

BOLETÍN DE EJERCICIOS Nº 3.

Ejercicio 1.

- a) $8,0999\dots \in \mathbb{Q}$
- b) $1,223334444\dots \in \mathbb{I}$
- c) $\sqrt{15} \in \mathbb{I}$
- d) $6,\widehat{126} \in \mathbb{Q}$
- e) $2,5 \in \mathbb{Q}$
- f) $-11 \in \mathbb{Z}$

Ejercicio 2.

a) $\frac{301}{200}$ e $\frac{302}{200}$

Este ejercicio es de respuesta abierta, ya que entre dos números racionales existen infinitos racionales.

$$\frac{301}{200} = 1,505$$

$$\frac{302}{200} = 1,51$$

Posibles soluciones (samente son un ejemplo ya que hay infinitas).

$$\frac{3011}{2000}, \frac{3012}{2000} \text{ e } \frac{3013}{2000}$$

$$b) \sqrt{5} \in \sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{10}$$

Sucedo o mesmo que no apartado anterior. Resposta aberta.

$$\sqrt{5} = 2,2360679\dots$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{10} = 2,2360679\dots + 0,1$$

$$\text{Entón: } \sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{100}, \sqrt{5} + \frac{2}{100} \in \sqrt{5} + \frac{3}{100}$$

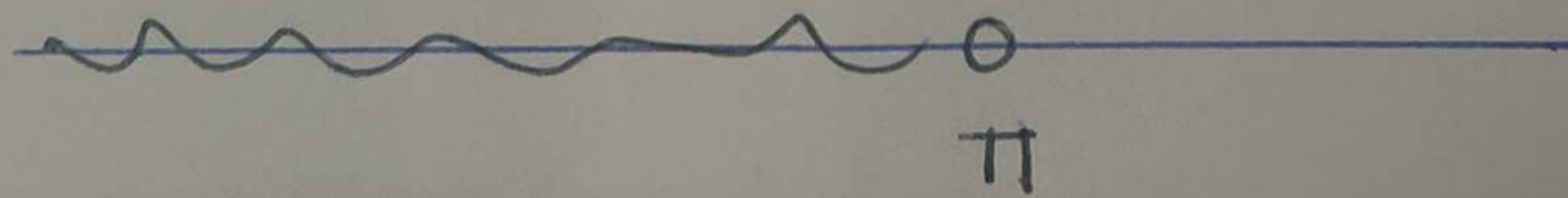
Exercicio 3.

$$3 < \frac{2827}{900} < \pi < \frac{22}{7}$$

Exercicio 4.

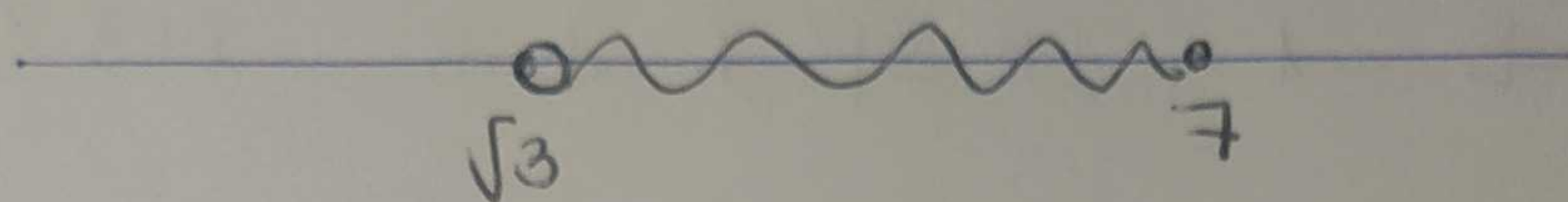
a) Números menores que π .

