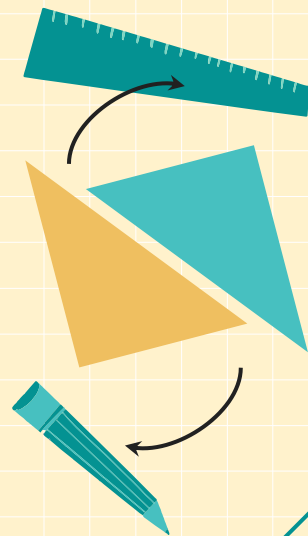


**Terceiro dia**

**MINICURSO DE PRÉ-CÁLCULO**

# **INEQUAÇÕES E MÓDULO**

Professor: Patrick Carneiro  
Monitor: Rodrigo Nascimento



# CONTEÚDO DA AULA

01

## SIMBOLOGIA

Simbologia utilizada na matemática

02

## INTERVALOS

Como representar intervalos

03

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Expressão que possui um sinal de desigualdade entre os seus termos

04

## MÓDULO

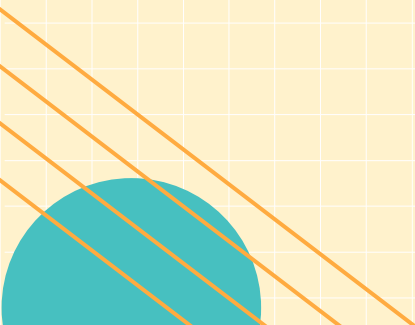
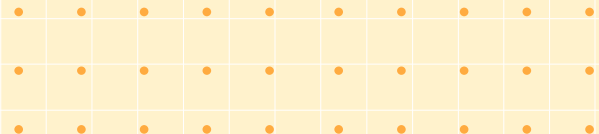
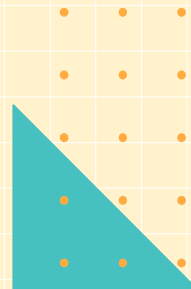
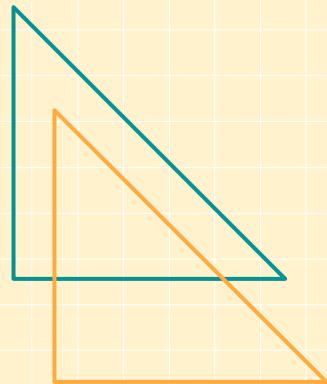
Valor absoluto de um número  $x$



01



# SIMBOLOGIA



# SIMBOLOGIA - COMPARAÇÃO

**<**

**“Menor que”**

Ex.: 10cm < 1km

**≤**

**“Menor ou igual”**

Ex.:  $1/3 \leq 0,34$

**≈**

**Aproximadamente**

Ex.:  $\pi \approx 3,14$

**>**

**“Maior que”**

Ex.: 10cm > 1mm

**≥**

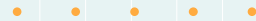
**“Maior ou igual”**

Ex.:  $12/5 \geq 2$

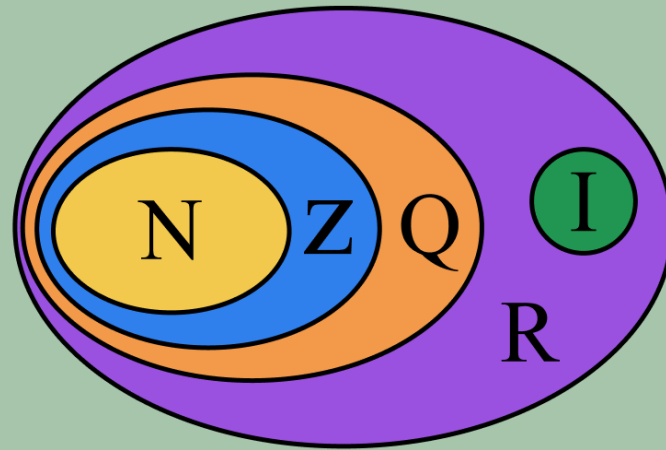
**≠**

**Diferente de**

Ex.: A=5, B=5,01  
A ≠ B



# CONJUNTOS



# SIMBOLOGIA - CONJUNTOS

$\in$

**Pertence ao conjunto**

Ex.:  $5 \in \mathbb{N}$

$\subset$

**Está contido**

Ex.:  $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z}$

$\cup$

**União com (OU)**

Ex.:  $A = \{5, 7, 10\}$ ,  $B = \{3, 6, 7, 8\}$   
 $a \cup b = \{3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10\}$

