

# Só SSA

MATEMÁTICA

01. Calcule o valor de S:  $S = \log_4(\log_3 9) + \log_2(\log_8 3) + \log_{0,8}(\log_{16} 32)$

02. Determine o valor de x na equação  $y = 2^{\log_3(x+4)}$  para que y seja igual a 8.

03. Se  $A = 5^{\log_2 25}$ , determine o valor de  $A^3$ .

04. Determine o valor de A tal que  $4^{\log_2 A} + 2A - 2 = 0$

05. Calcule o valor das expressões abaixo

a)  $25^{0,5 + \log_{25} 4} + 8^{3 + \log_8 4}$

b)  $2 \cdot \log_9 1 + [\log_{0,5}(1/8)]^2$

c)  $6^{2 + \log_6 7} - \log(\log 10)$

06. Considerando  $10^{0,301} = 2$  e  $10^{0,477} = 3$ , Calcule:

a)  $\log 6$

b)  $\log 12$

c)  $\log 18$

d)  $\log 30$

GABARITO JUSTIFICADO

01.

$$\begin{aligned} &\log_4(\log_3 9) + \log_2(\log_8 3) + \log_{0,8}(\log_{16} 32) \\ &\log_4(\log_3 3^2) + \log_2(\log_8 3) + \log_{0,8}(\log_2 4^{2^5}) \\ &\log_4(2) + \log_2(1/4) + \log_{0,8}(5/4) \\ &1/2 - 2 - 1 = -5/2 \end{aligned}$$

02.

$$\begin{aligned} 8 &= 2^{\log_3(x+4)} \\ 2^3 &= 2^{\log_3(x+4)} \\ 3 &= \log_3(x+4) \\ 3^3 &= x+4 \\ 27 &= x+4 \\ x &= 23 \end{aligned}$$

03.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 5^{\log_{25} 2} \\ A &= 5^{\log_{25} 2} \\ A &= 5^{\log_5 2^2} \\ A &= 5^{\log_5 (2^{1/2})} \\ A &= 2^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^3 &= (2^{1/2})^3 \\ A^3 &= 2^{3/2} = \sqrt{8} \end{aligned}$$

04.

$$\begin{aligned} 4^{\log_2 A} + 2A - 2 &= 0 \\ (2^2)^{\log_2 A} + 2A - 2 &= 0 \\ 2^{2 \log_2 A} + 2A - 2 &= 0 \\ (2^{\log_2 A})^2 + 2A - 2 &= 0 \quad (i) \\ \underbrace{(2^{\log_2 A})^2}_A + 2A - 2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$A^2 + 2A - 2 = 0 \quad (\text{equação do } 2^\circ \text{ grau em } A, \text{ com } A > 0)$$

$$A^2 + 2A = 2$$

$$A^2 + 2A + 1 = 2 + 1$$

$$(A + 1)^2 = 3$$

$$A + 1 = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

$$A = \pm\sqrt{3} - 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \sqrt{3} - 1 & \text{ou} \\ A = -\sqrt{3} - 1 & (\text{não serve, pois } A > 0) \end{cases}$$

05.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } &25^{0,5 + \log_{25} 4} + 8^{3 + \log_8 4} \\ &25^{0,5} \cdot 25^{\log_{25} 4} + 8^3 \cdot 8^{-\log_8 4} \\ &\sqrt{25} \cdot 4 + 512 \cdot 1/8^{\log_8 4} \\ &5 \cdot 4 + 512 \cdot 1/4 \\ &20 + 128 = 148 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } &2 \cdot \log_9 1 + [\log_{0,5}(1/8)]^2 \\ &2 \cdot 0 + \log_2^{-1}(2^{-3})^2 \\ &0 + 3^2 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } &6^{2 + \log_6 7} - \log(\log 10) \\ &6^2 \cdot 6^{\log_6 7} - \log_{10} 1 \\ &36 \cdot 7 - 0 = 252 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{06. a) } &\log 6 = \\ &\log(3 \cdot 2) = \\ &\log 3 + \log 2 = \\ &\log 10^{0,477} + \log 10^{0,301} = \\ &0,477 + 0,301 = 0,778 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } &\log 12 \\ &\log(2^2 \cdot 3) \\ &\log 2^2 + \log 3 \\ &2 \cdot 0,301 + 0,477 = 1,079 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } &\log 18 \\ &\log(3 \cdot 6) \\ &\log 3 + \log 6 \\ &0,477 + 0,778 = 1,255 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } &\log 30 \\ &\log(3 \cdot 10) \\ &\log 3 + \log 10 \\ &0,477 + 1 = 1,477 \end{aligned}$$