$$(-\infty, \pi) = \{x \mid x < \pi\}$$



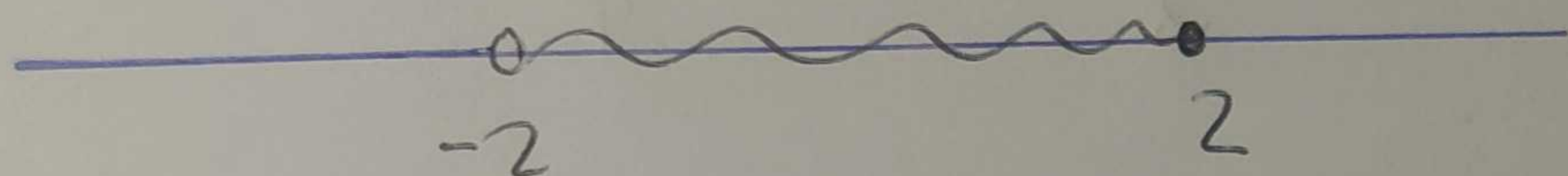
b) Números ~~menores~~ que $\sqrt{3}$ e menores ou iguais que 7.

$$(\sqrt{3}, 7) = \{x \mid \sqrt{3} < x \leq 7\}$$



c) Números menores o iguais que 2 y mayores que -2.

$$(-2, 2] = \{x \mid -2 < x \leq 2\}$$



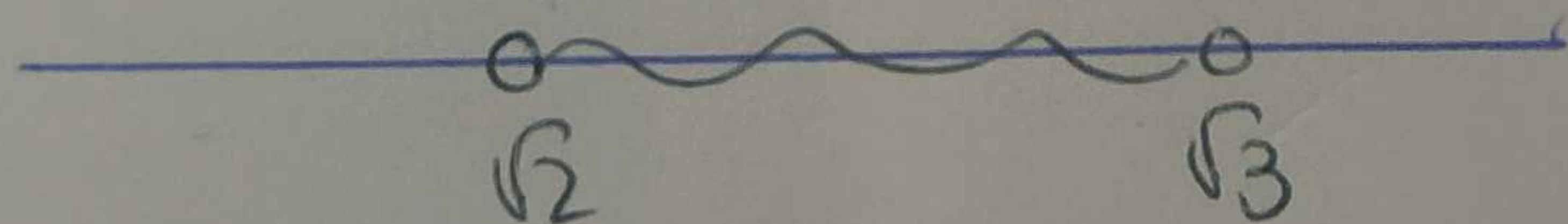
d) Números comprendidos entre los dos primeros números pares, ambos incluidos.

$$[2, 4] = \{x \mid 2 \leq x \leq 4\}$$



e) Números comprendidos entre $\sqrt{2}$ y $\sqrt{3}$.

$$(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) = \{x \mid \sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{3}\}$$



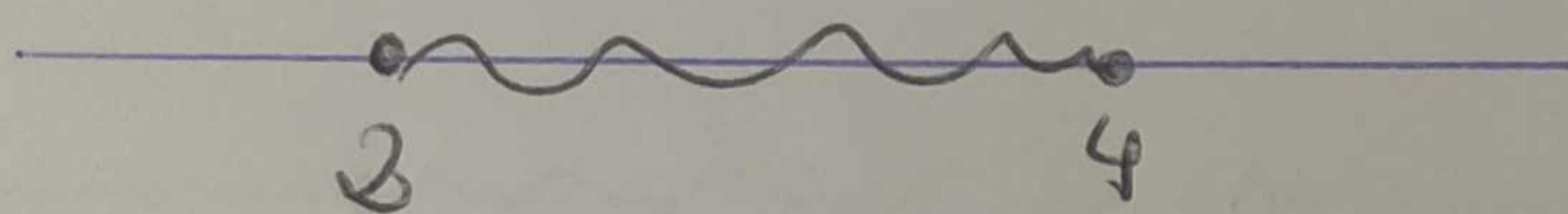
Ejercicio 5.

$$\{x: |x-3| \leq 1\}$$

$$|x-3| \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq x-3 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -1+3 \leq x-3+3 \leq 1+3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \leq x \leq 4$$

$$[2,4] = \{x \mid 2 \leq x \leq 4\}$$



Ejercicio 6.

$$\sqrt{3} = 1,73205080\dots$$

Aproximación por defecto ás decimilésimas: 1,732(0)

Aproximación por exceso ás decimilésimas: 1,732(1)

Aproximación por defecto ás centilésimas: 1,732(5)

Aproximación por exceso ás centilésimas: 1,732(6)

Ejercicio 7.

Resposta aberta.

