

## Gabarito - L1

1. Prove que  $\sqrt{10}$  é irracional.

Assuma  $\sqrt{10}$  racional  $\Rightarrow \exists p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$   
tal que  $q \neq 0$  e  $\text{mdc}(p, q) = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{10} = p/q$

$$\sqrt{10} = \frac{p}{q} \Rightarrow (\sqrt{10})^2 = \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^2 = \frac{p^2}{q^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 = \frac{p^2}{q^2} \Rightarrow 10q^2 = p^2 = 2 \cdot (5q^2) = p^2$$

$\Rightarrow p^2$  par, como  $p^2$  par  $\Leftrightarrow p$  par  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} : p = 2k \Rightarrow p^2 = (2k)^2 = 4k^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{como } 10q^2 = p^2, 10q^2 = 4k^2 \Rightarrow 5q^2 = 2k^2 \Rightarrow$$

$5q^2$  é par, mas 5 é ímpar  $\Rightarrow q^2$  é par,

logo  $q$  par, como já visto sobre  $p^2 \Rightarrow$

$$\exists r \in \mathbb{Z} : q = 2r \Rightarrow q^2 = 4r^2.$$

$$\therefore \frac{p}{q} = \frac{2k}{2r} = \frac{k}{r}, \text{ ou seja } \text{mdc}(p, q) \text{ é,}$$

no mínimo, 2  $\neq 1$   $\therefore$  absurdo

Logo,  $\nexists p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \neq 0$  e  $\text{mdc}(p, q) = 1 : \sqrt{10} =$

$p/q \Rightarrow \sqrt{10}$  é irracional.  $\square$

$$2. [AC.17]_{16} \rightarrow [ \quad ]_{10}$$

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F (Base 16)

$$AC.17 = 10 \cdot 16 + 12 + 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{16}\right) + 7 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{16^2}\right) =$$
$$= 160 + 12 + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{7}{16^2} = 172 + 0,0625 +$$
$$+ 0,02734375 = \underline{172,08984375} \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{[AC.17]_{16} = [172,089843]_{10}}$$

$$3. 3,275 \Rightarrow$$

$$3,275 = [b_1 b_2 \dots b_n]_2 + \frac{b_{n+1}}{2} + \frac{b_{n+2}}{2^2} + \dots$$

$$\cdot \text{Parte inteira: } 3 = 2 + 1 = 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 2^0 =$$
$$= [11]_2$$

$$\cdot \text{Parte fracionária: } 0,275 = \frac{b_3}{2} + \frac{b_4}{2^2} + \dots$$

$$2 \cdot 0,275 = 2(b_3/2 + b_4/2^2 + \dots) \Rightarrow$$

$$0,550 = b_3 + b_4/2 + b_5/2^2 + \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$0 + 0,550 = b_3 + b_4/2 + b_5/2^2 + \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$b_3 = 0.$$

$$0,550 = b_4/2 + \dots \Rightarrow 1,100 = b_4 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 0,1 = b_4 + b_5/2 + \dots \Rightarrow b_4 = 1$$

$$0,1 = b_5/2 + b_6/2^2 + \dots \Rightarrow 0,2 = b_5 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow b_5 = 0; 0,4 = b_6 + b_7/2 + \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$b_6 = 0; 0,8 = b_7 + b_8/2 + \dots \Rightarrow b_7 = 0$$

$$1,6 = b_8 + b_9/2 + \dots \Rightarrow b_8 = 1; 1,2 = b_9 +$$

$$\dots \Rightarrow b_9 = 1 \Rightarrow 0,2 \text{ aparece novamente}$$

$$\therefore [3,275]_{10} = [11,0100011]_2$$

$$2. \therefore 3,275 = 3 + 0,275 \Rightarrow$$

$$\cdot \text{Parte inteira: } 3 = 3 \cdot 16^0 = [3]_{16}$$

$$\cdot \text{Parte fracionária: } 0,275 = b_2/16 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 \cdot 0,275 = b_2 + b_3/16 + \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 4,4 = b_2 + b_3/16 + \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 + 0,4 = b_2 + b_3/16 + \dots \Rightarrow b_2 = 4$$

$$0,4 = b_3/16 + b_4/16^2 + \dots \Rightarrow 6,4 =$$

$$b_3 + b_4/16 + \dots \Rightarrow b_3 = 6$$

$$6,4 = b_4 + b_5/16 + \dots \Rightarrow b_4 = 6$$

(Chegamos a mais uma dízima periódica)

