

1) Potenciação

Potenciação de expoente inteiro

Seja a um número real e m e n inteiros positivos. Então:

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| I. $a^n = a \cdot a \cdot a \dots a$ | VI. $a^n / a^m = a^{n-m}$ |
| II. $a^0 = 1$ | VII. $(a^m)^n = a^{n \cdot m}$ |
| III. $a^1 = a$ | VIII. $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}, b \neq 0$ |
| IV. $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$ | IX. $(a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$ |
| V. $a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$ | |

Resolver

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|--------------------|--|
| a) 2^3 | m) $1 + (0,41)^2$ |
| b) $(-2)^3$ | n) $2^{-3} + (-4)^{-5}$ |
| c) $3^3 \cdot 3^4$ | o) $\frac{1}{4} + 5^3 - 2^{-4}$ |
| d) 2^0 | p) $2^{-3} + (-4)^{-5}$ |
| e) $(2^3)^2$ | q) $(0,333\dots)^2 + (2,181818\dots)^{-1}$ |
| f) $3^7/3^4$ | r) $\frac{4}{5}(3 + 0,4) - 3,21$ |
| g) 2^{-5} | s) $\left(\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{2} + 1\right)^{-2} + \frac{1}{1+3^2-(4-5)^{-2}}$ |
| h) $(1/2)^{-3}$ | t) $4\left(\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{8}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{6}(-4 + 1)^{-1} + 1$ |
| i) $((-1)^3)^4$ | u) $1 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}-1\right)^2 - 4(-1+5)^{-1}}{2-0,4\left(1-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2}$ |
| j) $0,5^3$ | |
| k) $(-0,1)^3$ | |
| l) $-(-1)^3$ | |

Potência de expoente racional

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|---------------------------|---|
| v) $\sqrt{49}$ | cc) $(-216)^{-\frac{4}{3}}$ |
| w) $\sqrt[3]{-125}$ | dd) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}}(\sqrt[3]{-8}) + 5\sqrt[5]{-32}$ |
| x) $\sqrt{0,04}$ | ee) $\frac{1}{4^{\frac{5}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt{-729}}$ |
| y) $\sqrt[3]{-0,008}$ | ff) $\frac{\frac{4}{3}\sqrt[4]{10000} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt[4]{16}}{\sqrt{82,81} + 1}$ |
| z) $(256)^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | gg) $-\sqrt{36} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9} - \sqrt[3]{-8}}$ |
| aa) $(-1)^{\frac{3}{5}}$ | |
| bb) $(343)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ | |

2) Valor numérico de expressões algébricas

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| a) $Y = x^3 - 2x + 1$ $x = -1$ | e) $y = \frac{4x^3 - 2x + 1}{3x - 2}$ $x = -2$ |
| b) $Y = -(x - 1)^3 + (1 - x)^2 + 1$ $x = -1$ | f) $y = \left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2x}{x-3}\right)^3 + 1$ $x = 2$ |
| c) $Y = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^4}{4} - 1$ $x = -1$ | g) $y = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$ $x = -2$ |
| d) $y = \frac{4}{3}(1 - x^3)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2$ $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ | h) $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 2\sqrt{x + 12}$ $x = 4$ |