

Ejercicios

FACTORIZACIÓN DE POLINOMIOS

1 Factoriza estos polinomios de segundo grado:

- a) $x^2 - x - 42$ b) $2x^2 + 5x - 3$
c) $-3x^2 - 8x - 5$ d) $x^2 - x - 42$

2 Factoriza los siguientes polinomios y halla sus raíces:

- a) $x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x + 10$ b) $x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2$
c) $x^3 + 2x^2 - 15x$ d) $2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 3$

3 Factoriza los siguientes polinomios:

- a) $x^5 - 2x^3 + 3x^2$
b) $x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x^2 + 11x - 6$
c) $x^4 + 2x^3 - 13x^2 - 14x + 24$
d) $3x^3 + 7x^2 - 18x + 8$
e) $3x^3 + 9x^2 + 8x + 2$

4 Averigua cuáles de los siguientes polinomios son irreducibles:

- a) $x^2 - 5x - 14$ b) $x^2 + 3x + 1$

5 Halla el máximo común divisor y el mínimo común múltiplo de los siguientes pares de polinomios:

- a) $P(x) = x^3 - x$; $Q(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$
b) $P(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$; $Q(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3$

FRACCIONES ALGEBRAICAS

6 Reduce a común denominador las siguientes fracciones algebraicas:

a) $\frac{x+1}{x^2-9}$, $\frac{x^2-1}{3-x}$ y $\frac{-1}{1+x}$

b) $\frac{x}{2x+1}$, $\frac{3}{2x^2+x-1}$ y $\frac{x+2}{6x-3}$

7 Comprueba si son equivalentes las siguientes parejas de fracciones:

a) $\frac{x}{x-1}$ y $\frac{x^2+x}{x^2-1}$

b) $\frac{x^3}{x^3+x^2}$ y $\frac{1}{x^2}$

8 Efectúa:

a) $1 + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{2}{x}$

b) $\frac{5-x}{5} \cdot \frac{x+5}{5}$

c) $\frac{x-1}{x^2} : \frac{x+1}{x^3}$

d) $\frac{x+7}{x^2+3x-18} : \frac{x^2+6x-7}{x-3}$

9 Sean las fracciones:

$$M = \frac{x^2-3x}{2x^2-7x+3} \text{ y } N = \frac{x^2-x}{x^3+4x^2+3x}$$

Simplifícalas y calcula $M + N$.

10 Simplifica estas fracciones algebraicas:

a) $\frac{x^2+x-2}{x^2-4}$

b) $\frac{(x^2-x-2)^2}{x^2+4x+3}$

c) $\frac{x(x-1)(x+2)}{3x^3+4x^2-5x-2}$

d) $\frac{2xy-3x+x^2}{2y^3-3y^2+x^2y^2}$

11 Opera y simplifica el resultado:

a) $\frac{x+1}{6x} : \frac{x-1}{7x^2}$

b) $\left(1 - \frac{x}{4}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{x+1}{2x+3}\right)$

c) $\frac{\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}$

d) $\left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x^2-1}\right)^2$

12 Simplifica, cuando sea posible, y opera.

a) $\frac{x-3y}{5} - \frac{4x-5y}{6}$

b) $\frac{2xy-x}{xy} + \frac{y-3x}{x} + \frac{1}{4}$

c) $\frac{x-y}{1+xy} : \left(1 - \frac{x-y}{1+xy}\right)$

d) $ab + \frac{a}{a-b} - \frac{a-1}{a+2b}$

NÚMEROS COMBINATORIOS. BINOMIO DE NEWTON

13 Desarrolla las siguientes expresiones:

a) $(\sqrt{x} - xy)^4$ b) $(ab^3 + 2a)^5$ c) $(2xy^2 + \sqrt{y})^4$

14 Calcula las siguientes expresiones:

a) $3\left(\binom{7}{3} + \binom{7}{4}\right) : 6\binom{8}{4}\binom{8}{1}$

b) $15\left(\binom{15}{11} \cdot \binom{15}{11} \cdot \binom{15}{1}\right) - \binom{7}{0} \cdot \binom{15}{11}$

15 Determina el valor de a para que se verifiquen las siguientes ecuaciones:

a) $\binom{12}{a+4} + \binom{12}{9} = \binom{13}{9}$

b) $\binom{6}{a} = \binom{6}{a+2}$

c) $\binom{9}{4} + \binom{9}{a+2} = \binom{10}{5}$

d) $\binom{5}{a} \cdot \binom{5}{5} = 5$

ECUACIONES DE PRIMER Y SEGUNDO GRADO

16 Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

a) $\frac{x}{2} + x = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{2x}{3}$

b) $\frac{2x-1}{2} - \frac{5x+1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} + 3x$

c) $x - \frac{4x-1}{3} = \frac{2x+1}{2} + 5$

d) $\frac{1}{5} + x + \frac{4x-1}{3} = -\frac{2x}{5} + \frac{1}{6}$

Ejercicios

17 Resuelve estas ecuaciones de segundo grado:

- a) $x^2 + x - 2 = 0$ b) $x^2 - 5x - 14 = 0$
c) $3x^2 + 5x - 2 = 0$ d) $4x^2 - 5x - 21 = 0$

18 Escribe, en cada caso, una ecuación de segundo grado que tenga como soluciones:

- a) 1 y 3 b) -2 y $\frac{1}{3}$ c) 0 y 3 d) -1 y 1

19 Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones de segundo grado incompletas:

- a) $4x^2 - 20x = 0$ b) $3x^2 - 27 = 0$
c) $x^2 - \frac{4}{9} = 0$ d) $\frac{3}{5}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x = 0$

20 Determina, sin resolverlas, el número de soluciones de las siguientes ecuaciones de segundo grado:

- a) $3x^2 + 5x - 12 = 0$ b) $x^2 - 2x + 6 = 0$
c) $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$ d) $x^2 + 0,2x - 1,5 = 0$

21 Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

- a) $(x-2)^2 - (x+1)^2 + 3x = x(x-3)$
b) $\frac{x^2+1}{3} + \frac{2x^2-3}{4} + \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x+3}{2}$
c) $\frac{x(x-1)}{2} + \frac{(2x-1)^2}{3} = x + \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)$
d) $(a+x)(b+x) = (a+bx) + 2x^2$

ECUACIONES DE GRADO SUPERIOR A DOS

22 Resuelve estas ecuaciones bicuadradas:

- a) $x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0$ b) $2x^4 - 9x^2 - 5 = 0$
c) $5x^4 - 3x^2 + \frac{7}{16} = 0$ d) $3x^4 + 8x^2 + 4 = 0$

23 Resuelve las ecuaciones polinómicas:

- a) $x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$
b) $2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$
c) $x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x^2 + 11x - 6 = 0$

24 Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

- a) $\frac{2x-3}{3} + \frac{x}{4} - \frac{3x-1}{10} = \frac{15x+56}{60}$
b) $5(x-3) + 4x(x-4) + x^2(x-7) = -13$
c) $5(x^2-1) + 7(x-3) + x^2(2-x) + 13 = 0$
d) $\frac{15}{x^2} = 6x^2 - \frac{81}{4}$

ECUACIONES RACIONALES

25 Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

- a) $\frac{48}{5(x-3)} - \frac{33}{5(x+2)} + x^2 + 6 = 0$
b) $\frac{x^2-2x+3}{x-2} = \frac{18x+22}{2x+10}$
c) $\frac{x^4-x^2}{x^2+1} = \frac{24x^4}{x^4+x^2}$
d) $\frac{x^3-9x^2+27x-27}{x-1} + \frac{x^2-3}{x+3} = -\frac{2x}{x+3}$

ECUACIONES CON RADICALES

26 Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

- a) $3x - 2\sqrt{x+1} = 18$ b) $17 + \sqrt{169-x^2} = x$
c) $4x - 3\sqrt{2x-1} = 2$ d) $\frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{2} + 7x = 36$

