



Módulo 05

EQUAÇÕES

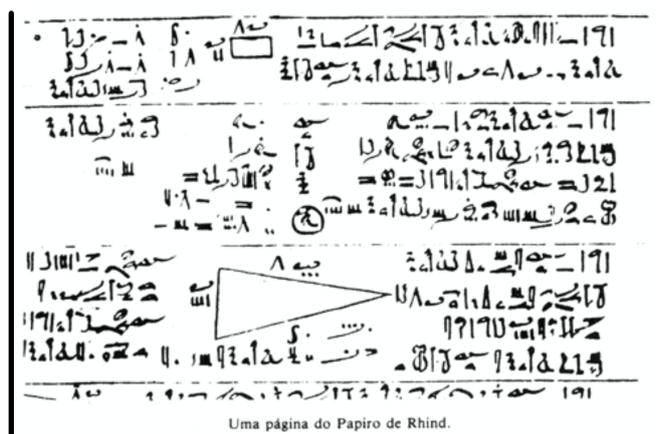
latim: equatione



igualar, pesar

↳ Surgem com os egípcios no papiro de Rhind

(1650 a.C.)



Uma página do Papiro de Rhind.

↳ Com os árabes (séc. IX) as equações adquirem o formalismo algébrico.



5.1 Equações do Primeiro Grau

↳ maior potência de variável na equação.

Exemplo:

• $3x^2 + 4x = 0$ (2º grau)

• $2x^3 - x + 7 = 0$ (3º grau)

• $-17x + 5 = 0$ (1º grau)

• $4x^6 - 3x^5 + 1 = 0$ (6º grau)

↳ Regras do jogo para manipulação de equações:



Coisas iguais adicionadas a coisas iguais formam coisas iguais.



Coisas iguais subtraídas de coisas iguais formam coisas iguais.

(NOÇÕES COMUNS)



5.1.1

Sistemas Lineares

Exemplo 01

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 7 & (\text{I}) \\ x - y = 2 & (\text{II}) \end{cases}$$

Caminho 01:

$$x - y + y = 2 + y \quad \therefore \boxed{x = 2 + y} \quad \downarrow (\text{I})$$

$$2(2 + y) + y = 7$$

$$4 + 2y + y = 7$$

$$3y = 7 - 4$$

$$3y = 3$$

$$\boxed{y = 1}$$

$$x = 2 + y$$

$$\boxed{x = 3}$$



Caminho 02 :

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 7 & \text{(I)} \\ x - y = 2 & \text{(II)} \end{cases}$$

$$x - y = 2 \quad \text{(II)}$$

$\times(2)$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 7 & \text{(I)} \\ 2x - 2y = 4 & \text{(II)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(I)} - \text{(II)}: \quad 2x + y - (2x - 2y) = 7 - 4$$

$$\cancel{2x} + y - \cancel{2x} + 2y = 3$$

$$3y = 3$$

$$\boxed{y = 1} \quad \text{---} \rightarrow \quad \boxed{x = 3}$$



Exemplo 02

$$\begin{cases} 6x - 2y = 4 \\ 2x - y = 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x(-2)} \begin{matrix} (+) \\ 6x - 2y = 4 \\ -4x + 2y = -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$2x = 2$$

→ $2 \cdot 1 - y = 1$

$$y = 2 - 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

$$\boxed{y = 1}$$



Exemplo 03

$$\begin{cases} 8x = y & (\text{I}) \\ 4x = y + 1 & (\text{II}) \end{cases}$$

$$(\text{I}) \div (\text{II}) : \frac{\cancel{8x}}{\cancel{4x}} = \frac{y}{y+1}$$

$$2 = \frac{y}{y+1} \quad \therefore \overset{\curvearrowright}{2(y+1)} = y$$

$$2y + 2 = y \quad \therefore 2y - y = -2$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} y = -2 \\ x = -1/4 \end{array}$$

$8x = y$



Exemplo 04

$$\begin{cases} 2y + 4x = 10 \\ 2x + y = 4 \end{cases}$$

$\xrightarrow{\times(2)}$

$$\begin{cases} 2y + 4x = 10 \\ 2y + 4x = 8 \end{cases}$$

⋮

$$8 \neq 10$$

↳ Impossível!



