

∴ Módulo 04



POTENCIAÇÃO e RADICIAÇÃO

4.1 Potenciação

Definições

4.1.1.

$$a^n = \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot \dots \cdot a}_{n \text{ vezes}}$$

4.1.2

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$



4.1.3.

$$a^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{a}$$



As regras do jogo

$$a) \quad a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

→ Exemplo: $3^2 \cdot 3^5 = \underbrace{3 \cdot 3}_{2 \text{ vezes}} \cdot \underbrace{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}_{5 \text{ vezes}} = 3^7$

$$3^2 \cdot 3^5 = 3^{2+5}$$

$$b) \quad (a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$$

→ Exemplo: $(5 \cdot 3)^2 = (15)^2 = 225$

$$(5 \cdot 3)^2 = 5^2 \cdot 3^2 = 25 \cdot 9 = 225$$



c) $(a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m}$

→ Exemplo: $(2^2)^3 = (4)^3 = 64$

$$(2^2)^3 = 2^{2 \cdot 3} = 2^6 = 64$$

d) $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$

→ Exemplo: $\left(\frac{12}{3}\right)^2 = (4)^2 = 16$

$$\left(\frac{12}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{12^2}{3^2} = \frac{144}{9} = 16$$



e)

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$



→ Exemplo:

$$\frac{5^3}{5^2} = \frac{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5}{5 \cdot 5} = 5$$
$$\frac{5^3}{5^2} = 5^{3-2} = 5$$



Exemplos

$$\cdot (-4)^2 = (-4)(-4) = +16$$

$$\cdot -4^2 = -(4)(4) = -16$$

$$\cdot (-3)^3 = \overbrace{(-3) \cdot (-3)}^{+9} \cdot (-3) = -27$$

$$\cdot \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{5^3}{3^3} = \frac{125}{27}$$

$$\cdot (-1)^{12} = +1$$

$$\cdot (-1)^{33} = -1$$

$$\cdot 7^3 \cdot 7^{12} = 7^{3+12} = 7^{15}$$

$$\cdot \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{7^2}{3^2} = \frac{49}{9}$$

Consequências

(i) Elevar a zero

↳ propriedade (a) :

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

↳ $m=0$:

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$a^0 \cdot a^n = a^{0+n}$$

$$a^0 \cdot a^n = a^n$$

Conclusão :

$$a^0 = 1$$

(desde que $a \neq 0$)

↳ Exemplo :

$$\cdot 7^0 = 1$$

$$\cdot (-3)^0 = 1$$

$$\cdot 7,12^0 = 1$$



(ii) Elevar a um expoente negativo

... algumas maneiras de pensar:

PRIMEIRA.

Propriedade (e) :

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$\cancel{a^m} \cdot \frac{1}{a^n} = \cancel{a^m} \cdot a^{-n}$$

$$\frac{1}{a^n} = a^{-n}$$

Conclusão :

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$



SEGUNDA.

Propriedade (a) :

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$m = -n$$

$$a^{-n} \cdot a^n = a^{-n+n}$$

$$a^{-n} \cdot a^n = a^0$$

$$a^{-n} \cdot a^n = 1$$

$$\therefore a^{-n}$$

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

Conclusão :

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$



Exemplos:

$$\cdot 7^{-1} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\cdot (-2)^{-3} = \frac{1}{(-2)^3} = \frac{1}{-8} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\cdot \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^{-2} = \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^2 = \frac{3^2}{7^2} = \frac{9}{49}$$

$$\cdot \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{-3} = (5)^3 = 125$$

$$\cdot (8^{-1})^{-2} = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{-2} = 8^2 = 64$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{3^{-1}} = 3^1$$



(iii) Elevar a expoente fracionário

→ propriedade (a) :

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$m=n=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^1$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}} = a$$

$$(a^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 = a$$

elevar a $\frac{1}{2}$ é uma operação (raiz quadrada) que é cancelada por elevar a 2.

→ Operações inversas!



