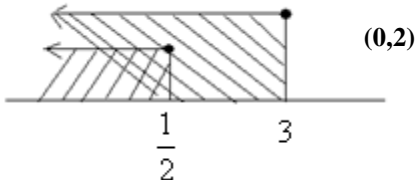
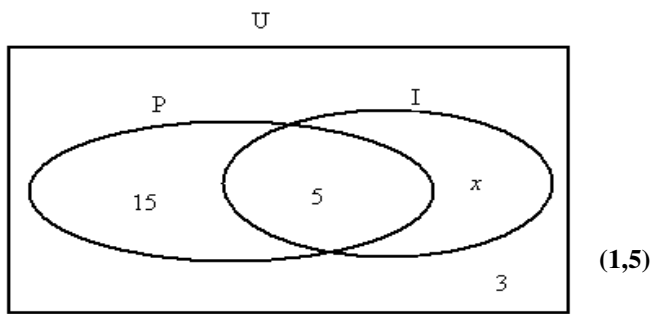


**2013 / 10ª Classe / Guia de Correção do Exame de Matemática / 1ª Época**  
**Obs: Senhor professor, considere outro método de resolução desde que esteja certo.**

Perg.	Resposta				Cotação		
	Parc.	Tot.					
1.	a) V	b) V	c) F	d) F	4x0,5	<u>2,0</u>	
2.	$\begin{cases} \frac{4x-1}{2} - \frac{x+1}{3} \leq 0 \\ 5 - \frac{3(x+1)}{2} \geq -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3(4x-1) - 2(x+1) \leq 0 \\ 10 - 3(x+1) \geq -2 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} (0,4) \\ (0,4) \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 12x-3-2x-2 \leq 0 \\ 10-3x-3 \geq -2 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} (0,4) \\ (0,4) \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow$						
	$\begin{cases} 10x-5 \leq 0 \\ -3x+7 \geq -2 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} (0,2) \\ (0,2) \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq \frac{5}{10} \\ -3x \geq -9 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} (0,2) \\ (0,2) \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ x \leq \frac{9}{3} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} (0,2) \\ (0,2) \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ x \leq 3 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} (0,2) \\ (0,2) \end{matrix}$						
			$S : x \in \left] -\infty; \frac{1}{2} \right]$		2,0	<u>2,0</u>	
3.	<p>a) <math>3x^2(x^2-5) = 5-x^2</math> sendo <math>x^2 = t</math> então: (0,2)</p> $3t(t-5) = 5-t \Leftrightarrow 3t(t-5) + t - 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (3t+1)(t-5) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t-5=0 \vee 3t+1=0$ <p align="center">(0,2)                      (0,2)                      (0,2)                      (0,2)                      (0,2)</p> $t=5 \vee t=-\frac{1}{3}; x^2=5 \vee x^2=-\frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow x=\pm\sqrt{5} \vee x \in \emptyset \Rightarrow \text{Sol: } x \in \{-\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5}\}$ <p align="center">(0,1)                      (0,1)                      (0,2)                      (0,2)</p>					2,0	
	<p>b) <math>\cos x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right); \text{ se } x \in \left] 0; \frac{\pi}{2} \right[</math>, <math>x = \frac{\pi}{3} - x \Leftrightarrow x+x = \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}</math> rad</p> <p align="center">(0,7)                      (0,4)                      (0,4)                      (0,5)</p>					2,0	<u>4,0</u>
4.	$x^2 + (x+1)^2 + (x+1+1)^2 = 50 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + (x+1)^2 + (x+2)^2 = 50$ <p align="center">(0,3)                      (0,1)</p> $x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 + x^2 + 4x + 4 = 50 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 6x + 5 = 50 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 6x - 45 = 0$ <p align="center">(0,2)                      (0,2)                      (0,1)</p> $x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-3)(x+5) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-3=0 \vee x+5=0 \Leftrightarrow x=3 \vee x=-5$ <p align="center">(0,1)                      (0,2)                      (0,2)                      (0,2)</p>					2,0	<u>2,0</u>
	$x=3$ (0,1) <b>R:</b> Os números são: 3, 4 e 5 (0,3)						

5. a)



1,5

b)  $15 + 5 + x + 3 = 50 \Leftrightarrow x + 23 = 50 \Leftrightarrow x = 50 - 23 \Leftrightarrow x = 27$

(0,5)                      (0,2)                      (0,2)                      (0,1)

1,0    **2,5**

6.  $\frac{|AB|}{|AC|} = \frac{|BE|}{|CD|} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{40} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{h} \Leftrightarrow 40 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2h \Leftrightarrow 2h = 20 \Rightarrow h = \frac{20}{2} = 10m$  (0,1)

(1,0)                      (0,5)                      (0,2)                      (0,2)

2,0    **2,0**

7. a)  $x = 2$

b)  $CD: y \in [-1, +\infty[$

0,5

c)  $V(2; -1)$

1,0

d)  $V(2, -1); P(0, 3); y = a(x - x_v)^2 + y_v \Leftrightarrow 3 = a(0 - 2)^2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow 3 = 4a - 1 \Leftrightarrow a = 1$  (0,2)

0,5

(0,5)                      (0,3)                      (0,2)

$y = 1(x - 2)^2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow y = x^2 - 4x + 4 - 1 \Leftrightarrow y = x^2 - 4x + 3$  (0,1)

(0,5)                      (0,2)

2,0    **4,0**

8. a)  $n = 30 + 40 + 30 + 20 = 120$

1,0

b) A modalidade mais praticada é Basquetebol.

0,5    **1,5**