

Questão 1

(a)

p	q	$p \vee \sim q$	$\sim(p \vee \sim q)$	$\sim p \vee q$	$p \oplus q$
\vee	\vee	\vee	F	\vee	F
\vee	F	\vee	F	F	F
F	\vee	F	\vee	\vee	\vee
F	F	\vee	F	\vee	F

$$p \oplus q = \sim(p \vee \sim q) \wedge (\sim p \vee q)$$

(b) a e b paridades diferentes $\Leftrightarrow a + b$ ímpar

①. a e b paridades diferentes $\Rightarrow a + b$ ímpar

$$a = 2k_1, b = 2k_2 + 1, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a + b = 2k_1 + 2k_2 + 1 = 2(\underbrace{k_1 + k_2}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}) + 1 \text{ ímpar}$$

②. $a + b$ ímpar $\Rightarrow a$ e b paridades diferentes
contrapositiva: a e b paridades iguais $\Rightarrow a + b$ par

$$\bullet a = 2k_1, b = 2k_2 \Rightarrow a + b = 2k_1 + 2k_2 = 2(\underbrace{k_1 + k_2}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}) \text{ par}$$

$$\bullet a = 2k_1 + 1, b = 2k_2 + 1 \Rightarrow a + b = 2k_1 + 1 + 2k_2 + 1 \\ = 2(k_1 + k_2) + 2 \\ = 2(\underbrace{k_1 + k_2 + 1}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}) \text{ par}$$

Questões 2

$$A \setminus (B \cup C) = (A \setminus B) \setminus C$$

1. $A \setminus (B \cup C) \subseteq (A \setminus B) \setminus C$

$$\begin{aligned}x \in A \setminus (B \cup C) &\Rightarrow x \in A \text{ e } x \notin (B \cup C) \\&\Rightarrow x \in A \text{ e } x \notin B \text{ e } x \notin C \\&\Rightarrow x \in (A \setminus B) \text{ e } x \notin C \\&\Rightarrow x \in (A \setminus B) \setminus C.\end{aligned}$$

2. $(A \setminus B) \setminus C \subseteq A \setminus (B \cup C)$

$$\begin{aligned}x \in (A \setminus B) \setminus C &\Rightarrow x \in (A \setminus B) \text{ e } x \notin C \\&\Rightarrow x \in A \text{ e } x \notin B \text{ e } x \notin C \\&\Rightarrow x \in A \text{ e } x \notin (B \cup C) \\&\Rightarrow x \in A \setminus (B \cup C)\end{aligned}$$

Questão 3

$$\underline{n=0} \quad (a-1) \cdot (1) = a^1 - 1$$

$$(a-1) \cdot (1) = a-1 = a^1 - 1 \quad (\text{Verdadeiro})$$

$$\underline{n=k} \quad (a-1) (1+a+\dots+a^k) = a^{k+1} - 1$$

$$\underline{n=k+l} \quad (a-1) (1+a+\dots+a^{k+l}) = a^{k+2} - 1$$

$$(a-1) (1+a+\dots+a^k+a^{k+l})$$

$$= \underbrace{(a-1)(1+a+\dots+a^k)}_{n=k} + (a-1)(a^{k+l})$$

$$= a^{k+1} - 1 + (a-1)(a^{k+l})$$

$$= \cancel{a^{k+l}} - 1 + a \cdot a^{k+l} - \cancel{a^{k+l}}$$

$$= -1 + a^{k+l+1}$$

$$= a^{k+2} - 1 \quad (\text{Verdadeiro})$$

Questão 4

$$\bullet \quad 1-x \geq 0 \quad \text{e} \quad 2-x \geq 0$$

$$-x \geq -1 \quad \quad \quad -x \geq -2$$

$$x \leq 1 \quad \cap \quad x \leq 2 = \{x \leq 1\}$$

$$-(1-x) + (2-x) < x+1$$

$$-1+x+2-x < x+1$$

$$1 < x+1$$

$$0 < x \quad \cap \quad \{x \leq 1\} = \boxed{\{0 < x \leq 1\}}$$

$$\bullet \quad 1-x \geq 0 \quad \text{e} \quad 2-x < 0$$

$$-x \geq -1 \quad \quad \quad -x < -2$$

$$x \leq 1 \quad \cap \quad x > 2 = \emptyset$$

$$\bullet \quad 1-x < 0 \quad \text{e} \quad 2-x \geq 0$$

$$-x < -1 \quad \quad \quad -x \geq -2$$

$$x > 1 \quad \cap \quad x \leq 2 = \{1 < x \leq 2\}$$

$$1-x+2-x < x+1$$

$$3-2x < x+1$$

$$-3x < -2$$

$$3x > 2$$

$$x > 2/3 \quad \cap \quad \{1 < x \leq 2\} = \boxed{\{1 < x \leq 2\}}$$

$$\bullet \quad \begin{array}{l} 1-x < 0 \quad \text{e} \quad 2-x < 0 \\ -x < -1 \quad \quad \quad -x < -2 \\ x > 1 \quad \quad \quad \cap \quad \quad \quad x > 2 \quad = \{x > 2\} \end{array}$$

$$1-x - (2-x) < x+1$$

$$1 - \cancel{x} - 2 + \cancel{x} < x+1$$

$$-1 < x+1$$

$$-2 < x \quad \cap \quad \{x > 2\} = \boxed{\{x > 2\}}$$

$$S = \{0 < x \leq 1\} \cup \{1 < x \leq 2\} \cup \{x > 2\}$$

$$= (0, 1] \cup (1, 2] \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$= (0, +\infty)$$

Questão 5

Domínio: $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 0\} = \mathbb{R}^*$

Imagem: $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 0\} = \mathbb{R}_+^*$

Paridade: $f(-x) = \frac{1}{|-x|} = \frac{1}{|x|} = f(x)$

Injetividade em \mathbb{R}^* : $-1 \neq 1$ mas

$$f(-1) = \frac{1}{|-1|} = 1 = \frac{1}{|1|} = f(1)$$

f não é injetora em \mathbb{R}^*

Injetividade em $(0, +\infty)$: $x_1 \neq x_2$, $x_1 > 0$, $x_2 > 0$

$$f(x_1) = \frac{1}{|x_1|} = \frac{1}{x_1} \neq \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{1}{|x_2|} = f(x_2)$$

Injetividade em $(-\infty, 0)$: $x_1 \neq x_2$, $x_1 < 0$, $x_2 < 0$

$$f(x_1) = \frac{1}{|x_1|} = -\frac{1}{x_1} \neq -\frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{1}{|x_2|} = f(x_2)$$

Sobrejetividade em \mathbb{R}_+^* : $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$, $\exists x \in (0, +\infty)$ tq

$$f(x) = y, \text{ i.e., } \frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{1}{x} = y$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1}{y}}$$

$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$, $\exists x \in (-\infty, 0)$ tq

$$f(x) = y, \text{ i.e., } \frac{1}{|x|} = -\frac{1}{x} = y \quad \boxed{x = -\frac{1}{y}}$$

Logo a função $f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$ tem inverso

$$f^{-1}: \mathbb{R}_+^* \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$$

$$y \mapsto \frac{1}{y}$$

e a função $f: (-\infty, 0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$ tem inverso

$$f^{-1}: \mathbb{R}_+^* \rightarrow (-\infty, 0)$$

$$y \mapsto -\frac{1}{y}.$$