

# Questão 1

a)

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

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

b) n e m mesma paridade  $\Leftrightarrow$  n+m par

1. n e m mesma paridade  $\Rightarrow$  n+m par

- $n = 2K_1, m = 2K_2$

$$n+m = 2K_1 + 2K_2 = 2(\underbrace{K_1 + K_2}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}) \text{ par}$$

- $n = 2K_1 + 1, m = 2K_2 + 1$
- $n+m = 2K_1 + 1 + 2K_2 + 1 = 2(\underbrace{K_1 + K_2 + 1}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}) \text{ par}$

2. n+m par  $\Rightarrow$  n e m mesma paridade

Contrapositiva: n e m paridades diferentes  $\Rightarrow$  n+m impar

$$n = 2K_1, m = 2K_2 + 1$$

$$n+m = 2K_1 + 2K_2 + 1$$

$$= 2(\underbrace{K_1 + K_2}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}) + 1 \text{ impar}$$

## 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

$$\underline{n=1} \quad 1^2 = \frac{1(2 \cdot 1 + 1)(1+1)}{6}$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot (2 \cdot 1 + 1)(1+1)}{6} = \frac{3 \cdot 2}{6} = 1 = 1^2 \text{ (Verdadeiro)}$$

$$\underline{n=k} \quad 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + k^2 = \frac{k(2k+1)(k+1)}{6}$$

$$\underline{n=k+1} \quad 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + k^2 + (k+1)^2 = \frac{(k+1)(2(k+1)+1)(k+2)}{6}$$

$$\underbrace{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + k^2}_{n=k} + (k+1)^2 =$$

$$\frac{k(2k+1)(k+1) + (k+1)^2}{6} =$$

$$\frac{k(2k+1)(k+1) + 6(k+1)^2}{6} =$$

$$\frac{(k+1)(k(2k+1) + 6(k+1))}{6} =$$

$$\frac{(k+1)(2k^2 + k + 6k + 6)}{6} =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{(k+1)(2k^2 + 7k + 6)}{6}}$$

$$(k+1)(2(k+1)+1)(k+2) =$$

$$(k+1)(2k+2+1)(k+2) =$$

$$(k+1)(2k^2 + 3k + 4k + 6) =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{(k+1)(2k^2 + 7k + 6)}{6}}$$

(verdadeiro)

## Questão 4

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

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

$$x-1 - (x-2) > -x$$

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

$$1 > -x$$

$$-1 < x \quad \cap \quad \{x \geq 2\} = \boxed{\{x \geq 2\}}$$

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

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

$$x-1 + x-2 > -x$$

$$2x-3 > -x$$

$$3x > 3$$

$$x > 1$$

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

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

$$x < 1 \quad \cap \quad x \geq 2 = \emptyset$$

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

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

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

$$-x+1+x-2 > -x$$

$$-1 > -x$$

$$1 < x \quad \cap \quad \{x < 1\} = \emptyset$$

$$S = \{x \geq 2\} \cup \{1 < x < 2\} = (1, 2] \cup [2, +\infty) = (1, +\infty)$$

# 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 $(0, +\infty)$

$x_1 \neq x_2, x_1 > 0$  e  $x_2 > 0$

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

## Injetividade em $(-\infty, 0)$

$x_1 \neq x_2, x_1 < 0$  e  $x_2 < 0$

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

## Sobrietividade em $\mathbb{R}^-$

$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^-, \exists x \in (0, +\infty)$  tq  $f(x) = y$ , i.e.,  $\frac{-1}{|x|} = -\frac{1}{x} = y$

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

$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^-, \exists x \in (-\infty, 0)$  tq  $f(x) = y$ , i.e.,  $\frac{-1}{|x|} = \frac{1}{x} = y$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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