Exemplo:

Valor real = 12,5

Valores aproximados: 12 e 13.

$$\text{Erro absoluto} = |V_{\text{exacto}} - V_{\text{aproximado}}| = E_a$$

$$\text{Erro relativo} = \frac{E_a}{V_{\text{exacto}}} = E_r$$

$$\text{Erro absoluto} = |12,5 - 12| = 0,5$$

$$\text{Erro relativo} = \frac{0,5}{13} = 0,0385$$

Exercício 8.

Para poder calcular os erros relativos e absolutos é necessário conhecer o valor real, pelo tanto, não se pode calcular.

As cotas de erro serão:

$$E_a = \left| \frac{1}{2 \cdot 10^{-1}} \right| = 5$$

$$E_r = \left| \frac{5}{310 - 5} \right| = 0,016$$

Exercício 9.

a) $8,5 \cdot 10^{-6}$

b) $5 \cdot 10^{12}$

c) $3,194 \cdot 10^{10}$

d) $4,79 \cdot 10^{-10}$

Exercicio 10.

$$a) (5,2 \cdot 10^3 + 4,75 \cdot 10^2) : 8,05 \cdot 10^{-4} = 6,45968 \cdot 10^6$$

$$b) 3,79 \cdot 10^8 \cdot (7,73 \cdot 10^4 - 6,54 \cdot 10^2) = 2,92966 \cdot 10^{13}$$

Exercicio 11.

$$a) \sqrt[4]{-16} = -2$$

FALSO. Debido a que $(-2)^4 = 16$

$$b) \sqrt[8]{256} = \pm 4$$

FALSO. Ya que $4^8 = 65.536$

$$c) \sqrt[3]{1000.000} = \pm 1000$$

FALSO. Debido a que $(-1000)^3 = -1000.000.000$

$$d) \sqrt[5]{32} = \pm 2$$

FALSO. El único número que cumple la condición

$$é (-2)^5 = -32$$

Exercício 12.

a) $\sqrt[4]{3^6}$ e $\sqrt{3^3}$

$$\sqrt[4]{3^6} = \sqrt[4]{3^6}$$

$$\sqrt{3^3} = \sqrt[4]{3^6}$$

Son equivalentes

$$\sqrt[4]{3^6} = \sqrt{3^3}$$

b) $\sqrt[5]{2^{10}}$ e $\sqrt{2}$

$$\sqrt[5]{2^{10}} = \sqrt[10]{2^{20}}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \sqrt[10]{2^5}$$

