1} = \sqrt[3]{4^{x-1}}$$

$$75^{\circ}) \, 5^{3x-1} = \left(\frac{1}{25}\right)^{2x-3}$$

$$76^{\circ})^{x-1}\sqrt[3]{2^{3x-1}} - \sqrt[3x-7]{8^{x-3}} = 0$$

$$77^{\circ})\sqrt{8^{x-1}}\cdot \sqrt[x+1]{4^{2x-3}} = \sqrt[6]{2^{5x+3}}$$

$$78^{\circ}) 3^{x-1} - 3^{x} + 3^{x+1} + 3^{x+2} = 306$$

$$79^{\circ}) 2^{x-1} + 2^{x} + 2^{x+1} - 2^{x+2} + 2^{x+3} = 120$$

$$80^{\circ}) 5^{4x-1} - 5^{4x} + 5^{4x+2} = 480$$

$$81^{\circ}) 5^{x-2} - 5^{x} + 5^{x+1} = 505$$

$$82^{\circ}) 3^{x+1} = \frac{1}{3^{x-1}} \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

$$83^{\circ}) \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{1-x} - \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{x} = 0,8$$

$$84^{\circ}) 3^{x} + 4^{x} = 5^{x}$$

$$85^{\circ}) 5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-3} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x} = 162$$

$$86^{\circ}) 2^{2x} \cdot 9^{x} - 2 \cdot 6^{3x-1} + 4^{2x-1} \cdot 3^{4x-2} = 0$$

$$87^{\circ}) 5^{2x} = 3^{2x} + 2 \cdot 5^{x} + 2 \cdot 3^{x}$$

$$88^{\circ}) 3 \cdot 49^{x} - 2 \cdot 25^{x} = 35^{x}$$

$$89^{\circ}) \frac{5^{x+x} + 5^{x-1}}{5^{-x+x} + 5^{1-x}} = 1$$

$$90^{\circ}) 2^{x} + 2^{x-1} + 2^{x-2} + 2^{x-3} = 15$$

$$91^{\circ}) 3^{x} + 3^{x+1} + 3^{x+2} = 5^{x} + 5^{x+1} + 5^{x+3}$$

$$92^{\circ}) 4^{x} - 3^{x-\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{x+\frac{1}{2}} - 2^{2x-1}$$

$$93^{\circ}) 2^{x+3} - 3^{x^{2}-2} = 3^{x^{2}+1} - 2^{x-1}$$

$$94^{\circ}) 5^{x-2} \cdot 2^{\frac{3x}{x+1}} = 4$$

$$95^{\circ}) 3^{x} \cdot 8^{\frac{x}{x+2}} = 6$$

$$96^{\circ}) \sqrt{x} \cdot \left(9^{\sqrt{x^{2}-3}} - 3^{\sqrt{x^{2}-3}}\right) = 3^{2\sqrt{x^{2}-3}+1} - 3^{\sqrt{x^{2}-3}+1} + 6\sqrt{x} - 18$$

$$97^{\circ}) 8 - x \cdot 2^{x} + 2^{3-x} - x = 0$$

98°)  $56 \cdot 4^{x-1} - 53 \cdot 14^x + 2 \cdot 49^{x+0.5} = 0$ 

# Simplificações Logarítmicas

1°) 
$$\log_5 8 - \log_5 2 + \log_5 \frac{25}{4}$$

$$2^{\circ}$$
)  $\log_2 5 - \log_2 35 + \log_2 56$ 

$$3^{\circ}$$
)  $16^{\log_4 3 - 0.25 \log_2 3}$ 

$$4^{\circ}) \, \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 + 9^{\frac{1}{2} \log_3 7} \right)^{\log_{80} 3}$$

5°) 
$$10^{2-\log_{100}4} - 25^{\log_57}$$

6°) 
$$2^{2-\log_2 5} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\log_2 5}$$

7°) 
$$2 \log_3 8 - \log_3 2 - \log_3 \frac{3}{2}$$

$$8^{\circ}$$
)  $2 \log_7 32 - \log_7 256 - \log_7 14$ 

9°) 
$$\log_5 22 - \log_5 11 - \log_5 10$$

10°) 
$$\log_4 \frac{1}{5} + \log_4 36 + \frac{1}{2} \log_4 \frac{25}{81}$$

11°) 
$$2\log_2 6 + \log_2 \frac{35}{9} - \log_2 35$$

$$12^{\circ}) \ 49^{\frac{1}{2\log_9 7}} + 81^{\frac{1}{\log_5 1}}$$

13°) 
$$\log_3[(\log_2 5)(\log_5 8)]$$

14°) 
$$0.25(1+4^{\log_2 5})^{\log_{20} 4}$$

15°) 
$$81^{\log_9 2 - 0.25 \log_3 2}$$

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$$16^{\circ}) \ 64^{\left(\log_{\frac{1}{3}}2\right)\left(\log_{\frac{1}{4}}9\right)+4}$$

17°) 
$$25^{2-\log_5 75} + 7^{-\log_7 3}$$

18°) 
$$\frac{2}{5} (\log_3 81 + 16^{\log_2 3})^{\log_{85} 25}$$

$$19^{\circ}) \, \frac{\log_2 4 - 14 + (\log_2 14)(\log_2 7) - 2\log_2 27}{\log_2 19 + 2\log_8 7}$$

$$20^{\circ}) \; \frac{2 \log_3 12 - 4 \log_3 2 + 2 \log_3 2 + 12 \log_3 2^4}{\log_5 9 - \log_5 15}$$

$$21^{\circ}) \frac{3(\log_5 15)(\log_5 9) - 2\log_5 26 + \log_2 9}{(\log_5 9 - \log_5 15)^2}$$

$$22^{\circ}) \frac{\log_2 9 - 2\log_2 9 + 2\log_2^2 18 - 3(\log_2 9)(\log_2 18) + 4\log_2 18}{2(\log_{35} 5 - 3\log_{35} 7)}$$

23°) 
$$\frac{\log_{35} 25 - 2(\log_{35} 5)(\log_{35} 7) - 3\log_{35} 27}{(\log_{35} 5 - 3\log_{35} 7)}$$

$$24^{\rm o})\;\frac{\log_5 27\sqrt{5} + 2\log^2{}_5 7 - 3\left(\log_5 7\sqrt{5}\right)\log_5 7}{\log_5 7\sqrt{5} - \log_5 49}$$

25°) 
$$[\log_{27} 16] \cdot [\log_9 8]^{-1} + 2^{-4 \log_4 3}$$

26°) 
$$3\log_4 2 - \log_2 \sqrt{8} + \log_5 125 - \log_5 25 + \log_3 81$$

28°) 
$$81^{\frac{1}{\log_5 3}} + 27^{\log_9 36} + 3^{\frac{4}{\log_7 9}}$$

29°) 
$$36^{\log_6 5} + 10^{1-\log 2} - 3^{\log_9 36}$$

$$30^{\text{o}})\,\log\!\left(2-\log_{\frac{1}{3}}\sqrt{3}\cdot\log_{\sqrt{3}}\tfrac{1}{3}\right)$$

31°) 
$$\log_3 7 \cdot \log_7 5 \cdot \log_5 4 + 1$$

32°) 
$$\log_6 2 \cdot \log_4 3 \cdot \log_5 4 \cdot \log_6 5 \cdot \log_7 6 \cdot \log_8 7$$

$$33^{\circ}$$
)  $2^{\log_3 5} - 5^{\log_3 2}$ 

$$34^{\circ}$$
)  $3^{\sqrt{\log_3 2}} - 2^{\sqrt{\log_2 3}}$ 

35°) 
$$(\log_a b + \log_b a + 2)(\log_a b - \log_{ab} b)\log_b a - 1$$

$$36^{\circ}) \frac{1 - \log^3 a b}{(\log_a b + \log_b a + 1) \log_a \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)}$$

37°) 
$$\left(b^{\frac{\log_{100} a}{\log a}} \cdot a^{\frac{\log_{100} b}{\log b}}\right) \cdot \log_{ab}(a+b)$$

38°) 
$$0.2 \left( 2a^{\log_2 b} + 3b^{\log_{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{a}} \right)$$

38°) 
$$0.2 \left( 2a^{\log_2 b} + 3b^{\log_{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{a}} \right)$$
  
39°)  $\sqrt{1 + 2^{\frac{\log a}{\log \sqrt{2}}} - a^{1 + \frac{1}{\log_4 a^2}}} - 1$ 

40°) 
$$\sqrt{\log_a b + \log_b a + 2} \cdot \log_{ab} a \cdot \sqrt{\log_a^3 b}$$

41°) 
$$\sqrt{\log^4_b a + \log^4_a b + 2 + 2} - \log_b a - \log_a b$$

$$42^{\circ}) \frac{\log_{a} b - \log_{\sqrt{a}} \sqrt{b}}{\log_{\frac{a}{b^{4}}} b - \log_{\frac{a}{b^{6}}} b} : \log_{b}(a^{3}b^{-12})$$

43°) 
$$2\log_{a}^{\frac{1}{2}}b\left[\left(\log_{a}\sqrt[4]{ab} + \log_{b}\sqrt[4]{ab}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\log_{a}\sqrt[4]{b/a} + \log_{b}\sqrt[4]{a/b}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]$$
; se  $a > 1$ ,  $b > 1$ 

44°) 
$$a^{\frac{2}{\log_b a}+1} \cdot b - 2a^{(\log_a b)+1} \cdot b^{(\log_b a)+1} + a \cdot b^{\frac{2}{\log_a b}+1}$$

# Equações Logaritmicas

1°) 
$$4^{2 \log_4 x + 3 \log_4 x} = 1$$

2°) 
$$\log_2(3^{2x-2} + 7) = 2 + \log_2(3^{x-1} + 1)$$

3°) 
$$\log_x 2 \cdot \log_{2x} 2 = \log_4 2$$

4°) 
$$[\log(a^3x^3)]^3 = 27\log(ax)$$

5°) 
$$\chi^{[(\log_2 x)^3 - 3\log_2 x]} = 2^{8-3\log_2\sqrt{2}4}$$

6°) 
$$\left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right) \log_2 3 = 2 + \log_2 (3^x - 13)$$

7°) 
$$\log \sqrt{x-1} + \frac{1}{2}\log(2x+15) = 1$$

8°) 
$$(\log_5 x)^2 + \log_5 125x = \log_{\sqrt{a}} a^2 \sqrt{a}$$

9°) 
$$\log_2(x^2 - 1) + \log_3(x^3 - 1) + \log_4(1 - x^4) = \sqrt{x}$$

10°) 
$$2^{\log_{2x}(x+2)} + 3^{\log_{2}(x+3)} = \sqrt{-1-x}$$

11°) 
$$\log(10 - x^2) = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+2}$$