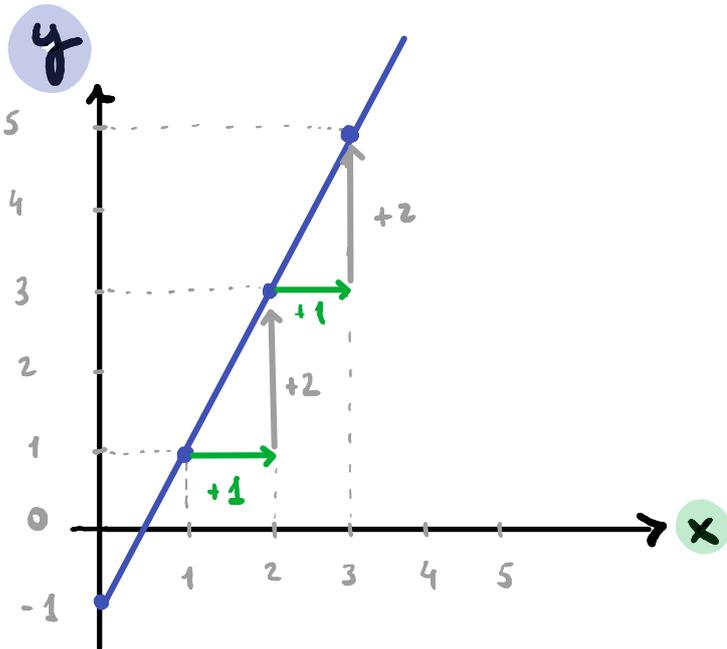
5.1.2

Interpretação Geométrica

$$y = 2 \cdot x - 1$$

y	x
-1	0
1	1
3	2
5	3
7	4

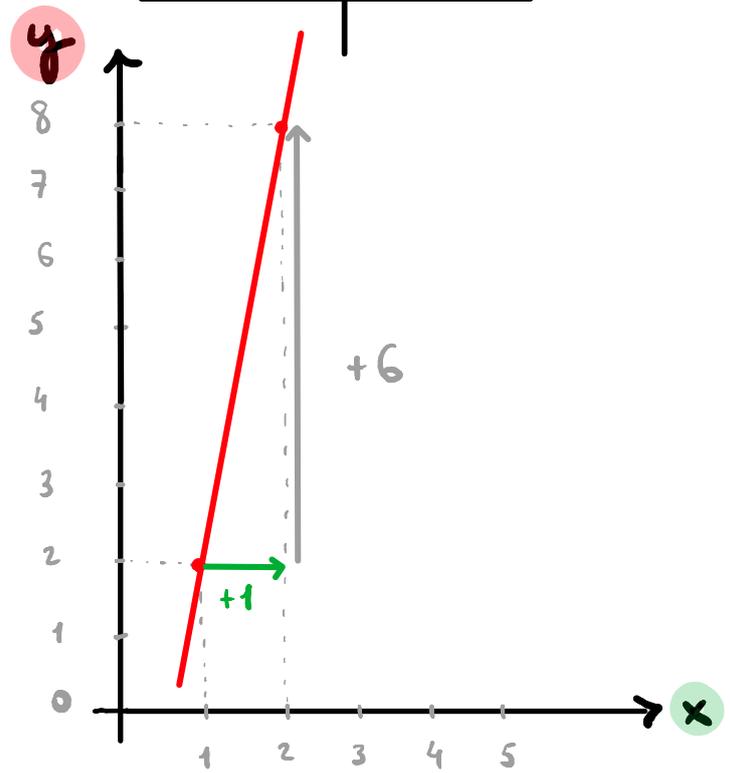
Annotations: Blue arrows on the left show y increasing by +2 for each x increase of +1. Green arrows on the right show x increasing by +1 for each y increase of +2.