Non son equivalentes

$$\sqrt[5]{2^{10}} \neq \sqrt{2}$$

c) $\sqrt[4]{36}$ e $\sqrt{6}$

$$\sqrt[4]{36} = \sqrt[4]{36}$$

$$\sqrt{6} = \sqrt[4]{6^2}$$

son equivalentes

$$\sqrt{6} = \sqrt[4]{36}$$

d) $\sqrt[4]{5^{10}}$ e $\sqrt{5^4}$

$$\sqrt[4]{5^{10}} = \sqrt[4]{5^{10}}$$

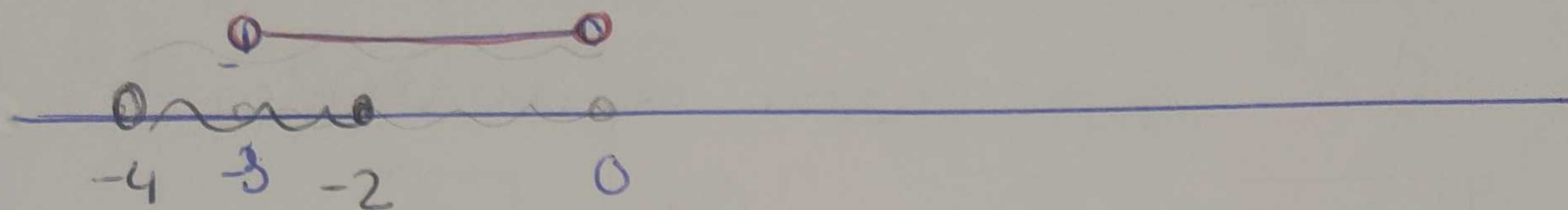
$$\sqrt{5^4} = \sqrt[4]{5^8}$$

Non son equivalentes

$$\sqrt[4]{5^{10}} \neq \sqrt{5^4}$$

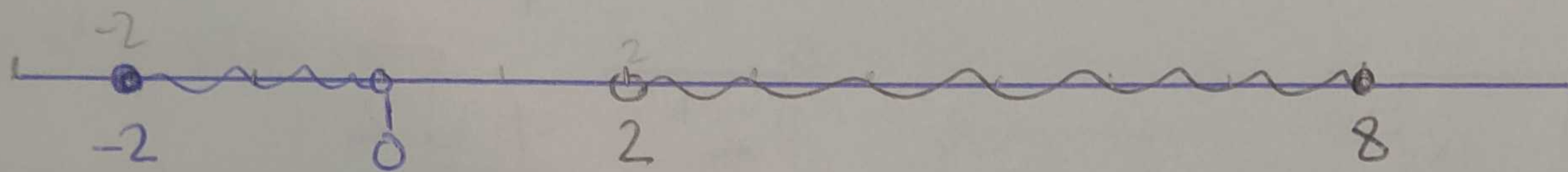
Exercício 13.

$$a) (-4, -2] \cup (-3, 0) = (-4, 0)$$



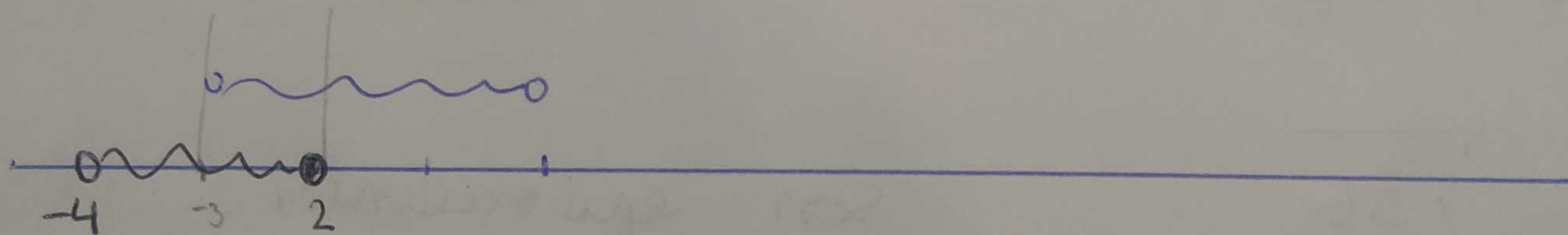
$$(-4, 0) = \{x \mid -4 < x < 0\}$$

$$b) (2, 8] \cup [-2, 0) = [-2, 0) \cup (2, 8]$$



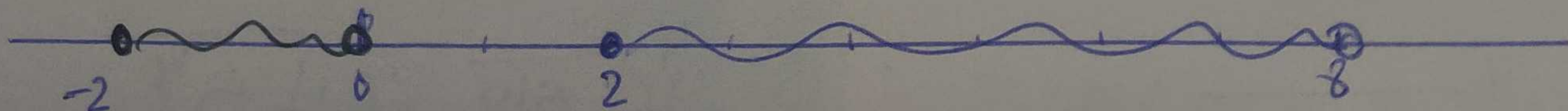
$$[-2, 0) \cup (2, 8] = \{x \mid -2 \leq x < 0 \cup 2 < x \leq 8\}$$

$$c) (-4, 2] \cap (-3, 0) = (-3, -2]$$



$$(-3, -2] = \{x \mid -3 < x \leq -2\}$$

$$d) (2, 8] \cap [-2, 0) = \emptyset$$



Exercício 14.

$$a) [-1, 13] = (-\infty, 13] \cap [-1, +\infty)$$

$$b) [0, 27) = [0, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, 27)$$

$$c) (0, 100) = (0, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, 100)$$

$$d) [18, +\infty)$$

$$e) [0, 11.000] = (0, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, 11.000]$$

Exercício 15.