12°) 
$$\frac{1}{2}\log x + 3\log \sqrt{x+2} = \log \sqrt{x(x+2)} + 2$$

13°) 
$$(8x)^{\log_2 x - 3} = 32\sqrt{x}$$

13) 
$$(6x)^{-62} = 32\sqrt{x}$$
  
14°)  $a^{\log 0.1x^2} = (\sqrt{a})^{3-(\log x)^2}$ 

15°) 
$$\frac{\log_a(35-x^3)}{\log_a(5-x)}=3$$
 ;  $\alpha>0$  The Moise, The Quieto e The John

$$16^{\circ}) \frac{\log \sqrt{x+11} - \log 2}{\log 8 - \log(x-1)} = -1$$

17°) 
$$(\log_{100} x^6)^2 - 5\log x^2 + 1 = 0$$

18°) 
$$\frac{3}{2}\log_{\frac{1}{4}}(x+2)^2 - 3 = \log_{\frac{1}{4}}(4-x)^3 + \log_{\frac{1}{4}}(x+6)^3$$

19°) 
$$2\log_x 2b + 3\log_x bx^2 + 14\log_{(h^2x^2)} bx = 0$$

20°) 
$$\log(5^{2x} - 20) = x(1 - \log 2)$$

21°) 
$$\log_5(6 \cdot 5^{x-1} - 1) = 2x - 1$$

22°) 
$$\sqrt{\log_x 100} + 2\log_x 10 = 6$$

23°) 
$$\log_{0.5}(x-1) + 2\log_{0.5}\sqrt{x-3} - \log_{0.5}\left(\frac{3}{2}x-3\right) = 0$$

24°) 
$$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\left[\log_2\sqrt{x+1}-\frac{1}{2}\log_2(x^2-1)\right]} = \sqrt{x-1}$$

25°) 
$$27x^{\log_3 x} = x^4$$

26°) 
$$\log_4 x^2 - \sqrt{\log_2 x^2 + 11} = 2$$

$$27^{\circ}) (\log_3 x)^2 - 5\log_9 x + 1 = 0$$

28°) 
$$\log_{2x} 64 + \log_x 16 = 4$$

$$29^{\circ}) \frac{\log(\sqrt{x+1}+1)}{\log \sqrt[3]{x-40}} = 3$$

30°) 
$$\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{\left[\log_3\sqrt{x+1}-\frac{1}{2}\log_3(x^2-1)\right]} = \sqrt{2(x-1)}$$

31°) 
$$\log_2(x+2) + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(5-x) + co\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1) = \log_8(8-x)$$

$$32^{\circ}) \sqrt{\log_2 x^4} + 4 \log_2 \sqrt{2/x} = 2$$

33°) 
$$\log_x 3 \cdot \log_{\frac{x}{3}} 3 + \log_{\frac{x}{81}} 3 = 0$$

$$34^{\circ}) \sqrt{1 + \log_2 x} + \sqrt{4 \log_4 x - 2} = 4$$

35°) 
$$\log_{0.5} x^2 - 14 \log_{16x} x^2 + 40 \log_{4x} \sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$36^{\circ}$$
)  $x^{1-\log x} = 0.01$ 

37°) 
$$15^{\log_5 3} \cdot x^{\log_5 9x + 1} = 1$$

38°) 
$$\log_x (3x^{\log_5 x} + 4) = 2\log_5 x$$

39°) 
$$\log_{3x} \left( \frac{3}{x} \right) + \log_3 27x^2 = 5$$

40°) 
$$\log_8 x^3 = 5 + \frac{12}{\log_8 x}$$
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41°) \*\* 
$$\log_{\frac{x}{2}} x^2 - 14 \log_{16x} x^3 + 40 \log_{4x} \sqrt{x} = 0$$

42°) 
$$x = 49^{1 + \log_7 2} + 5^{\log_4 4 - 1}$$

$$43^{\circ}) \frac{1 + \log_2(x - 4)}{\log_{\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{x + 3} - \sqrt{x - 3})} = 1$$

44°) 
$$x = 10 \cdot 100^{\frac{1}{2} \log 4 - \log 2}$$

$$45^{\circ}) x^{\log x} = 100x$$

46°) 
$$9 \cdot 3^{(\log x^4)^2} - \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{\log x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0$$

47°) 
$$(\log x^3)^2 + 20 \log \sqrt{x} + 1 = 0$$

48°) 
$$\log_x 5\sqrt{5} - 1.25 = \log_x 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$49^{\circ}) \frac{\log_{8}\left(\frac{2}{x^{2}}\right)}{(\log_{2} x)^{2}} = 3$$

$$50^{\circ}) \frac{\log_3(2x)}{\log_3(4x-15)} = 2$$

51°) 
$$[\log_x(x+1)]^2 = 2 + \log_x(x+1)$$

$$52^{\circ}) \sqrt{1 + \log_x \sqrt{27} \cdot \log_3 x + 1} = 0$$

$$53^{\circ}) \frac{3 + \log_2 x}{\log_2 x} + \frac{2 - \log_2 x}{3 - \log_2 x} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$54^{\circ}) \ x^2 + x \cdot \log 5 - \log 2 = 0$$

55°) 1 + 2 log<sub>2</sub> 
$$x \cdot \log_4(10 - x) = \frac{2}{\log_4 x}$$

56°) 
$$2 \log_3(x+3) + 2 \log_{(x+3)} 3 = 5$$

57°) 
$$\log_3(4^x + 15 \cdot 2^x + 27) = 2\log_3(2^{x+2} - 3)$$

$$58^{\circ}) \sqrt{x^{\log \sqrt{x}}} = 10$$

$$59^{\circ}) \sqrt{\log x} = \log \sqrt{x}$$

$$60^{\circ}) \ x^{3(\log x)^2 - \frac{2}{3}\log x} = 100$$

61°) 
$$(\sqrt[3]{x})^{\log_x(x^2)} = 2\log_3\sqrt{27}$$

62°) 
$$\log_5 \left( 5^{\frac{1}{x}} + 125 \right) = \log_5 6 + \log_5 5^{1 + \frac{1}{2x}}$$

63°) 
$$\log_{16} x + \log_4 \sqrt{4 + x} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$64^{\circ}) \frac{1 - \log x}{x} = \frac{\log^2 14 - \log^2 4}{\log 3.5^x}$$

65°) 
$$2[\log_{(3x-2)}(4-x)]^2 + 5\log_{(3x-2)}(4-x) + 2 = 0$$

66°) 
$$4x^{\log_2 x} = x^3$$

67°) 
$$\log(7-2^x) - \log(5+4^x) + \log 7 = 0$$

68°) 
$$\log_{\sin x} 4 \cdot \log_{(\sin x)^2} 2 = 4$$

69°) 
$$\left(\sqrt{x}\right)^{\log_{x^2}(x^2-1)} = 5$$

70°) 
$$(\sqrt{x})^{\log_5 x - 1} = 5$$
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71°) 
$$x^{\left[\left(\log_3 x\right)^3 - \log_3 x^3\right]} = 3^{-3\log_{2\sqrt{2}} 4 + 8}$$

$$72^{\circ}) \ x^{\log_{x}(x-2)^{2}} = 9$$

73°) 
$$16^{\log_x 2} = 8x$$

74°) 
$$\log_4(x+12) \cdot \log_x 2 = 1$$

75°) 
$$9^{\log_{\sqrt{x}} 3} = 27x$$

76°) 
$$3^{2 \log_x 3} = x^{\log_x 3x}$$

77°) 
$$5^{1+\log_5 \cos x} = 2.5$$

$$78^{\circ}) \log(x^{\log x}) = 1$$

$$79^{\circ}) \ 7\sqrt{\log x} + 2\log x - 9 = 0$$

$$80^{\circ}$$
)  $5^{\log x} - 3^{\log x - 1} = 3^{\log x + 1} - 5^{\log x - 1}$ 

81°) 
$$\log_5[\log_3(\log_4(x+4))] = 0$$

$$82^{\circ}) \, \frac{1}{\log^2 x} + \frac{\log^2 x - 29}{100} = 0$$

83°) 
$$\log(5-x) - \frac{1}{3}\log(35-x^3) = 0$$

84°) 
$$\log_3 x \cdot \log_9 x \cdot \log_{27} x = \frac{4}{3}$$

85°) 
$$\frac{1 - \log_2 x}{2 - \log_2 x} - \frac{2 - \log_2 x}{1 - \log_2 x} = \frac{4 - \log_2 x}{5 - \log_2 x} - \frac{5 - \log_2 x}{4 - \log_2 x}$$

$$86^{\circ}) \sqrt{\log_x \sqrt{3x}} \cdot \log_3 x = 1$$

87°) 
$$x^2 \log_2 \left( \frac{3+x}{10} \right) - x^2 \log_{\frac{1}{2}} (2+3x) = x^2 - 4 + 2 \log_{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{3x^2 + 11x + 6}{10} \right)$$

88°) 
$$x^2 \log_6(5x^2 - 2x - 3) - x \log_{\frac{1}{6}}(5x^2 - 2x + 3) = x^2 + x$$

89°) 
$$|x-1|^{\log^2 x - \log x^2} = |x-1|^3$$

90°) 
$$7x^{\frac{1}{(\log_2 x^3)^2} + \log_x 2} = 5 + (x+7)^{\frac{2}{\log_x 2}(x+7)}$$

91°) \*\* 
$$x^2 \cdot 2^{x+1} + 2^{|x-3|+2} = x^2 \cdot 2^{|x-3|+4} + 2^{x-1}$$

# Sistemas de Equações exponenciais

1°) 
$$\begin{cases} y^{x^2-7x+12} = 1 \\ x+y=6 \end{cases}$$
2°) 
$$\begin{cases} 7^{x+2y} = 49 \\ 7^y \cdot 49^{2x} = 7 \end{cases}$$
3°) 
$$\begin{cases} 2^{x+4} = 32 \\ 2^{y-1} = \frac{1}{8} \end{cases}$$
4°) 
$$\begin{cases} 3^{x+4y} = 1 \\ 2^{x+2y} = 2 \end{cases}$$
5°) 
$$\begin{cases} 2^x \cdot 3^y = 12 \\ 2^y \cdot 3^x = 18 \end{cases}$$
6°) 
$$\begin{cases} 8^x = 10y \\ 2^x = 5y \end{cases}$$
7°) 
$$\begin{cases} 25^{2x} + 25^{2y} = 30 \\ 25^{x+y} = 5\sqrt{5} \end{cases}$$
8°) 
$$\begin{cases} 64^{2x} + 64^{2y} = 12 \\ 64^{x+y} = 4\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$
9°) 
$$\begin{cases} 2^x \cdot 9^y = 648 \\ 3^x \cdot 4^y = 432 \end{cases}$$
10°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^{y+1} = 27 \\ x^{2y-5} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$
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11°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^{\sqrt{y}} = y \\ y^{\sqrt{y}} = x^4 \end{cases}$$
12°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^{x+y} = y^3 \\ y^{x+y} = x^3 \end{cases}$$
13°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^{x+y} = y^3 \\ y^{x+y} = x^6 y^3 \end{cases}$$
14°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^y = y \\ 3^x = 15^y \\ (3^x = 15^y) \end{cases}$$
15°) 
$$\begin{cases} (\frac{3}{2})^{x-y} - (\frac{2}{3})^{x-y} = \frac{65}{36} \\ xy - x + y = 118 \end{cases}$$
16°) 
$$\begin{cases} (1+y)^x = 100 \\ (y^4 - 2y^2 + 1)^{x+1} = (y-1)^{2x} \cdot (y+1)^{-2} \end{cases}$$
17°) 
$$\begin{cases} 2^x + 2^y = 12 \\ x + y = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$18^{\circ}) \begin{cases} 4^{x+y} = 27 + 9^{x-y} \\ 8^{x+y} - 21 \cdot 2^{x+y} = 27^{x-y} + 7 \cdot 3^{x-y+1} \end{cases}$$

$$19^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x^{\sqrt{y}} = y \\ y^{\sqrt{x}} = x^{4} \end{cases}$$

$$20^{\circ}) \begin{cases} 3^{x} - 2^{2y} = 777 \\ \frac{x^{2}}{3^{\frac{x}{2}}} - 2^{y} = 77 \end{cases}$$

$$21^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x \cdot 2^{x+1} - 2 \cdot 2^{y} = -3y \cdot 4^{x+y} \\ 2x \cdot 2^{2x+y} + 3y \cdot 8^{x+y} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$22^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x^{y} = y^{x} \\ x^{x} = y^{9y} \end{cases}$$