Exemplos:

$$\cdot 16^{\frac{1}{2}} = (4^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4^{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 4^1 = 4$$

$$\cdot 25^{\frac{1}{2}} = (5^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5^1 = 5$$

$$\cdot (49)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{49^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{(7^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\cdot (8)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (2^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2^{3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = 2$$



4.2 Radiciação

↳ inverso da potenciação

Definição

4.2.1.

$$\sqrt[n]{a} = a^{1/n}$$

↳ A raiz n -ésima de "a" (representada por $\sqrt[n]{a}$ ou $a^{1/n}$) é o número "b" tal que $b^n = a$.



Exemplos:

$$\cdot \sqrt{100} = (100)^{1/2} = (10^2)^{1/2} = 10^{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 10$$

$$\cdot \sqrt[3]{8} = (2^3)^{1/3} = 2$$

$$\cdot \sqrt[3]{-8} = \sqrt[3]{(-2)^3} = [(-2)^3]^{1/3} = -2$$

$$\cdot \sqrt[4]{16} = (16)^{1/4} = (2^4)^{1/4} = 2$$

$$\cdot \sqrt[17]{5^{17}} = (5^{17})^{1/17} = 5$$

$$\cdot \sqrt{\pi^2} = (\pi^2)^{1/2} = \pi^1 = \pi$$

$$\cdot \sqrt[5]{32} = (32)^{1/5} = (2^5)^{1/5} = 2$$

$$\cdot (\sqrt[10]{32})^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[10]{32}} = \frac{1}{(2^5)^{1/10}} = \frac{1}{2^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

As regras do jogo

↳ as "mesmas" da potenciação!

ALERTA

$${}^m\sqrt{a} \cdot {}^n\sqrt{a} \neq {}^{m+n}\sqrt{a}$$

↳ Exemplo: $\cdot {}^2\sqrt{64} \cdot {}^3\sqrt{64} = \underline{8} \cdot \underline{4} = 32$

$$\cdot {}^2\sqrt{64} \cdot {}^3\sqrt{64} \neq {}^5\sqrt{64} = \sqrt[5]{2^6} \neq 32$$

a)

$$\sqrt[n]{a \cdot b} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$$

↳ Exemplo: $\cdot \sqrt{4 \cdot 25} = \sqrt{100} = 10$

$$\cdot \sqrt{4 \cdot 25} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{25} = 2 \cdot 5 = 10$$



b) $\sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \sqrt[m \cdot n]{a}$

↳ Exemplo: $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt[2]{64}} = \sqrt[3]{8} = \sqrt[3]{2^3} = 2$

$\sqrt[3]{\sqrt[2]{64}} = \sqrt[6]{64} = \sqrt[6]{2^6} = 2$

c) $\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$

↳ Exemplo: $\sqrt{\frac{100}{4}} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

$\sqrt{\frac{100}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{100}}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$



d)

$$\left(\sqrt[n]{a}\right)^m = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$$

↳ Exemplo: $\left(\sqrt[3]{8}\right)^2 = (2)^2 = 4$

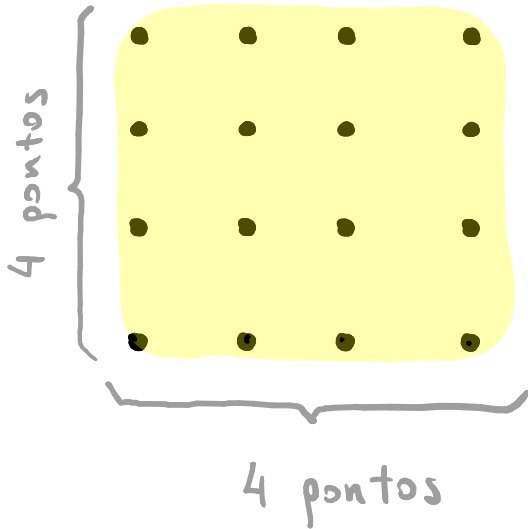
$$\left(\sqrt[3]{8}\right)^2 = \sqrt[3]{8^2} = \sqrt[3]{64}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{4^3} = 4$$