$$\therefore [3,275]_{10} = [3,4\bar{6}]_{16}$$

$$3. \therefore 3,275 = 0,3275 \cdot 10^1 \Rightarrow$$

$0,328 \cdot 10^1$ , para três algarismos significativos  $\Rightarrow +328+01$

(na base 10)

$$\cdot \text{Na base 2: } 11,01 \Rightarrow 11,1 = 0,111 \cdot 2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow +111+02$$

$$\cdot \text{Na base 16: } 3,4\bar{6} = 3,466\bar{6} \Rightarrow 3,47 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0,347 \cdot 16^1 \Rightarrow +347+01$$

$$2/3 = 0,\bar{6}, \text{ na base 10}$$

$$1. \therefore 0,\bar{6} = 0 + 0,\bar{6} \Rightarrow [0]_2$$

$$2 \cdot 0,\bar{6} = 1,\bar{3} = b_2 + b_3/2 + \dots \Rightarrow b_2 = 1$$

$$2 \cdot 0,\bar{3} = 0,\bar{6} = b_3 + b_4/2 + \dots \Rightarrow b_3 = 0$$

$$2 \cdot 0,\bar{6} = 1,\bar{3} = b_4 + b_5/2 + \dots \Rightarrow b_4 = 1$$

logo, chegamos a uma dízima periódica. Portanto:

$$[0,\bar{6}]_{10} = [0,\bar{10}]_2$$

$$2. \therefore 0,\bar{6} = b_2/16 + \dots \Rightarrow 16 \cdot 0,\bar{6} =$$

$$10,\bar{6} = b_2 + b_3/16 + \dots \Rightarrow b_2 = A$$

$$0,\bar{6} = b_3/16 + \dots \text{ (já chegamos à dízima)}$$

$$\Rightarrow [0,\bar{6}]_{10} = [0,\bar{A}]_{16}$$

$$3. \therefore 0,\bar{6} = 0,666\bar{6} \Rightarrow 0,667 \cdot 10^0$$

$$\Rightarrow +667+00, \text{ (base 10)}$$

$$\cdot \text{base 2: } 0,\bar{10} = 0,1010\bar{10} \Rightarrow 0,101 \cdot 2^0$$

$$\Rightarrow +101+00$$

$$\cdot \text{base 16: } 0,\bar{A} = 0,AAA\bar{A} \Rightarrow 0,AA\bar{A} \cdot 16^0$$

$$\Rightarrow +AA\bar{A}+00$$

$$\sqrt{2} \approx 1,414214$$

$$1. \therefore 1,414214 \Rightarrow 1 = 1 \cdot 2^0 = [1]_2$$

$$0,414214 = b_2/2 + \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$0,828428 = b_2 + b_3/2 + \dots \Rightarrow b_2 = 0$$

$$1,656856 = b_3 + b_4/2 + \dots \Rightarrow b_3 = 1$$

$$1,313712 = b_4 + b_5/2 + \dots \Rightarrow b_4 = 1$$

$$0,627424 = b_5 + b_6/2 + \dots \Rightarrow b_5 = 0$$

$$1,254848 = b_6 + b_7/2 + \dots \Rightarrow b_6 = 1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\Rightarrow [1,414214]_{10} \approx [1,01101]_2$$

$$2.: 1,414214 = 1 + 0,414214 \Rightarrow$$

$$1 = 7 \cdot 16^0 = [1]_{16}$$

$$0,414214 = b_0/16 + b_1/16^2 + \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$6,627424 = b_2 + b_3/16 + \dots \Rightarrow b_2 = 6$$

$$10,038784 = b_3 + b_4/16 + \dots \Rightarrow b_3 = A$$

$$0,620544 = b_4 + b_5/16 + \dots \Rightarrow b_4 = 0$$

$$9,928704 = b_5 + b_6/16 + \dots \Rightarrow b_5 = 9$$

$$14,859264 = b_6 + b_7/16 + \dots \Rightarrow b_6 = E$$

$$\Rightarrow [1,414214]_{10} \approx [1,6A09E]_{16}$$

$$3.: \sqrt{2} \approx 1,414214 = 0,1414214 \cdot 10^1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0,141 \cdot 10^1 \Rightarrow \underline{+141+01}, (\text{Base } 10)$$