# Sistemas de Équações Logaritmicas

$$1^{\circ}) \quad \begin{cases} x + y = 29\\ \log x + \log x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$2^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x + y = 13 \\ \log x + \log y = 36 \end{cases}$$

3°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^{x} + y^{y} = 31\\ x \log x + y \log y = \log 108 \end{cases}$$

3°) 
$$\begin{cases} x \log x + y \log y = \log 108 \\ 4^{\circ} \end{cases}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} 2^{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} = 512 \\ \log \sqrt{xy} = 1 + \log 2 \end{cases}$$

5°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(y-x) + \log_{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = -2\\ x^2 + y^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

6°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log(x^2 + 1) - \log(y - 2) = 0\\ \log(x^2 - 2y^2 + 10y - 7) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$7^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \log x + \log y = 3\\ \log x - \log y = 1 \end{cases}$$

8°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log x - \log y = 1\\ 3\log x - 2\log y = 3 \end{cases}$$

9°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log x - \log y = 1 \\ \frac{300}{x} + \frac{20}{y} = 5 \end{cases}$$

10°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log x + \log y = 1 \\ x^4 + y^4 = 64 \end{cases}$$

11°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log \sqrt{x} - \log \sqrt{y} = \frac{1}{2} \\ 3\log x + 2\log y = 8 \end{cases}$$

12°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log x + \operatorname{colog} y = \log 2 \\ 4^{x-y} = 16 \end{cases}$$

12°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log x + \operatorname{colog} y = \log 2 \\ 4^{x-y} = 16 \end{cases}$$
13°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 13 \\ \log x + \log y = \log 6 \end{cases}$$

$$14^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \log_y x - \log_x y = \frac{5}{2} \\ xy = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$15^{\circ}) \begin{cases} 3\log x - 2\log y = 1\\ 4\log x + 3\log y = 17 \end{cases}$$

15°) 
$$\begin{cases} 3\log x - 2\log y = 1\\ 4\log x + 3\log y = 17 \end{cases}$$
16°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 4y^2 = 96\\ \log_{y^2} 2 = \log_{xy} 4 \end{cases}$$

17°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_2(xy) \div \log_2(x/y) = -3\\ \log_2^2 x + \log_2^2 y = 5 \end{cases}$$

23°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_3 x + \log_3 y = 3\\ \log_3 x + \operatorname{colog}_3 x = 1 \end{cases}$$
24°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_2 x - \log_4 y = a\\ \log_2 x - \log_8 y = b \end{cases}$$

$$24^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \log_2 x - \log_4 y = a \\ \log_2 x - \log_8 y = b \end{cases}$$

25°) 
$$\begin{cases} 2\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x+y) = 5\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-y) \\ \log_{2} x + \log_{2} y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$26^{\circ}) \begin{cases} xy = 2 \\ x^{\log_2 y} = \frac{1}{64} \end{cases}$$

27°) 
$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + y = 75\\ 2\log x - \log y = 2\log 27 \end{cases}$$

28°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_9(x^2 + 2) + \log_{81}(y^2 + 9) = 2\\ 2\log_4(x + y) - \log_2(x - y) = 1 \end{cases}$$

29°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_3(\log_x x) + \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\log_{\frac{1}{3}} y\right) = 1\\ xy^2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

(30°) 
$$\begin{cases} x \cdot \log_2 y \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2 = y\sqrt{y}(1 - \log_x 2) \\ \log_{y^3} 2 \cdot \log_{\sqrt{2}} x = 1 \end{cases}$$

31°) 
$$\begin{cases} 3\log x - 2\log y = 4 \\ \log x = 2\log y \end{cases}$$
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$$32^{\circ}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} y \cdot x^{\log_y x} = x^2 \\ \log_4 y \cdot \log_y (y - 3x) = 1 \end{cases}$$

32°) 
$$\begin{cases} y \cdot x^{\log_y x} = x^2 \\ \log_4 y \cdot \log_y (y - 3x) = 1 \end{cases}$$

33°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_{12} x (\log_2 x + \log_2 y) = \log_2 x \\ \log_2 x \cdot \log_3 (x + y) = 3 \log_3 x \end{cases}$$

34°) 
$$\begin{cases} 3^{2\log_{9}(4y^{2}-x)} = 1\\ 2^{\frac{x-y}{2}} - 2^{\frac{x-y}{4}} = 2 \end{cases}$$

34°) 
$$\begin{cases} 3^{2\log_9(4y^2 - x)} = 1\\ 2^{\frac{x - y}{2}} - 2^{\frac{x - y}{4}} = 2\\ 35°) \end{cases} \begin{cases} x^{\log y} + y^{\log x} = 200\\ \sqrt[x]{(\log x \cdot \log y)^2} = 1024 \end{cases}$$

36°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_2(7\sqrt[3]{xy} - 3\sqrt{xy}) = -2\log 5 \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{25}} 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 272 \end{cases}$$
37°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_2(x + y) - \log_2(x - y) = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

37°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_2(x+y) - \log_2(x-y) = 1\\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

38°) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{x} = 12\\ 2^{-\log x} + 5^{\log_5(1/y)} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$
39°) 
$$\begin{cases} a^x b^x = ab\\ 2\log_a x = \log_{\frac{1}{5}} y \cdot \log_{\sqrt{a}} b \end{cases}$$
40°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(y - x) + \log_2(1/y) = -2\\ x^2 + y^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$
41°) 
$$\begin{cases} 3\log x = 2 + \log y\\ \log y - \log x = 0 \end{cases}$$

39°) 
$$\begin{cases} a^x b^x = ab \\ 2\log_a x = \log_{\frac{1}{5}} y \cdot \log_{\sqrt{a}} b \end{cases}$$

40°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(y-x) + \log_{2}(1/y) = -2\\ x^{2} + y^{2} = 25 \end{cases}$$

41°) 
$$\begin{cases} 3\log x = 2 + \log y \\ \log y - \log x = 0 \end{cases}$$

42°) 
$$\begin{cases} y + \frac{1}{2} \log_{\sqrt{3}} 9x = 6 \\ x^y = 27 \end{cases}$$

43°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log(3x + 40) + \log(3y + 4) = \log 100 \\ \log(\frac{x}{4}) + \log y = 1 \end{cases}$$

44°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^4 + 4\log_3 y = 2\\ y^{x^4} = \sqrt[4]{3} \end{cases}$$

$$45^{\circ}) \begin{cases} 2^{\frac{x-y}{2}} - \left(\sqrt[4]{2}\right)^{x-y} = 12 \text{ The Moise, The Quieto e The John} \\ 3^{\log(2y-x)} = 11 \end{cases}$$

$$46^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x^{\log y} + y^{\log x} = 20 \\ \log \sqrt{xy} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$47^{\circ}) \begin{cases} y \cdot x^{\log_y x} = x^{\frac{5}{2}} \\ \log_4 y \cdot \log_y (y - 3x) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(\log_{12} x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1-x} + \log_2 y\right) = \log_2 x$$

$$46^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x^{\log y} + y^{\log x} = 20 \\ \log \sqrt{xy} = 1 \end{cases}$$

47°) 
$$\begin{cases} y \cdot x^{\log_y x} = x^{\frac{5}{2}} \\ \log_4 y \cdot \log_y (y - 3x) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(\log_4 y \cdot \log_y (y - 3x) = 1)$$

$$48^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \log_{12} x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\log_x 2} + \log_2 y\right) = \log_2 x \\ \log_2 x \cdot \log_3 (x + y) = 3\log_3 x \end{cases}$$

$$49^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x \log_2 y \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{x}} 2 = y\sqrt{y}(1 - \log_x 2) \\ \log_2 x \cdot \log_3 (x + y) = 3\log_3 x \end{cases}$$

$$50^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \log_9 (x^2 + 1) - \log_3 (y - 2) = 0 \\ \log_2 (x^3 - 2y^2 + 10y - 7) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \log_2 y \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{x}} 2 = y \sqrt{y} (1 - \log_x 2) \\ \log_2 x \cdot \log_2 (x + y) = 3 \log_2 x \end{cases}$$

50°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_9(x^2 + 1) - \log_3(y - 2) = 0\\ \log_2(x^3 - 2y^2 + 10y - 7) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$51^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x - y \sqrt{x + y} = \frac{\sqrt{52 - 2x}}{\sqrt[4]{x - y}} \\ \frac{3}{2} \log_8(x - y) - \log_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}(x - y) = 5 \end{cases}$$

52°) 
$$\begin{cases} \log_{a^2}(x^2) + \log_a y + \log_{a^2}\left(\frac{16}{18}\right) = 2\\ x + y - 5a = 0 \end{cases}$$

53°) 
$$\begin{cases} x^{\log y} + y^{\log x} = 200\\ \sqrt{x^{\log y} \cdot y^{\log x}} = y \end{cases}$$
54°) 
$$\begin{cases} 2^{\frac{x-y}{2}} - (\sqrt[4]{2})^{x-y} = 12\\ 3^{\log(2y-x)} = 11 \end{cases}$$

# Enequações exponencial

1°) 
$$3^{2x} - 9 \cdot 3^x < 0$$

2°) 
$$(\sqrt{2})^{2x-1} < (\sqrt{2})^{4x-1}$$

3°) 
$$\frac{1}{2^{x}+3} > \frac{1}{2^{x+2}-1}$$

4°) 
$$3^{2x} - 3^x - 2 < 0$$

5°) 
$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{4x^2-2x-2} < \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2x-3}$$

$$6^{\circ}$$
)  $\frac{4^{x}-2^{x+1}+8}{2^{1-x}} < 8^{x}$ 

7°) 
$$4^x - 5 \cdot 2^x - 16 \ge 0$$

8°) 
$$(x^2 + x + 1)^x < 1$$

9°) 
$$|x|^{x^2-x-2} < 1$$

10°) 
$$0.3^{2+4+6+\cdots+2x} > 0.3^{72}$$

11°) 
$$2^x \ge 11 - x$$

12°) 
$$5 \cdot 5^{2x} + 6 \cdot 6^x > 30 + 5^{2x} \cdot 6^x$$

13°) 
$$3 \cdot 4^{\sqrt{2-x}} + 3 < 10 \cdot 2^{\sqrt{2-x}}$$

14°) 
$$3^{2x+1} + 3^{\sqrt{2}(x+1)} \ge 3^{\sqrt{2}+1} + 3^{x\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}+1)}$$