27 Resuelve estas ecuaciones con radicales:

- a) $\sqrt{x+4} + 4x = 3x-2$ b) $\sqrt{x+15} = x-5$
c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+8}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x-4}} = \frac{5}{4}$ d) $\sqrt{2x+7} + \sqrt{2x+16} = 9$

28 Determina el valor que debe tener c para que las siguientes ecuaciones tengan como solución el valor indicado en cada caso:

- a) $\sqrt{3x+10} - \sqrt{4x+5} = c$, $x = 5$
b) $3\sqrt{4x+16} + c = 6\sqrt{12+x}$, $x = -3$
c) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{4x+2}} + \frac{c}{\sqrt{3x-5}} = \frac{3}{2}$, $x = \frac{14}{3}$
d) $\frac{c}{3+\sqrt{x}} + \frac{7}{\sqrt{2x+7}} = \frac{x+3}{5}$, $x = 9$

ECUACIONES EXPONENCIALES Y LOGARÍTMICAS

29 Resuelve las ecuaciones exponenciales:

- a) $4^x - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0$
b) $3^x + 3^{1-x} = 4$
c) $2^x + 2^{x+1} + 2^{x+2} + 2^{x+3} = 480$

30 Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

- a) $\frac{7^{x+1}}{49^{x+5}} = 7$
b) $6^{x+5} = 7.776$
c) $5^{3x} - 5^{2x+1} - 29 \cdot 5^x + 105 = 0$
d) $(3^x+5)^{(3x+1)} = \frac{9^{x^2}}{59\,049}$

Ejercicios

31 Resuelve estas ecuaciones logarítmicas:

- a) $\log_5 x = 5$ b) $\ln(x^2 - 3) = 0$
 c) $\log\left(\frac{5}{2x}\right) = 1$ d) $\log_4(3x - 2) = 3$

32 Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

- a) $\log(8 - x) + \log 4 = 2 \log x$
 b) $2 + \log(x - 16) = 2 \log x$
 c) $2 \log x = 1 + \log(x + 11/10)$
 d) $\log 3x = \log 6 + 2 \log x$

33 Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

- a) $\log_2 2x - \log_2(x^2 - 1) - \log_2(9 - x) + \log_2 4(x - 1) = 0$
 b) $\frac{1}{3} \log_2(3x + 5) = 1$
 c) $\log(10x^2 - 1) + \log 2 = \log 3 + \log x$
 d) $\frac{2 \log_2(x - 1) + \log_2 5}{\log_2(7x - 1)} = 1$

SISTEMAS DE ECUACIONES

34 Resuelve y clasifica estos sistemas de ecuaciones lineales usando el método de Gauss:

- a) $\begin{cases} 2x + y - z = -6 \\ 3x - y - 6z = 24 \\ 2x + y + z = 6 \end{cases}$ b) $\begin{cases} 2x + y - 4z = 27 \\ x - y + z = -3 \\ x + 2y + 6z = -47 \end{cases}$
 c) $\begin{cases} 3x - 2y - z = 2 \\ x + 2y - z = -2 \\ 2x - 4y = 1 \end{cases}$ d) $\begin{cases} 3x - 7y + z = 8 \\ x - y + 2z = 16 \\ 4x + y - z = -8 \end{cases}$
 e) $\begin{cases} 2x + y = 7 \\ -7x + 2z = -14 \\ -3x + 2y + 2z = 0 \end{cases}$ f) $\begin{cases} 2x + 2y - 3z = 1 \\ x + 3y + 3z = 7 \\ x - y - 6z = 0 \end{cases}$

35 Resuelve los siguientes sistemas de ecuaciones no lineales:

- a) $\begin{cases} x^2 + x - 12 = y \\ 4x - y - 14 = 0 \end{cases}$ b) $\begin{cases} y + x = 2 - x^2 \\ y + 2x = -4 \end{cases}$
 c) $\begin{cases} x^2 - 3x + 8 = y \\ y + 3x = 12 \end{cases}$ d) $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 5 \\ x^2 + 7y - 15 = 0 \end{cases}$
 e) $\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 15 \\ 2x^2 + y^2 - 18x = 6 \end{cases}$ f) $\begin{cases} \sqrt{x + 2y} = x + 5 \\ 2y - 25 = 10x \end{cases}$
 g) $\begin{cases} \frac{5}{x+y} - \frac{4}{x} = 3 \\ y + \frac{2}{7} = -\frac{71}{91}(x - 1) \end{cases}$ h) $\begin{cases} \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{y} = 2 \\ y = 3x - 6 \end{cases}$

36 Resuelve e interpreta gráficamente los siguientes sistemas de ecuaciones:

- a) $\begin{cases} x^2 + 2x - 3 = y \\ y - x = 3 \end{cases}$ b) $\begin{cases} 3x^2 - 4x + 7 = y \\ y + 4x = 10 \end{cases}$
 c) $\begin{cases} -3x^2 + 6x - 7 = y \\ y + 3x = -1 \end{cases}$ d) $\begin{cases} y = -5x^2 + 7x + 2 \\ y = \frac{89}{20} \end{cases}$

37 Resuelve estos sistemas de ecuaciones exponenciales y logarítmicos:

- a) $\begin{cases} 3 \cdot 7^x - 2^{y+2} = -13 \\ 7^{x+1} + 5 \cdot 2^y = 27 \end{cases}$ b) $\begin{cases} 6^{x+1} + 5^{y+2} = 41 \\ 2 \cdot 6^x - 6 \cdot 5^y = \frac{54}{5} \end{cases}$
 c) $\begin{cases} \log x - 10 \log y = 9 \\ 2 \log x - 40 \log y = 24 \end{cases}$ d) $\begin{cases} \log x + \log y = 1 \\ x + 2y = 12 \end{cases}$
 e) $\begin{cases} \log_5(2x + y) \cdot \log_5 4x = 0 \\ 2^{x+2} = 4 \cdot 2^y \end{cases}$

INECUACIONES. SISTEMAS DE INECUACIONES

38 Resuelve las siguientes inecuaciones lineales:

- a) $3x - 2(x + 1) + 7(x + 2) < \frac{x}{5}$
 b) $\frac{x + 5}{3} - \frac{8x + 3}{4} - x \geq 8$

39 Resuelve estas inecuaciones polinómicas:

- a) $x^3 - 2x^2 - 8x < 0$
 b) $2x^3 + x^2 - 22x + 24 < 0$
 c) $4x^5 - 27x^4 + 50x^3 - 24x^2 \geq 0$
 d) $x^4 + 2x^3 - 57x^2 - 58x + 111 \leq 0$
 e) $x^3 + 8x^2 - 15x - 54 > 0$

40 Resuelve estas inecuaciones racionales:

- a) $\frac{2x^2 - 18}{x^2 - 1} > 0$ b) $\frac{x^2 - 6x - 27}{x^2 - 13x + 40} < 0$
 c) $\frac{-x^2 + 14x - 48}{-x^3 + 9x^2 - 18x} \geq 0$ d) $\frac{-x^2 + 7x - 12}{x^4 - 8x^3 + 7x^2} \leq 0$
 e) $\frac{12x^2 - 11x + 2}{x + 7} > 0$ f) $\frac{x - 5}{x^2 - 2x - 99} \geq 0$

41 Resuelve los siguientes sistemas de inecuaciones con una incógnita:

- a) $\begin{cases} x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x - 7}{x + 3} > 0 \end{cases}$ b) $\begin{cases} x^2 + 7x - 44 > 0 \\ \frac{x - 8}{x - 5} \leq 0 \end{cases}$
 c) $\begin{cases} \frac{3x^2 - 31x + 56}{4 - x} > 0 \\ x^3 - 21x^2 + 108x \leq 0 \end{cases}$
 d) $\begin{cases} \frac{x - 7}{x^2 - 16x + 39} < 0 \\ 5x^3 - 26x^2 + 35x - 6 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

1º BACHILLERATO CIENCIAS

UNIDAD 2. ÁLGEBRA

1) a) $x^2 - x - 42 = (x-7) \cdot (x+6)$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+168}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 13}{2} = \begin{cases} 7 \\ -6 \end{cases}$$

b) $2x^2 + 5x - 3 = 2 \cdot (x - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot (x+3) = (2x-1) \cdot (x+3)$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25+24}}{4} = \frac{-5 \pm 7}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{12}{4} = -3 \end{cases}$$

c) $-3x^2 - 8x - 5 = -3 \cdot (x + \frac{5}{3}) \cdot (x+1) = (-3x-5) \cdot (x+1)$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64-60}}{-6} = \frac{8 \pm 2}{-6} = \begin{cases} \frac{10}{-6} = -\frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{6}{-6} = -1 \end{cases}$$

d) $x^2 - x - 42 =$
 $x = 1 \pm \sqrt{1+}$ } Repetido.