$$a) \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{\frac{a^{12}}{a^{18}}}} = \sqrt[6]{\frac{1}{a^6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[6]{a^6}} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$b) \sqrt[4]{32a^5 b^{-8} c^{-12}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{2^5 a^5}{b^8 c^{12}}} = \frac{2a}{b^2 c^3} \sqrt[4]{2a}$$

$$c) \sqrt[3]{\frac{8a^4}{81b^3}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2^3 a^4}{3^4 b^3}} = \frac{2a}{3b} \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{3}}$$

$$d) \frac{-\sqrt[3]{8a^3 b^5 c^{-2}}}{\sqrt[3]{-32a^6 b^4}} = \frac{-\sqrt[3]{2^3 a^3 b^5 c^{-2}}}{-\sqrt[3]{2^5 a^6 b^4}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2^3 a^3 b^5}{2^5 a^6 b^4 c^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{2^2 a^3 c^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{2^2 c^2}}$$

$$e) \sqrt[6]{72 \cdot a^7 \cdot b^{-12}} = \sqrt[6]{\frac{2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot a^7}{b^{12}}} = \frac{a}{b^2} \sqrt[6]{2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot a^7}$$

$$f) \left[\frac{a^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \left[a^{-1} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{a}$$

Exercício 16.

$$a) \frac{\sqrt[4]{2^3} \cdot 2^{-4} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2}}{2^2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot 2^{-\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{2^{\frac{3}{4}} \cdot 2^{-4} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2^2 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2^{-\frac{5}{2}}} =$$

$$= \frac{2^{\frac{3}{4} - 4 + \frac{1}{3}}}{2^{2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{2^{\frac{9 - 48 + 4}{12}}}{2^{\frac{4 + 1 - 5}{2}}} = \frac{2^{-35/12}}{2^0} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[12]{2^{35}}} = \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot \sqrt[12]{2^{11}}} \stackrel{\text{Racionalizar}}{=} \frac{2^{\frac{11}{12}}}{2^2 \cdot 2^{\frac{11}{12}} \cdot 2^{\frac{11}{12}}} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt[12]{2}}{2^3}$$

$$c) \left(\sqrt{14 + \sqrt{7 - \sqrt{84}}} \right)^{-1/2} = \left(\sqrt{14 + \sqrt{7 - \sqrt{3^4}}} \right)^{-1/2} =$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{14 + \sqrt{7 + 3}} \right)^{-1/2} =$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{14 + \sqrt{4}} \right)^{-1/2} = \left(\sqrt{14 + 2} \right)^{-1/2} = \left(\sqrt{16} \right)^{-1/2} =$$

$$= 4^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{(2^2)^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$d) \sqrt{6 + \sqrt[3]{20 + \sqrt{47 + \sqrt[4]{16}}}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{6 + \sqrt[3]{20 + \sqrt{47 + \sqrt[4]{2^4}}}} = \sqrt{6 + \sqrt[3]{20 + \sqrt{47 + 2}}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{6 + \sqrt[3]{20 + \sqrt{49}}} = \sqrt{6 + \sqrt[3]{20 + 7}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{6 + \sqrt[3]{27}} = \sqrt{6 + \sqrt[3]{3^3}} = \sqrt{6 + 3} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$b) \left(81^{1/4} \cdot \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[8]{3}} \right) = \sqrt{3} =$$

$$= \left((3^4)^{1/4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[8]{3}} \right) = \sqrt{3} =$$

$$= \left(3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[8]{3}} \right) = \sqrt{3} =$$

$$= \left(3 \cdot 3^{-1/4} \cdot 3^{-1/8} \right) = 3^{1/2} = 3^{1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}} = 3^{1/2} =$$

$$= 3^{\frac{8-2-1}{8}} = 3^{1/2} = 3^{5/8} = 3^{1/2} =$$

$$= 3^{\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{2}} = 3^{\frac{5-4}{8}} = 3^{1/8} = \sqrt[8]{3}$$

Exercício 17.

$$a) \frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt[3]{4}} = \frac{(3+\sqrt{2}) \cdot \sqrt[3]{2}}{\sqrt[3]{2^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2} (3+\sqrt{2})}{2}$$

$$b) \frac{7\sqrt{7}-7}{\sqrt[3]{7}} = \frac{(7\sqrt{7}-7) \cdot \sqrt[3]{7^2}}{\sqrt[3]{7} \cdot \sqrt[3]{7^2}} = \frac{(7\sqrt{7}-7) \sqrt[3]{7^2}}{7} = (\sqrt{7}-1) \sqrt[3]{7^2}$$

$$c) \frac{3\sqrt{5}-2}{\sqrt[4]{5^3}} = \frac{(3\sqrt{5}-2) \cdot 5^{11/4}}{\sqrt[4]{5^3} \cdot 5^{11/4}} = \frac{3\sqrt[4]{5^3} - 2\sqrt[4]{5}}{5}$$

$$d) \frac{3\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt[5]{-5^3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt[5]{(-1) \cdot 5^3}} = - \frac{3\sqrt{5}-1}{\sqrt[5]{5^3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[5]{5^2}}{\sqrt[5]{5^2}} =$$

$$= - \frac{(3\sqrt{5}-1) \sqrt[5]{5^2}}{5} = - \frac{3\sqrt[10]{5^9} - \sqrt[5]{5^2}}{5}$$

a) Falso. Os números irracionais non se poden escribir en forma de fracción.