99°) 
$$\sqrt[x+1]{2^{x-1}} \cdot \sqrt[x-1]{2^{x+1}} \le 4$$

15°) 
$$3^{x+2} + 3^{x-1} > 3^x - 225$$

$$16^{\circ}) \ \frac{x - 2\sqrt{9^x}}{x + 2\sqrt{3^{x-1}}} \le 3$$

17°) 
$$2^{x+2} - 2^{x+3} - 2^{x+4} > 5^{x+1} - 5^{x+2}$$

18°) 
$$\frac{3}{4} \le \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{4-x} < \frac{4}{3}$$
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19°) 
$$2^x < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{x}{1}-1} < 8^x$$

20°) 
$$0.02^{1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{8}+\dots+(-1)^n\frac{1}{2^n}+\dots} < \sqrt[3]{0.02^{3x^2}+5x} < 1$$

21°) 
$$2^{2x} < 4^{2x-1} < 16^{2x+3}$$

22°) 
$$4^x < 2^{x+1} + 3$$

23°) 
$$2^{\log^2_{0,5}x} + x^{\log_{0,5}x} > 2.5$$

24°) 
$$\frac{2}{2a^x+1} \ge a^{2x} - \frac{5}{2}a^x + 2$$
, and  $a < 1$ 

25°) 
$$\frac{1}{2^{x}-1} \ge \frac{1}{1-2^{x-1}}$$

26°) 
$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-|x+2|} \ge 81$$

27°) 
$$(5-x)^{\frac{3x-5}{5-x}} < 1$$

28°) 
$$\frac{6-3^{x+1}}{x} > \frac{10}{2x-1}$$

29°) 
$$5^{2\sqrt{x}} + 5 < 5^{\sqrt{x}+1} + 5^{\sqrt{x}}$$

30°) 
$$36^x - 2 \cdot 18^x - 8 \cdot 9^x > 0$$

31°) 
$$2^{2x+2} + 6^x - 2 \cdot 3^{2x+2} > 0$$

$$32^{\circ}) \quad 2^{4x} - 2^{3x+1} - 2^{x+1} - 2 \le 0$$

33°) 
$$0.008^x + 5^{1-3x} + 0.04^{\frac{3}{2}(x+1)} < 30.04$$

$$34^{\circ}) \quad \frac{2^{x+1}-7}{x-1} < \frac{10}{3-2x}$$

35°) 
$$(0,\bar{4})^{x^2-1} > (0,\bar{6})^{x^2+6}$$

36°) 
$$1 < 3^{|x^2 - x|} < 9$$

37°) 
$$4x^2 + 3^{\sqrt{x}+1} + x \cdot 3^{\sqrt{x}} < 2x^2 \cdot 3^{\sqrt{x}} + 2x + 6$$

38°) 
$$4^x < 3 \cdot 2^{\sqrt{x}+x} + 4^{1+\sqrt{x}}$$

# Enequações Logaritmicas

1°) 
$$Log_{0.5}(x-3) > -3$$

$$2^{\circ}$$
)  $\log^2 x \ge \log_2 x + 2$ 

3°) 
$$\log_{0.2}(4-2x) > -1$$

$$4^{\circ}) \log^2 x + \log x \le 1$$

$$5^{\circ}) \frac{x^2 + |x-1| + 3}{\log(x-1)} < 0$$

$$6^{\circ}$$
)  $\log_{x} \left( \frac{4x+5}{6-5x} \right) < -1$ 

7°) 
$$\log_{\sqrt{2x^2-7x+6}} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right) > 0$$

8°) 
$$0 < \log_3(x^2 - 4x + 3) < 1$$

9°) 
$$\frac{1}{\log_2 x} \le \frac{1}{\log_2 \sqrt{x+2}}$$

10°) 
$$|\text{Log}_3(x^2 - 1)| < 1$$

$$11^{\circ}) (x - \log_3 27) (x - \log_2 \sqrt{8}) < 0$$

$$12^{\circ}) \frac{e^{x-1}-1}{\log_2 x - 2} \ge 0$$

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$$13^{\circ}$$
)  $\log_4 x^2 + \log_2 x > 1$ 

$$14^{\circ})\log_{x}(2x-1) \leq 2$$

$$15^{\circ})\log_{(x+6)}(x^2 - x - 2) \ge 1$$

$$16^{\circ})\log_{2}x + \log_{2}(3x - 1) \ge 1$$

$$17^{\circ}$$
)  $|\log_2 x| > 1$ 

$$18^{\circ})\log_3(3^x - 1) \cdot \log_3(3^{x+2} - 9) > 3$$

$$19^{\circ})\sqrt{x} - x^{\left[\frac{1}{8}\log^{2}_{2}x + \frac{1}{2}\log_{2}(x-1)\right]} > 0$$

$$20^{\circ})\log_2(x-1) + \log_2(x+1) > 3$$

21°) 
$$\log_{(x-1)} 3 > \log_{(x-1)} 5$$

$$|\log_3(x-3)| \ge 2$$

23°) 
$$\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{2x-1} < \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{4x-1}$$

$$24^{\circ})\log_9\left(\frac{2x}{x+1}\right) > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$25^{\circ}$$
)  $\left[\ln\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)\right]^2 + 2[\ln(x) - \ln(4)] \ge 0$ 

$$26^{\circ})\log_7(x^2 - 9x + 18) > \log_7(x^2 - 8x + 7)$$

$$27^{\circ}$$
)  $\log_4 x - \frac{1}{\log_4 x} \le \frac{3}{2}$ 

$$28^{\circ}) \frac{1}{\log_2 x} - \frac{1}{\log_2 x - 1} < 1$$

$$29^{\circ})9^{\log_2(x-1)-1} - 8 \cdot 5^{\log_2(x-1)-2} > 9^{\log_2(x-1)} - 16 \cdot 5^{\log_2(x-1)}$$

$$30^{\circ})\log_{x} 3 < \log_{x} 2$$

$$31^{\circ})\log_3\left(\frac{x}{9}\right) - \log_{\frac{1}{27}}x^2 < 2$$

$$32^{\circ})\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - 2x) \ge -1$$

$$33^{\circ})\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - 4x + 5) \ge -4$$

$$34^{\circ}$$
)  $\log_3\left(\frac{x}{9}\right) - \log_{81}x^2 \ge 1$ 

$$35^{\circ}$$
)  $2 \log_{x} 2 + \log_{2x} 2 + 3 \log_{4x} 2 \ge 0$ 

$$36^{\circ}$$
)  $\log_3 x - \log_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 x \le \frac{3}{2} \log_{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}} 4$ 

$$37^{\circ}$$
)  $\log_{0,4}(4x - 3) < \log_{0,4} 5$ 

$$38^{\circ}) \frac{1}{\log_e x} + \frac{1}{\log_x \frac{1}{x}} > 1$$

$$39^{\circ}$$
)  $1 < \log^2 x < 4$ 

$$40^{\circ}) \frac{1}{\log_2 x} \le \frac{1}{\log_2 \sqrt{x+2}}$$

$$41^{\circ})\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(3x-1) \ge \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(2x+3)$$

$$42^{\circ}$$
)  $x^{\log x - 1} > \frac{1000}{\sqrt{x}}$ 

43°) 
$$\left(\frac{x}{10}\right)^{\log x - 2} < 100$$
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44°) 
$$\frac{\log_a(35-x^3)}{\log_a(5-x)} > 3$$
;  $(a > 0)$ 

45°) 
$$\log_x \log_3(9^x - 27) \le 1$$

46°) 
$$2\log_x a + \log_{ax} a + 3\log_{a^2x} a > 0$$
;  $(a > 0)$ 

47°) 
$$\log_a x + \log_{\frac{a}{x}} ax \ge 0$$
;  $(a > 1)$ 

48°) 
$$\log_{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)} x > \log_x 3 - \frac{5}{3}$$

49°) 
$$x^{2-\log^2 x - \log_2 x^2 - \frac{1}{x}} > 0$$

50°) 
$$\sqrt{x} - x^{\frac{1}{8}\log^2 2} x + \frac{1}{2}\log_2 x - 1 > 0$$

$$51^{\circ}) \quad \log^2_{3} x \le 3 - 2\log_2 3$$

52°) 
$$2\log_{\frac{1}{4}}(x+5) > \frac{9}{4}\log_{3\sqrt{3}}9 + \log_{\sqrt{x+5}}2$$

53°) 
$$\log_2(2-x) - \log_2(x-1) > \log_{\sqrt{2}} 3$$

54°) 
$$\log_2(x+1) + \log_2(11-x) < 5$$

55°) 
$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x-2) - \log_{\frac{1}{3}}(22-x) > -2$$

56°) 
$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\log_{\frac{1}{4}}(x^2-3x+1)} < 9$$

57°) 
$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(x^2 - 6) + \log_9 x^2 \ge 0$$

$$58^{\circ}) \quad \log_x \left(2x - \frac{3}{4}\right) > 2$$

59°) 
$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left( 4^x + 2^x - \frac{3}{2} \right) > 1$$

60°) 
$$\log_{(6x^2-5x+1)} 2 > \log_{\sqrt{6x^2-5x+1}} 2$$

61°) 
$$\log_{\sqrt{3x+1}} 4 > 2 - \log_{3x+1} \frac{1}{25}$$

62°) 
$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-2) < \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2-5)$$

63°) 
$$\log_{0,1}(x^2 + 1) < \log_{0,1}(2x - 5)$$

# Simplificações Trigonométricas

1°) 
$$\frac{\cos 25^{\circ} + \tan 40^{\circ}}{\sin 210^{\circ}}$$

2°)  $Calcule: a) \cos 15^{\circ}, b) \tan 15^{\circ}, c) \sin 285^{\circ}, d) \cos 165^{\circ}.$ 

$$3^{\circ}) \quad \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} + \left(\sin \frac{3\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2}{\cos^2 11 \frac{\pi}{6} + \left(\sin 11 \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2}$$

$$4^{\circ}) \quad \tan\frac{\pi}{4} - \cot\frac{\pi}{4} - \tan\frac{\pi}{3}$$

5°) 
$$2\cos 0^{\circ} + \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \tan \frac{\pi}{3}$$

6°) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{\cos^2 330 + 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)}{\tan\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{9}}}$$

7°) Para  $y = 60^{\circ}$  calcular o valor da seguinte expressão:  $\frac{\cos(2y) \cdot \tan y}{\sin(180^{\circ} - y)}$ .