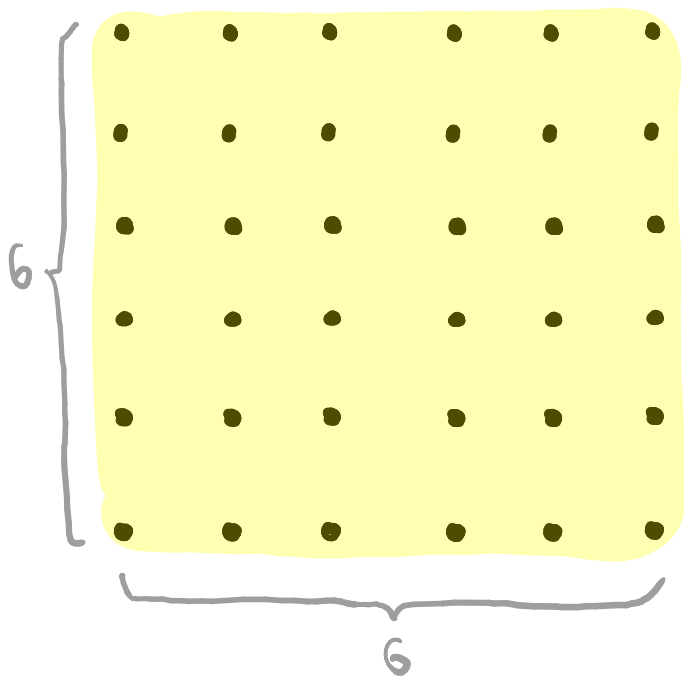


Interpretação Geométrica

(i) $\sqrt{\quad}$



$$\sqrt{16} = 4$$

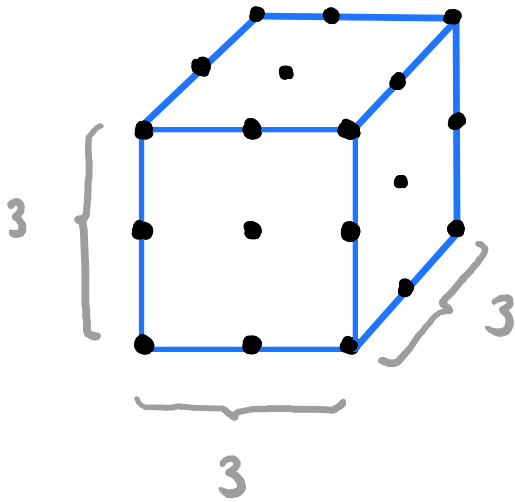


$$\sqrt{36} = 6$$

\sqrt{A} = lado do quadrado de área A



(ii) $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$



$$\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$$

$\sqrt[3]{V} =$ aresta do cubo de volume V



Observação

$$\sqrt{a^2} = |a|$$

→ módulo de "a"

→ para eliminar a ambiguidade

Exemplos

$$\cdot \sqrt{25} = \sqrt{5^2} = |5| = +5$$

$$\cdot \sqrt{4} = \sqrt{2^2} = |2| = 2$$

$$\cdot \sqrt{(-3)^2} = |-3| = 3$$

$$\cdot \sqrt[3]{-8} = -2$$

$$\cdot \sqrt[3]{-1} = -1$$

$$\cdot \sqrt[3]{1} = 1$$



Exemplos

$$\cdot \sqrt{4 \cdot 3^2} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3^2} = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$\cdot \sqrt[3]{12 \cdot 9 \cdot 2} = \sqrt[3]{2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 3)^3} = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \left(\sqrt{16 + 4 \cdot 44} \right)^3 &= \left(\sqrt{4 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 44} \right)^3 \\ &= \left(\sqrt{4(4 + 44)} \right)^3 \\ &= \left(\sqrt{4 \cdot 48} \right)^3 = \left(\sqrt{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 12} \right)^3 \\ &= \left(\sqrt{2^2 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} \right)^3 = \left(\sqrt{2^6 \cdot 3} \right)^3 \\ &= \left(\underbrace{\sqrt{2^6}}_{2^2} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{3}}_{\sqrt{3}} \right)^3 = \underline{2^9 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$



Racionalização de frações

→ Sumir com o número irracional (raiz não exata) do denominador.

$$\frac{1}{3} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{4}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