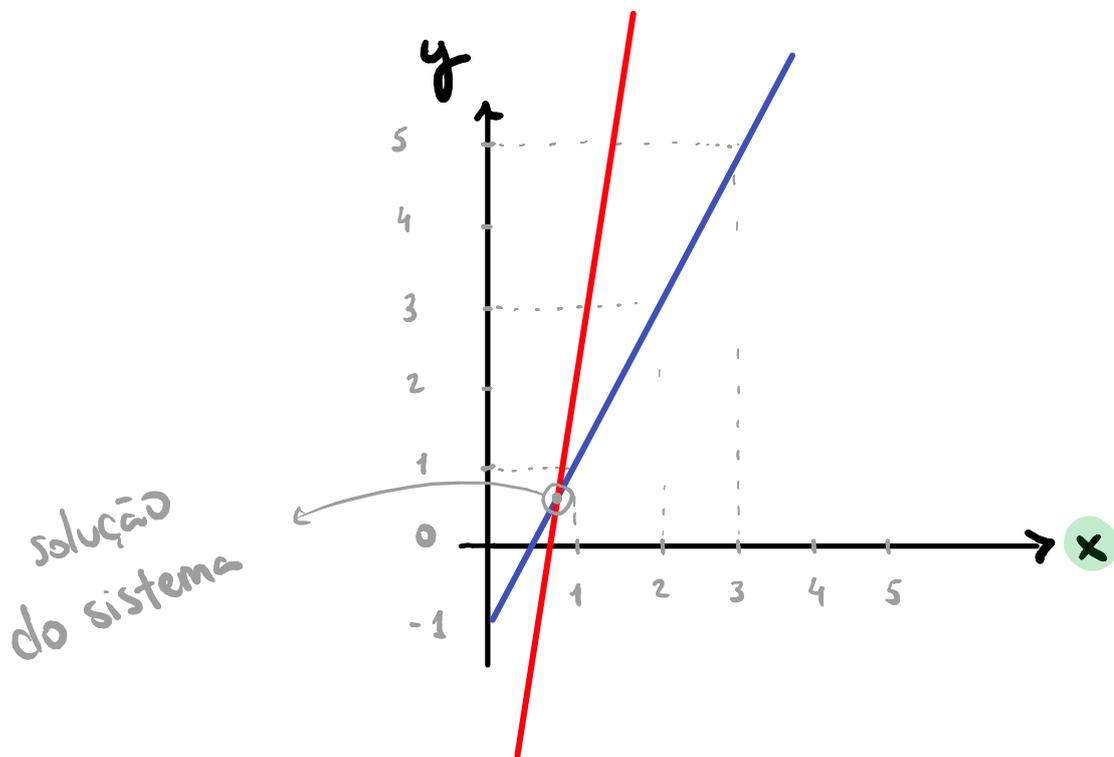
$$y = 6 \cdot x - 4$$

y	x
-4	0
2	1
8	2
14	3
20	4

Annotations: Red arrows on the left show y increasing by +6 for each x increase of +1. Green arrows on the right show x increasing by +1 for each y increase of +6.



Visualizando as duas equações:



→ A solução de um sistema linear é o ponto de encontro das duas retas!



Do exemplo (04):

$$\begin{cases} 2y + 4x = 10 \\ 2x + y = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$y = -2 \cdot x + 5$$

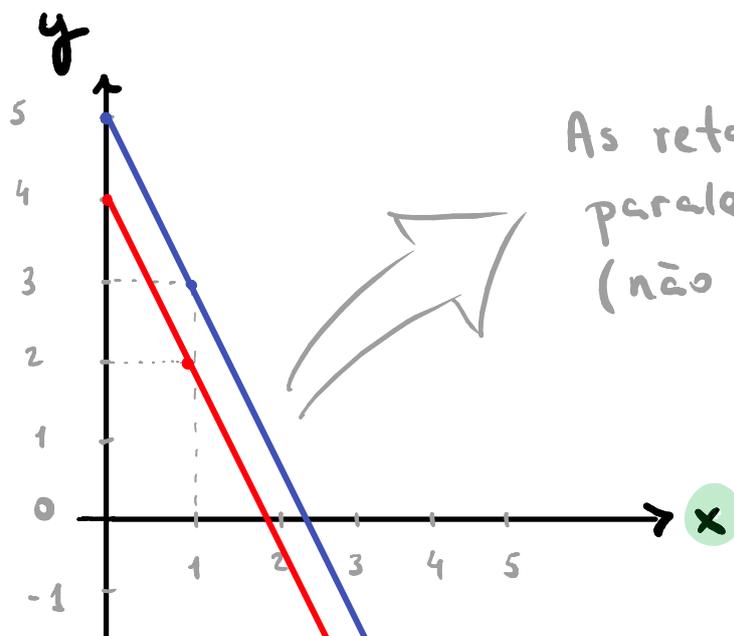
y	x
5	0
3	1
1	2
-1	3
-3	4

Blue arrows on the left indicate a decrease of 2 in y for each increase of 1 in x. Green arrows on the right indicate an increase of 1 in x for each decrease of 2 in y.