$\notin$

**Não pertence ao conjunto**

Ex.:  $(-1) \notin \mathbb{N}$

$\supset$

**Contém**

Ex.:  $\mathbb{Z} \supset \mathbb{N}$

$\cap$

**Intersecção com (E)**

Ex.:  $A = \{5, 7, 10\}$ ,  $B = \{3, 6, 7, 8\}$   
 $a \cap b = \{7\}$



# SIMBOLOGIA - NOTAÇÕES

$\forall$

“Para qualquer que seja”

Ex.:  $\forall x > 0$ ,  $x$  é positivo.

...

“Período”

Ex.:  $1/3 = 0.333\dots$

$\exists$

Existe

Ex.:  $\exists x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x > 3$

: ou |

“Tal que”

Ex.:  $R = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 0\}$

$R = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 0\}$

$\therefore$

“Portanto”

Ex.:  $x - 4 = 0$

$\therefore x = 4$

$\nexists$

Não existe

Ex.:  $B = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ , e  $x = 9$

$\therefore \nexists x \rightarrow B$



# SIMBOLOGIA - NOTAÇÕES



“Se...,então...”

Ex.: i)  $a = 12$

ii)  $b \in \mathbb{R}$

iii)  $a \rightarrow b$

$\therefore$  Se  $a$  for igual a 12, **então**  
 $a \subset b$ ;



“Se, e somente se”

Ex.: i)  $a \in \mathbb{N}$

ii)  $a > 0$

iii)  $a \leftrightarrow b$

$\therefore$   $a$  pertence aos reais **se, e**  
**somente se**  $a$  for maior  
que 0;



“Implica que”

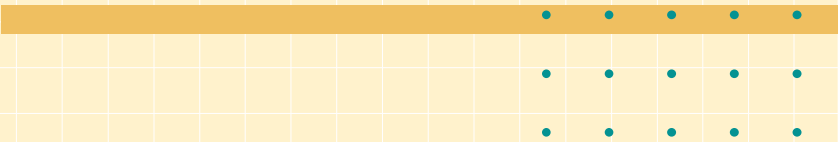
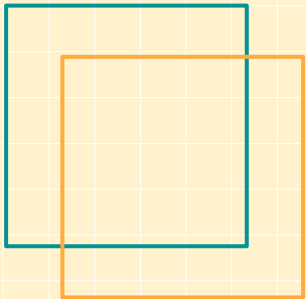
Ex.: i)  $a = \{\}$

ii)  $b = 0$

iii)  $a \Rightarrow b$

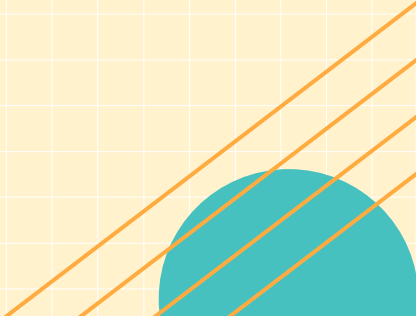
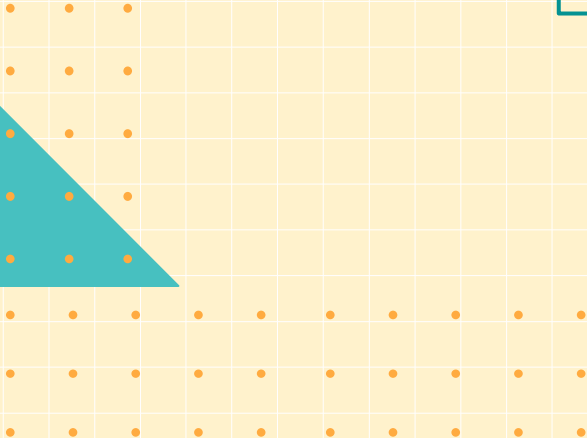
$\therefore$   $a$  sendo um conjunto  
vazio, **implica que**  $0 \in a$ .