$$\cdot \text{Base } 2: 1,01101 = 0,101101 \cdot 2^1 \Rightarrow$$

$$0,110 \cdot 2^1 \Rightarrow \underline{+110+01}$$

$$\cdot \text{Base } 16: 1,6A09E = 0,16A09E \cdot 16^1 \Rightarrow$$

$$0,16A \cdot 16^1 = \underline{+16A+01}$$

$$4. M = \{\pm 0, d_1 \dots d_8 \times 8^0\}, \text{ máx. absoluta de } x: [777]_8$$

$$1.: \text{---} = 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 = 7 \cdot 8^7 \text{ como } \text{pode} + \text{ou} -$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 8^7 + 1 \text{ (0 zero em } M)$$

$$[777]_8 = 7 \cdot 8^2 + 7 \cdot 8 + 7 = [511]_{10} \Rightarrow$$

$$(2 \cdot 511 + 1) 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 8^7. \text{ Como } \text{máx. de } e \text{ } \text{po}$$

$$\text{de } \text{ser } \text{ou} + \text{ou} - \Rightarrow \underline{(2 \cdot 511 + 1) 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 8^7 + 1}$$

$$2.: \pi \approx [3,141593]_{10}$$

$$3 = 3 \cdot 8^0 = [3]_8$$

$$0,141593 = b_2/8 + \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$1,132744 = b_2 + b_3/8 + \dots \Rightarrow b_2 = 1$$

$$1,061952 = b_3 + b_4/8 + \dots \Rightarrow b_3 = 1$$

$$0,495676 = b_4 + b_5/8 + \dots \Rightarrow b_4 = 0$$

$$3,964928 = b_5 + b_6/8 + \dots \Rightarrow b_5 = 3$$

$$7,719424 = b_6 + b_7/8 + \dots \Rightarrow b_6 = 7$$

$$5,755392 = b_7 + b_8/8 + \dots \Rightarrow b_7 = 5$$

$$6,043136 = b_8 + b_9/8 + \dots \Rightarrow b_8 = 6$$

$$0,345088 = b_9 + b_{10}/8 + \dots \Rightarrow b_9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [3,141593]_{10} = 0,31103756 \cdot 8^1 \text{ em } M$$

$$5. P(x) = x^3 - x^2 - x - 7, \text{ com } \varepsilon = 0,001$$

1.: encontrar o intervalo  $[a, b]$ :  $P(a) \cdot P(b) < 0$  e  $P$  monotona:

$$P'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 7 \Rightarrow P'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-7)}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{6} =$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm 2}{3} < \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -1/3 \end{matrix}$$

•  $]-\infty, -1/3]$ : Tomo  $x = -2/3 \Rightarrow x \in ]-\infty, -1/3]$

$$P'(-2/3) = 3(-2/3)^2 - 2(-2/3) - 7 = 1 + 2/3$$

$$> 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in ]-\infty, -1/3], P'(x) > 0$$

•  $]-1/3, 1[$ : Tomo  $x = -1/5 \Rightarrow x \in ]-1/3, 1[$

$$P'(-1/5) = 3(-1/5)^2 - 2(-1/5) - 7 = -12/25$$

$$< 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in ]-1/3, 1[, P'(x) < 0$$

•  $[1, \infty[$ : Tome  $x_0 = 2 \Rightarrow x \in [1, \infty[$

$$P'(2) = 3 \cdot (2)^2 - 2(2) - 1 = 7 > 0$$

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in [1, \infty[$ ,  $P'(x) > 0$

$$P(-1/3) = (-1/3)^3 - (-1/3)^2 - (-1/3) - 1 = \frac{-22}{27}$$

$$P(1) = (1)^3 - (1)^2 - (1) - 1 = -2$$

$\therefore$  raiz está em  $[1, \infty[$ , com  $x > 1$ ,

pois é quando  $P' > 0$ , ou seja

$P$  volta a crescer.