$$y = -2 \cdot x + 4$$

y	x
4	0
2	1
0	2
-2	3
-4	4

Red arrows on the left indicate a decrease of 2 in y for each increase of 1 in x. Green arrows on the right indicate an increase of 1 in x for each decrease of 2 in y.



As retas são paralelas (não se encontram)



5.2.

Equação do Segundo Grau

$$ax^2 + b \cdot x + c = 0$$

$$(a \neq 0)$$

→ As soluções da equação do 2º grau são dadas pela fórmula de Bháskara:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

em que Δ é o discriminante da equação, dado por:

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c$$



Exemplo

$$x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$1 \cdot x^2 + 1 \cdot x - 2 = 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 1$$

$$c = -2$$

$$(i) \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2) \\ = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$\Delta = 9 \quad \therefore \sqrt{\Delta} = 3$$

$$(ii) \quad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2 \cdot a} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2}$$

→ $x_1 = -2$

↘ $x_2 = 1$



5.2.1

A dedução da fórmula de Bháskara

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$(\div) a$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$$(x + \square)^2 = x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot \square + \square^2$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = 2 \cdot \square \quad \therefore \square = \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = x^2 + \cancel{2} \cdot x \cdot \frac{b}{\cancel{2a}} + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$$



$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$\div a$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} - \frac{c}{a} = 0 - \frac{c}{a}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2}_{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2} = \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c \cdot 4a}{c \cdot 4a}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}}$$



$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{\sqrt{4a^2}}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} - \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} - \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$



Exemplos

$$(i) \quad x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$$

$$(i) \quad \Delta = (-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 9$$

$$\Delta = 36 - 36 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{0} = 0$$

$$(ii) \quad x = \frac{6 \pm 0}{2 \cdot 1} \therefore \boxed{x=3}$$

$$(x-y)^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\textcircled{y=3} \quad (x-3)^2 = x^2 - 6x + 9$$

$$(x-3)^2 = 0 \therefore x-3=0$$

$$\boxed{x=3}$$

$$(ii) \quad x^2 - 15x = 0$$

$$(i) \quad \Delta = (-15)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 225$$

$$(ii) \quad x = \frac{15 \pm 15}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{x} \cdot \textcircled{x} - 15 \textcircled{x} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{x} \cdot (x-15) = 0$$

$$i) \quad \boxed{x_2 = 0}$$

$$ii) \quad x-15=0 \therefore \boxed{x_1 = 15}$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 15} \quad \boxed{x_2 = 0}$$



$$(iii) \quad x^2 - 10x + 24 = 0$$

$$(x - 5)^2 = x^2 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot x + 5^2$$

$$(x - 5)^2 = x^2 - 10x + 25$$



$$x^2 - 10x + 24 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 24 + 1 = 0 + 1$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 - 10x + 25}_{(x-5)^2} = 1$$

$$(x - 5)^2 = 1$$

$$\sqrt{(x - 5)^2} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$x - 5 = \pm 1 \quad \therefore x = 5 \pm 1$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 6}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 4}$$



5.2.2. Relações de Girard

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

(i) Soma das raízes da eq. do 2º grau

$$x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$S = x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-b + \cancel{\sqrt{\Delta}} - b - \cancel{\sqrt{\Delta}}}{2a}$$

$$S = \frac{-\cancel{2}b}{\cancel{2}a}$$

$$S = -\frac{b}{a}$$



(ii) Produto das raízes da eq. do 2º grau

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \\ x_2 &= \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \end{aligned} \right\} P = x_1 \cdot x_2 = \left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \right) \left(\frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \right)$$

$$P = \frac{(\sqrt{\Delta} - b) \cdot (-1) (\sqrt{\Delta} + b)}{4a^2} = \frac{-\overbrace{(\Delta - b^2)}^{a^2 - b^2}}{4a^2}$$

