

# Exercícios - Gabarito

Encontre todos os números reais que satisfaçam as desigualdades

a)  $\frac{x}{x-3} < 4$

OBS: O denominador da fração não pode ser zero, ou seja,  $x-3 \neq 0$ .

$\Rightarrow$  caso 1:  $x-3 > 0$

$\Rightarrow$  caso 2:  $x-3 < 0 \Rightarrow$  na simplificação inverte o sinal da desigualdade

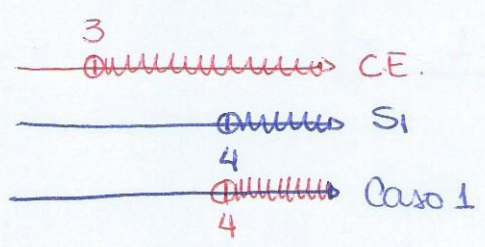
Caso 1:  $x-3 > 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x > 3}$  C.E.

$\frac{x}{x-3} < 4 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-3} (x-3) < 4(x-3) \Rightarrow x < 4x - 12 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x - 4x < 4x - 12 - 4x \Rightarrow -3x < -12 \Rightarrow \frac{-3x}{3} < \frac{-12}{3} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow -x < -4 \Rightarrow (-1) \cdot -x < -4(-1) \Rightarrow \boxed{x > 4}$  S<sub>1</sub>

Logo,  $CE \cap S_1$  é:



*→ neste passo de simplificação, como (x-3) é negativo, inverte o sinal da desigualdade.*

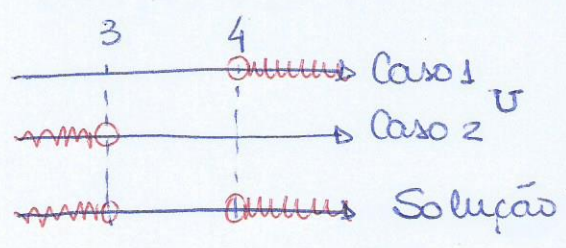
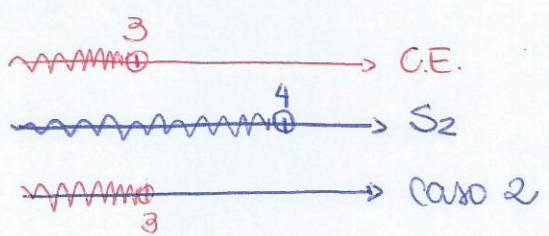
Caso 2:  $x-3 < 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x < 3}$  C.E.

$\frac{x}{x-3} < 4 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-3} (x-3) < 4(x-3) \Rightarrow x > 4x - 12 \Rightarrow$

$x - 4x > 4x - 12 - 4x \Rightarrow -3x > -12 \Rightarrow \frac{-3x}{3} > \frac{-12}{3} \Rightarrow$

$-x > -4 \Rightarrow (-1) \cdot -x > -4(-1) \Rightarrow \boxed{x < 4}$  S<sub>2</sub>

Logo,  $CE \cap S_2$  é:



$(-\infty; 3) \cup (4; +\infty)$

SOLUÇÃO GERAL: Caso 1  $\cup$  Caso 2

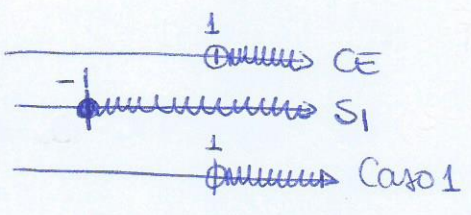
b)  $\frac{2}{1-x} \leq 1$     OBS:  $1-x \neq 0$      $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{caso 1: } 1-x < 0 \rightarrow \text{na simplif.} \\ \text{caso 2: } 1-x > 0 \end{array} \right.$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{inverte o sinal} \end{array} \right\}$

Caso 1:  $1-x < 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x > 1}$  C.E.

$\frac{2}{1-x} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{1-x} (1-x) \leq 1(1-x) \Rightarrow 2 \geq 1-x \Rightarrow 2-1 \geq 1-x-1 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 1 \geq -x \Rightarrow (-1) \cdot 1 \geq -x(-1) \Rightarrow \boxed{-1 \leq x}$  S1

Logo:  $CE \cap S1$

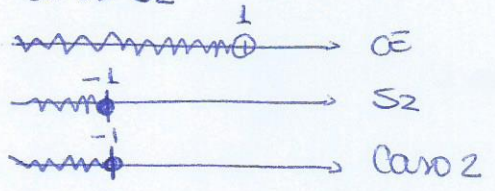


Caso 2:  $1-x > 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x < 1}$  C.E.