02

# INTERVALOS



# COMO REPRESENTAR INTERVALOS

## INTERVALO FECHADO

$[A, B]$

Ex.:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a \leq x \leq b\}$

## INTERVALO ABERTO

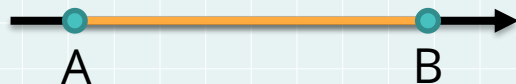
$]A, B[$  ou  $(A, B)$

Ex.:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a < x < b\}$

# COMO REPRESENTAR INTERVALOS

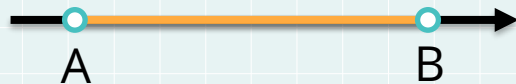
## INTERVALO FECHADO

$$[a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a \leq x \leq b\}$$



## INTERVALO ABERTO

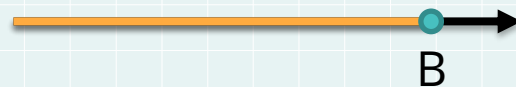
$$(a, b) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a < x < b\}$$



# COMO REPRESENTAR INTERVALOS

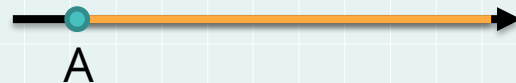
## SEMIRRETA ESQUERDA

$$(-\infty, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq b\}$$



## SEMIRRETA DIREITA

$$[a, +\infty) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq a\}$$



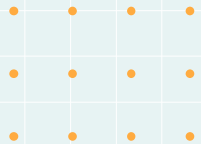


03

# INEQUAÇÕES

# FORMA DE EXPRESSAR DESIGUALDADES

- É o jeito matemático de representar estados de **desequilíbrio**.
- Como identificar?
  - Presença dos símbolos:  $<$ ,  $\leq$  ou  $>$ ,  $\geq$
  - Conjunto solução: valores de  $x$  para os quais a inequação é verdadeira



# PROPRIEDADES DAS DESIGUALDADES

• **Se  $a > b$  e  $b > c$ , então  $a > c$ .**

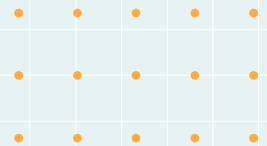
Ex.:  $8 > 5$  e  $5 > 4$ , então  $8 > 4$ .

• **Se  $a > b$  e  $c > 0$ , então  $ac > bc$ .**

Ex.:  $6 > 3$  e  $4 > 0$ , então  $24 > 12$ .

• **Se  $a > b$ , então  $(a + c) > (b + c)$ , para todo  $c$  real.**

Ex.:  $8 > 7$ ,  $c=3$ ,  $11 > 10$ .



# PROPRIEDADES DAS DESIGUALDADES

- **Se  $a > b$  e  $c > d$ , então  $(a + c) > (b + d)$ .**

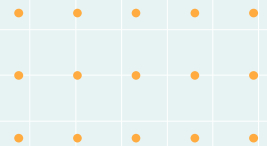
Ex.:  $4 > 3$  e  $6 > 5$ , então  $10 > 8$ .

- **Se  $a > b > 0$  e  $c > d > 0$ , então  $ac > bd$ .**

Ex.:  $3 > 2 > 0$  e  $6 > 4 > 0$ , então  $18 > 8$ .

- **Se  $a > b$  e  $c < 0$ , então  $ac < bc$ .**

Ex.:  $7 > 5$  e  $(-1) < 0$ , então  $-7 < -5$ .





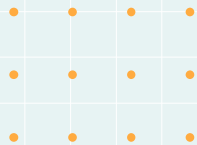


# ATENÇÃO!

Quando multiplicar uma inequação por **um número negativo**, o sinal da desigualdade **se altera (inverte)**

# INEQUAÇÕES DO PRIMEIRO GRAU

- São as inequações possuem **somente** termos do primeiro grau.
- Onde as constantes **pertence aos reais**, e a constante que multiplica a variável tem que ser **diferente de 0**.