Exemplos

$$\bullet \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\bullet \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\bullet \frac{17}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{17\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\bullet \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{5^2}}{\sqrt[3]{5^2}} = \frac{2\sqrt[3]{25}}{\sqrt[3]{5^2}} = \frac{2\sqrt[3]{25}}{5}$$

$$\bullet \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[5]{2^4}}{\sqrt[5]{2^4}} = \frac{\sqrt[5]{2^4}}{\sqrt[5]{2^5}} = \frac{\sqrt[5]{16}}{2}$$



$$\bullet \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}-1)} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)}{(\sqrt{3}+1)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{3-1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{(\sqrt{3})^2 - 1^2}$

$$(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\bullet \frac{2}{(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2})} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})} = \frac{2(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})}{3}$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{(\sqrt{5})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$5 - 2$$



Exercício

Compare os números $\sqrt[3]{5}$ e $\sqrt[5]{7}$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{5} = 5^{1/3} = 5^{1/3 \cdot 5} = 5^{5/15}$$

$$y = \sqrt[5]{7} = 7^{1/5} = 7^{1/5 \cdot 3} = 7^{3/15}$$

$$x = 5^{5/15} = (5^5)^{1/15} = \sqrt[15]{5^5} = \sqrt[15]{3125}$$

$$y = 7^{3/15} = (7^3)^{1/15} = \sqrt[15]{7^3} = \sqrt[15]{343}$$

Como $3125 > 343$

$$\sqrt[15]{3125} > \sqrt[15]{343}$$

$$x > y$$



4.3 Aplicação: Conversão de Unidades

4.3.1. Grandezas Simples

↳ Nomenclatura:

• K : Kilo $\longrightarrow 10^3$

• h : hecto $\longrightarrow 10^2$

• da : deca $\longrightarrow 10^1$

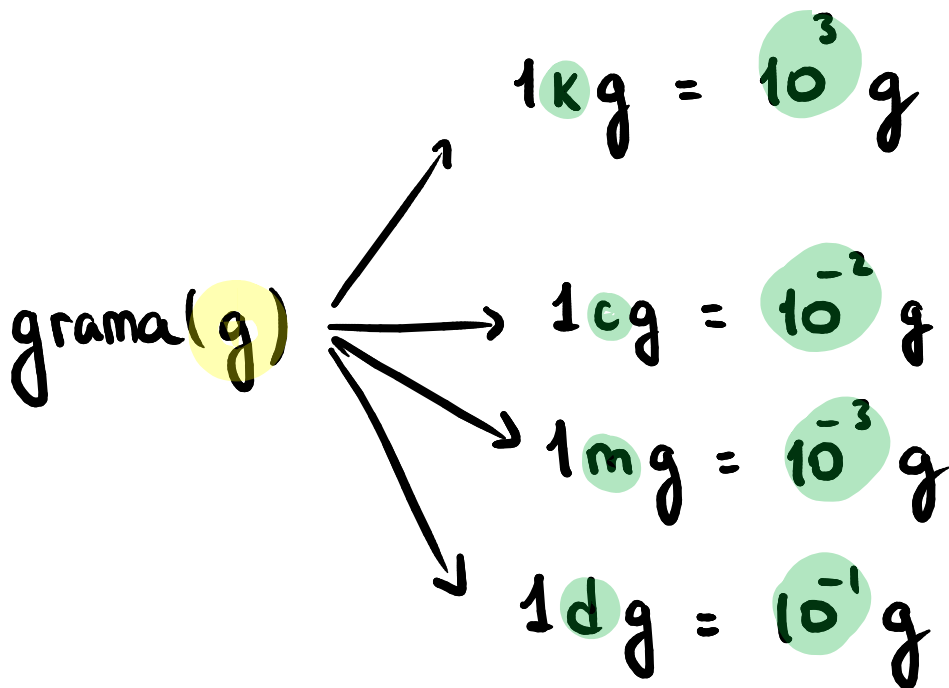
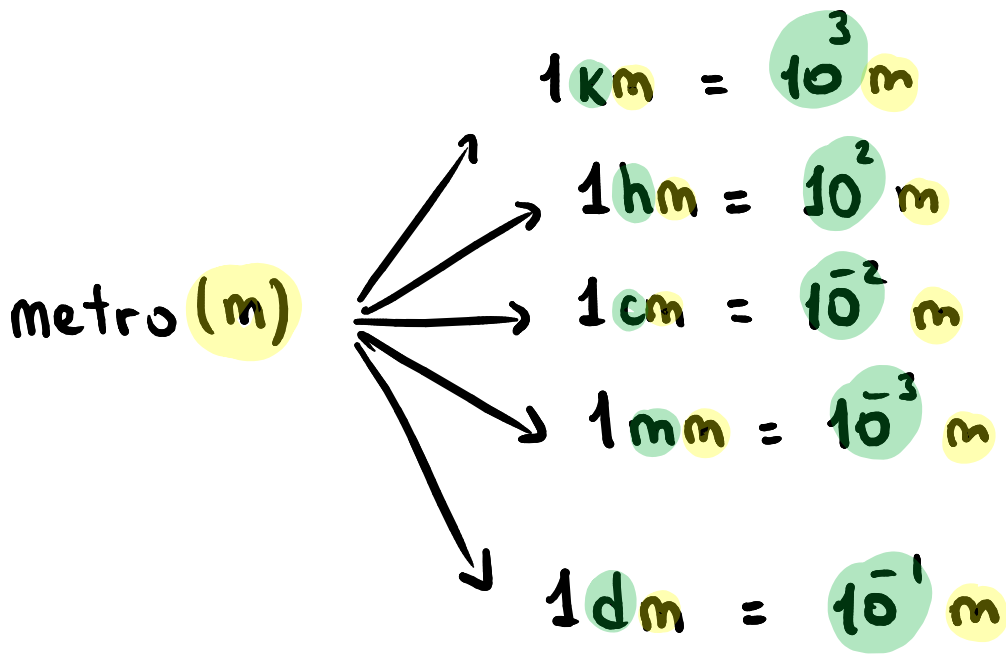
• d : deci $\longrightarrow 10^{-1} = \frac{1}{10}$

