

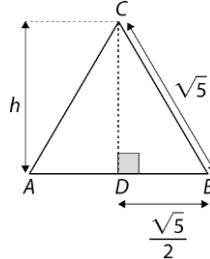
Teste N.^o 1 – Proposta de resolução

1. Opção (B)

$$P_{[ABC]} = 3\sqrt{5} \Leftrightarrow 3\overline{AB} = 3\sqrt{5} \Leftrightarrow \overline{AB} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sqrt{5})^2 &= h^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow 5 = h^2 + \frac{5}{4} \Leftrightarrow 5 - \frac{5}{4} = h^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{15}{4} = h^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{[EFDC]} = \frac{15}{4}$$



2. Opção (C)

(A) $\sqrt[3]{8} - \sqrt[3]{27} = 2 - 3 = -1$

$$\sqrt[3]{8 - 27} = \sqrt[3]{-19} \neq -1$$

$\forall a, b \in \text{IR}, \sqrt[3]{a} - \sqrt[3]{b} = \sqrt[3]{a - b}$ é uma proposição falsa.

(B) $\sqrt[3]{8} \times \sqrt[5]{-1} = 2 \times (-1) = -2$

$$\sqrt[15]{8 \times (-1)} = \sqrt[15]{-8} = -\sqrt[15]{8} = -\sqrt[5]{2} \neq -2$$

$\forall a, b \in \text{IR}, \sqrt[3]{a} \times \sqrt[5]{b} = \sqrt[15]{a \times b}$ é uma proposição falsa.

(C) $\forall a, b \in \text{IR}, \sqrt[9]{a} \div \sqrt[3]{b} = \sqrt[9]{a} \div \sqrt[9]{b^3} = \sqrt[9]{\frac{a}{b^3}}$ é uma proposição verdadeira.

(D) $\sqrt{(-3)^2} = 3 \neq -3$

$\forall a \in \text{IR}, \sqrt{a^2} = a$ é uma proposição falsa.

3. Opção (D)

$$2\sqrt{3}x - 1 = 3\sqrt{2}x + 3 \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{3}x - 3\sqrt{2}x = 4 \Leftrightarrow (2\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{2})x = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{2}}$$

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

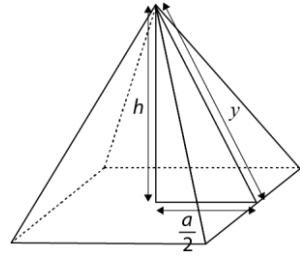
$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4(2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2})}{12 - 18}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{4(2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2})}{-6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-4\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

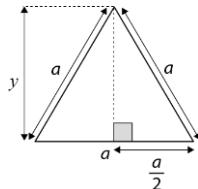
$$\text{C. S.} = \left\{ \frac{-4\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{2}}{3} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad V_{\text{octaedro}} &= 2 \times V_{\text{pirâmide}} = 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times A_b \times h = \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \times a^2 \times h = \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} a^2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a = \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} a^3
 \end{aligned}$$

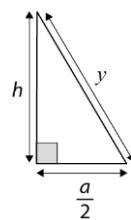


Cálculo auxiliar

$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 &= y^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4} = y^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3a^2}{4} = y^2 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow y^2 = \frac{3}{4}a^2
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 y^2 &= h^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{4}a^2 = h^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{4}a^2 - \frac{1}{4}a^2 = h^2 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}a^2 = h^2 \Leftrightarrow h = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2}} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow h = \pm \frac{|a|}{\sqrt{2}} \underset{a>0}{\underset{\sim}{\Leftrightarrow}} h = \pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow h = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$



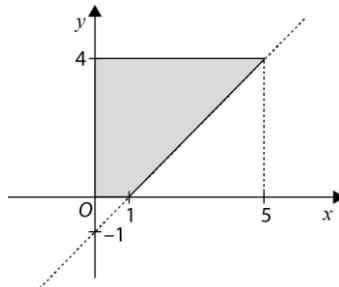
Como $h > 0$, então $h = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$.

$$5. \quad y - x + 1 \geq 0 \wedge \neg(x < 0) \wedge 0 \leq y \leq 4 \Leftrightarrow y \geq x - 1 \wedge x \geq 0 \wedge 0 \leq y \leq 4$$

Cálculo auxiliar

x	$y = x - 1$
1	0 $(1, 0)$
5	4 $(5, 4)$

$$A_{\text{trapézio}} = \frac{B+b}{2} \times h = \frac{5+1}{2} \times 4 = 12 \text{ u. a.}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x+a)^2 + (y-a)^2 = 2a^2 \\ x = 0 \end{array} \right. &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^2 + (y-a)^2 = 2a^2 \\ x = 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (y-a)^2 = a^2 \\ x = 0 \end{array} \right. \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y-a = a \\ x = 0 \end{array} \right. \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y-a = -a \\ x = 0 \end{array} \right. \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 2a \\ x = 0 \end{array} \right. \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{array} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

Como A tem ordenada positiva, $A(0, 2a)$. Seja $P(x, -x)$, com $x < 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{[OAP]} = 4a &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\overline{OA} \times |\text{abscissa de } P|}{2} = 4a \Leftrightarrow \frac{2a \times (-x)}{2} = 4a \\
&\Leftrightarrow -ax = 4a \\
&\Leftrightarrow x = -4
\end{aligned}$$

Logo, $P(-4, 4)$.