# INEQUAÇÕES DO PRIMEIRO GRAU

•  $6(x + 2) + 1 \leq 4x + 5$

i.  $6x + 12 + 1 \leq 4x + 5$

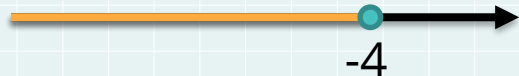
ii.  $6x + 13 \leq 4x + 5$

iii.  $6x - 4x \leq -13 + 5$

iv.  $2x \leq -8$  ( $/2$ )

v.  $x \leq -4$

vi.  $\therefore S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq -4\}$



•  $4 - x + 4(2 - 6x) \geq 0$

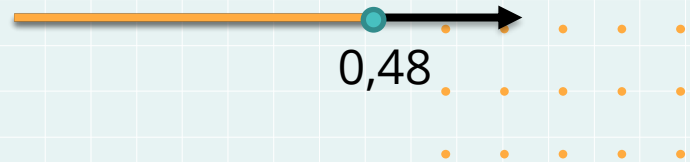
i.  $4 - x + 8 - 24x \geq 0$

ii.  $12 - 25x \geq 0$

iii.  $12 \geq 25x$  ( $/25$ )

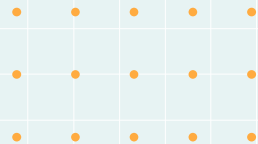
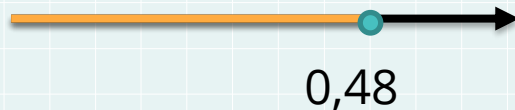
iv.  $0,48 \geq x$

v.  $\therefore S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq 0,48\}$



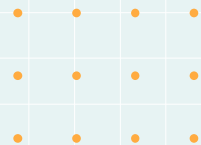
# INEQUAÇÕES DO PRIMEIRO GRAU

- $4 - x + 4(2 - 6x) \geq 0$
- i.  $4 - x + 8 - 24x \geq 0$
- ii.  $12 - 25x \geq 0$
- iii.  $12 \geq 25x$             ( $/25$ )
- iv.  $0,48 \geq x$
- v.  $\therefore S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq 0,48\}$



# SISTEMA DE INEQUAÇÕES

- Ocorre quando existem **duas ou mais** inequações do primeiro grau.
- Apenas **uma variável**, a mesma para **todas** as inequações envolvidas.
- Como resolver?
  1. **Resolva individualmente cada inequação;**
  2. **Faça a Intersecção dos conjuntos solução obtidos;**



# SISTEMA DE INEQUAÇÕES

$$3x - 2 \geq 6$$

$$-2x - 7 < 0$$

1.  $3x - 2 \geq 6$

i.  $3x \geq 6+2$

ii.  $3x \geq 8 \quad (/3)$

iii.  $x \geq 2,67$

iv.  $S1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 2,67\}$

2.  $-2x - 7 < 0$

i.  $-2x < +7$

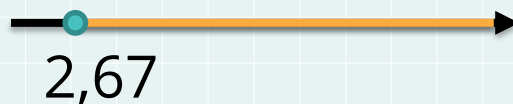
ii.  $-2x < 7 \quad (/2)$

iii.  $-x < 3,5 \quad (*-1)$

iv.  $x > -3,5$

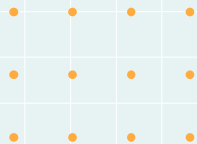
v.  $S2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > -3,5\}$

$$\therefore S = S1 \cap S2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 2,67\} \text{ ou } S = [2,67, +\infty)$$



# INEQUAÇÕES SIMULTÂNEAS

- Sentenças de inequações que tem **mais do que uma** desigualdade.
- Como resolver?
  1. **Resolva individualmente cada inequação;**
  2. **Faça a Intersecção dos conjuntos solução obtidos;**