2) a) $x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x + 10 = (x-1)(x-5) \cdot (x+2)$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & -4 & -7 & 10 \\ & & 1 & -3 & -10 \\ \hline & 1 & -3 & -10 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+40}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 7}{2} = \begin{cases} 5 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

b) $x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2 = (x-1) \cdot (x^2 + 2)$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ & & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -2 \quad \text{No tiene solución}$$

c) $x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x = x(x^2 + 2x - 5) = x \cdot (x - (-1 + \sqrt{6})) \cdot (x - (-1 - \sqrt{6})) = *$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+20}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^3 \cdot 3}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{2 \cdot 3}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{6}$$

$$* = x \cdot (x + 1 - \sqrt{6}) \cdot (x + 1 + \sqrt{6})$$

$$d) \left| 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 3 = 2 \cdot (x-1) \cdot (x+1) \cdot \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right) = (x-1)(x+1) \cdot (2x+3) \right|$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 2 & 3 & -2 & -3 \\ & & 2 & 5 & 3 \\ \hline & 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$2x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{4} = \frac{-5 \pm 1}{4} = \begin{cases} -1 \\ -\frac{6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$[3] \ a) \left| x^5 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 = x^2 \cdot (x^3 - 2x + 3) \right|$$

$$b) \left| x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x^2 + 11x - 6 = (x-1)^2 \cdot (x-3) \cdot (x+2) \right|$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 1 & 1 & -3 & -3 & 11 & -6 \\ & & 1 & -2 & -5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & -2 & -5 & 6 & 0 \\ & & 1 & -1 & -6 & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & -1 & -6 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

$$c) \left| x^4 + 2x^3 - 13x^2 - 14x + 24 = (x-1)(x+2) \cdot (x-3)(x+4) \right|$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 1 & 1 & 2 & -13 & -14 & 24 \\ & & 1 & 3 & -10 & -24 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 3 & -10 & -24 & 0 \\ & & -2 & -2 & 24 & \\ \hline -2 & 1 & 1 & -12 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + x - 12 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+48}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 7}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -4 \end{cases}$$

$$d) 3x^3 + 7x^2 - 18x + 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 3 & 7 & -18 & 8 \\ & & 3 & 10 & -8 \\ \hline 3 & 3 & 10 & -8 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$3x^2 + 10x - 8 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100+96}}{6} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{196}}{6} = \frac{-10 \pm 14}{6} = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{24}{6} = -4 \end{cases}$$

~~$$3x^3 + 7x^2 - 18x + 8 = (x-1)(x+2)(x-3)(x+4)$$~~

~~$$= (x-1)(x+2)(x-3)(x+4)$$~~

~~$$= (x-1)(x+2)(x-3)(x+4)$$~~

$$e) 3x^3 + 9x^2 + 8x + 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -1 & 3 & 9 & 8 & 2 \\ & & -3 & -6 & -2 \\ \hline & 3 & 6 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$3x^2 + 6x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 24}}{6} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{12}}{6} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{2^2 \cdot 3}}{6} = \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{3} = -1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$3x^3 + 9x^2 + 8x + 2 = 3(x+1) \cdot \left(x - \left(-1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\right) \cdot \left(x - \left(-1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\right) = 3(x+1) \cdot \left(x + 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \cdot \left(x + 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

$$[8] a) 1 + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{3x}{3x} + \frac{x^2}{3x} - \frac{6}{3x} = \boxed{\frac{x^2 + 3x - 6}{3x}}$$

$$b) \frac{5-x}{5} : \frac{x+5}{5} = \frac{(5-x) \cdot 5}{25} = \boxed{\frac{25-x^2}{25}}$$

$$c) \frac{x-1}{x^2} : \frac{x+1}{x^3} = \frac{(x-1)x^3}{x^2 \cdot (x+1)} = \frac{x(x-1)}{x+1} = \boxed{\frac{x^2-x}{x+1}}$$

$$d) \frac{x+7}{x^2+3x-18} : \frac{x^2+6x-7}{x-3} = \frac{x+7}{(x-3)(x+6)} : \frac{(x-1)(x+7)}{x-3} = \frac{(x+7) \cdot (x-3)}{(x-3)(x+6)(x-1)(x+7)} =$$

$$x^2+3x-18 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+72}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 9}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{6}{2} = 3 \\ \frac{-12}{2} = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{x^2+5x-6}}$$

$$x^2+6x-7=0 \quad x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36+28}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm 8}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -7 \end{cases}$$

$$[9] M = \frac{x^2-3x}{2x^2-7x+3} = \frac{x(x-3)}{2 \cdot (x-3)(x-\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{x}{2x-1}$$

$$N = \frac{x^2-x}{x^3+4x^2+3x} = \frac{x(x-1)}{x(x^2+4x+3)} = \frac{x-1}{(x+1)(x+3)}$$

$$M+N = \frac{x}{2x-1} + \frac{x-1}{(x+1)(x+3)} = \frac{x \cdot (x^2+4x+3)}{(2x-1)(x+1)(x+3)} + \frac{(x-1) \cdot (2x-1)}{(2x-1)(x+1)(x+3)} =$$

$$= \frac{x^3+4x^2+3x+2x^2-x-2x+1}{(2x-1)(x+1)(x+3)} = \boxed{\frac{x^3+6x^2+1}{2x^3+7x^2+2x-3}}$$

$$10) a) \frac{x^2+x-2}{x^2-4} = \frac{(x-1)(\cancel{x+2})}{(x-2)(\cancel{x+2})} = \boxed{\frac{x-1}{x-2}}$$

$$b) \frac{(x^2-x-2)^2}{x^2+4x+3} = \frac{[(x-2) \cdot (x+1)]^2}{(x+1)(x+3)} = \frac{(x-2)^2 \cdot \cancel{(x+1)^2}}{\cancel{(x+1)}(x+3)} = \boxed{\frac{(x-2)^2}{x+3}}$$

$$c) \frac{x(x-1)(x+2)}{3x^3+4x^2-5x-2} = \frac{x(\cancel{x-1})(\cancel{x+2})}{3 \cdot \cancel{(x-1)} \cdot (\frac{x+1}{3}) \cdot (x+2)} = \boxed{\frac{x}{3x+1}}$$

$$d) \frac{2xy-3x+x^2}{2y^3-3y^2+x^2y^2} = \frac{x(2y-3+x)}{y^2(2y-3+x^2)}$$

11)

$$a) \frac{x+1}{6x} : \frac{x-1}{7x^2} = \frac{(x+1) \cdot \cancel{7x^2}}{\cancel{6x} \cdot (x-1)} = \boxed{\frac{7x(x+1)}{6(x-1)} = \frac{7x^2+7x}{6x-6}}$$