7.

7.1. Seja M o ponto médio de $[AB]$. Então, $M\left(\frac{7}{2}, 3\right)$.

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(3-4)^2 + (4-2)^2} = \sqrt{1+4} = \sqrt{5}$$

A equação reduzida da circunferência de diâmetro $[AB]$ é:

$$\left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 5$$

7.2. O triângulo $[ABC]$ é equilátero se e somente se $\overline{AB} = \overline{BC} = \overline{AC}$.

$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(3-4)^2 + (4-2)^2} = \sqrt{1+4} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\overline{BC} = \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2}$$

$$\overline{AC} = \sqrt{(x-4)^2 + (y-2)^2}$$

$$\overline{AC} = \overline{BC} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(x-4)^2 + (y-2)^2} = \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 - 8y + 16$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8y - 4y = 8x - 6x - 4 + 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4y = 2x + 5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{4}$$

Logo, $C\left(x, \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{4}\right)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{AC} = \sqrt{5} &\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(x-4)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{4} - 2\right)^2} = \sqrt{5} \Leftrightarrow \left(\sqrt{(x-4)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{4} - 2\right)^2}\right)^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 8x + 16 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = 5 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 8x + 16 + \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{16} = 5 \\
&\Leftrightarrow 16x^2 - 128x + 256 + 4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 80 \\
&\Leftrightarrow 20x^2 - 140x + 185 = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 28x + 37 = 0 \\
&\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{28 \pm \sqrt{28^2 - 4 \times 4 \times 37}}{8} \\
&\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{28 \pm \sqrt{192}}{8}
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Leftrightarrow x &= \frac{28 \pm 8\sqrt{3}}{8} \\ \Leftrightarrow x &= \frac{7 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \Leftrightarrow x &= \frac{7+2\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{7-2\sqrt{3}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

8. Opção (B)

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[6]{4a^4} \times (2^2 a^{-2} b^{12})^{-\frac{1}{6}} &= \sqrt[3]{2a^2} \times 2^{-\frac{1}{3}} \times a^{\frac{1}{3}} \times b^{-2} = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \times a^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 2^{-\frac{1}{3}} \times a^{\frac{1}{3}} \times b^{-2} = \\ &= 2^0 \times a \times b^{-2} = \\ &= \frac{a}{b^2}\end{aligned}$$

9. Opção (B)

$$(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 3^2 \quad C(-2, 1)$$

$$y = x + 3$$

C pertence à reta definida por $y = x + 3$, pois $1 = -2 + 3$.

Logo, $(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 3^2 \wedge y - x - 3 = 0$ define um diâmetro do círculo.

Assim, $d = 2 \times r = 2 \times 3 = 6$.

10. A(0, 3)

$$B(x, y), \text{ com } x^2 = 12y \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{x^2}{12}, \text{ logo } y \geq 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{AB} &= \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-3)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 9} = \\ &= \sqrt{12y + y^2 - 6y + 9} = \\ &= \sqrt{y^2 + 6y + 9} = \\ &= \sqrt{(y+3)^2} = \\ &= |y+3| = \\ &= y+3, \text{ pois } y+3 > 0.\end{aligned}$$

11.

$$11.1. x^2 + y^2 + 8x + 6y = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 8x + 16 + y^2 + 6y + 9 = 16 + 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+4)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 25$$

Logo, o centro da circunferência tem coordenadas $(-4, -3)$.



$$\begin{aligned}
11.2. \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2} &= \sqrt{(x+4)^2 + (y+3)^2} \Leftrightarrow \\
\Leftrightarrow \left(\sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2} \right)^2 &= \left(\sqrt{(x+4)^2 + (y+3)^2} \right)^2 \\
\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 &= x^2 + 8x + 16 + y^2 + 6y + 9 \\
\Leftrightarrow -6y &= 8x + 25 \\
\Leftrightarrow y &= -\frac{4}{3}x - \frac{25}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

11.3.

- Interseção da circunferência com o eixo Ox :

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + 8x + 6y = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + 8x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x(x+8) = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = -8 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

Como A tem menor abscissa, então $A(-8,0)$.

- Interseção da circunferência com o eixo Oy :

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + 8x + 6y = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y^2 + 6y = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y(y+6) = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \\
&\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} y = -6 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

Como C tem menor ordenada, então $C(0,-6)$.

Reta AB : $y = mx + b$ $A(-8,0)$ $B(-4,-6)$

$$m = \frac{-6-0}{-4+8} = -\frac{6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + b$$

Como o ponto $A(-8,0)$ pertence à reta, vem que:

$$0 = -\frac{3}{2} \times (-8) + b \Leftrightarrow 0 = 12 + b \Leftrightarrow b = -12$$

$$AB: y = -\frac{3}{2}x - 12$$

Uma condição que define o trapézio $[OABC]$ é:

$$x \leq 0 \wedge -6 \leq y \leq 0 \wedge y \geq -\frac{3}{2}x - 12$$