

g. M. g.

para seis
Inscrições.

ESCOLA NORMAL DE ARTES E OFFICIOS WENCESLAU BRAZ

RIO DE JANEIRO 9 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1926

NOME DO ALUNO Esther Eleonora dos Santos

PROVA FINAL DE Algebra

ANNO 3º

TEMA β^2

$$1^a \begin{cases} a = b \\ b = 4 \end{cases} \quad 2^a \begin{cases} c = 2 \\ d = 4 \end{cases} \quad 3^a \begin{cases} e = 4 \\ f = 5 \end{cases}$$

1ª Questão

$$6 - \left(\frac{3a-1}{4} + \frac{2a-1}{3} \right) = 7 - \left(\frac{2a-5}{3} - \frac{2a-1}{8} \right)$$

$$144 - 6(3a-1) + 8(2a-1) = 96 - 8(2a-5) - 3(2a-1)$$

$$144 - 18a + 6 + 16a + 8 = 96 - 16a + 40 - 21a + 3$$

$$-18a + 16a + 16a + 21a = 96 - 40 - 6 - 8 - 96$$

$$25a =$$

1

2ª Questão

$$\begin{cases} \frac{5a-3y}{5} - \frac{2(2a-y)}{3} = 2 \\ \frac{5a+8y}{-4} = \frac{a+9y}{5} = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$3(5a-3y) - 5(4a-2y) = 30$$

$$5(5a+8y) - 4(a+9y) = 80$$

$$24a - 9y - 20a + 10y = 30$$

$$4a + y = 30$$

$$4x + y = 30$$

$$11x + 4y = 80$$

$$y = 30 - 4x$$

$$11x + 4(30 - 4x) = 80$$

$$11x + 120 - 16x = 80$$

$$-5x = -40$$

$$x = \frac{40}{5} = 8$$

$$y = 30 - 32$$

$$y = -2$$

$$\left(\frac{1-x}{y}, \frac{y-x}{y} \right) \cdot r = \left(\frac{1-x}{y}, \frac{y-x}{y} \right)$$

$$(1-x)r = (y-x)r \Rightarrow r = (1-x)r + (y-x)r$$

$$r - xr = yr - xr \Rightarrow r = yr$$

$$r(1-y) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0$$

3. Questão

$$\frac{4+x}{5+x} + \frac{5+x}{4+x} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$2(4+x)(4+x) + 2(5+x)(5+x) = (5+x)(4+x)5$$

$$(8+2x)(4+x)(10+2x)5+x = (20+4x+5x+x^2)5$$

$$92+5x+5x+2x^2+50+10x+10x+2x^2 = 100+20x+25x+5x^2$$

$$-1(-x^2 - 9x - 18) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 9x + 18 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 18})}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 72}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-9 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-9 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-9 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-9 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$x' = \frac{-9+3}{2} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3$$

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$$z'' = \frac{-9-3}{2} = \frac{-12}{2} = -6$$

$$y_{ce} = 32$$

$$\frac{76}{32}$$

para o Sr.
Frank.

ESCOLA NORMAL DE ARTES E OFFICIOS WENCESLAU BRAZ
RIO DE JANEIRO, 9 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1926.

NOME DO ALUNO Maria da Gloria Ayres Bastos

ANNO 2º

TURMA (93)²

PROVA FINAL DE Algebra

$$1^a \begin{cases} a=7 \\ b=6 \end{cases}$$

$$2^a \begin{cases} c=3 \\ d=6 \end{cases}$$

$$3^a \begin{cases} e=5 \\ f=6 \end{cases}$$

1ª Questão

$$7 - \left(\frac{3x-1}{4} + \frac{2x+1}{3} \right) = 6 - \left(\frac{2x-5}{3} - \frac{7x-1}{8} \right)$$

$$24x + 6(3x-1) + 8(2x+1) = 6 \times 24 - 8(2x-5) - 3(7x-1)$$

$$168 - 18x + 6 + 16x + 8 = 144 - 16x + 40 - 21x + 3$$

$$39x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{39} \therefore x = -\frac{1}{39}$$

sem efeito.