# INEQUAÇÕES SIMULTÂNEAS

$$-2x + 4 < -x + 2 < 3x + 4$$

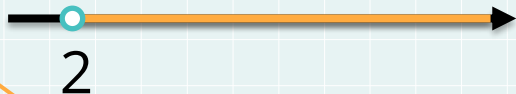
1.  $-2x + 4 < -x + 2$

i.  $-2x + x < -4 + 2$

ii.  $-x < -2$  (\*-1)

iii.  $x > 2$

iv.  $S1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 2\}$



2.  $-x + 2 < 3x + 4$

i.  $-x - 3x < -2 + 4$

ii.  $-4x < 2$  (/4)

iii.  $-x < 0,5$  (\*-1)

iv.  $x > -0,5$

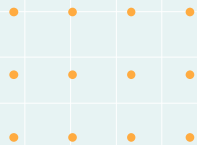
v.  $S2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > -0,5\}$

3.  $\therefore S = S1 \cap S2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 2\}$  ou  $S = (2, +\infty)$



# INEQUAÇÃO PRODUTO E QUOCIENTE

- Sentenças de inequações formadas por desigualdades **com produto** ou **quociente** de funções.
- Como resolver?
  1. **Encontre os valores de  $x$  que satisfazem a condição estabelecida pela inequação;**
  2. **Para a resolução de inequação quociente, precisa-se adotar valores diferentes de zero.**



# INEQUAÇÃO PRODUTO

$$(2x - 5)(-2x + 1) > 0$$

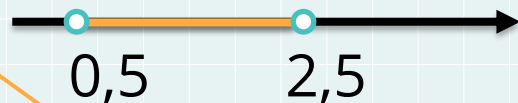
1.  $2x - 5 = 0$

i.  $2x - 5 = 0$

ii.  $2x = 5$  (/2)

iii.  $x = 2,5$

iv.  $S1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x = 2,5\}$



2.  $-2x + 1 = 0$

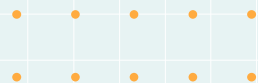
i.  $-2x + 1 = 0$

ii.  $1 = 2x$  (/2)

iii.  $0,5 = x$

iv.  $S2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x = 0,5\}$

3.  $\therefore S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0,5 < x < 2,5\}$



# INEQUAÇÃO QUOCIENTE

$$(2x + 3)/(3x - 4) < 0$$

1.  $2x + 3 = 0$

i.  $2x + 3 = 0$

ii.  $2x = -3$  (/2)

iii.  $x = -1,5$

iv.  $S1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x = -1,5\}$

2.  $3x - 4 = 0$

i.  $3x - 4 = 0$

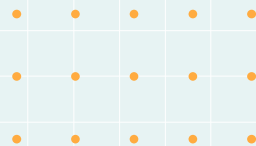
ii.  $3x = 4$  (/3)

iii.  $x = 1,33$

iv.  $S2 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x = 1,33\}$

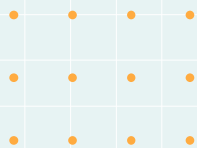


3.  $\therefore S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -1,5 < x < 1,33\}$



# INEQUAÇÕES DO SEGUNDO GRAU

- São as inequações possuem **algum** termo de segundo grau.
- Onde as constantes **pertence aos reais**, e a constante que multiplica a variável ao quadrado tem que ser **diferente de 0**.
- Como resolver?
  - Igualar a sentença do segundo grau a zero;
  - Encontrar (caso existam) as raízes da equação e localizá-las no eixo x;
  - Estudar o sinal da função correspondente;



# INEQUAÇÃO DO SEGUNDO GRAU

$$2x^2 - 6x + 4 < 0$$

1.  $2x^2 - 6x + 4 < 0$

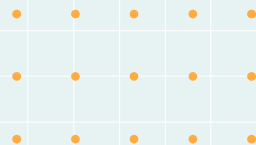
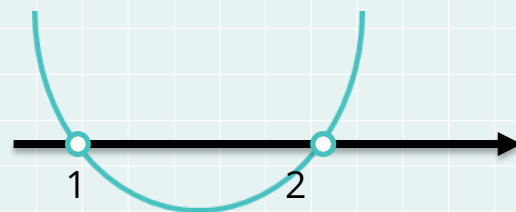
i.  $\Delta = (-6)^2 - 4(2)(4)$