8°) 
$$\frac{\sec(2a) + \csc(\pi - a)}{\sin\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

9°) Para  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , calcular o valor seguinte expressão:  $\sin 2x + \cos 3x + \tan 3x$ 

10°) Sendo 
$$a = \pi$$
, calcular o valor seguinte expressão:  $\frac{\sec 3a - \cos 2a}{\csc \frac{3a}{2}}$ 

11°) Seja  $m = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , calcular o valor seguinte expressão:  $\frac{\tan 2m + \cot m}{\cos 3m}$ 

12°) 
$$\frac{\tan x \cdot \cot x}{\sec^2 x - 1}$$
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$$13^{\circ}) \frac{\sec^2 x}{1 + \cot^2 x}$$

14°) 
$$\frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha)\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}+\alpha)\tan(\pi-\alpha)}{\cot(\frac{\pi}{2}+\alpha)\sin(\pi-\alpha)}$$

15°) 
$$\frac{\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \beta\right)}{\cos(\pi - \alpha) \cot\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \beta\right)} - \frac{\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \beta\right) \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)}{\cos(2\pi - \beta) \tan(\pi - \alpha)}$$

$$16^{\circ}) \frac{\csc^2 x \cdot \tan x}{\sec^2 x}$$

17°) 
$$\frac{\tan x + \cot x}{\cos x}$$

18°) 
$$\cos^2(\alpha + \beta) + \cos^2(\alpha - \beta) - \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta$$

19°) 
$$\frac{\sin a + \sin 3a + \sin 5a}{\cos a + \cos 3a + \cos 5a}$$

$$20^{\circ}) \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin 3\alpha + \sin 5\alpha + \sin 7\alpha}{\cos \alpha + \cos 3\alpha + \cos 5\alpha + \cos 7\alpha}$$

21°) 
$$\cos 4a + 4 \cos 2a + 3$$

22°) 
$$\cos 10^{\circ} \cos 30^{\circ} \cos 50^{\circ} \cos 70^{\circ}$$

23°) 
$$16 \sin 10^{\circ} \sin 30^{\circ} \sin 50^{\circ} \sin 70^{\circ} \sin 90^{\circ}$$

24°) 
$$\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x \cdot \tan^2 x + \tan^2 x$$

25°) 
$$2[1 - (\sin a \cos a)^2]^2 - (\sin a)^8 - (\cos a)^8$$

$$26^{\circ}$$
)  $\cos^2 15 - \sin^2 15$ 

$$27^{\circ}$$
)  $\sin^2 36^{\circ} - \cos^2 36^{\circ}$ 

$$28^{\circ}) \frac{2 \tan 18^{\circ}}{1 - \tan^2 18^{\circ}}$$

29°) 
$$2 \sin 40^\circ + 2 \cos 130^\circ - 3 \sin 160^\circ - 3 \cos(-110^\circ)$$

30°) 
$$(1 + \sin a + \cos a)(1 - \sin a + \cos a)(1 + \sin a - \cos a)(\sin a + \cos a - 1)$$

31°) 
$$\frac{\tan 20^{\circ}}{\tan^2 20^{\circ} - 1}$$

32°) 
$$\frac{\sin 9^{\circ} \cos 39^{\circ} - \cos 9^{\circ} \sin 39^{\circ}}{\cos \frac{3\pi}{7} \cos \frac{5\pi}{28} + \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} \sin \frac{5\pi}{28}}$$

33°) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{10\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\cdot\tan\frac{\pi}{4}-\cot 45^{\circ}\cdot\cos 0^{\circ}}{2\tan 45^{\circ}-\frac{\tan 60^{\circ}}{\sqrt{3}}}}$$

34°) 
$$\frac{1-(\sin a)^6-(\cos a)^6}{1-(\sin a)^4-(\cos a)^4}$$
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#### 35°) Simplifica:

$$a)\cos(arc\sin x)$$
,  $onde - 1 \le x \le 1$ 

$$b)\cos(2arc\sin x)$$

$$c) \sin(arc \tan x)$$

$$d$$
)  $\sin\left[\frac{1}{2}arc\cot\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)\right]$ 

$$e)arc\cos\left[\cos\left(-\frac{17}{5}\pi\right)\right]$$

$$36^{\circ}) \frac{\cot^2 15^{\circ} - 1}{2 \cot g 15^{\circ}}$$

37°) 
$$\frac{\sin 10^{\circ} \cos 20^{\circ} + \cos 10^{\circ} \sin 20^{\circ}}{\cos 19^{\circ} \cos 11^{\circ} - \sin 19^{\circ} \sin 11^{\circ}}$$

38°) 
$$\frac{\sin(3x)\sin(5x)\sin(7x)\sin(9x)}{\cos(3x)\cos(5x)\cos(7x)\cos(9x)}$$

39°) 
$$\sin(3x)(\sin a)^3 + \cos(3a)(\cos a)^3$$

$$40^{\circ}) \frac{1 - \tan 22^{\circ} \cdot \tan 23^{\circ}}{\tan 22^{\circ} - \tan 23^{\circ}}$$

41°) 
$$\sin 15^{\circ} \cdot \cos 15^{\circ}$$

43°) 
$$\frac{\sin a + \sin 3a + \sin 5a + \dots + \sin(2n-1)a}{\cos a + \cos 3a + \cos 5a + \dots + \cos(2n-1)a}$$

44°) 
$$\frac{1}{2} - \cos 40^{\circ}$$

45°) 
$$\frac{\sin a \cdot \tan a + \cos a}{\sin a \cdot \cot a \cdot \sin a}$$

$$46^{\circ}$$
)  $\cos 35^{\circ} + \cos 25^{\circ}$ 

47°) 
$$\sin \frac{3x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}$$

48°) 
$$2arc \sin\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + arc \cot(-1) + arc \cos\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2}arc \cos(-1)$$

49°) 
$$tag \left[ 5arc tag \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{4}arc sin \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right]$$

50°) 
$$\sin\left(3arc\tan\sqrt{3} + 2arc\cos\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

51°) 
$$\cos \left[ 3arc \sin \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) + arc \cos \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right]$$

52°) 
$$\sin \left[ 2 \left( arc \tan \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} - arc \cos \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \right) \right]$$

53°) 
$$\sin\left(arc\tan\frac{8}{15} - arc\sin\frac{8}{17}\right)$$

54°) 
$$arc tag \left(-tag \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) + arc cotg \left[cotg \left(-\frac{19\pi}{8}\right)\right]$$

$$55^{\circ}$$
)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sin 40^{\circ}$ 

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56°) 
$$\sin(\pi + x) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)$$

57°) 
$$\sec 40^{\circ} + \tan 40^{\circ}$$

58°) 
$$arc tag(tag 0.3\pi)$$

59°) 
$$arc \sin\left(-\sin\frac{7}{3}\pi\right)$$

60°) 
$$arc tag \left(-tag \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

61°) 
$$1 + \cos 2x + \cos 4x + \cos 6x$$

62°) 
$$\sin x \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} e \sin y = \frac{1}{2}$$
, sabendo que  $x$  e  $y$  são arco do  $I^{\underline{o}}$  quadrante detirmina

o valor da seguinte expressão  $\frac{\cot x \cdot \cot y - 1}{\cot x \cdot \cot y}$ 

63°) 
$$\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) - \sin^2(\pi - \alpha) \cdot \sin^2(\pi + \alpha) - \cos^2(\pi + \alpha) \cdot \cos^2\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$$

64°) 
$$\sin(-x) - 2\sin(180^{\circ} + x) + 3\sin(360^{\circ} - x)$$

65°) 
$$2\cos(-x) - 2^{-1}\cos(200g - x) + \cos(400g - x)$$

66°) 
$$\cot(\frac{\pi}{2} + x) \cdot \sec^2(270^\circ - x) \cdot \tan(180^\circ + x)$$

67°) 
$$\frac{\sin 960^{\circ} - \sin 990^{\circ}}{\tan 2100^{\circ} - \cos 2310^{\circ}}$$

68°) 
$$\cos(arc\cos x + arc\cos y)$$

69°) 
$$\sin(arc\cos x + arc\sin y)$$

70°) 
$$tag(arc tag x + arc tag y)$$

71°) 
$$tag(arc \sin x + arc \sin y)$$

72°) 
$$\frac{\cos a - 2\sin 3a - \cos 5a}{\sin 3a - \cos 5a}$$

$$\sin a + 2\cos 3a - \sin 5a$$

73°) 
$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 a} + \frac{\sin^2 a}{1 + \tan^2 a} - \frac{\cos^2 a}{1 + \cot^2 a} - \tan^2 a$$

# Identidades Tigonométricas

 $(26^{\circ})(1 + \sec u + \tan u)(\tan u - 1 + \sec u) = 2 \tan u$ 

 $27^{\circ}$ )cossec  $x + \sec x = (1 + \cot x)\cos x + (1 + \tan x)\sin x$ 

$$28^{\circ})2 \sec^{2} x = (1 - \tan x)^{2} + (1 + \tan x)^{2}$$

$$29^{\circ})(\cot x - 1)^{2} + (1 + \cot x)^{2} = 2 \csc^{2} x$$

$$30^{\circ})(1 - \tan a)^{2} + (1 - \cot x)^{2} = (\sec a - \csc a)^{2}$$

$$31^{\circ})\cos x \cdot \csc x \cdot \sqrt{\sec^{2} x - 1} = 1$$

$$32^{\circ})\sqrt{\cos^{2} \alpha \cos^{2} \beta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha \sin \beta + \sin^{2} \alpha \sin^{2} \beta} = |\cos(\alpha + \beta)|$$

$$33^{\circ})\sqrt{1 + \cot^{2} 2} x \cdot \sqrt{\sec^{2} x - 1} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^{2} x} = 1$$

$$34^{\circ})\cos^{2} u - \sin^{2} v = \cos^{2} v - \sin^{2} u$$

$$35^{\circ})\cot\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - a\right)\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + a\right)\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \tan(\pi + \alpha)\cos(\pi + \alpha)\cos(2\pi - \alpha) = 0$$

$$36^{\circ})\sin(\alpha - 270^{\circ})\cos(\alpha + 90^{\circ})\tan(3\alpha - 180^{\circ}) = \cos(180^{\circ} - \alpha)\sin(180^{\circ} - \alpha)\cot(90^{\circ} - 3\alpha)$$

$$37^{\circ})\sin^{2} u - \sin^{2} v = \cos^{2} v - \cos^{2} u$$

$$38^{\circ})\sec^{2} v - \csc^{2} v = \tan^{2} v - \cot^{2} v$$

$$39^{\circ})1 - \sin 8a = 2\cos^{2}(45^{\circ} + 4a)$$

$$40^{\circ})3(\sin^{4} x + \cos^{4} x) - 2(\sin^{6} x + \cos^{6} x) = 1$$

$$41^{\circ})\sin^{2} u - \sin^{2} v = \sin^{2} u \cdot \cos^{2} v - \cos^{2} u \cdot \sin^{2} v$$