2ª Questão

$$\begin{cases} \frac{8x-3y}{5} - \frac{2(2x-y)}{3} = 3 \\ \frac{3x+8y}{4} - \frac{x+9y}{5} = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$3(8x-3y) - 5(4x-2y) = 45$$

$$5(3x+8y) - 4(x+9y) = 120$$

$$24x - 9y - 20x + 10y = 45$$

$$15x + 40y - 4x - 36y = 120$$

$$4x + y = 45 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$10x + 4y = 120 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$16x + 4y = 180$$

$$-11x = 4y = 120$$

$$5x = 60$$

$$x = \frac{60}{5} = 12$$

$$y = \frac{180 - 16x}{4} = \frac{180 - 192}{4} = -3$$

3º Questão

$$\frac{5+u}{6+u} + \frac{6+u}{5+u} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$2(5+u)(6+u) + (6+u)2(6+u) = (6+u)(5+u) 5$$

$$2(5+u)2(6+u) + 2(6+u)2(6+u) = 5(30+6u+5u+u^2)$$

$$50 + 10u + 10u + 2u^2 + 72 + 12u + 12u + 2u^2 = 150 + 30u + 25u + 5u^2$$

$$2u^2 + 2u^2 + 5u^2 + 10u + 10u + 12u + 12u - 30u - 25u + 50 + 72 - 150 = 0$$

$$-u^2 - 11u - 28 = 0$$

$$u^2 + 11u + 28 = 0$$

$$u = \frac{-11 \pm \sqrt{11^2 - 4 \times 28}}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{-11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 112}}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{-11 + 9}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{-11 - 3}{2}$$

$$u' = \frac{-11 - 9}{2} = -10$$

$$u'' = \frac{-11 + 9}{2} = -1$$

Solução da 1ª Questão

$$\frac{3u-1}{4} - \frac{2u+1}{3} = 6 \left(\frac{2u-5}{3} + \frac{7u-1}{8} \right)$$

$$24 \times \frac{3u-1}{4} - 8 \times \frac{2u+1}{3} = 6 \times 24 \left(\frac{2u-5}{3} + \frac{7u-1}{8} \right)$$

$$168 - 18u + 6 - 16u - 8 = 72(2u-5) + 3(7u-1)$$

$$-39u = 15$$

$$+39u = +15$$

$$+3u = 15$$

$$u = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

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ESCOLA NORMAL DE ARTES E OFFICIOS WENCESLAU BRAZ

RIO DE JANEIRO 5 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1926

NOME DO ALUMNO - Stella Varela.

ANNO 2^o

TURMA A²

PROVA FINAL DE Algebra

NOTA DA PROVA

NOME DO PROFESSOR

$$1^a \text{ a } \begin{cases} a=4 \\ b=2 \end{cases} \quad 2^a \text{ a } c=1 \quad 3^a \text{ a } \begin{cases} d=3 \\ e=5 \end{cases}$$

1^a questão: Resolver a equação:

$$\frac{5a+2}{3} - \frac{3a-1}{2} + 4 = \frac{3a+3}{2} - \frac{a+1}{6} - 2$$

2^a questão:

$$\frac{5a+2}{3} - \frac{3a-1}{2} + 4 = \frac{3a+3}{2} - \frac{a+1}{6} - 2$$

$$2(5a+2) - 3(3a-1) + 24 = 3(3a+3) - (a+1) - 12$$

$$10a + 4 - 9a + 3 + 24 = 9a + 9 - a - 1 - 12$$

$$10a - 9a - 9a + a = 9 - 1 - 12 - 24 - 4 - 3$$

$$-7a = -35$$

$$a = 5$$

2^o questão: Resolver o sistema:

$$\frac{3x-2y}{5} + \frac{5x-3y}{3} = x+1.$$

$$\frac{2x-3y}{3} + \frac{4x-3y}{2} = y+1.$$

$$3(3x-2y) + 5(5x-3y) = 15(x+1)$$

$$2(2x-3y) + 3(4x-3y) = 6(y+1)$$

$$9x - 6y + 25x - 15y = 15x + 15$$

$$4x - 6y + 12x - 9y = 6y + 6$$

$$9x - 6y + 25x - 15y - 15x = 15$$

$$4x - 6y + 12x - 9y - 6y = 6$$

$$19x - 21y = 15$$

$$+ 16x - 21y = 6$$

$$- 3x = 9$$

$$x = -3$$

$$x = 3$$

$$y = 2$$

$$y = \frac{57-15}{21}$$

$$y = \frac{42}{21}$$

$$y = 2$$

3^a questões:

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

$$\text{m.m.c} = 5(x+3)$$

$$(x-3)(x+3) + 25 = 10x$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 3x - 9 + 25 = 10x$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 14 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{10^2 \pm 4 \times 1 \times 14}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 56}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{44}}{2}$$

$$x' = \frac{10 + \sqrt{44}}{2}$$

$$x'' = \frac{10 - \sqrt{44}}{2}$$

Stella

para seis
Frankel.

ESCOLA NORMAL DE ARTES E OFFICIOS WENCESLAU BRAZ

RIO DE JANEIRO 3 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1926

ANNO 2.^o

TURMA B²

NOME DO ALUMNO Raita de Figueiredo de Souza

PROVA FINAL DE Algebra

$$1^a \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=6 \end{cases}$$

$$2^a \begin{cases} c=3 \\ d=6 \end{cases}$$

$$3^a \begin{cases} e=5 \\ f=6 \end{cases}$$

1.^o questão

$$7 \left(\frac{3x-1}{4} + \frac{2x+1}{3} \right) - 6 \left(\frac{2x-5}{3} - \frac{7x-1}{8} \right) \quad \text{Res. de C. 24}$$

$$7 \cdot \frac{3x-1}{4} - \frac{2x+1}{3} = 6 \cdot \frac{2x-5}{3} + \frac{7x-1}{8}$$

$$168 \cdot \frac{3x-1}{4} - 8(2x+1) = 144 \cdot \frac{2x-5}{3} + 3(7x-1)$$

$$168 - 18x + 6 - 16x - 8 = 144 - 16x + 40 + 21x - 3$$

$$18x - 16x + 16x - 21x = 144 + 40 - 3 - 168 - 6 + 8$$

$$3x = 15$$

$$x = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

2ª questão

$$\frac{8x-3y}{5} - \frac{2(2x-y)}{3} = 3 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{le. le. } b = 15 \\ \text{le. le. } b = 20 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{3x+8y}{4} - \frac{x+9y}{5} = 6$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3(8x-3y) - 10(2x-y) = 45 \\ 5(3x+8y) - 4(x+9y) = 120 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 24x - 9y - 20x + 10y = 45 \\ 15x + 40y - 4x - 36y = 120 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$4x + y = 45 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{le. le. } b = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$11x + 4y = 120$$

$$16x + 4y = 180$$

$$11x - 4y = 120$$

$$\hline 5x = 60$$

$$x = \frac{60}{5} = 12$$

$$y = \frac{180 - 192}{4} = 3$$

$$\frac{5+x}{6+x} + \frac{6+x}{5+x} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$2(5+x)(5+x) + 2(6+x)(6+x) = (6+x)(5+x)5$$

$$2(25 + 5x + 5x + x^2) + 2(36 + 6x + 6x + x^2) = (30 + 6x + 5x + x^2)5$$

$$50 + 10x + 10x + 2x^2 + 72 + 12x + 12x + 2x^2 = 150 + 30x + 25x + 5x^2$$

$$10x + 10x + 2x^2 + 12x + 12x + 2x^2 - 30x - 25x - 5x^2 = 150 - 50 - 72$$

$$10x + 10x + 2x^2 + 12x + 12x + 2x^2 - 30x - 25x + 5x^2 = 150 - 50 - 72$$

$$\begin{matrix} b & a & c \\ -11x + 9x^2 - 172 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

Formula:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{11^2 - 4 \times 9 \times 172}}{2 \times 9}$$

$$x = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 6192}}{18}$$

Rota de Figueiredo Iboara

7.11.7.

Paulo nove
Frankel.

