

pg 12 - Dante

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a = 2^x + 2^{-x}; \quad b = 2^x - 2^{-x} \quad c = 4^x - 4^{-x}$$

$$\frac{2ab}{c} = \frac{2(2^x + 2^{-x})(2^x - 2^{-x})}{4^x - 4^{-x}} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot [(2^x)^2 - (2^{-x})^2]}{4^x - 4^{-x}} = \frac{2 [2^{2x} - 2^{-2x}]}{4^x - 4^{-x}} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \left[\frac{2^{2x} - 2^{-2x}}{2^{2x} - 2^{-2x}} \right]}{2^{2x} - 2^{-2x}} = 2 \quad \text{letra } \textcircled{d}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sqrt{x^2 + x^{-2} + 2} - 2 = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2} - 2$$

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

$$= \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} - 2 = \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2x}{x} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x} \quad \therefore \text{letra } \textcircled{b}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{a^3 + b^3}{a+b} - \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a-b}, \quad ab = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)}{(a+b)} - \frac{(a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{(a-b)} =$$

$$\cancel{a^2} - ab + \cancel{b^2} - \cancel{a^2} - ab - \cancel{b^2} = -2ab \Rightarrow -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

\therefore letra \textcircled{d}

Sendo

$$\textcircled{4} \quad a = \frac{5 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{e} \quad b = \frac{5 - \sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ calcular } a^2 - b^2$$

Modo ①

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 - b^2 &= \left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{5 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 = \\ &= \frac{25 + 10\sqrt{3} + 3}{4} - \frac{25 - 10\sqrt{3} + 3}{4} = \\ &= \frac{\cancel{25} + 10\sqrt{3} + \cancel{3} - \cancel{25} + 10\sqrt{3} - \cancel{3}}{4} = \\ &= \frac{20\sqrt{3}}{4} = 5\sqrt{3} // \end{aligned}$$

Modo ②

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 - b^2 &= (a + b)(a - b) = \\ &= \left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{5 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{5 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \\ &= \frac{5 + \sqrt{3} + 5 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{5 + \sqrt{3} - 5 + \sqrt{3}}{2} = \\ &= \frac{5^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 5\sqrt{3} // \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{x}{y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x} = -2$$

$$\frac{x^2 + y^4}{xy^2} = -2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^4 = -2xy^2$$

$$x^2 + y^4 + 2xy^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (x + y^2)^2 = 0$$

$$x + y^2 = 0 \quad \therefore \text{ letra } \textcircled{b}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad M = -2 + \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2} + 2} \quad ; \quad a = 0,998 \quad ; \quad b = 1$$

$$M = -2 + \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4 + 2a^2b^2}{a^2b^2}} = -2 + \sqrt{\frac{(a^2 + b^2)^2}{(ab)^2}} =$$

⑥ cont.

$$M = -2 + \frac{(a^2 + b^2)}{ab} = \frac{-2ab + a^2 + b^2}{ab}$$

$$M = \frac{(a-b)^2}{ab} \Rightarrow M = \frac{(0,998-1)^2}{0,998}$$

$$M = \frac{(-0,002)^2}{0,998} \Rightarrow M = \frac{0,000004}{0,998} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{M} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,000004}{0,998}}$$

$$\frac{1}{M} = \frac{0,998}{0,000004} = \frac{998000}{4} = \frac{499000}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{M} = 249.500$$

⑦ $(a-b)^2 + 2ab \Rightarrow$

a) $(3-9)^2 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 9 = 36 + 54 = 90$

b) $(a-3a)^2 + 2 \times a \times 3a = 4a^2 + 6a^2 = 10a^2$

\therefore algoritmo final será sempre "0"

⑧ $a-b=7 \quad a^2b - ab^2 = 210$

$$ab(a-b) = 210 \Rightarrow 7ab = 210 \Rightarrow ab = 30$$

\therefore letra C

$$\textcircled{9} \quad (57,62)^2 - (42,38)^2 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{5762}{100} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{4238}{100} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{2881}{50} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{2119}{50} \right)^2 = \\ & = \frac{2881+2119}{50} \cdot \frac{2881-2119}{50} = \frac{5000}{50} \cdot \frac{762}{50} = \\ & = \frac{76200}{50} = 1524 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad (x+1)(x^2-x+1) = x^3+1$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad y = \frac{x^3-8}{x^2+2x+4} \quad \text{p/ } x=\sqrt{2}$$

$$y = \frac{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)}{(x^2+2x+4)} = (x-2)$$

$$y = \sqrt{2}-2 \quad \text{letra } \textcircled{a}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad a = \frac{x+y}{2} ; b = \frac{x-y}{2} ; c = \sqrt{xy}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{(x+y)^2}{4} ; b^2 = \frac{(x-y)^2}{4} ; c^2 = xy$$

$$a^2 = \frac{x^2+2xy+y^2}{4} ; b^2 = \frac{x^2-2xy+y^2}{4}$$

$$a^2 - b^2 - c^2 = \frac{x^2+2xy+y^2}{4} - \frac{x^2-2xy+y^2}{4} - xy =$$

$$= \frac{4xy}{4} - xy = 0 \quad \dots \text{ letra } \textcircled{b}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad \frac{x^{-2} - y^{-2}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{y^2}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{y^2 - x^2}{x^2 y^2}}{\frac{y+x}{xy}} = \frac{\cancel{(x+y)}(x-y)}{x^2 y^2} \cdot \frac{xy}{\cancel{(x+y)}} =$$

$$\frac{(x-y)}{xy} \Rightarrow \frac{6,25 - 1,6}{6,25 \times 1,6} = 0,465 \therefore \textcircled{b}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \frac{4,65}{10}$

$$\textcircled{14} \quad \sqrt{32+10\sqrt{7}} + \sqrt{32-10\sqrt{7}} = k$$

$$k^2 = 32 + 10\sqrt{7} + 32 - 10\sqrt{7} + 2\sqrt{32+10\sqrt{7}}\sqrt{32-10\sqrt{7}}$$

$$k^2 = 64 + 2\sqrt{32^2 - 100 \cdot 7} \Rightarrow k^2 = 64 + 2\sqrt{32^2 - 700}$$

$$k^2 = 64 + 2\sqrt{1024 - 700} \Rightarrow k^2 = 64 + 2\sqrt{324}$$

$$k^2 = 64 + 2\sqrt{2^2 \cdot 3^4} \Rightarrow k^2 = 64 + 2 \cdot 18$$

$$k^2 = 64 + 36 \Rightarrow k^2 = 100 \Rightarrow k = 10 \therefore \textcircled{c}$$

$$\textcircled{15} \quad x = \frac{(a^{-1} - b^{-1})^{-1} \cdot (a^2 - b^2)}{a^2 + ab} \Rightarrow b > 1 \therefore -b < -1$$

$$x = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right)^{-1} \cdot (a+b)(a-b)}{a(a+b)} = \frac{ab}{b-a} \cdot \frac{(a+b)(a-b)}{a(a+b)}$$

$$x = \frac{-b(b-a)}{(b-a)} \Rightarrow x = -b \therefore x < -1 \quad | \text{etra } \textcircled{a}$$

$-x = b \quad -x > 1 \quad \uparrow$