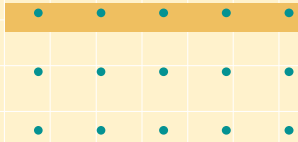
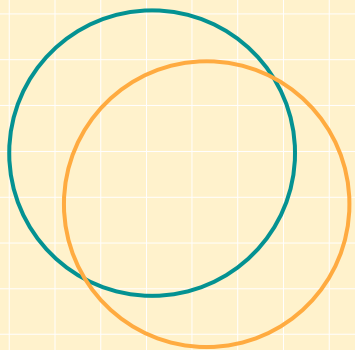
ii.  $\Delta = 4$

iii.  $x = -(-6) \pm \sqrt{4}/(2*2)$

iv.  $x' = 2, x'' = 1$

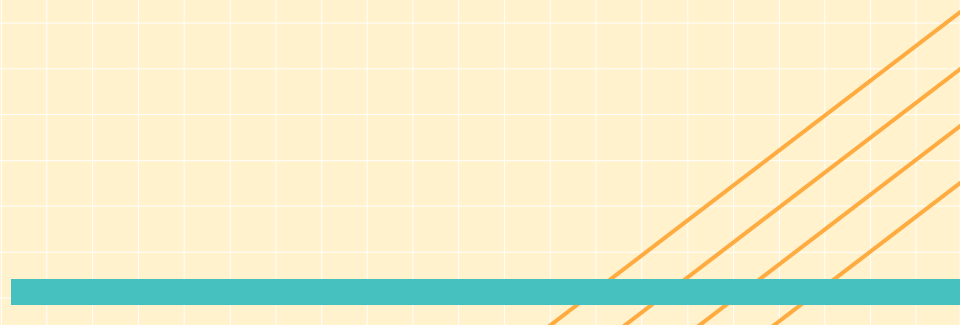
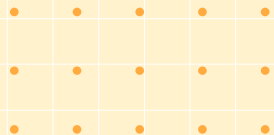
v.  $S1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 1 < x < 2\}$





04

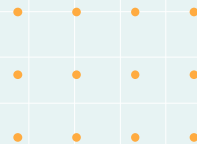
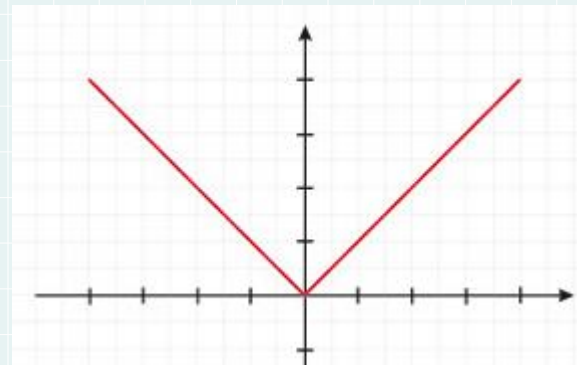
# MÓDULO



# VALOR ABSOLUTO DE UM NÚMERO REAL

- O módulo de um número  $x$  está associado ao conceito de **distância deste até a origem do sistema**, sendo dessa forma um número real positivo ou nulo.
- A função modular é descrita assim:

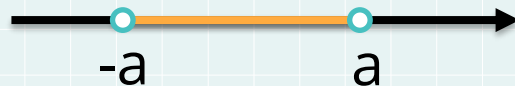
$$f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x, & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x, & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$



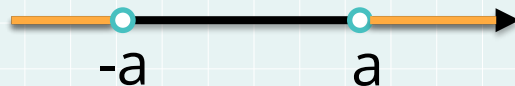
# INEQUAÇÃO MODULARES

- São baseadas na noção de distância associada a **representação geométrica do módulo** de um número real.