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

$$= \frac{4-x}{4} \cdot \frac{2x^2+3x-x^2+1}{(2x+3)(x-1)} = \boxed{\frac{(4-x) \cdot (x^2+3x+1)}{4 \cdot (2x+3)(x-1)} = \frac{-x^3+x^2+11x+4}{8x^2+4x-12}}$$

$$c) \frac{\frac{1}{x-1}}{1+\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\frac{1}{x-1}}{\frac{x+1}{x}} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{(x-1)(x+1)} + \frac{1}{x} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + (x-1)(x+1)}{x(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{x^2+x^2-1}{x(x-1)(x+1)} = \boxed{\frac{2x^2-1}{x^3-x}}$$

$$d) \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x^2-1}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{(x-1)(x+1)}\right)^2 =$$

$$= \left(\frac{x-1-2}{(x-1)(x+1)}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{x-3}{(x-1)(x+1)}\right)^2 = \frac{(x-3)^2}{(x^2-1)^2} =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{x^2-6x+9}{x^4-2x^2+1}}$$

$$\boxed{42} \quad a) \quad \frac{x-3y}{5} - \frac{4x-5y}{6} = \frac{6(x-3y) - 5(4x-5y)}{30} = \frac{6x-18y-20x+25y}{30} =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{-14x+7y}{30}}$$

$$b) \quad \frac{2xy-x}{xy} + \frac{y-3x}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{4(2xy-x) + 4y(y-3x) + xy}{4xy} =$$

$$= \frac{8xy-4x+4y^2-12xy+xy}{4xy} = \boxed{\frac{-3xy-4x+4y^2}{4xy}} = \boxed{-\frac{3}{y} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{y}{x}}$$

$$c) \quad \frac{x-y}{1+xy} : \left(1 - \frac{x-y}{1+xy}\right) = \frac{x-y}{1+xy} : \frac{1+xy-x+y}{1+xy} =$$

$$= \frac{(x-y) \cdot \cancel{(1+xy)}}{\cancel{(1+xy)} \cdot (1+xy-x+y)} = \boxed{\frac{x-y}{1+xy-x+y}}$$

$$d) \quad ab + \frac{a}{a-b} - \frac{a-1}{a+2b} = \frac{ab(a-b)(a+2b) + a(a+2b) - (a-1)(a-b)}{(a-b)(a+2b)} =$$

$$= \frac{ab(a^2+2ab-ba-2b^2) + a^2+2ab - (a^2-ab-a+b)}{(a-b)(a+2b)} =$$

$$= \frac{a^3b + a^2b^2 - 2ab^3 + \cancel{a^2} + 2ab - \cancel{a^2} + ab + a - b}{(a-b)(a+2b)} =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{a^3b + a^2b^2 - 2ab^3 + ab + a - b}{(a-b)(a+2b)}}$$

$$\boxed{16} \quad a) \quad \frac{x}{2} + x = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{2x}{3}$$

$$\frac{3x}{6} + \frac{6x}{6} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{4x}{6}$$

$$9x = 1 - 4x$$

$$13x = 1 \quad \boxed{x = \frac{1}{13}}$$

$$b) \quad \frac{2x-1}{2} - \frac{5x+1}{4} = \frac{1}{5} + 3x$$

$$\frac{20x-10}{20} - \frac{25x+5}{20} = \frac{4}{20} + \frac{60x}{20}$$

$$20x - 10 - 25x - 5 = 4 + 60x$$

$$-65x = 19$$

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{19}{65}}$$

$$\boxed{19} \quad a) \quad 4x^2 - 20x = 0 \quad 4x(x-5) = 0$$

$$4x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$x-5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5$$

$$b) \quad 3x^2 - 27 = 0 \quad 3x^2 = 27$$

$$x^2 = 9 \quad \boxed{x = \pm 9}$$

$$c) \quad x^2 - \frac{4}{9} = 0 \quad x^2 = \frac{4}{9} \quad \boxed{x = \pm \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$d) \quad \frac{3}{5}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x = 0 \quad x\left(\frac{3}{5}x - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

$$\frac{3}{5}x - \frac{1}{4} = 0 \quad \frac{3}{5}x = \frac{1}{4} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{5}{12}}$$

$$\boxed{21} \quad a) \quad (x-2)^2 - (x+1)^2 + 3x = x(x-3)$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 - (x^2 + 2x + 1) + 3x = x^2 - 3x$$

$$\cancel{x^2} - \cancel{4x} + 4 - \cancel{x^2} - \cancel{2x} - 1 + 3x - x^2 + 3x = 0$$

$$-x^2 + 3 = 0$$

$$-x^2 = -3$$

$$x^2 = 3$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm \sqrt{3}}$$

$$b) \quad \frac{x^2+1}{3} + \frac{2x^2-3}{4} + \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x+3}{2}$$

$$\frac{4x^2+4}{12} + \frac{6x^2-9}{12} + \frac{6x}{12} = \frac{6x+18}{12}$$

$$4x^2 + 4 + 6x^2 - 9 + 6x = 6x + 18$$

$$10x^2 - 5 + \cancel{6x} - \cancel{6x} - 18 = 0$$

$$10x^2 - 23 = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{23}{10}$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{23}{10}}}$$

$$c) \frac{x(x-1)}{2} + \frac{(2x-1)^2}{3} = x + \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)$$

$$\frac{3x(x-1)}{6} + \frac{2(2x-1)^2}{6} = \frac{6x}{6} + \frac{6\left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)}{6}$$

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

$$3x^2 - 3x + 8x^2 + 2 - 8x - 9x - 6 = 0$$

$$11x^2 - 20x - 4 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{20 \pm \sqrt{400 + 176}}{22} = \frac{20 \pm 24}{22} = \begin{cases} \frac{44}{22} = 2 \\ \frac{-4}{22} = -\frac{2}{11} \end{cases}$$

$$d) (a+x)(b+x) = (a+bx) + 2x^2$$

$$ab + ax + bx + x^2 - a - bx - 2x^2 = 0$$

$$-x^2 + ax + (ab - a) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 4 \cdot (ab - a)}}{-2}$$

$$22) a) x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0 \quad z = x^2$$

$$z^2 - 4z + 3 = 0 \quad z = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 = 3 \quad |x = \pm \sqrt{3}| \quad ; \quad x^2 = 1 \quad |x = \pm 1|$$

$$| \text{Lösungen: } x_1 = \sqrt{3} \quad x_2 = -\sqrt{3} \quad x_3 = 1 \quad x_4 = -1 |$$

$$b) 2x^4 - 9x^2 - 5 = 0 \quad z = x^2$$

$$2z^2 - 9z - 5 = 0 \quad z = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81 + 40}}{4} = \frac{9 \pm 11}{4} = \begin{cases} 5 \\ -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 = 5 \quad x = \pm \sqrt{5} \quad ; \quad x^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{keine Lösung}$$

$$| \text{Lösungen: } x_1 = \sqrt{5} \quad x_2 = -\sqrt{5} |$$

$$c) 5x^4 - 3x^2 + \frac{7}{16} = 0 \quad z = x^2$$

$$5z^2 - 3z + \frac{7}{16} = 0$$

$$\frac{80z^2}{16} - \frac{48z}{16} + \frac{7}{16} = 0 \quad 80z^2 - 48z + 7 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{48 \pm \sqrt{2304 - 2240}}{160} = \frac{48 \pm 8}{160} = \begin{cases} \frac{56}{160} = \frac{7}{20} \\ \frac{40}{160} = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{7}{20} \quad x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{7}{20}} \quad ; \quad x^2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Soluciones: } x_1 = \sqrt{\frac{7}{20}}; x_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{7}{20}}; x_3 = \frac{1}{2}; x_4 = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$d) 3x^4 + 8x^2 + 4 = 0 \quad z = x^2$$

$$3z^2 + 8z + 4 = 0 \quad z = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 48}}{6} = \frac{-8 \pm 4}{6} = \begin{cases} \frac{-4}{6} = -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{-12}{6} = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ no solución} \quad x^2 = -2 \text{ no solución}$$