ESCOLA NORMAL DE ARTES E OFFICIOS WENCESLAU BRAZ

RIO DE JANEIRO 9 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1926

NOME DO ALUMNO Yara Hector

PROVA FINAL DE Algebra

ANNO 2^o

TURMA B^e

$$1^a \begin{cases} a=5 \\ b=7 \end{cases}$$

$$2^a \begin{cases} c=2 \\ d=5 \end{cases}$$

$$3^a \begin{cases} e=3 \\ f=4 \end{cases}$$

1^a Questão:

$$5 \cdot \frac{3x-1}{4} + \frac{2x+1}{3} = 7 - \left(\frac{2x-5}{3} + \frac{7x-1}{8} \right)$$

$$120 - 6(3x-1) - 8(2x+1) = 168 - 8(2x-5) + 3(7x-1)$$

$$120 - 18x + 6 - 16x - 8 = 168 - 16x + 40 + 21x - 3$$

$$-39x = 87$$

$$x = \frac{87}{-1-39} \quad x = \frac{87}{39} = 2 \frac{9}{39}$$

2^a Questão:

$$\frac{8x-3y}{5} - \frac{2(2x-y)}{3} = 2$$

$$\frac{3x+8y}{4} - \frac{x+y}{5} = 5$$

$$3(8x-3y) - 5(4x-2y) = 30$$

$$5(3x+8y) - 4(x+y) = 100$$

$$24x - 9y - 20x + 10y = 30$$

$$15x + 40y - 4x - 36y = 100$$

continua.

$$\begin{aligned}
 4x + y &= 30 \\
 11x + 4y &= 100 \\
 \hline
 14x + 4y &= 120 \\
 11x + 4y &= 100 \\
 \hline
 3x &= 20
 \end{aligned}$$

m. m. c. 4

$$x = \frac{20}{3} = 4$$

$$y = 30 - 4x = 30 - 16 = 14$$

Verificacacacac

$$16 + 14 = 30$$

$$44 + 56 = 100$$

3ª Questão

$$\frac{3+x}{4+x} + \frac{4+x}{5+x} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(m. m. c = (4+x)(5+x))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2(3+x)(3+x) + 2(4+x)(4+x) &= (4+x)(5+x)5 \\
 (6+2x)(3+x) + (8+2x)(4+x) &= (12+3x+4x+x^2)5 \\
 18+6x+6x+2x^2+32+8x+8x+2x^2 &= 60+15x+20x+5x^2 \\
 -x^2 - 7x - 10 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-1(-x^2 - 7x - 10) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 7x + 10 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 4 \times 1 \times 10}}{2 \times 1}$$

$$x = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 40}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-7 \pm 3}{2}$$

Continua

$$\varphi' = \frac{-7 + 3}{2} = -\frac{4}{2} = -2$$

$$\varphi'' = \frac{-7 - 3}{2} = -\frac{10}{2} = -5$$

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Frankf.

ESCOLA NORMAL DE ARTES E OFFICIOS WENCESLAU BRAZ

RIO DE JANEIRO 9 DE NOVEEMBRO DE 1926

NOME DO ALUNO *Opary Brandão de Siqueira*

ANNO 2^o

TURMA B²

PROVA FINAL DE *Mathematica*

$$1^a \begin{cases} a=11 \\ b=10 \end{cases} \quad 2^a \begin{cases} c=1 \\ d=2 \end{cases} \quad 3^a \begin{cases} e=2 \\ f=3 \end{cases}$$

1^a Questão:

$$11 - \frac{3x-1}{4} + \frac{2x+1}{3} = 10 - \frac{2x-5}{3} + \frac{7x-1}{8}$$

$$264 - 6(3x-1) - 8(2x+1) = 240 - 16x + 40 + 21x$$

$$-18x - 16x + 16x - 21x = 240 + 40 - 3 - 264$$

$$-39x = 15$$

$$x = \frac{15}{-39}$$

2^a Questão

$$\frac{8x-3y}{5} - \frac{2(2x-y)}{3} = 1$$

$$\frac{3x+8y}{4} - \frac{x+9y}{5} = 2$$

$$3(8x-3y) - 5(4x-2y) = 15$$

$$5(3x+8y) - 4(x+9y) = 40$$

$$\begin{cases} 24x - 9y - 20x + 10y = 15 \\ 15x + 40y - 4x - 36y = 40 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4u + y = 15 \\ 11u + 4y = 40 \end{cases}$$