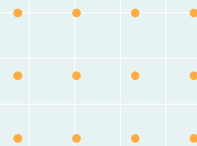
- $|x| < a \Leftrightarrow -a < x < a$



- $|x| > a \Leftrightarrow x > a \text{ ou } x < -a$



- O mesmo é válido caso os sinais  $<$  e  $>$  por  $\leq$  e  $\geq$ ;





# INEQUAÇÃO MODULARES

$$|-4x + 5| < 3$$

1.  $|-4x + 5| < 3$

i.  $-3 < -4x + 5 < 3$

2.  $-3 < -4x + 5$

i.  $-3 - 5 < -4x$

ii.  $-8 < -4x$  ( $/4$ )

iii.  $-2 < -x$  ( $*-1$ )

iv.  $S1 = x < 2$

3.  $-4x + 5 < 3$

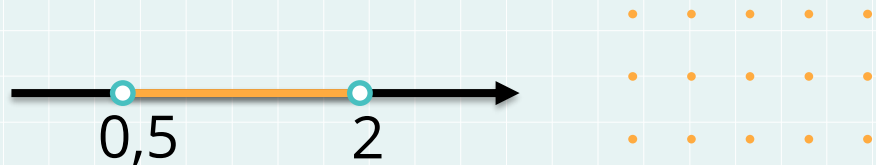
i.  $-4x < 3 - 5$

ii.  $-4x < -2$  ( $/4$ )

iii.  $-x < -0,5$  ( $*-1$ )

iv.  $S2 = x > 0,5$

4.  $\therefore S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0,5 < x < 2\}$



# INEQUAÇÃO MODULARES

$$|4x - 4| \geq 7$$

i.  $-7 \geq 4x - 4 \geq 7$

2.  $-7 \geq 4x - 4$

i.  $-7 + 4 \geq 4x$

ii.  $-3 + 4 \geq 4x$  ( $/4$ )

iii.  $-0,75 \geq x$  ( $*-1$ )

iv.  $S1 = x \leq -0,75$

3.  $4x - 4 \geq 7$

i.  $4x \geq 7 + 4$  ( $+4$ )

ii.  $4x \geq 11$  ( $/4$ )

iii.  $x \geq 2,75$

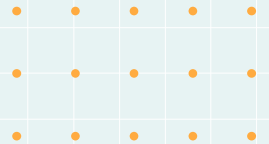
iv.  $S2 = x \geq 2,75$

4.  $\therefore S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq -0,75 \text{ ou } x \geq 2,75\}$



# DESAFIO 1

$$\left| \frac{2x+2}{x-3} \right| \leq 4$$



# DESAFIO

$$\left| \frac{2x+2}{x-3} \right| \leq 4 \Leftrightarrow -4 \leq \frac{2x+2}{x-3} \leq 4$$

$$-4 \leq \frac{2x+2}{x-3}$$

$$0 \leq 4 + \frac{2x+2}{x-3}$$

$$0 \leq \frac{2x+2+4(x-3)}{x-3}$$

$$0 \leq \frac{2x+2+4x-12}{x-3}$$

$$0 \leq \frac{6x-10}{x-3}$$

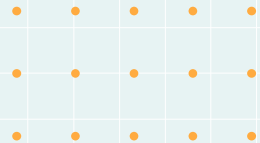
$$\frac{2x+2}{x-3} \leq 4$$

$$\frac{2x+2}{x-3} - 4 \leq 0$$

$$\frac{2x+2-4(x-3)}{x-3} \leq 0$$

$$0 \geq \frac{2x+2-4x+12}{x-3}$$

$$0 \geq \frac{-2x+14}{x-3}$$



# DESAFIO

$$0 \leq \frac{6x-10}{x-3}$$

$$6x - 10 = 0$$

$$6x = 10$$

$$x = 1,67$$

$$x - 3 = 0$$

$$x = 3$$

$$0 \geq \frac{-2x+14}{x-3}$$

$$-2x + 14 = 0$$

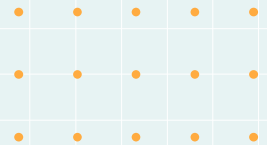
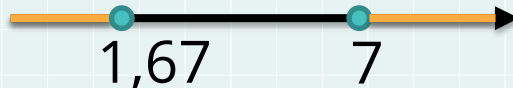
$$14 = 2x$$

$$x = 7$$

$$x - 3 = 0$$

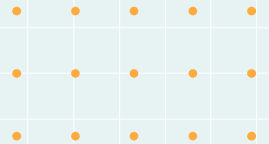
$$x = 3$$

$$\therefore S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq 1,67 \text{ ou } x \geq 7\}$$



