

$$1) \frac{1}{5}n = 6 = 9$$

$$\frac{1}{5}n = 15$$

$$n = 15 \cdot 5$$

$$n = 75$$

$$2) -88 = 6a - 22$$

$$22 - 88 = 6a$$

$$-66 = 6a$$

$$\frac{-66}{6} = a$$

$$-11 = a$$

$$3) -0.2 = 65p + 13$$

$$-13 - 0.2 = 65p$$

$$-13.2 = 65p$$

$$\frac{-13.2}{65} = p$$

$$-0.203 = p$$

$$4) \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{4}x$$

$$\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}x = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$0.75x - 0.25x = 0.3 + 0.2$$

$$0.5x = 0.5$$

$$x = \frac{0.5}{0.5}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$5) \text{ Largo: } 4x$$

$$\text{Ancho: } x + 4$$

$$\text{Perimetro: } 48 \text{ cm}$$

$$48 = 2(4x) + 2(x + 4)$$

$$48 = 8x + 2x + 8$$

$$40 = 10x$$

$$40 / 10 = x$$

$$4 = x$$

$$\text{H} 3x + 7 = 5(x + 1)$$

$$3x + 7 = 5x + 5$$

$$3x - 5x = 5 - 7$$

$$-2x = -2$$

$$x = 1$$

81

x	y
-5	-9
-4	-11
-3	-11
-2	-9
-1	-5
0	1
1	9
2	19

$$y = x^2 + 7x + 1$$

$$y = (-5)^2 + 7(-5) + 1$$

$$25 - 35 + 1$$

$$= -9$$

$$y = (-4)^2 + 7(-4) + 1$$

$$y = 16 - 28 + 1$$

$$y = -11$$

$$y = (-3)^2 + 7(-3) + 1$$

$$9 - 21 + 1$$

$$y = -11$$

$$y = (-2)^2 + 7(-2) + 1$$

$$y = 4 - 14 + 1$$

$$y = -9$$

$$y = -9$$

$$y = (-1)^2 + 7(-1) + 1$$

$$y = 1 - 7 + 1$$

$$y = -5$$

$$y = (0)^2 + 7(0) + 1$$

$$y = 0 + 0 + 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = (1)^2 + 7(1) + 1$$

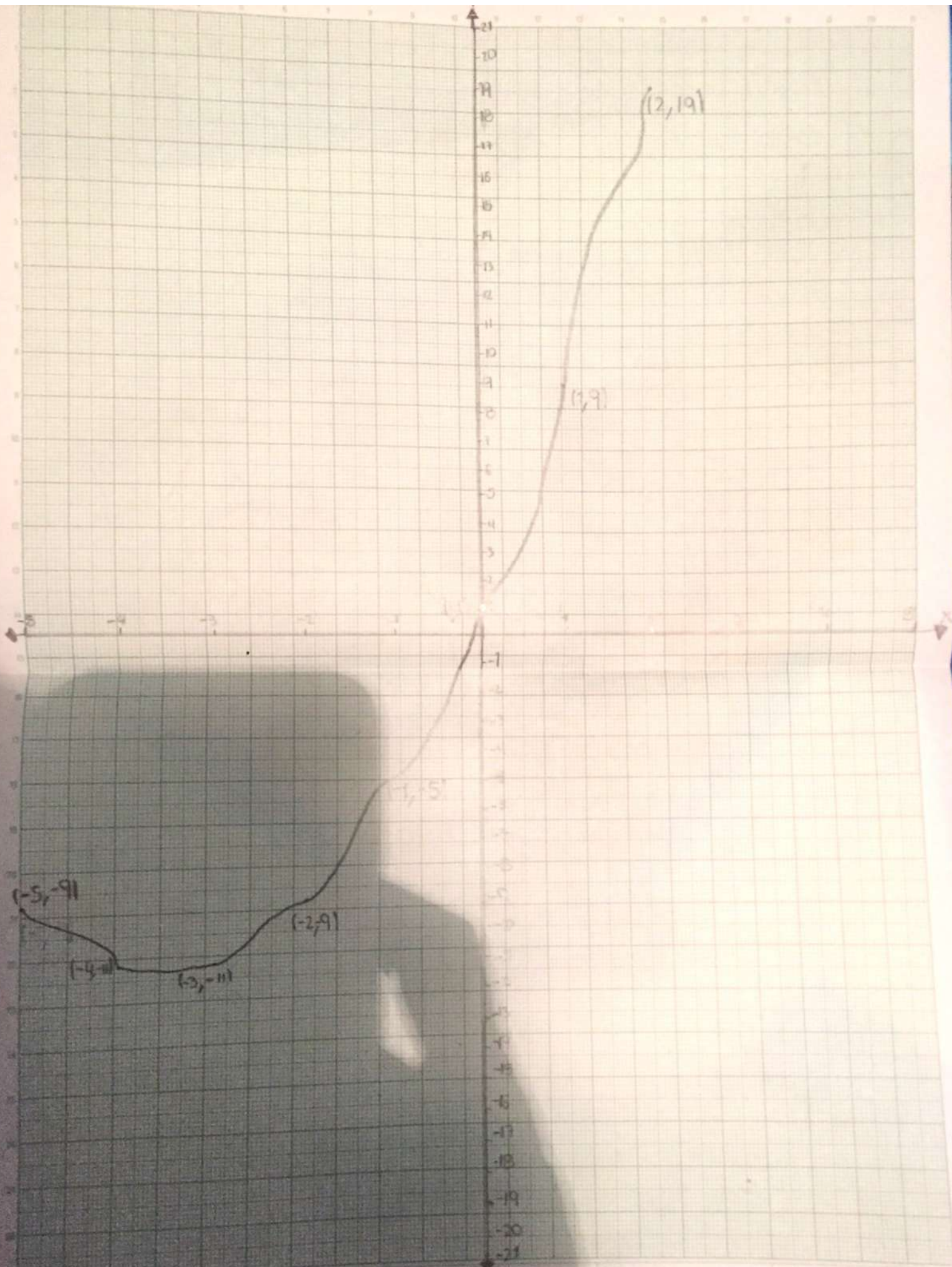
$$y = 1 + 7 + 1$$

$$y = 9$$

$$y = (2)^2 + 7(2) + 1$$

$$y = 4 + 14 + 1$$

$$y = 19$$



Assunto: Matemática	Professor: Diego Sanches	Curso: Odontologia	Data: 10/11/2021
Tema:	Matrizes	Código No:	Nota:

$$9) x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-2)}}{2 \cdot 3}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{1 - 12 \cdot (-2)}}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm 5}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{1 + 5}{6} = 1$$
$$x = \frac{1 - 5}{6} = -\frac{2}{3} = -0.66$$