b) Falso. Hai números reais que son irracionais xa que $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{Q} \cup \mathbb{I}$.

c) Verdadeiro. $\mathbb{I} \in \mathbb{R}$ xa que $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{Q} \cup \mathbb{I}$.

d) Falso. $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q}$

e) Verdadeiro. $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{Q} \cup \mathbb{I}$ como os números racionais son reais si que hai números reais que son racionais ($\mathbb{Q} \in \mathbb{R}$).

f) Falso. Contraexemplo $\sqrt{3}$ é un número decimal pero non é racional (é irracional).

g) Verdadeiro. Ten infinitas cifras decimais non periódicas.

h) Falso. Contraexemplo $2,5$ é un decimal exacto e non ten infinitas cifras decimais que se repiten.

i) Verdadeiro. Pola propia definición de número racional.

Exercício 19.

$$a) \sqrt[m]{a} \cdot \sqrt[m]{b} = \sqrt[m \cdot m]{ab}$$

≠ ALSO.

$$\sqrt[m]{a} \cdot \sqrt[m]{b} \neq \sqrt[m \cdot m]{ab} \quad \text{xa que}$$

$$\sqrt[m]{a} \cdot \sqrt[m]{b} = a^{1/m} \cdot b^{1/m} = a^{\frac{m}{m \cdot m}} \cdot b^{\frac{m}{m \cdot m}} =$$

$$= \sqrt[m \cdot m]{a^m \cdot b^m}$$

$$b) \sqrt[m]{a} \cdot \sqrt[m]{b} = \sqrt[m \cdot m]{ab}$$

≠ ALSO.

$$\sqrt[m]{a} \cdot \sqrt[m]{b} \neq \sqrt[m \cdot m]{ab} \quad \text{xa que}$$

$$\sqrt[m]{a} \cdot \sqrt[m]{b} = \sqrt[m \cdot m]{a^m \cdot b^m} \quad \text{ⓐ}$$

$$c) \sqrt[m]{a+b} = \sqrt[m]{a} + \sqrt[m]{b}$$

≠ ALSO

$$\sqrt[m]{a+b} = (a+b)^{1/m} \neq a^{1/m} + b^{1/m} = \sqrt[m]{a} + \sqrt[m]{b}$$

$$d) a \sqrt[m]{b^m} = \sqrt[m]{(a \cdot b)^m}$$

FALSO.

$$a \cdot \sqrt[m]{b^m} \neq \sqrt[m]{(a \cdot b)^m} \text{ xa que}$$

$$a \cdot \sqrt[m]{b^m} = a \cdot b \neq \sqrt[m]{a^m \cdot b^m} = a^{m/m} \cdot b^{m/m}$$

$$e) \sqrt{a} \sqrt{a} \sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} = a \sqrt{a \cdot b}$$

VERDADEIRO

$$\sqrt{a} \sqrt{a} \sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{a^2} \cdot a \sqrt{b} = a \sqrt{a \cdot b}$$

$$f) a \sqrt{b+c} = \sqrt{ab+ac}$$

FALSO.

$$a \sqrt{b+c} \neq \sqrt{ab+ac} \rightarrow a \sqrt{b+c} = \sqrt{a^2 b + a^2 c} =$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2(b+c)}$$

$$g) \sqrt[4]{a^8 b^2} = a \sqrt{b}$$

FALSO

$$\sqrt[4]{a^8 b^2} \neq a \sqrt{b} \text{ xa que } \sqrt[4]{a^8 b^2} = a^2 \sqrt{b}$$

$$h) \sqrt{a^2+b^2} = a+b$$

$$\text{FALSO } \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \neq a+b \rightarrow \sqrt{a^2+b^2+2ab} = \sqrt{(a+b)^2} = a+b$$