• c : centi $\longrightarrow 10^{-2} = \frac{1}{100}$

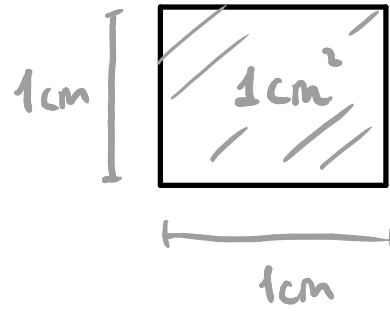
• m : mili $\longrightarrow 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{1000}$



Exemplo :



Unidades quadráticas



$$(i) \quad 1 \text{ cm} = 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$(1 \text{ cm})^2 = (10^{-2} \text{ m})^2$$

$$1^2 \text{ cm}^2 = 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \quad \therefore$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^2 = 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$(ii) \quad 1 \text{ km}^2 \longrightarrow \text{m}^2 = ?$$

$$1 \text{ km} = 10^3 \text{ m}$$

$$(1 \text{ km})^2 = (10^3 \text{ m})^2$$

$$1 \text{ km}^2 = 10^6 \text{ m}^2$$



Unidades cúbicas

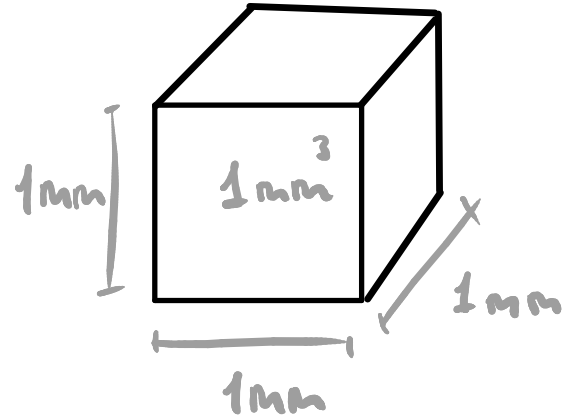
obs.: $1\text{m}^3 = 10^3\text{L}$

$$(ii) \quad 1\text{mm}^3 \rightarrow \text{m}^3 = ?$$

$$1\text{mm} = 10^{-3}\text{m}$$

$$(1\text{mm})^3 = (10^{-3}\text{m})^3$$

$$1\text{mm}^3 = 10^{-9}\text{m}^3$$



Exemplos

• 12 L para mL

$$1 \text{ mL} = 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ L} \quad \therefore \quad 1 \text{ mL} = 10^{-3} \text{ L}$$

$$1 \text{ L} = 10^3 \text{ mL} \quad \therefore \quad 12 \text{ L} = 12 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mL}$$