$$P = \frac{-\left(\sqrt{\Delta}^2 - b^2\right)}{4a^2} = \frac{-\left(\Delta - b^2\right)}{4a^2}$$

$$P = \frac{-\left(\cancel{b^2} - 4ac - \cancel{b^2}\right)}{4a^2} = \frac{-(-4ac)}{4a^2} = \frac{\cancel{4ac}}{\cancel{4a} \cdot a}$$

$$P = c/a$$



Exemplo

$$x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-(-7)}{1} = 7$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{10}{1} = 10$$

$x_1 = 2$
 $x_2 = 5$

$$P = c/a$$



Exemplo

(Fuvest) Se m e n são raízes de $x^2 - 6x + 10 = 0$, então $1/m + 1/n$ vale :

a) 6

b) 2

c) 1

d) $3/5$

e) $1/6$

$$R = \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$R = \frac{1 \cdot n}{m \cdot n} + \frac{1 \cdot m}{n \cdot m}$$

$$R = \frac{m+n}{m \cdot n} = \frac{S}{P} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$



5.2.3. Equação Biquadrada

Exemplo : $x^4 - 13x^2 + 36 = 0$

\hookrightarrow $y = x^2$ \dashrightarrow $y^2 = x^4$

$$y^2 - 13y + 36 = 0$$

(i) $\Delta = (-13)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 36 = 169 - 144 = 25$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = 5$$

(ii) $y = \frac{13 \pm 5}{2}$

$y_1 = 9$

$y_2 = 4$

$x_1 = 3$

$x_2 = -3$

$x_3 = 2$

$x_4 = -2$

$y = x^2$



5.3 . Equações Irracionais

Exemplos

#01

$$\sqrt{x-5} - 4 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x-5} - \cancel{4} + \cancel{4} = 0 + 4$$

$$\sqrt{x-5} = 4$$

$$(\cancel{\sqrt{x-5}})^2 = 4^2$$

$$(x-5) = \pm 16$$

$$\cancel{5} + (x - \cancel{5}) = \pm 16 + 5$$

$$x = 5 \pm 16$$

→ $x = 21$

ou

~~$x = -11$~~



#02

$$\sqrt{x+4} - 2 = x$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} - 2 + 2 = x + 2$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} = x + 2$$

$$\left(\sqrt{x+4}\right)^2 = \left(x+2\right)^2$$

$$x + 4 = x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot 2 + 2^2$$

$$x + 4 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x = x^2 + 4x \quad \therefore \quad 0 = x^2 + 3x \quad \therefore \quad x(x+3) = 0$$

$$x(x+3) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \boxed{x=0} \\ \rightarrow \boxed{x=-3} \end{array}$$

Teste: $\sqrt{x+4} - 2 = x$

(i) $x = 0 : \sqrt{0+4} - 2 = 0 \quad \therefore \quad 0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$

(ii) $x = -3 : \sqrt{-3+4} - 2 = -3 \quad \therefore \quad -1 \neq -3$

↳ **Cuidado** ao criar raízes nas manipulações!

$$\sqrt{x+4} - 2 = x$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} - 2 + 2 = x + 2$$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{x+4} = x + 2}$$

PAU!

$$\left(\sqrt{x+4}\right)^2 = \left(x+2\right)^2$$

$$x + 4 = x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot 2 + 2^2$$

$$x = x^2 + 4x$$

$$x = 0$$



ou

$$x = -3$$



-3



#03

$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x-5} + 1$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x-5} + 1$$

$$\sqrt{x} - 1 = \sqrt{x-5} + 1 - 1$$

$$\sqrt{x} - 1 = \sqrt{x-5}$$

$$(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2 = (\sqrt{x-5})^2$$

$$x - 2\sqrt{x} \cdot 1 + 1^2 = x - 5$$

$$~~x - 2\sqrt{x} \cdot 1 + 1^2 - x = x - 5 - x~~$$

$$-2\sqrt{x} + 1 = -5$$

$$-2\sqrt{x} = -6$$

$$(-2\sqrt{x})^2 = (-6)^2$$

$$4 \cdot x = 36$$

$$x = 9$$