$$y = 15 - 4u$$

$$11u + 4(15 - 4u) = 40$$

$$11u + 60 - 16u = 40$$

$$-5u = -20$$

$$u = \frac{-20}{-5}$$

$$u = 4$$

$$y = 15 - 16 = -1$$

3^o - Construção:

$$\frac{2+u}{3+u} + \frac{3+u}{2+u} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(2+u)(2+u)2 + (3+u)(3+u)2 =$$

$$= (3+u)(2+u)5$$

$$2(4 + 2u + 2u + u^2) + (9 + 3u + 3u + u^2)2 =$$

$$= (6 + 2u + 3u + u^2)5$$

$$8 + 4u + 4u + 2u^2 + 18 + 6u + 6u + 2u^2 = 30 +$$

$$+ 10u + 10u + 5u^2$$

$$4u + 4u + 2u^2 + 6u + 6u + 2u^2 - 10u - 10u -$$

$$- 5u^2 + 8 + 18 = 30$$

$$u^2 - 5u - 4 = 0$$

$$-1(u^2 - 5u - 4) = 0$$

$$u^2 + 5u + 4 = 0$$

$$u = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4 \times 1 \times 4}}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16}}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{-5 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$u' = \frac{-5 - 3}{2} = \frac{-8}{2} = -4$$

$$u'' = \frac{-5 + 3}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$

$$11u + 120 - 16u = 100$$

$$-5u = 100 - 120 =$$

$$-5u = -20$$

$$u = \frac{-20}{-5} = +4$$

$$y = \frac{30 - 4u}{1}$$

$$y = \frac{30 - 16}{1} = 14$$

$$3: a \quad \frac{3+u}{4+u} + \frac{4+u}{3+u} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{denominator} = (4+u)(3+u)(2)$$

$$(3+u)(2)(3+u) + (4+u)(2)(4+u) = (4+u)(3+u)(2)$$

$$\frac{5}{2}$$

$$(6+2u)(3+u) + (8+2u)(4+u) = (12+4u+3u+u^2) \frac{5}{2}$$

$$18+6u+6u+2u^2+32+8u+8u+2u^2 = (12+7u+u^2) \frac{5}{2}$$

$$18+6u+6u+2u^2+32+8u+8u+2u^2 = 60+35u+5u^2$$

$$-u^2 - 7u - 10 = 0$$

$$7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 4 \times 1 \times 20}$$

$$7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 80} = 7 \pm$$

$$u' = \frac{7+10}{2} = 12$$

$$u'' = \frac{7-10}{2} = -1$$

$$u^2 + 7u + 10 = 0$$

$$u = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 4 \times 1 \times 10}}{2}$$

$$u' = \frac{7 - \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{7 - 2}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$
$$u'' = \frac{7 + \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{7 + 3}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

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ESCOLA NORMAL DE ARTES E OFFICIOS WENCESLAU BRAZ

RIO DE JANEIRO 9 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1926

NOME DO ALUNO Eurydice de Oliveira Lino

ANNO 2º

TURMA B2

PROVA FINAL DE Matematica

$$1^a \begin{cases} a=11 \\ b=10 \end{cases} \quad 2^a \begin{cases} c=1 \\ d=2 \end{cases} \quad 3^a \begin{cases} e=2 \\ f=3 \end{cases}$$

1ª Questão:

$$11 - \left\{ \frac{3x-1}{4} * \frac{2x+1}{3} \right\} = \frac{10 - \{ \frac{2x-5}{3} + \frac{7x-1}{8} \}}$$

$$264 - 6(3x-1) - 8(2x+1) = 240 - 8(2x-5) + 3(7x-1)$$

$$264 - 18x + 6 - 16x - 8 = 240 - 16x + 40 + 21x - 3$$

$$240 - 16x + 40 - 21$$

$$264 - 18x + 6 - 16x - 8 - 240 + 16x - 40 + 21x - 3 = 0$$

$$3x = -21 \quad -16x - 18x + 16x = 264 + 6 - 8 - 240 - 40 - 3$$

$$x = \frac{-21}{3} \quad 40 - 3$$

$$x = -7 \quad -3x = -21$$

$$x = \frac{-21}{-3} = 7$$

2ª Questão:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{8x-3y}{5} - \frac{2(2x-y)}{3} = 1 \\ \frac{3x+8y}{4} - \frac{x+9y}{5} = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3(8x-3y) - 5(4x-2y) = 15 \\ 5(3x+8y) - 4(x+9y) = 40 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 24x - 9y - 20x + 10y = 15 \\ 15x + 40y - 4x - 36y = 40 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x + y = 15 \\ 11x + 4y = 40 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \frac{15 - 4x}{1}$$