$$42^{\circ})\sin^{2} u - \cos^{2} b = \sin^{2} b - \cos^{2} a$$

$$43^{\circ})\tan^{2} v - \tan^{2} u = \sec^{2} u \cdot \tan^{2} v - \tan^{2} u \cdot \sec^{2} v$$

$$44^{\circ})\frac{\tan^{2} u - 1}{\tan^{2} u + 1} = \sin^{2} u - \cos^{2} u \cdot \tan^{2} v \cdot \sec^{2} v$$

$$44^{\circ})\frac{\tan^{2} u - 1}{\tan^{2} u + 1} = \sin^{2} u - \cos^{2} u \cdot \tan^{2} v \cdot \cot^{2} v$$

$$49^{\circ})\frac{1}{1-\sin u} + \frac{1}{1-\cos u} + \frac{\cos a}{1-\cos u}$$

$$49^{\circ})\frac{1}{1-\sin u} = (\tan u + \sec u)^{2}$$

$$51^{\circ})\arctan \tan \frac{1}{2} + \arctan \frac{1}{2} - \cot \frac{1}{2} = \arctan \frac{1}{2}$$

$$53^{\circ})\arcsin \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\pi}{2} = \arctan \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$53^{\circ})\arcsin \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = \arctan \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$55^{\circ})\sin^{2} x (\csc^{2} x - \cot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\tan a}{\sin a} + \frac{\tan a}{\sin a} + \frac{\tan a}{\sin a} + \frac{\tan a}{\sin a} + \frac{\tan a}{1 + \sin a} = 2 \sec^{2} u \cdot \tan^{2} x + \cot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\tan a}{1 + \sin a} = 2 \sec^{2} u \cdot \tan^{2} x + \cot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\tan a}{1 + \sin a} = 2 \sec^{2} u \cdot \tan^{2} x + \cot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\tan a}{1 + \cos a} + \frac{\tan$$

$$57^{\circ}) \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 u} + \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 u} = 1$$

$$58^{\circ})2 \cot g x = (1 - \csc x + \cot g x)(1 + \csc x + \cot g x)$$

$$59^{\circ})5\sin u + 2\sec u = (2\tan u + 1)(2 + \tan u)\cos u$$

$$60^{\circ})2(1+\cos u)(1-\sin u) = (1+\cos u - \sin u)^{2}$$

$$61^{\circ})(\cos u \cdot \cos v - \sin u \cdot \sin v)^2 + (\cos u \cdot \sin v + \sin u \cdot \cos v)^2 = 1$$

$$62^{\circ})(\cot x + \csc x)^2 = \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sec \frac{x}{2}\right)^2$$

$$63^{\circ}$$
)( $\sin x + \csc x$ )<sup>2</sup> + ( $\cos x + \sec x$ ) =  $\tan^2 x + \cot^2 x$ 

$$64^{\circ}$$
)2(cotg<sup>2</sup>  $u$  - cossec<sup>2</sup>  $u$ )(tag<sup>2</sup>  $u$  - sec<sup>2</sup>  $u$ ) = 2 sec<sup>-2</sup>  $u \cdot \cos^{-2} u$ 

$$65^{\circ})\frac{\sin a}{1+\cos a} + \frac{1+\cos a}{\sin a} = 2 \operatorname{cossec} a$$

$$66^{\circ}) \frac{\cos a \cdot \cot a - \sin a \cdot \tan a}{\cos a - \sec a} = 1 + \sin a \cos a$$

$$67^{\circ})(2r \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x)^2 + r^2(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)^2 = r^2$$

$$(68^{\circ})\frac{\tan^2 2\alpha - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 2\alpha \tan^2 \alpha} = \tan 3\alpha \tan \alpha$$
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69°) 
$$(r \cdot \sin a - \cos a)^2 + (r \sin a + \cos a)^2 + r^2 \cos^2 a - (2 \cos^2 a + r \sin^2 a) = r^2$$

70°) 
$$\frac{\sec a - \csc a}{\sec a + \csc a} = \frac{\tan a - 1}{\tan a + 1}$$

71°) 
$$\cot g^2 x \cdot \frac{\sec x - 1}{1 + \sec x} + \sec^2 x \cdot \frac{\sin x - 1}{1 + \sec x} = 0$$

72°) 
$$\frac{2\sin a \cdot \cos a - \cos a}{1 - \sin a + \sin^2 a - \cos^2 a} = \cot a$$

73°) 
$$\frac{\sin^2 a}{(1-\cos a)^2} = \frac{\cos a + \cot a}{\csc a - \cot a}$$

$$74^{\circ}) \ \ 3 - 4\cos 2a + \cos 4a = 8\sin^4 a$$

75°) 
$$\frac{\tan^2 u}{1+\tan^2 u} \cdot \frac{1+\cot^2 u}{\cot^2 u} = \sin^2 u \cdot \sec^2 u$$

76°) 
$$\frac{\tan x - \cot y}{\tan y - \cot y} = \cot y \cdot \tan x$$

77°) 
$$\sin^4 u - \cos^4 u = 2\sin^2 u - 1$$

78°) 
$$\csc^4 u - \csc^2 u = \cot^2 u + \cot^4 u$$

79°) 
$$\sec^4 u - 1 = 2 \tan^2 u + \tan^4 u$$

80°) 
$$\frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{\cos x (\sec x - \csc x)}{1 - \sin x \cdot \cos x} = \csc x$$

81°) 
$$\frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x} = 1 - \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

82°) 
$$\frac{1 - 2\cos^2 u \cdot \sin^2 u}{\sin u \cdot \cos u} = \frac{\cot^3 u}{1 + \cot^2 u} + \frac{\tan^3 x}{1 + \tan^2 u}$$

83°) 
$$\sin^6 a + \cos^6 a = 1 - 3\sin^2 a \cdot \cos^2 a$$

84°) 
$$\frac{\sin 6x + \sin 2x}{\cos 6x + \cos 2x} = -\cot 2x$$

85°) 
$$\frac{\cos 3x + \cos x}{\sin 3x - \sin x} = \cot 2x$$

86°) 
$$\frac{\cos(x+2y)-\cos x}{\sin(x+2y)-\sin x} = -\tan(x+y)$$

87°) 
$$\frac{\sin 3x + \sin 5x + \sin 7x + \sin 9x}{\cos 3x + \cos 5x + \cos 7x + \cos 9x} = \tan 6x$$
  
88°)  $Se: x + y + z = 180^{\circ}$  *Prove que*:

88°) 
$$Se: x + y + z = 180^{\circ} Prove que$$

a) 
$$\sin x + \sin y + \sin z = 4\cos\frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{y}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{z}{2}$$

b) 
$$\sin 4x + \sin 4y + \sin 4z = 4 \sin 2x \cdot \sin 2y \cdot \sin 2z$$

$$c)\frac{\sin 2x + \sin 2y + \sin 2z}{\sin 2x + \sin 2y - \sin 2z} = \tan x \cdot \tan z$$

$$d$$
) tag  $x$  + tag  $y$  + tag  $z$  = tag  $x$  · tag  $y$  · tag  $z$ 

89°) 
$$\log(\tan x - \tan y) = \log\sin(x - y) + \cos\log\cos y + \cos\cos y$$

90°) 
$$\frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos 3x}{\cos x} = 2$$
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91°) 
$$\cos 2x \cdot (\tan x \cdot \tan 2x + 1) = 1$$

92°) 
$$\frac{\tan^{2}\frac{x}{2}+1}{1-\tan^{2}\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \sin x = \tan x$$

93°) 
$$\frac{\cos 3x - \cos x}{\sin 3x - \sin x} = \frac{2 \tan x}{\tan^2 x - 1}$$

94°) Sabendo que: 
$$a + b + c = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 prove que:

a) 
$$tag a \cdot tag b + tag b \cdot tag c + tag c \cdot tag a = 1$$

b) 
$$\sin 2a + \sin 2b + \sin 2c = 4\cos a \cdot \cos b \cdot \cos c$$

95°) 
$$\cos^4 3x - \sin^4 3x = \cos 6x$$

96°) 
$$\sin 2a = \frac{2 \tan a}{1 + \tan^2 a}$$

97°) 
$$\cos 2a = \frac{1 - \tan^2 a}{1 + \tan^2 a}$$

98°) 
$$\sin(45^{\circ} - a) \cdot \sin(45^{\circ} + a) = \frac{1}{2}\cos 2a$$

99°) 
$$(\cos a - \cos b)^2 + (\sin a + \sin b)^2 = 4\sin^2\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

100°) 
$$\frac{\cos 2a}{1+\sin 2a} = \frac{\cot a - 1}{\cot a + 1}$$

101°) 
$$\sin \alpha (1 - \tan \alpha) + \cos \alpha (\cot \alpha + 1) = \csc \alpha - \sec \alpha$$

102°) 
$$\sin^2 \alpha (\sin^2 \alpha - \csc^2 \alpha) + \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \alpha = 0$$

103°) 
$$\frac{\cos\sec x - \sec x}{\cos\sec x + \sec x}$$
 ·  $(\cot x - \tan x) = \sec x \cdot \csc x - 2$ 

104°) 
$$\frac{2\cos^3\alpha - \cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha - 2\sin^2\alpha} = \cot\alpha$$

105°) 
$$\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cos^2 x$$

106°) 
$$\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x + 2(\sin x \cdot \cos x)^2 = 1$$

$$107^{\circ}) \quad \frac{\tan x}{1-\tan^2 x} \cdot \frac{\cot^2 x - 1}{\cot x} = 1$$

108°) 
$$\sec x \cdot \tan x (\sec x + \tan x) = \sec^3 x + \tan^3 x - (\sec x - \tan x)$$

109°) 
$$\frac{\sin^6 a + \cos^6 a}{\sin^2 a \cdot \cos^2 a} = \tan^2 a + \cot^2 a - \sin^2 a$$

110°) 
$$(\sec a - \cos a)(\tan a + \cot a) = \frac{1}{\csc a - \sin a}$$

111°) 
$$tag(x - 9\pi) \cdot cotg\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) + 1 = sec(14\pi - x) \cdot cossec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

112°) 
$$\cot x + \csc x = \cot \frac{x}{2}$$

113°) 
$$tag^2 x + 3 = 2 sec^2 x + 1$$

114°) 
$$(\sec \theta - \cos \theta)(\csc \theta - \sin \theta) = \frac{1}{\tan \theta + \cot \theta}$$

115°) 
$$2 - 2 \operatorname{cossec}^2 a + 3 \operatorname{cotg}^2 a = \operatorname{cotg}^2 a$$

116°) 
$$\frac{1}{\tan a + \sec a} = \frac{\cos a}{\sin a + 1}$$
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117°) 
$$\sin 47^{\circ} + \sin 61^{\circ} - \sin 11^{\circ} - \sin 25^{\circ} = \cos 7^{\circ}$$

118°) Demonstrar que se 
$$\alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \gamma > 0$$
 e  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ;

 $tag \alpha tag \beta + tag \beta tag \gamma + tag \gamma tag \alpha = 1.$ 

119°) 
$$(\cos \alpha + \sin \beta)^2 + (\sin \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 = 4\cos^2(45^\circ - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2})$$