$$23) a) x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & -4 & -7 & 10 \\ & & 1 & -3 & -10 \\ \hline & 1 & -3 & -10 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 40}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 7}{2} = \begin{cases} 5 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Soluciones: } x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = 5 \quad x_3 = -2}$$

$$b) 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{4} = \frac{-5 \pm 1}{4} = \begin{cases} -1 \\ -\frac{6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} (1) & 2 & 3 & -2 & -3 \\ & & 2 & 5 & 3 \\ \hline & 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Soluciones: } x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = -1 \quad x_3 = -\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$c) x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x^2 + 11x - 6 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} (1) & 1 & -3 & -3 & 11 & -6 \\ & & 1 & -2 & -5 & 6 \\ \hline (1) & 1 & -2 & -5 & 6 & 0 \\ & & 1 & -1 & -6 & \\ \hline (1) & 1 & -1 & -6 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 24}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Soluciones: } x_1 = 1 \text{ (doble)} \quad x_2 = 3 \quad x_3 = -2}$$

$$\boxed{24} \quad a) \frac{2x-3}{3} + \frac{x}{4} - \frac{3x-1}{10} = \frac{15x+56}{60}$$

$$\frac{40x-60}{60} + \frac{15x}{60} - \frac{18x-6}{60} = \frac{15x+56}{60}; \quad 40x-60+15x-18x+6=15x+56$$

$$40x+15x-18x-15x=56+60-6$$

$$22x=110 \quad |x=5|$$

$$b) 5(x-3) + 4x(x-4) + x^2(x-7) = -13$$

$$5x-15+4x^2-16x+x^3-7x^2+13=0$$

$$x^3-3x^2-11x-2=0$$

$$|x_1 = -2|$$

$$|x_2 = \frac{5+\sqrt{29}}{2}|$$

$$|x_3 = \frac{5-\sqrt{29}}{2}|$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & -3 & -11 & -2 \\ -2 & & -2 & 10 & 2 \\ \hline & 1 & -5 & -1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25+4}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{29}}{2}$$

$$c) 5(x^2-1) + 7(x-3) + x^2(2-x) + 13 = 0$$

$$5x^2-5+7x-21+2x^2-x^3+13=0$$

$$-x^3+7x^2+7x-13=0$$

$$|x_1 = 1|$$

$$|x_2 = 3+\sqrt{22}|$$

$$|x_3 = 3-\sqrt{22}|$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & -1 & 7 & 7 & -13 \\ 1 & & -1 & 6 & 13 \\ \hline & -1 & 6 & 13 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36+52}}{-2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{88}}{-2}$$

$$= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{4 \cdot 22}}{-2} = \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{22}}{-2}$$

$$= 3 \pm \sqrt{22}$$

$$d) \frac{15}{x^2} = 6x^2 - \frac{81}{4}$$

$$\frac{60}{4x^2} = \frac{24x^4}{4x^2} - \frac{81x^2}{4x^2}$$

$$24x^4 - 81x^2 - 60 = 0 \quad z = x^2$$

$$24z^2 - 81z - 60 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{81 \pm \sqrt{6561 + 5760}}{48} = \frac{81 \pm \sqrt{12321}}{48}$$

$$z = \frac{81 \pm 111}{48} = \begin{cases} \frac{192}{48} = 4 \rightarrow z = x^2 = 4 & x = \pm\sqrt{4} = \pm 2 \\ \frac{-30}{48} = -\frac{5}{8} \rightarrow z = x^2 = -\frac{5}{8} & x = \pm\sqrt{-\frac{5}{8}} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Solución: } x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = -2}$$

Ecuaciones Racionales

125] a) $\frac{48}{5(x-3)} - \frac{33}{5(x+2)} + x^2 + 6 = 0$

$$\frac{48(x+2)}{5(x-3)(x+2)} - \frac{33(x-3)}{5(x-3)(x+2)} + \frac{(x^2+6)5(x-3)(x+2)}{5(x-3)(x+2)} = \frac{0}{5(x-3)(x+2)}$$

$$48x + 96 - 33x + 99 + (5x^2 + 30)(x^2 - 3x + 2x - 6) = 0$$

~~48x~~ $15x + 195 + (5x^2 + 30)(x^2 - x - 6) = 0$

$$15x + 195 + 5x^4 - 5x^3 - 30x^2 + 30x^2 - 30x - 180 = 0$$

$$5x^4 - 5x^3 - 15x + 15 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1) & 5 & -5 & -15 & 15 \\ & 5 & 0 & -15 & \\ \hline & 5 & 0 & -15 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$5x^2 - 15 = 0 \quad 5x^2 = 15$$

$$x^2 = 3 \quad x = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

Se comprueban las soluciones y son válidas:

$$\boxed{x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = \sqrt{3} \quad x_3 = -\sqrt{3}}$$

b) $\frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x - 2} = \frac{18x + 22}{2x + 10}$

$$(2x + 10)(x^2 - 2x + 3) = (x - 2)(18x + 22)$$

$$2x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x + 10x^2 - 20x + 30 = 18x^2 + 22x - 36x - 44$$

$$2x^3 + 6x^2 - 18x^2 - 14x + 14x + 30 + 44 = 0$$

$$2x^3 - 12x^2 + 74 = 0$$

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 37 = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\pm 1, \pm 37$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 2 & -6 & 0 & 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

No tiene solución.

$$c) \frac{x^4 - x^2}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{24x^4}{x^4 + x^2}$$

$$(x^4 - x^2)(x^4 + x^2) = 24x^4(x^2 + 1)$$

$$x^8 + x^6 - x^6 - x^4 = 24x^6 + 24x^4$$

$$x^8 - 24x^6 - x^4 - 24x^4 = 0$$

$$x^8 - 24x^6 - 25x^4 = 0$$

$$x^4(x^4 - 24x^2 - 25) = 0 \Rightarrow x^4 = 0 \quad \boxed{x=0}$$

$$x^4 - 24x^2 - 25 = 0 \quad x^2 = z$$

$$z^2 - 24z - 25 = 0 \quad z = \frac{24 \pm \sqrt{576 + 100}}{2} = \frac{24 \pm 26}{2} = \begin{cases} 25 \\ -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{2} = -1$$

$$z = x^2 = 25 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{25} = \pm 5$$

$$z = x^2 = -1 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{-1} \text{ No tiene solución}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Soluciones: } \cancel{x_1=0} \quad x_2=5 \quad x_3=-5}$$

Comprobación: $\frac{0-0}{0+1} = \frac{0}{0+0}$ No puede ser el denominador 0 (no válida)

$$d) \frac{x^3 - 9x^2 + 27x - 27}{x-1} + \frac{x^2 - 3}{x+3} = \frac{-2x}{x+3}$$

$$\frac{(x^3 - 9x^2 + 27x - 27)(x+3)}{(x-1)(x+3)} + \frac{(x^2 - 3)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{-2x(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+3)}$$

$$x^4 - 9x^3 + 27x^2 - 27x + 3x^3 - 27x^2 + 81x - 81 + x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 3 = -2x^2 + 2x$$

$$x^4 - 5x^3 - x^2 + 2x^2 + 51x - 2x - 78 = 0$$

$$x^4 - 5x^3 + x^2 + 49x - 78 = 0$$

	1	-5	1	49	-78
2		2	-6	-10	78
	1	-3	-5	39	0
-3		-3	18	-39	
	1	-6	13	0	

$$x^2 - 6x + 13 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 52}}{2} \quad \cancel{\neq}$$

Soluciones: $\boxed{x_1 = 2}$ $x_2 = -3$

↓
No válida

$$\frac{(-3)^3 - 9(-3)^2 + 27(-3) - 27}{-3 - 1} + \frac{(-3)^2 - 3}{-3 + 3} = \frac{-2(-3)}{-3 + 3}$$