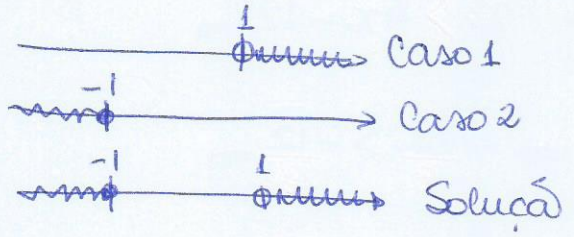
$\frac{2}{1-x} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{1-x} (1-x) \leq 1(1-x) \Rightarrow 2 \leq 1-x \Rightarrow 2-1 \leq 1-x-1 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 1 \leq -x \Rightarrow (-1) \cdot 1 \leq -x(-1) \Rightarrow \boxed{-1 \geq x}$  S2

Logo:  $CE \cap S2$



SOLUÇÃO GERAL : Caso 1  $\cup$  Caso 2



$(-\infty; -1] \cup (1; +\infty)$

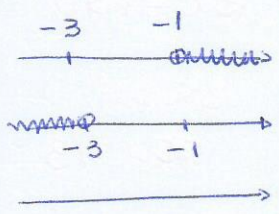
e)  $(x+1)(x+3) < 0$

OBS: para o produto dos fatores  $(x+1)$  e  $(x+3)$  resultar em um número negativo ( $< 0$ ) é necessário as seguintes combinações

$(x+1) > 0$  e  $(x+3) < 0 \Rightarrow$  caso 1

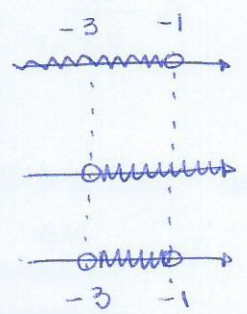
ou  $(x+1) < 0$  e  $(x+3) > 0 \Rightarrow$  caso 2

Caso 1:  $x+1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -1$   
e  $x+3 < 0 \Rightarrow x < -3$



$\Omega \Rightarrow$  não existe interseção  
Logo,  $S = \emptyset$

Caso 2:  $x+1 < 0 \Rightarrow x < -1$   
e  $x+3 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -3$

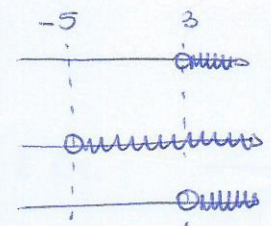


$\Omega$   $S_2 =$  Solução Geral  
 $(-3; -1)$

d)  $(x-3)(x+5) > 0$

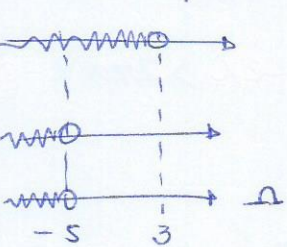
OBS: para o produto dos fatores  $(x-3)$  e  $(x+5)$  resultar em um número positivo ( $> 0$ ) é necessário que os fatores tenham o mesmo sinal (ambos + ou ambos -).

Caso 1:  $x-3 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 3$   
e  $x+5 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -5$



$\Omega$   $S_1 = (3; +\infty)$

Caso 2:  $x-3 < 0 \Rightarrow x < 3$   
e  $x+5 < 0 \Rightarrow x < -5$



$\Omega$   $S_2 = (-\infty; -5)$

Solução Geral: caso 1  $\cup$  caso 2

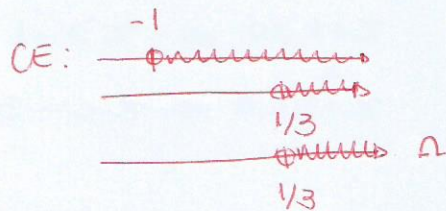
$S = (-\infty; -5) \cup (3; +\infty)$

g)  $\frac{1}{x+1} < \frac{2}{3x-1}$

OBS: Neste caso, como há duas frações, devemos considerar que ambos os denominadores devem ser diferente de zero, o que resulta em 4 diferentes casos já que cada um deles pode ainda ser  $> 0$  ou  $< 0$ .