$$11x + \frac{4(15 - 4x)}{1} = 40$$

$$11x + 60 - 16x = 40$$

$$-5x = -20$$

$$x = \frac{-20}{-5} = 4$$

$$y = \frac{15 - 16}{1} = -1$$

3ª. Questão:

$$\frac{2+x}{3+x} + \frac{3+x}{2+x} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$2(4+2x)(2+x) + (6+2x)(3+x) = (3+x)(2+x)5$$

$$8 + 8x + 2x^2 + 18 + 12x + 2x^2 = 30 + 25x + 5x^2$$

$$30 + 25x + 5x^2 - 8 - 8x - 2x^2 - 18 - 12x = 0$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 4 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4 \times 1 \times 4}}{2 \times 1} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$x' = \frac{5+3}{2} = 4$$

$$x'' = \frac{5-3}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{2+re}{3+re} + \frac{3+re}{2+re} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(4+2re)(2+re) + (6+2re)(3+re) = (3+re)(2+re)5$$

$$8 + 8re + 2re^2 + 18 + 12re + 2re^2 = 30 + 25 + 5re^2$$

$$30 + 25 + 5re^2 - 8 - 8re - 2re^2 - 18 - 12re = 0$$

$$re^2 + 5re + 4 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4 \times 1 \times 4}}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16}}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{5+3}{2} = 4$$

$$r_2 = \frac{5-3}{2} = 1$$

$$11 - \frac{3n-1}{4} - \frac{2n+1}{3} = 10 - \frac{2n-5}{3} + \frac{7n-1}{8}$$

$$264 - 18n + 6 - 16n - 8 = 240 - 16n + 40 + 21n + 3$$

$$-18n - 16n + 16n + 21n = 240 + 40 + 3 - 264 + 8$$

$$3n = 27$$

$$n = \frac{27}{3} = 9$$

$$n = 9$$

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para seis
Gravuras.

ESCOLA NORMAL DE ARTES E OFFICIOS WENCESLAU BRAZ

RIO DE JANEIRO, 9 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1926.

NOME DA ALUNDA Maria da Conceição Dias Passos

ALMO 1^o

TURMA B²

PROVA FINAL DE *Algebra*

$$1^a \begin{cases} a=6 \\ b=4 \end{cases} \quad 2^a \begin{cases} c=2 \\ d=4 \end{cases} \quad 3^a \begin{cases} e=4 \\ f=5 \end{cases}$$

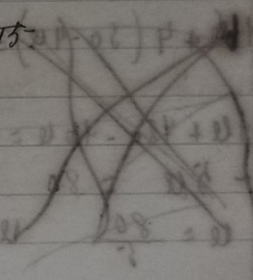
1^a Questão

$$6 \frac{3u+1}{4} - 8 \frac{u+1}{3} = 4 \frac{2u-5}{5} + \frac{7u-1}{8}$$

$$144 - 6(3u+1) - 8(3u+1) = 96 - 8(2u-5) + 3(7u-1)$$

$$144 - 18u + 6 - 24u - 8 = 96 - 16u + 40 + 21u - 3$$

$$144 - 5u = 133 \quad u = \frac{11}{5} \quad u = 45$$



$$3 = p \cdot 20 \cdot 00 = p \quad 8 \cdot 4 = \frac{04}{1} = 8$$

2^a Questão

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{5u-3y}{5} - \frac{2(3u+y)}{5} &= 2 \\ \frac{5u+8y}{4} - \frac{u+9y}{5} &= 4 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 5(5u-3y) - 2(3u+y) &= 50 \\ 5(5u+8y) - 4(u+9y) &= 80 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 24u - 9y - 6u + 2y &= 30 \\ 25u + 40y - 4u - 36y &= 80 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 4u + 4y &= 30 \\ 11u + 4y &= 80 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