Denominadores que se hacen 0 (no es posible)

26

a) $3x - 2\sqrt{x+1} = 18 \quad (3x-18)^2 = (2\sqrt{x+1})^2$

$$9x^2 + 324 - 108x = 4(x+1)$$

$$9x^2 - 108x - 4x + 324 - 4 = 0$$

$$9x^2 - 112x + 320 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{112 \pm \sqrt{12544 - 11520}}{18} = \frac{112 \pm 32}{18} = \begin{cases} \frac{144}{18} = 8 \\ \frac{80}{18} = \frac{40}{9} \end{cases}$$

Comprobar soluciones: $x = 8$

$$24 - 2\sqrt{9} = 24 - 6 = 18 \quad (\text{Si})$$

$$x = \frac{40}{9}$$

$$\frac{40}{3} - 2\sqrt{\frac{49}{9}} = \frac{40}{3} - \frac{14}{3} = \frac{26}{3} \neq 18 \quad (\text{No})$$

Solución: $x = 8$

b) $17 + \sqrt{169 - x^2} = x \quad (\sqrt{169 - x^2})^2 = (x - 17)^2$

$$169 - x^2 = x^2 + 289 - 34x$$

$$2x^2 - 34x + 120 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{34 \pm \sqrt{196}}{4} = \frac{34 \pm 14}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{48}{4} = 12 \rightarrow 17 + \sqrt{25} = 17 + 5 \neq 12 \quad (\text{No}) \\ \frac{20}{4} = 5 \rightarrow 17 + \sqrt{144} = 17 + 12 \neq 5 \quad (\text{No}) \end{cases}$$

No tiene solución.

c) $4x - 3\sqrt{2x-1} = 2 \quad (4x-2)^2 = (3\sqrt{2x-1})^2$

$$16x^2 + 4 - 16x = 9(2x-1)$$

$$16x^2 - 16x + 4 = 18x - 9$$

$$16x^2 - 34x + 13 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{34 \pm \sqrt{324}}{32} = \frac{34 \pm 18}{32} = \begin{cases} \frac{52}{32} = \frac{13}{8} \\ \frac{16}{32} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Comprobación: $x = \frac{13}{8} \rightarrow \frac{13}{2} - 3\sqrt{\frac{18}{8}} = \frac{13}{2} - 3\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{13}{2} - 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \quad (\text{Si})$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 - 3\sqrt{1-1} = 2 - 3 \cdot 0 = 2 \quad (\text{Si})$$

Solución: $x_1 = \frac{13}{8} \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$d) \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{2} + 7x = 36 \quad \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{2} + \frac{14x}{2} = \frac{72}{2} \quad (\sqrt{x-1})^2 = (72-14x)^2$$

$$x-1 = 5184 + 196x^2 - 2016x \quad 196x^2 - 2017x + 5185 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2017 \pm \sqrt{3249}}{392} = \frac{2017 \pm 57}{392} = \begin{cases} \frac{2074}{392} = \frac{1037}{196} \\ \frac{1960}{392} = 5 \end{cases}$$

Comprobación: $x = \frac{1037}{196}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1037}{196} - \frac{196}{196}}}{2} + 7 \cdot \frac{1037}{196} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{841}{196}}}{2} + \frac{1037}{28} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{29}{14}}{2} + \frac{1037}{28} = \frac{29}{28} + \frac{1037}{28} = \frac{1066}{28} \neq 36 \quad (\text{No})$$

$$x = 5 \quad \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} + 7 \cdot 5 = 1 + 35 = 36 \quad (\text{Si})$$

Solución: $x = 5$

27 a) $\sqrt{x+4} + 4x = 3x - 2 \quad \sqrt{x+4} = 3x - 2 - 4x \quad (\sqrt{x+4})^2 = (-x-2)^2$

$$x+4 = x^2 + 4 + 4x \quad x^2 + 4x - x + 4 - 4 = 0 \quad x^2 + 3x = 0$$

$$x(x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad y \quad x = -3$$

Comprobación: $x = 0 \quad \sqrt{4} + 0 = 0 - 2 \quad 2 \neq -2 \quad \text{No}$

$$x = -3 \quad \sqrt{1} + 4(-3) = -9 - 2$$

$$1 - 12 = -11 \quad (\text{Si})$$

Solución: $x = -3$

b) $(\sqrt{x+15})^2 = (x-5)^2 \quad x+15 = x^2 + 25 - 10x$

$$x^2 - 11x + 10 = 0 \quad x = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121-40}}{2} = \frac{11 \pm 9}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{20}{2} = 10 \\ \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

Comprobación: $x = 10 \quad \sqrt{10+15} = 10-5 \rightarrow \sqrt{25} = 5 \quad \text{Si}$

$$x = 1 \quad \sqrt{16} = 1-5 \quad 4 \neq -4 \quad \text{No}$$

Solución: $x = 10$

$$d) \sqrt{2x+7} + \sqrt{2x+16} = 9$$

$$(\sqrt{2x+7})^2 = (9 - \sqrt{2x+16})^2 \quad 2x+7 = 81 + 2x+16 - 18\sqrt{2x+16}$$

$$18\sqrt{2x+16} = 2x - 2x + 81 + 16 - 7 \quad 18\sqrt{2x+16} = 90$$

$$(\sqrt{2x+16})^2 = (5)^2 \quad 2x+16 = 25 \quad 2x = 9 \quad x = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\text{Comprobación: } \sqrt{\frac{18}{2}+7} + \sqrt{\frac{18}{2}+16} = \sqrt{16} + \sqrt{25} = 4+5 = 9 \quad \text{si}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Solución: } x = \frac{9}{2}}$$

ECUACIONES EXPONENCIALES Y LOGARÍTMICAS

$$\boxed{29} \quad a) \quad 4^x - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0$$

$$(2^x)^2 - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0$$

$$z = 2^x$$

$$z^2 - 5z + 4 = 0 \quad z = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-16}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$z = 2^x = 4 = 2^2 \quad \boxed{x=2}$$

$$z = 2^x = 1 \quad \boxed{x=0}$$

$$b) \quad 3^x + 3^{1-x} = 4 \quad 3^x + \frac{3}{3^x} = 4 \quad z = 3^x$$

$$z + \frac{3}{z} = 4 \quad \frac{z^2}{z} + \frac{3}{z} = \frac{4z}{z} \quad z^2 - 4z + 3 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-12}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \rightarrow z = 3^x = 3 & \boxed{x=1} \\ 1 \rightarrow z = 3^x = 1 & \boxed{x=0} \end{cases}$$

$$c) \quad 2^x + 2^{x+1} + 2^{x+2} + 2^{x+3} = 480$$

$$2^x + 2^x \cdot 2 + 2^x \cdot 2^2 + 2^x \cdot 2^3 = 480 \quad z = 2^x$$

$$z + 2z + 4z + 8z = 480 \rightarrow 15z = 480$$

$$z = 32 \quad z = 2^x = 32 = 2^5 \quad \boxed{x=5}$$

30 a) $\frac{7^{x+1}}{49^{x+5}} = 7$

~~$\frac{7^{x+1}}{(7^{x+5})^2}$~~

$\frac{7^{x+1}}{(7^2)^{x+5}} = 7$

$\frac{7^{x+1}}{7^{2(x+5)}} = 7$

$\frac{7^{x+1}}{7^{2x+10}} = 7$

$7^{x+1} = 7 \cdot 7^{2x+10}$

$7^{x+1} = 7^{1+2x+10} \Rightarrow x+1 = 1+2x+10$

$\Rightarrow 1-1-10 = 2x-x \quad \boxed{-10 = x}$

b) $6^{x+5} = 7776$

$6^{x+5} = 6^5$

$x+5 = 5 \quad \boxed{x=0}$

c) $5^{3x} - 5^{2x+1} - 29 \cdot 5^x + 105 = 0$

$(5^x)^3 - 5^{2x} \cdot 5 - 29 \cdot 5^x + 105 = 0$

$(5^x)^3 - 5 \cdot (5^x)^2 - 29 \cdot 5^x + 105 = 0 \quad z = 5^x$

$z^3 - 5z^2 - 29z + 105 = 0$

$z^2 - 2z - 35 = 0$

$z = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+140}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 12}{2} = \begin{cases} 7 \\ -5 \end{cases}$