• 4 cm^3 para m^3

$$1 \text{ cm} = 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$(1 \text{ cm})^3 = (10^{-2} \text{ m})^3$$

$$4 \text{ cm}^3 = 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

• 7 m^2 para mm^2

$$1 \text{ mm} = 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$10^3 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ mm} = 10^{-3} \text{ m} \\ 10^3 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ m} \end{array} \right\} \times 10^3$

$$(10^3 \text{ mm})^2 = (1 \text{ m})^2$$

$$10^6 \text{ mm}^2 = 1 \text{ m}^2$$

$$7 \text{ m}^2 = 7 \cdot 10^6 \text{ mm}^2$$



4.3.2 . Grandezas Compostas

Exemplos

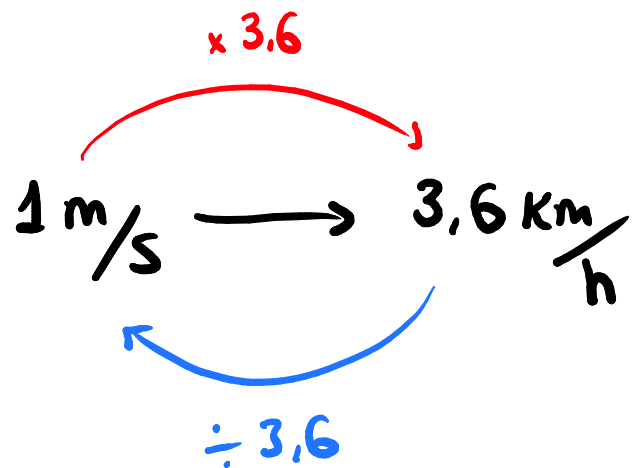
$$(i) \frac{1 \text{ m}}{\text{S}} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ km}}{\frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600}} = 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{3600}{1} \cdot \text{km/h}$$

$$1 \text{ h} \rightarrow 60 \cdot 60 \text{ seg}$$

$$1 \text{ h} = 3600 \text{ seg}$$

$$\frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600} = \frac{3600 \text{ seg}}{3600}$$

$$\frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600} = 1 \text{ seg}$$



$$(ii) \frac{180 \text{ cm}}{\text{min}} =$$

$$= \frac{180 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}}{60 \text{ seg}} = 3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m/s}$$

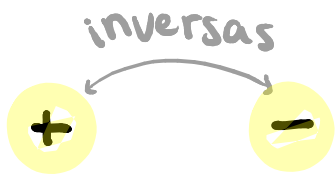
$$= \frac{3}{100} \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 0,03 \text{ m/s}$$



Resumo das operações

ADIÇÃO/ SUBTRAÇÃO



Exemplo

7

$$7 + \cancel{3} - \cancel{3} = 7$$

MULTIPLICAÇÃO/ DIVISÃO

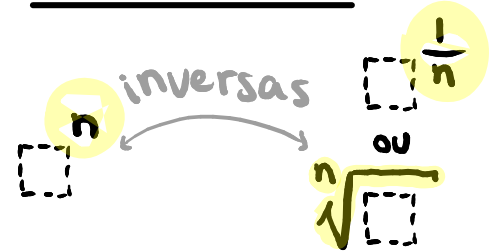


Exemplo

7

$$\frac{7 \cdot \cancel{3}}{\cancel{3}} = 7$$

POTENCIAÇÃO/ RADICAÇÃO



Exemplo

7

$$\sqrt[3]{7^3} = 7$$

$$(7^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 7^1$$