~~$$4u + 4(30-4u) = 80$$~~

~~$$4u + 120 - 16u = 80$$~~

~~$$-12u = -40$$~~

~~$$\begin{aligned} -46u - 4y &= 120 \\ 11u + 4y &= 80 \\ \hline -35u &= -40 \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$u = \frac{-40}{-35} = u = 8$$~~

~~$$y = 30 - 32 \cdot y = -34$$~~

~~_____~~

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3ª Questão

$$\frac{4+u}{5+u} + \frac{5+u}{4+u} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\cancel{(10+2u)(4+u)} + \cancel{(8+2u)(5+u)} =$$

$$(8+2u)(4+u) + (8+2u)(5+u) = (5+u)(4+u) \cdot 5$$

$$32 + 8u + 8u + 2u^2 + 40 + 8u + 10u + 2u^2 = (20 + 5u + 4u + u^2) \cdot 5$$

$$32 + 8u + 8u + 2u^2 + 40 + 8u + 10u + 2u^2 = 100 + 25u + 20u + 5u^2$$

$$32 + 8u + 8u + 2u^2 + 40 + 8u + 10u + 2u^2 = 100 + 25u + 20u + 5u^2$$

$$-u^2 - 11u - 28 = 0$$

$$u = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 112}}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2}$$

$$u' = \frac{11+3}{2} = 7$$

$$u'' = \frac{11-3}{2} = 4$$

Maria da Conceição Dias Passos.

para sete
Frankel.

ESCOLA NORMAL DE ARTES E OFFICIOS WENCESLAU BRAZ

RIO DE JANEIRO 9 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1926

NOME DO ALUNO Olga Madeira

ANNO 2º

TURMA B²

PROVA FINAL DE Matemática

$$1^a \begin{cases} a=5 \\ b=7 \end{cases}$$

$$2^a \begin{cases} c=2 \\ d=5 \end{cases}$$

$$3^a \begin{cases} e=3 \\ f=4 \end{cases}$$

1ª Questão:

~~$$5 \cdot \left(\frac{3x-1}{4} + \frac{2x+1}{3} \right) = 7 \cdot \left(\frac{2x-5}{3} - \frac{4x-1}{8} \right)$$~~

~~$$120 - (18x-6 + 16x+8) = 168 - (16x-40 - 2|x-3)$$~~

~~$$120 - 18x + 6 - 16x - 8 = 168 - 16x + 40 + 2|x + 3$$~~

~~$$-39x = 49$$~~

~~$$x = \frac{49}{-39}$$~~

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2ª Questão:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{8x-3y}{5} - \frac{2(2x-4)}{3} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3x+8y}{4} - \frac{4+9y}{5} = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$24x - 9y - 20x + 10y = 30$$

$$15x + 40y - 4x - 36y = 100$$

$$4x + 4y = 30$$

$$11x + 4y = 100$$

$$-16x - 4y = -120$$

$$\frac{11x + 4y = 100}{-16x - 4y = -120}$$

$$-5x = -20$$

$$x = \frac{-20}{-5}$$

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$$x = 4$$

$$y = \frac{100 - 44}{4} = 14$$

3ª Questão:

$$\frac{e+u}{f+u} + \frac{f+u}{e+u} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{3+u}{4+u} + \frac{4+u}{3+u} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$2(3+u)(3+u) + 2(4+u)(4+u) = (4+u)(3+u) \cdot 5$$

$$2(9+6u+3u+u^2) + 2(16+4u+4u+u^2) = (12+4u+3u+u^2) \cdot 5$$

$$18+6u+6u+2u^2+32+8u+8u+2u^2 = 60+20u+15u+5u^2$$

$$-1(-u^2 - 7u - 10 = 0) = u^2 + 7u + 10 \geq 0$$

$$u = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49+40}}{2}$$

$$u' = \frac{4}{2} + 3$$

$$u'' = \frac{4}{2} - 3$$

$$u' = 5$$

$$u'' = 2$$

1ª Questão:

$$5 - \frac{3u-1}{4} - \frac{2u+1}{3} = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{2u-5}{3} + \frac{7u-1}{8}$$

$$120 - 18u - 6 -$$

$$00 = y01 + y02 - yP - yP2$$

$$001 = y20 - yP - y04 + y21$$

$$05 = y11 + yP$$

$$001 = yP + y11$$

$$081 = yP - y11$$

$$001 = yP + y11$$

$$05 = yP$$

$$08 = yP$$

$$08 = yP$$

$$08 = yP$$

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$$08 = yP$$

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para o
Frederick

ESCOLA NORMAL DE ARTES E OFFICIOS WENCESLAU BRAZ

RIO DE JANEIRO, 9 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1926.