1	-5	-29	105
3	3	-6	-105
1	-2	-35	0

$z = 3 \rightarrow 5^x = 3 \quad \log 5^x = \log 3 \quad x \log 5 = \log 3$

$\boxed{x = \frac{\log 3}{\log 5}}$

$z = 7 \rightarrow 5^x = 7 \quad \log 5^x = \log 7$

$x \log 5 = \log 7$

$\boxed{x = \frac{\log 7}{\log 5}}$

$z = -5 \rightarrow 5^x = -5 \quad \log 5^x = \log(-5) \quad \text{No existe.}$

d) $(3^{x+5})^{(3x+1)} = \frac{9^{x^2}}{59049} \rightarrow 3^{(x+5)(3x+1)} = \frac{(3^2)^{x^2}}{3^{10}}$

$3^{3x^2+x+15x+5} = \frac{3^{2x^2}}{3^{10}} \rightarrow 3^{3x^2+16x+5} = 3^{2x^2-10}$

$3x^2+16x+5 = 2x^2-10$

$x^2+16x+15 = 0$

$x = \frac{-16 \pm \sqrt{196}}{2} =$

$\boxed{\text{Soluciones } x_1 = -1 \quad x_2 = -15}$

$= \frac{-16 \pm 14}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{-1}{2} \\ \frac{-15}{2} \end{cases}$

31 a) $\log_5 x = 5$ $x = 5^5 = 3125$

b) $\log(x^2 - 3) = 0$ $x^2 - 3 = 1$ $x^2 = 4$ $x = \pm\sqrt{4} = \pm 2$

c) $\log\left(\frac{5}{2x}\right) = 1$ $10^1 = \frac{5}{2x}$ $20x = 5$ $x = \frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$

d) $\log_4(3x - 2) = 3$ $4^3 = 3x - 2$ $64 = 3x - 2$ $66 = 3x$ $x = 22$

32 a) $\log(8-x) + \log 4 = 2 \log x$

$\log(8-x) + 4 = \log x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4(8-x) = 32 - 4x$ $x^2 + 4x - 32 = 0$

$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 128}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 12}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{2} = 4 \\ \frac{-16}{2} = -8 \end{cases}$ Se comprueban y son válidas.

b) $2 + \log(x - 16) = 2 \log x$

$\log 10^2 + \log(x - 16) = \log x^2 \Rightarrow \log 100(x - 16) = \log x^2$

$100x - 1600 = x^2$ $x^2 - 100x + 1600 = 0$

$x = \frac{100 \pm \sqrt{3600}}{2} = \frac{100 \pm 60}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{80}{2} \\ \frac{160}{2} \end{cases}$ Se comprueban y son válidas.

c) $2 \log x = 1 + \log(x + \frac{11}{10})$

$\log x^2 = \log 10 + \log(x + \frac{11}{10}) \Rightarrow \log x^2 = \log 10(x + \frac{11}{10})$

$x^2 = 10x + 11$ $x^2 - 10x - 11 = 0$ $x = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{144}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm 12}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{22}{2} = 11 \\ \frac{-2}{2} = -1 \end{cases}$

d) $\log 3x = \log 6 + 2 \log x$

Soluciones válidas.

$\log 3x = \log 6 + \log x^2 \Rightarrow \log 3x = \log 6x^2 \Rightarrow 3x = 6x^2$

$6x^2 - 3x = 0$ $x(6x - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ 6x - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$ $x = 2$

Solución: $x = 2$

Solución no válida

$$|33| \text{ a) } \log_2 2x - \log_2 (x^2-1) - \log_2 (9-x) + \log_2 4(x-1) = 0$$

$$\log_2 \frac{2x \cdot 4(x-1)}{(x^2-1)(9-x)} = \log_2 1$$

$$\frac{8x(x-1)}{(x^2-1)(9-x)} = 1$$

$$8x^2 - 8x = (x^2-1)(9-x)$$

$$8x^2 - 8x = 9x^2 - 9 - x^3 + x$$

$$x^3 - x^2 - 9x + 9 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & -1 & -9 & 9 \\ & & 1 & 0 & -9 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & -9 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 9 = 0 \quad x^2 = 9$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{9} = \pm 3$$

Comprobación:

$$x=1 \quad \log_2 2 - \log_2 0 - \log_2 8 + \log_2 4 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \text{No válida.}$$

$$x=3 \quad \log_2 6 - \log_2 8 - \log_2 6 + \log_2 4 \cdot 2 = 0 \quad \text{Si}$$

$$x=-3 \quad \log_2 (-6) - \log_2 8 - \log_2 12 + \log_2 4 \cdot (-4) = 0 \quad \text{No válida.}$$

Solución $x=3$

$$\text{b) } \frac{1}{3} \log_2 (3x+5) = 1 \quad \log_2 (3x+1) = 3 \quad \log_2 (3x+1) = 3 \log_2 2$$

$$\log_2 (3x+1) = \log_2 2^3 \quad 3x+1 = 8 \quad 3x = 7 \quad \boxed{x = \frac{7}{3}} \quad \text{Solución válida.}$$

$$\text{c) } \log (10x^2-1) + \log 2 = \log 3 + \log x$$

$$\log (10x^2-1) \cdot 2 = \log 3x \quad (10x^2-1) \cdot 2 = 3x \quad 20x^2 - 2 - 3x = 0$$

$$20x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+160}}{40} = \frac{3 \pm 13}{40} = \begin{cases} \frac{16}{40} = \frac{2}{5} & \text{válida} \\ \frac{-10}{40} = -\frac{1}{4} & \text{No válida} \end{cases}$$

Solución $x = \frac{2}{5}$

$$\text{d) } \frac{2 \log_2 (x-1) + \log_2 5}{\log_2 (7x-1)} = 1 \quad \log_2 (x-1)^2 + \log_2 5 = \log_2 (7x-1)$$

$$\log_2 (x-1)^2 \cdot 5 = \log_2 (7x-1)$$

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

$$5x^2 - 10x + 5 - 7x + 1 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 17x + 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{17 \pm 13}{10} = \begin{cases} \frac{30}{10} = 3 \\ \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5} \end{cases}$$

Soluciones válidas.

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$$a) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & -6 \\ 3 & -1 & -6 & 24 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-F_1 - F_2]{-3F_1 + 2F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & -5 & -9 & 66 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} -2z = -12 \quad |z = 6 \\ -5y - 9 \cdot 6 = 66 \\ -5y - 54 = 66 \\ -5y = 120 \quad |y = -24 \end{array}$$

Sistema compatible
determinado

$$2x + y - z = -6$$

$$2x = -6 - y + z \rightarrow 2x = -6 + 24 + 6 \quad 2x = 24 \quad |x = 12$$

$$b) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 & 27 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & -47 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-F_1 - 2F_3]{F_1 - 2F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 & 27 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 33 \\ 0 & -3 & -16 & 121 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 + F_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 & 27 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 33 \\ 0 & 0 & -22 & 154 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sistema compatible determinado

$$-22z = 154 \quad |z = -7$$

$$3y - 6z = 33$$

$$3y + 42 = 33$$

$$3y = -9$$

$$|y = -3$$

$$2x + y - 4z = 27 \quad 2x - 3 + 28 = 27 \quad 2x = 2 \quad |x = 1$$

$$c) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 \leftrightarrow F_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-2F_1 + F_3]{-3F_1 + F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -8 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & -8 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-F_2 + F_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -8 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$0z = -3$ Sistema incompatible

$$d) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -7 & 1 & 8 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 16 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2 \leftrightarrow F_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 16 \\ 3 & -7 & 1 & 8 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-4F_1 + F_3]{-3F_1 + F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 16 \\ 0 & -4 & -5 & -40 \\ 0 & 5 & -9 & -72 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{5F_2 + 4F_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 16 \\ 0 & -4 & -5 & -40 \\ 0 & 0 & -61 & -488 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} -61z = -488 \quad |z = 8 \\ -4y - 5 \cdot 8 = -40 \\ -4y = -40 + 40 \quad -4y = 0 \quad |y = 0 \end{array}$$