Caso 1:  $x+1 > 0$  e  $3x-1 > 0$

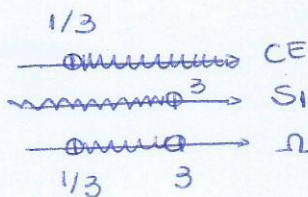
$x > -1$  e  $3x > 1$   
 $x > 1/3$



$\frac{1}{x+1} < \frac{2}{3x-1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x+1} (x+1) < \frac{2}{3x-1} (x+1) \Rightarrow 1 < \frac{2x+2}{3x-1}$

$\Rightarrow 1(3x-1) < \frac{2x+2}{3x-1} (3x-1) \Rightarrow 3x-1 < 2x+2 \Rightarrow 3x-1-2x < 2x+2-2x \Rightarrow$

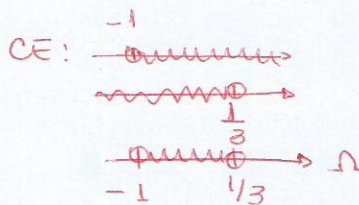
$\Rightarrow x-1 < 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x < 3}$  S1



$S_{\text{caso 1}} = (1/3; 3)$

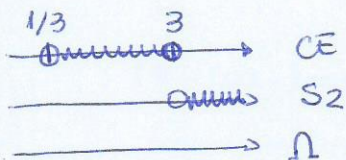
Caso 2:  $x+1 > 0$  e  $3x-1 < 0$

$x > -1$  e  $3x < 1$   
 $x < 1/3$



$\frac{1}{x+1} < \frac{2}{3x-1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x+1} (x+1) < \frac{2}{3x-1} (x+1) \Rightarrow 1 < \frac{2x+2}{3x-1} \Rightarrow 1(3x-1) < \frac{2x+2}{3x-1} (3x-1) \Rightarrow$

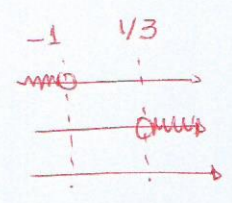
$\Rightarrow 3x-1 > 2x+2 \Rightarrow 3x-1-2x > 2x+2-2x \Rightarrow x-1 > 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x > 3}$  S2



Ω não há, logo,  $S = \emptyset$   $S_{\text{caso 2}} = \emptyset$

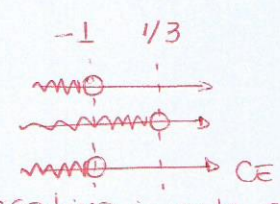
↓ continua casos 3 e 4

Caso 3:  $x+1 < 0$  e  $3x-1 > 0$   
 $x < -1$  e  $3x > 1$   
 $x > 1/3$



CE: não há possibilidade  
 $S_3 = \emptyset$   
 nem precisa resolver!

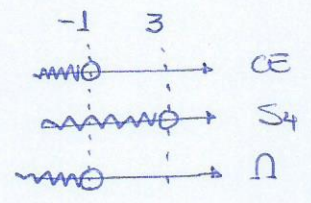
Caso 4:  $x+1 < 0$  e  $3x-1 < 0$   
 $x < -1$  e  $3x < 1$   
 $x < 1/3$



$\frac{1}{x+1} < \frac{2}{3x-1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x+1} (x+1) < \frac{2}{3x-1} (x+1) \Rightarrow 1 > \frac{2x+2}{3x-1} \Rightarrow$

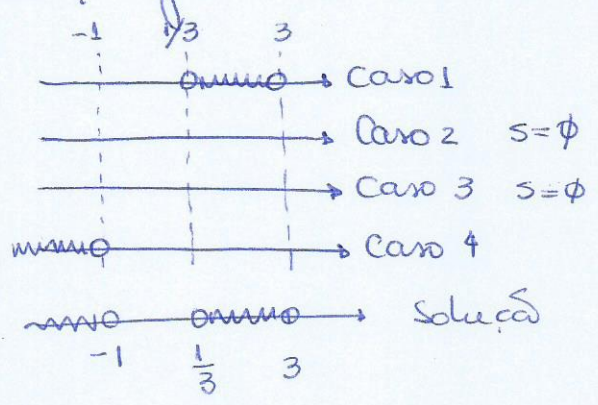
$\Rightarrow 1 (3x-1) > \frac{2x+2}{3x-1} (3x-1) \Rightarrow 3x-1 < 2x+2 \Rightarrow 3x-1-2x < 2x+2-2x \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x-1 < 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x < 3} S_4$



S<sub>caso 4</sub> =  $(-\infty; -1)$

Solução geral: caso 1  $\cup$  caso 2  $\cup$  caso 3  $\cup$  caso 4



$\Rightarrow (-\infty; -1) \cup (\frac{1}{3}; 3)$