120°) 
$$2\cos\alpha\cos\beta\cos(\alpha+\beta) = \cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta - \sin^2(\alpha+\beta)$$

121°) 
$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma + \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 4\cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \gamma}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\beta + \gamma}{2}\right)$$

122°) 
$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta}{\tan(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}) + \cot(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2})} = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{2\cos \beta}$$

123°) 
$$\frac{2\sin\alpha - \sin 3\alpha + \sin 5\alpha}{\cos\alpha - 2\cos 2\alpha + \cos 3\alpha} = -\frac{2\cos 2\alpha}{\tan\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

124°) 
$$tag(35^{\circ} + \alpha) tag(25^{\circ} - \alpha) = \frac{2 cos(10^{\circ} + 2\alpha) - 1}{2 cos(10^{\circ} + 2\alpha) + 1}$$

125°) 
$$\frac{\tan^2 a}{\sin^2 a} - \frac{1}{\sin a \cos a} + \frac{\cot^2 a}{\cos^2 a} = \tan^2 a - \cot^3 a$$

# Equações Trigonométricas

1°) 
$$2\sin(3a - 60^\circ) = 1$$

$$2^{\circ}$$
)  $\sin x = \csc x$ 

$$3^{\circ}$$
)  $\sin x = \cos x$ 

$$4^{\circ}$$
)  $\sin 2x - \sin 6x$ 

5°) 
$$\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin 2x$$

6°) 
$$\cos 5x - \cos x = 0$$

$$7^{\circ}$$
)  $\sin 2x + \cos 2x = 1$ 

$$8^{\circ}$$
)  $\cos^2 3x + \cos^2 6x = 1$ 

9°) 
$$\sin 2x + \sqrt{2}\cos x + 2\sin x + \sqrt{2} = 0$$

10°) 
$$4\sin^2 x \cdot \cot x + 4\sin^2 x = \cot x + 1$$

11°) 
$$\cot^2 x - 3 \csc x + 3 = 0$$

12°) 
$$\cos 4x = \sin 2x$$

13°) 
$$8\cos^4 x - \cos 4x = 1$$

14°) 
$$\cos 15x = \sin 5x$$
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15°) 
$$2(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)$$

16°) 
$$\sin^2 x - \sin^2 2x + \sin^2 3x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$17^{\circ}) \cos x - \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} = 1$$

18°) 
$$(\sin 2x + \sqrt{3}\cos 2x)^2 - 5 = \cos(\frac{\pi}{6} - 2x)$$

19°) 
$$2(1 - \sin x - \cos x) + \tan x + \cot x = 0$$

$$20^{\circ}) \cos 3x - 2\cos 2x + \cos x = 0$$

21°) 
$$\sin x + \sin 3x = 4\cos^2 x$$

$$22^{\circ}) \sin x + \sin 2x = \cos x + 2\cos^2 x$$

23°) 
$$\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8} + x\right) + \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8} - x\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

24°) 
$$\cos 3x \cos 4x + \sin 2x \sin 5x = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x + \cos 4x)$$

$$25^{\circ}) \frac{1}{2} (\cos^2 x + \cos^2 2x) - 1 = 2\sin 2x - 2\sin x - \sin x \cdot \sin 2x$$

26°) 
$$\cos 5x \cdot \cos 4x + \cos 4x \cos 3x - \cos^2 2x \cos x = 0$$

27°) 
$$\sin\left(2x + \frac{5\pi}{2}\right) + 3\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} - x\right) = 1 - \sin x$$

28°) 
$$tag\left(\frac{3\pi - 4x}{2}\right) - \cos 2x = 2\sqrt{3}\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

29°) 
$$tag 3x + tag 3x \cdot tag 2x \cdot tag x = tag 2x + tag x$$

30°) 
$$8 \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 + \sec x$$

31°) 
$$1 + \sin x + \cos x = 2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$32^{\circ}) (1 - \tan x)(1 + \sin 2x) = 1 + \tan x$$

33°) 
$$\sin^3 x \cdot \cos 3x + \sin 3x \cdot \cos^3 x = 0.375$$

34°) 
$$\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x = 1 - \sin x \cos x$$

35°) 
$$\sin^5 x + \cos^5 x + \sec x + \csc x = 0$$

36°) 
$$2 \tan 3x - 3 \tan 2x = \tan^2 2x \cdot \tan 3x$$

37°) 
$$6 \tan x + 5 \cot 3x = \tan 2x$$

38°) 
$$2 \cot^2 x - 3 \cot^3 3x = \tan^2 2x$$

39°) 
$$\sin^4 x + \sin^4 \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \sin^4 \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{9}{8}$$

40°) 
$$1 + 2 \csc x = -\frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

41°) 
$$2 + \cos x = 2 \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

42°) 
$$\cot x - 2 \sin 2x = 1$$

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43°) 
$$\cos 2x = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}(\cos x - \sin x)$$

44°) 
$$\cot x = \tan x + 2 \tan 2x + 4 \tan 4x$$

45°) 
$$tag 2x + cotg x = 8 cos^2 x$$

46°) 
$$\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x = \frac{2\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$$

47°) 
$$\sin x \cdot \sin 5x = \sec 4x$$

48°) 
$$\sin^{10} x + \cos^{10} x = \frac{29}{16} \cdot \cos^4 2x$$

49°) 
$$2\sqrt{3} \sin x = \frac{3 \log x}{2\sqrt{\sin x - 1}} - \sqrt{3}$$

50°) 
$$(\sin x + \cos x)(2 - \sin^2 2x) = 2(1 - \tan^8 x)\cos^7 x$$

51°) 
$$2(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + x)$$

52°) 
$$2 \sin 3x + \cos x \cdot \cos 2x = (\cos x + \cos 3x)(\tan^2 x + \tan 2x)$$

53°) 
$$\cot^2 x - \tan^2 x = 16 \cos 2x$$

54°) 
$$\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) + \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

55°) 
$$tag\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - x\right) + tag\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = 2\sin 2x$$

$$56^{\circ}) \sin 4x \cos x \tan 2x = 0$$

57°) 
$$(1 + \cos x) \left( \frac{1}{\sin x} - 1 \right) = 0$$

58°) 
$$(1 + \cos x) \tan \frac{x}{2} = 0$$

$$59^{\circ}) \sin^2 3x - 5\sin 3x + 4 = 0$$

60°) 
$$tag^3 x + tag^2 x - 3 tag x = 3$$

61°) 
$$8\sin^6 x + 3\cos 2x + 2\cos 4x + 1 = 0$$

62°) 
$$\cos 2x + \sin 2x + \cos x - \sin x = 1$$

63°) 
$$2 \sin 2x \left(\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x\right) = 3 \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x$$

64°) 
$$\sin^4 x + \sin^3 x \cos x + \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos^3 x + \cos^4 x = 1$$

65°) 
$$\cos x (\tan x + \tan^3 x) = 4 \sin 3x \sin 4x$$

66°) 
$$\cos^4 x - \cos^3 x = \sin^4 x - \sin^3 x$$

67°) 
$$3 \tan 2x - 4 \tan 3x = \tan^2 3x \tan 2x$$

68°) 
$$\sin 2x + 5\sin x + 5\cos x + 1 = 0$$

69°) 
$$\cos^2 x + \cos^2 2x = 1 + \cot 3x$$

70°) 
$$2\sin^3 x + \cos^2 2x = \sin x$$

71°) 
$$(\cos 5x + \cos 7x)^2 = (\sin 5x + \sin 7x)^2$$

$$72^{\circ}$$
)  $\cos 3x + \cos x = \cos 2x + 1$ 

73°) 
$$\sin 7x - \sin 5x = \sin 3x - \sin x$$

74°) 
$$\cos x + \cos 3x = \cos 2x$$

75°) 
$$5\sin^2 x + 3\sin x \cos x - 3\cos^2 x = 2$$

76°) 
$$5\sin^2 x + \sqrt{3}\sin x \cos x + 6\cos^2 x = 5$$

77°) 
$$\sin x + 2 \sin 2x = 3 + \sin 3x$$

78°) 
$$\sqrt{-3 - \cos^2 x + 3\sin 5x} = 1 - \sin x$$

79°) 
$$\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} = \sqrt{2} \cos 2x$$

80°) 
$$arc \cos x - arc \sin x = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

81°) 
$$arc \sin 2x + arc \sin x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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82°) 
$$\sin^4 x + \cos^4 y + 2 = 4 \sin x \cos y$$

83°) 
$$tag^2 x - sin^2 x = tag^2 x \cdot sin^2 x$$

84°) 
$$\sqrt{3 - 2 \tan x - \tan^2 x} = \frac{1 + 3 \tan x}{2}$$

$$85^{\circ}) |\cos x| = \cos x - 2\sin x$$

86°) 
$$\sin^{10} x + \cos^{10} x = \frac{29}{64}$$

87°) 
$$\sin^5 x - \cos^5 x = \frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

88°) 
$$\log_{\sin x} \cos x + \log_{\cos x} \sin x = 2$$

89°) 
$$5^{1+\log_5 \cos x} = 2.5$$

90°) 
$$\sin^8 2x + \cos^8 2x = \frac{41}{128}$$

91°) 
$$\sin^{10} x + \cos^{10} x = \frac{29}{16} \cos^4 x$$

92°) 
$$\log_{\sin x} 4 \cdot \log_{\sin^2 x} 2 = 4$$

93°) 
$$\sqrt{\cos^2 x + \frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

94°) 
$$\sqrt{1-2 \tan x} - \sqrt{1+2 \cot x} = 2$$

95°) 
$$\sin^2 5x \left(\sin 7x \cos x - \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos 7x\right) = \frac{\sin \frac{3x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin x \cos 7x}{1 + \cot x^2 \cos x}$$

96°) 
$$(5^{\cos x})^{\cos x} - 125 \cdot 5^{-2\cos x} = 0$$

97°) 
$$\sin^6 x + \sin^4 x + \cos^6 x + \cos^4 x + \sin\frac{x}{2} = 3$$

98°) 
$$4x^4 + x^6 = -\sin^2 5x$$

99°) 
$$1-2-x^2 = \tan^2(x+y) + \cot^2(x+y)$$

100°) 
$$2arc \sin^2 x - 5arc \sin x + 2 = 0$$

101°) 
$$4arc \tan x - 6arc \tan x = \pi$$

$$102^{\circ}) \ 2arc \sin x = arc \cos(1-x) = arc \sin(-x)$$

103°) 
$$\sin^2(\pi x) + \log_2^2(y^2 - 2y + 1) = 0$$

104°) 
$$arc \sin\left(\tan\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - arc \sin\sqrt{\frac{3}{x}} - \frac{\pi}{6} = 0$$