## DESAFIO 2

$$2 < |4x - 6| < 3$$



# DESAFIO

$$2 < |4x - 6| < 3$$

$$-2 > 4x - 6 > 2 \Leftrightarrow -3 < 4x - 6 < 3$$

$$-2 = 4x - 6$$

$$0 = 4x - 4$$

$$4x = 4$$

$$x = 1$$

$$4x - 6 = 2$$

$$4x = 8$$

$$x = 2$$

$$-3 = 4x - 6$$

$$0 = 4x - 3$$

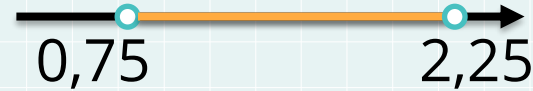
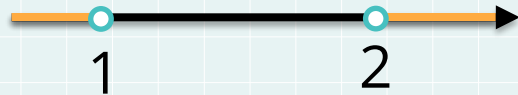
$$4x = 3$$

$$x = 0,75$$

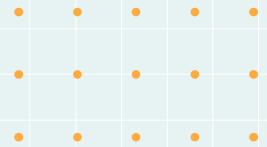
$$4x - 6 = 3$$

$$4x = 9$$

$$x = 2,25$$



$$\therefore S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0,75 < x < 1 \text{ ou } 2 < x < 2,25\}$$



# DICAS

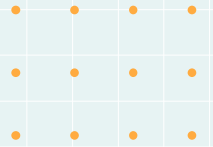


SYMBOLAB

PHOTOMATH

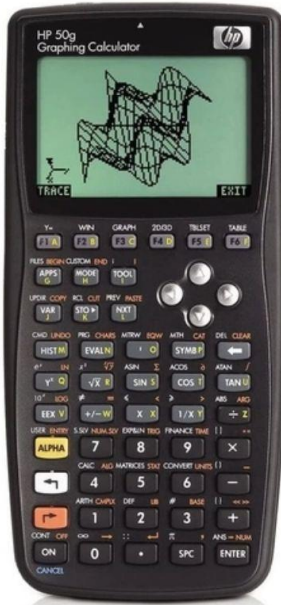


WOLFRAMALPHA

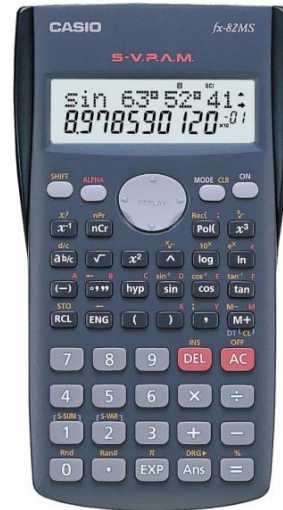




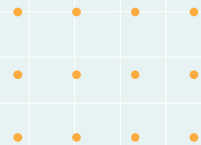
# DICAS



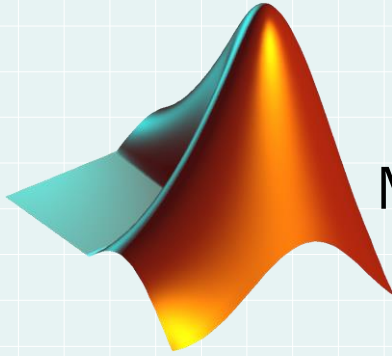
HP 50g



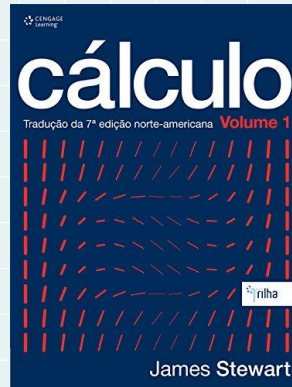
CASIO (CIENTÍFICA)



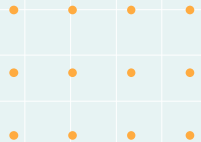
# DICAS



MATLAB



STEWART



**Obrigado pela  
presença!**