NOME DO ALUNO Rachel Augusta Pista

ANNO 2^o

TURMA B^o

PROVA FINAL DE Algebra

$$1^a \begin{cases} a=6 \\ b=4 \end{cases} \quad 2^a \begin{cases} c=2 \\ d=4 \end{cases} \quad 3^a \begin{cases} e=4 \\ f=5 \end{cases}$$

1^a Questão:

$$a \left(\frac{3a-1}{4} + \frac{2a+1}{3} \right) = b \left(\frac{2a-5}{3} + \frac{2a-1}{3} \right)$$

2^a Questão

$$\begin{cases} \frac{8a-34}{5} - \frac{2(2a-4)}{3} = c \\ \frac{3a+84}{4} - \frac{a+94}{5} = d \end{cases}$$

3^a Questão: $\frac{c+a}{f+a} + \frac{f+a}{c+a} = \frac{5}{2}$

1^a Questão: $6 \cdot \frac{3a-1}{4} - \frac{2a+1}{3} = 4 \cdot \frac{2a-5}{3} + \frac{2a-1}{3}$

$$144 - 6(3a-1) - 8(2a+1) = 96 - 8(2a-5) + 3(2a-1)$$

$$144 - 18a + 6 + 16a - 8 = 96 - 16a + 40 + 21 - 3$$
$$-18a - 16a + 16a - 21 = 96 + 40 + 3 - 144 - 6 + 8$$
$$-39a = -9$$

$$a = \frac{9}{39} = \frac{3}{13}$$

2^a Questão:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{8a-34}{5} - \frac{2(2a-4)}{3} = 2 \\ \frac{3a+84}{4} - \frac{a+94}{5} = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3(8a-34) - 5(4a-84) = 30 \\ 5(3a+84) - 4(a+94) = 80 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 24x - 3y - 20x + 10y = 30 \\ 15x + 40y - 4x - 36y = 80 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 7y = 30 \\ 11x + 4y = 80 \end{cases}$$

$$y = 30 - 4x$$

$$11x + 4(30 - 4x) = 80$$

$$11x + 120 - 16x = 80$$

$$-5x = -40$$

$$x = \frac{40}{5} = 8$$

$$y = 30 - 32$$

$$y = -2$$

$$x = 8$$

$$y = -2$$

3. Question: $\frac{e+x}{f+x} + \frac{f+x}{e+x} = \frac{5}{2}$

$$\frac{4+x}{5+x} + \frac{5+x}{4+x} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$2(4+x)/(4+x) + 2(5+x)/(5+x) = (5+x)/(4+x) \cdot 5$$

$$(8+2x)4+x + (10+2x)5+x = (20+4x+5x+x^2)5$$

$$32+8x+8x+2x^2+50+10x+10x+2x^2 = 100+20x+25x+5x^2$$

$$1(x^2-9x+18) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2-9x+18 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81-72}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-9 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-9 + \sqrt{9^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 18}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$x' = \frac{-9 + 3}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$$

$$x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81-72}}{2}$$

$$x'' = \frac{-9 - 3}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2}$$

$$6 - \frac{3x-1}{4} - \frac{2x+1}{3} = 4 - \frac{2x-5}{3} + \frac{7x-1}{8}$$

$$144 - 6(3x-1) - 8(2x+1) = 96 - 8(2x-5) + 3(7x-1)$$

$$144 - 18x + 6 + 16x - 8 = 96 - 16x + 40 + 21x - 3$$

$$-18x - 16x + 16x - 21x = 96 + 40 - 3 - 144 - 6 + 8$$

$$-39x = -9$$

$$x = \frac{-9}{-39} = x = \frac{3}{13}$$

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