105°) 
$$\left(\cos^2 x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right) (1 + \tan^2 2y)(3 + \sin 3z) = 4$$

$$106^{\circ}) \ 2^{\sin^2 x} + 5 \cdot 2^{\cos^2 x} = 7$$

# Inequações Trigonométricas

1°) 
$$\frac{\tan 3x - \tan\left(x - \frac{2\pi}{7}\right)}{1 + 2\tan 3x \cdot \tan\left(x - \frac{2\pi}{7}\right)} > \sqrt{3}$$

$$2^{\circ}$$
) tag  $x \cdot \tan 3x < -1$ 

3°) 
$$\sin^2 x + \frac{1}{4} < \sin^2 2x$$

4°) 
$$\sin x + \cos x < \sqrt{2}$$

5°) 
$$\sin^4 x - 6 \sin^2 x + 4 > 0$$

$$6^{\circ}$$
)  $\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x > a$ 

7°) 
$$tag x (1 + cos 2x) < cos 2x \cdot tan 2x$$

8°) 
$$\sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x < 0$$

9°) 
$$\tan^3 x + \tan^2 x > 1 + \tan x$$

10°) 
$$tag x + tag 2x > -tag 3x$$

11°) 
$$2\sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sqrt{3}\cos 2x > 0$$

12°) 
$$6 \sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x - \cos^2 x > 2$$

13°) 
$$\sin x + \cos x < \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

14°) 
$$\cos^2 2x + \cos^2 x \le 1$$

15°) 
$$tag 2x < \sin x + tag x$$

16°) 
$$2\sin^2 3x + \sin^2 6x < 2$$

17°) 
$$\sin 7x \cos 7x < \frac{1}{2}(3 - 4\sin^2 5x) \sin 5x$$

18°) 
$$\sin 5x + \cos 5x + \sin 7x + \cos 7x < 0$$

$$19^{\circ}) \sin x + \sin 3x < \sin 2x + \sin 4x$$

20°) 
$$\tan \frac{x}{2} > \frac{\tan x - 2}{\tan x + 2}$$

21°) 
$$\cos^4\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) > \frac{3}{16} (2\cos^2 x - 1)$$

$$22^{\circ}) (\sin x - \cos x) \sqrt{5x - 4 - x^2} \ge 0$$

23°) 
$$|\sin x + \cos x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$24^{\circ})\cos x + \cos 3x < \cos 5x + \cos 7x$$

25°) 
$$\sin 3x < \sin x + \frac{1}{2}$$

26°) 
$$\sqrt{5-2\sin x} > 6\sin x - 1$$

27°) 
$$\sin 2x + 1 > 2\cos x + \sin x$$

28°) 
$$\cot^2 x \ge |1 - 2 \tan^2 x|$$

29°) 
$$\cot x - 2 \cos 2x > 1$$

$$30^{\circ}) \frac{2+\sqrt{2}-4\cos^{2}x}{\sin x - \cos 2x} \ge 2$$

31°) 
$$\sqrt{3 + 2 \tan x - \tan^2 x} \ge \frac{1+3 \tan x}{2}$$

32°) 
$$(\cos x - \sin x)\sqrt{3x - x^2} \ge 0$$

$$33^{\circ}) \cot\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$34^{\circ})\cos x \left(\tan x + \tan 3x\right) < 4\sin 3x\sin 4x$$

35°) 
$$\cos[\pi(x^2 - 10x)] - \sqrt{3} \cdot \sin[\pi(x^2 - 10x)] > 1, (0,2\pi)$$

36°) 
$$\cot(5+3x)(\cot 5x + \cot 3x) \ge \sqrt{\cot 3x - 1}$$

37°) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \cos 2x} > \sin x - \cos x$$

38°) 
$$\left| \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \right| < 1$$

39°) 
$$|\sin x| + |\cos x| \ge 1$$
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$$40^{\circ}) \ 2\cos x \cdot \left(\cos x - \sqrt{8} \tan x\right) < 5$$

41°) 
$$3 \cdot \frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x} < 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

42°) 
$$\sin 5x + \sin 7x > 5 \sin 6x$$

43°) 
$$2\cos 2x + \sin 2x > \tan x$$

44°) 
$$|3^{\tan \pi x} - 3^{1 - \tan \pi x}| \ge 2$$

45°) 
$$4\sin^2 x + 3\tan x - \sec^2 x > 0$$

$$46^{\circ}) \sin x + \cos 2x \ge 1$$

47°) 
$$\cos^3 x \cos 3x - \sin^3 x \sin 3x > \frac{5}{8}$$

$$48^{\circ})\cos 7x + \cos x < \cos 4x$$

$$49^{\circ}) \cot g x + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x - 2} \ge 0$$

$$50^{\circ}) \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\cos\pi x\right) \ge \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

51°) 
$$\log_{\sin x} \tan x < 2 \log_{\tan x} \sin x + 1$$

52°) 
$$\log_{\frac{\cos 2x}{\sqrt{2}}} \left( \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{2} \right) \le 2$$

53°) 
$$\sin x + a \cos x < a$$
;  $a \neq 0$ 

$$54^{\circ}$$
)  $2\sin^2 2x - 4\cos 4x > \sin 4x$ 

$$55^{\circ}) \tan x + \tan 2x + \tan 3x > 0$$

56°) 
$$\cos x < 0 < \sin \frac{3}{5}x$$

57°)  $\sin 2x \sin 3x - \cos 2x \cos 3x > \sin 10x$ 

58°)  $\cos 2x \cos 5x < \cos 3x$ 

 $59^{\circ}) \ 3\cos^2 x \sin x - \sin^2 x < \frac{1}{2}$ 

# Sistemas de Equações Trigonométricas

1°) 
$$\begin{cases} x + y = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \tan x + \tan y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 (\log x + \log y) = \frac{1}{9} \\
 (\sin x \cdot \sin y) = \frac{1}{3}
\end{cases}$$

3°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sin x \cdot \sin y = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \\ \tan x \cdot \tan y = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$
4°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sin x \cdot \cos y = \frac{1}{4} \\ 3 \tan x = \tan y \end{cases}$$

$$4^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \sin x \cdot \cos y = \frac{1}{4} \\ 3 \tan x = \tan y \end{cases}$$

5°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sin x - \sin y = \csc x \\ \cos x - \cos y = \sec x \end{cases}$$

6°) 
$$\begin{cases} \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos x \cdot \cos y = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

7°) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\cos x}{\sin(x+y)} = \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{\cos y}{\sin(x+y)} = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$
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8°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sin x + \cos y = 0 \\ \sin^2 x + \cos^2 y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

9°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sin x \cos y = 0.25 \\ \sin y \cos x = 0.75 \end{cases}$$

10°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sin x \sin y = 0.25 \\ x + y = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

11°) 
$$\begin{cases} x - y = \frac{1}{3} \\ \cos^2 \pi x - \sin^2 \pi x = 0.5 \end{cases}$$

12°) 
$$\begin{cases} 4\sin(3x + 2y) + \sin x = 0\\ 4\sin(2x + 3y) + \sin y = 0 \end{cases}$$

13°) 
$$\begin{cases} a \cdot \cos(2x + y) = \cos y \\ a \cdot \cos(x + 2y) = \cos x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\sin x + \sin y = 0 \\
\cos x + \cos y = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$15^{\circ})\begin{cases} \sin x = 3\sin y \\ \tan x = 5\tan y \end{cases}$$

$$16^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \sqrt{2}\sin x = \sin y \\ \sqrt{2}\cos x = \sqrt{3}\cos y \end{cases}$$

$$17^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x - y = \frac{5\pi}{4} \\ \sin x = 2\sin y \end{cases}$$

15°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sin x = 3 \sin y \\ \tan y = 5 \tan y \end{cases}$$
16°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{2} \sin x = \sin y \\ \sqrt{2} \cos x = \sqrt{3} \cos y \end{cases}$$
17°) 
$$\begin{cases} x - y = \frac{5\pi}{4} \\ \sin x = 2 \sin y \end{cases}$$
18°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sin x - \sin y = \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos x + \cos y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$19^{\circ}) \begin{cases} x + y = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{\tan x}{\tan y} = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$20^{\circ}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} \cos x \cos y = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ \cot x \cot y = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

21°) 
$$\begin{cases} \cos^2 4x + \frac{\sqrt{26} - 2}{2} \tan(-2y) = \frac{\sqrt{26} - 1}{4} \\ \tan^2(-2y) - \frac{\sqrt{26} - 2}{2} \cos 4x = \frac{\sqrt{26} - 1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$22^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \sin(x - y) = 3\sin x \cos y - 1\\ \sin(x + y) = -2\cos x \sin y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\cos x}{\tan y} = \frac{1}{4} \\ 20^{\circ} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \cos x \cos y = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ \cot y \cot y = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$
The Moise, The Quieto e The John cot  $y = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ 

$$\begin{cases} \cos^2 4x + \frac{\sqrt{26}-2}{2} \tan(-2y) = \frac{\sqrt{26}-1}{4} \\ \tan^2(-2y) - \frac{\sqrt{26}-2}{2} \cos 4x = \frac{\sqrt{26}-1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$22^{\circ} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \sin(x-y) = 3 \sin x \cos y - 1 \\ \sin(x+y) = -2 \cos x \sin y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin(x+y) = -2 \cos x \sin y \\ \cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y) = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} ; Onde \ 0 < x < 2\pi \ e \ \pi < y < 2\pi.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1-\tan x}{1+\tan x} = \tan y \\ x - y = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan x + \cot y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$24^{\circ}) \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} = \tan y \\ x - y = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases}$$

25°) 
$$\begin{cases} \tan x + \cot y = 3 \\ |x + y| = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$25^{\circ})\begin{cases} \tan x + \cot y = 3\\ |x + y| = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$26^{\circ})\begin{cases} \sin(x + y) = \frac{1}{2}\\ \cos(x - y) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos(x - y) &= \frac{1}{2} \\
27^{\circ} &\begin{cases}
\sin^3 x = \frac{1}{2} \sin y \\
\cos^3 x = \frac{1}{2} \cos y
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
28^{\circ} &\begin{cases}
\sin(x + y) = 0 \\
\sin(x - y) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$28^{\circ})\begin{cases} \sin(x+y) = 0\\ \sin(x-y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

29°) 
$$\begin{cases} \cos x + \cos y = 0.5 \\ \sin^2 x + \sin^2 y = 0.25 \end{cases}$$
30°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sin x \sin y = 0.75 \\ \tan x \tan y = 3 \end{cases}$$
31°) 
$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = \pi \\ \tan x \cdot \tan z = 2 \\ \tan y \cdot \tan z = 18 \end{cases}$$
32°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sin^2 x = \cos x \cos y \\ \cos^2 x = \sin x \sin y \end{cases}$$
33°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sin x = \cos y \\ \sqrt{6} \sin y = \tan z \\ 2 \sin z = \sqrt{3} \cot y \end{cases}$$
34°) 
$$\begin{cases} \sin^2 x + \sin^2 y + \sin^2 z = 1 \\ \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y - \cos^2 z = 1 \\ \tan^2 x - \tan^2 y + \tan^2 z = 1 \end{cases}$$
35°) 
$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = \pi \\ \tan x \cdot \tan y = 3 \\ \tan y \cdot \tan z = 6 \end{cases}$$