Chamemos de  $x_0 = 2 \Rightarrow$

$$P(2) = (2)^3 - (2)^2 - (2) - 1 = 7 \therefore \text{raiz } \alpha \in [1, 2], \text{ pois } P' > 0 \text{ (crescente)} \text{ e } P(1)P(2) < 0$$

$$\cdot \text{Tome } x_1 = \frac{1+2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow P(3/2) = (3/2)^3 - (3/2)^2 - (3/2) - 1 = -1,375 < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \in [1,5; 2]$$

$$\cdot x_2 = \frac{3/2 + 2}{2} = \frac{7}{4} \Rightarrow P(7/4) = (7/4)^3 - (7/4)^2 - 7/4 - 1 = -0,453125 < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \in [1,75; 2]$$

$$\cdot x_3 = \frac{7/4 + 2}{2} = \frac{15}{8} \Rightarrow P(15/8) = (15/8)^3 - (15/8)^2 - 15/8 - 1 \approx 0,201172 > 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \in [1,75; 1,875]$$

$$\cdot x_4 = \frac{7/4 + 15/8}{2} = \frac{29}{16} \Rightarrow P(29/16) = (29/16)^3 - (29/16)^2 - 29/16 - 1 \approx -0,143371 < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \in [1,8125; 1,875]$$

$$\cdot x_5 = \frac{29/16 + 15/8}{2} = \frac{59}{32} \Rightarrow P(59/32) = \left(\frac{59}{32}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{59}{32}\right)^2 - \frac{59}{32} - 1 \approx 0,024561 > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha \in [1,8125; 1,84375]$$

$$\cdot x_6 = \left(\frac{29}{16} + \frac{59}{32}\right)/2 = \frac{117}{64} \Rightarrow$$

$$P(117/64) = (117/64)^3 - (117/64)^2 - (117/64) - 1 \approx -0,060497 < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \in [1,82813; 1,84375]$$

$$\cdot x_7 = \left(\frac{117}{64} + \frac{59}{32}\right)/2 = \frac{235}{128} \Rightarrow$$

$$P(235/128) = (235/128)^3 - (235/128)^2 - (235/128) - 1 \approx -0,018271 < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \in [1,83594; 1,84375]$$

$$\cdot x_8 = \left(\frac{235}{128} + \frac{59}{32}\right)/2 = \frac{471}{256} \Rightarrow$$

$$P(471/256) \approx 0,003049 > 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \in [1,83594; 1,83984]$$

$$\cdot x_9 = \left(\frac{235}{128} + \frac{471}{256}\right)/2 = \frac{941}{512} \Rightarrow$$

$$P(941/512) \approx -0,007629 < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \in [1,83789; 1,83984]$$

$$E_K = \left| \frac{a_K - b_K}{2} \right| \Rightarrow E_9 = \frac{1,83789 - 1,83984}{2} = \frac{0,00195}{2} = 0,000975 < 0,001 = \epsilon$$

$\therefore$  Aproximação de  $\alpha$  é:

$$\frac{1,83789 + 1,83984}{2} = \underline{1,838865}$$

6.  $x^3 - x^2 - x - 1$ ,  $\epsilon = 0,001$  por Newton

Queremos as zeros de  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - x - 1$

$\Rightarrow$  queremos os  $x_n \in \mathbb{R}$  com  $f: f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x:$

$$x^3 - x^2 - x - 1 = 0.$$

Com a análise feita sobre a  $f(x)$  no intervalo  $S$ , temos que  $f'(1) = 0$  e  $[1, \infty + [$   
 $f' > 0$ , e  $\alpha \in ]1, \infty + [$ . Para escolhermos  
nossa  $x_0$ , uma candidata razoável seria  
 $x_0: f(x_0) \cdot f''(x_0) > 0$

$$f''(x) = (3x^2 - 2x - 1)' = 6x - 2 \Rightarrow f''(2) = 12 - 2$$

$= 10 > 0$  e  $f(2) = 8 - 4 - 2 - 1 = 1 > 0$ ,  $\therefore x_0 = 2$  é  
interessante

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} \Rightarrow$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{x_n^3 - x_n^2 - x_n - 1}{3x_n^2 - 2x_n - 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\cdot x_1 = 2 + \frac{2^3 - 4 - 2 - 1}{3 \cdot 2^2 - 2 \cdot 2 - 1} = 2 + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{15}{7}$$

$$\cdot x_2 = \frac{15}{7} + \frac{(\frac{15}{7})^3 - (\frac{15}{7})^2 - (\frac{15}{7}) - 1}{3(\frac{15}{7})^2 - 2(\frac{15}{7}) - 1} \approx$$

$$\approx 1,8395 \quad (\frac{15}{7} = 1,857142)$$

$$\cdot x_3 \approx 1,8393$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_3 - x_2| = 0,0002 < 0,001 \therefore \underline{\alpha \approx 1,8393}$$