Sistema compatible
determinado

$$x - y + 2z = 16$$

$$x - 0 + 16 = 16$$

$$|x = 0$$

$$e) \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ -7 & 0 & 2 & -14 \\ -3 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_1 \leftrightarrow C_2} \begin{pmatrix} y & x & z \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 & -14 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2F_1+F_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 & -14 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 & -14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-F_2+F_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ y & x & z \end{pmatrix}$$

Sistema compatible indeterminado.

$$f) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[F_1-2F_3]{F_1-2F_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -9 & -13 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{F_2+F_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -9 & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$0z = 12$ Sistema incompatible

$$\boxed{35} \ a) \begin{cases} x^2 + x - 12 = y \\ 4x - y - 14 = 0 \end{cases} \quad 4x - 14 = y \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 12 = 4x - 14$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \quad x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x=1 \quad y=4x-14=4-14=-10$$

$$x=2 \quad y=8-14=-6$$

Soluciones: $\boxed{x=1 \quad y=-10}$
 $\boxed{x=2 \quad y=-6}$

* Continúa en página 11

$$\boxed{36} \ a) \begin{cases} 3 \cdot 7^x - 2^{y+2} = -13 \\ 7^{x+1} + 5 \cdot 2^y = 27 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3 \cdot 7^x - 2^y \cdot 2^2 = -13 & p=7^x \\ 7^x \cdot 7 + 5 \cdot 2^y = 27 & t=2^y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3p - 4t = -13 & \cdot 5 \\ 7p + 5t = 27 & \cdot 4 \end{cases}$$

$$15p - 20t = -65$$

$$28p + 20t = 108$$

$$43p = 43 \quad p=1 = 7^x \quad \boxed{x=0}$$

$$3p - 4t = -13 \rightarrow 3 - 4t = -13 \quad 3+13=4t \quad 16=4t \quad t=4$$

$$t=2^y=4 \quad \boxed{y=2}$$

Soluciones: $\boxed{x=0 \quad y=2}$

$$b) \begin{cases} 6^{x+1} + 5^{y+2} = 41 \\ 2 \cdot 6^x - 6 \cdot 5^y = \frac{54}{5} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 6^x \cdot 6 + 5^y \cdot 5^2 = 41 \\ 10 \cdot 6^x - 30 \cdot 5^y = 54 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} u = 6^x \\ v = 5^y \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6u + 25v = 41 & \cdot -5 \\ 10u - 30v = 54 & \cdot 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} -30u - 125v = -205 \\ 30u - 90v = 162 \\ \hline -215v = -43 \end{matrix}$$

$$v = \frac{43}{215} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$6u + 25 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = 41$$

$$6u + 5 = 41 \rightarrow 6u = 36 \quad u = 6$$

$$u = 6 = 6^x \quad \boxed{x=1} \quad v = \frac{1}{5} = 5^y \quad \boxed{y=-1}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Soluci3n: } x=1 \quad y=-1}$$

$$c) \begin{cases} \log x - 10 \log y = 9 & \cdot (-2) \\ 2 \log x - 40 \log y = 24 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} -2 \log x + 20 \log y = -18 \\ 2 \log x - 40 \log y = 24 \\ \hline -20 \log y = 6 \end{matrix}$$

$$\cdot (-4) \quad \begin{cases} -4 \log x + 40 \log y = -36 \\ 2 \log x - 40 \log y = 24 \end{cases}$$

$$-2 \log x = -12$$

$$\log x = 6 \quad \boxed{x=10^6}$$

Se comprueban las soluciones y son v3lidas.

$$\log y = \frac{6}{-20} = -\frac{3}{10}$$

$$\boxed{y = 10^{-3/10}}$$

$$d) \begin{cases} \log x + \log y = 1 \\ x + 2y = 12 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \log xy = \log 10 \\ x + 2y = 12 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} xy = 10 \\ x + 2y = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 12 - 2y \rightarrow (12 - 2y)y = 10 \quad 12y - 2y^2 = 10$$

$$-2y^2 + 12y - 10 = 0 \quad y = \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{64}}{-4} = \frac{-12 \pm 8}{-4} = \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -20 \\ -4 \end{matrix} = 5$$

$$y = 1 \quad xy = 10 \quad \boxed{x=10}$$

$$y = 5 \quad x \cdot y = 10 \quad x \cdot 5 = 10 \quad \boxed{x=2}$$

$$\text{Soluciones: } \begin{matrix} \boxed{x=10} & y=1 \\ \boxed{x=2} & y=5 \end{matrix}$$

Se comprueban las soluciones y son v3lidas.

35) (Continuación)

b)
$$\begin{cases} y + x = 2 - x^2 \\ y + 2x = -4 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = -4 - 2x \quad \text{sustitución}$$

$$-4 - 2x + x = 2 - x^2 \quad x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

Si: $x = 3 \quad y = -4 - 2x = -4 - 6 = -10$

Si: $x = -2 \quad y = -4 - 2x = -4 + 4 = 0$

Soluciones:	
$x_1 = 3$	$y_1 = -10$
$x_2 = -2$	$y_2 = 0$

c)
$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 3x + 8 = y \\ y + 3x = 12 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = 12 - 3x \quad \text{sustitución}$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 8 = 12 - 3x \quad x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad x^2 = 4 \quad x = \pm 2$$

Si: $x = 2 \quad y = 12 - 3x = 6$

Si: $x = -2 \quad y = 12 - 3x = 18$

Soluciones:

$$x_1 = 2 \quad y_1 = 6$$

$$x_2 = -2 \quad y_2 = 18$$

d)
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 5 \\ x^2 + 7y - 15 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x^2 = 5 - y^2$$

$$5 - y^2 + 7y - 15 = 0 \quad -y^2 + 7y - 10 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 40}}{-2} = \frac{-7 \pm 3}{-2} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ 5 \end{cases}$$

Si: $y = 5 \quad x^2 = 5 - y^2 = 5 - 25 = -20$ No hay solución

Si: $y = 2 \quad x^2 = 5 - y^2 = 5 - 4 = 1 \quad x = \pm 1$

Soluciones

$$x_1 = 1 \quad y_1 = 2$$

$$x_2 = -1 \quad y_2 = 2$$

e)
$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 15 \\ 2x^2 + y^2 - 18x = 6 \end{cases}$$

Reducción

$$x^2 - y^2 = 15$$

$$2x^2 + y^2 = 6 + 18x$$

$$3x^2 = 21 + 18x$$

$$3x^2 - 18x - 21 = 0 \quad (:3)$$

$$x^2 - 6x - 7 = 0 \quad x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 28}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 8}{2} = \begin{cases} 7 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Si } x=7 \quad x^2 - y^2 = 15 \quad x^2 - 15 = y^2 \quad 49 - 15 = y^2$$

$$34 = y^2 \quad y = \pm \sqrt{34}$$

$$\text{Si } x=-1 \quad y^2 = x^2 - 15 \quad y^2 = 1 - 15 = -14 \quad \text{No tiene solución}$$

$$\text{Soluciones: } \boxed{\begin{matrix} x_1 = 7; y_1 = \sqrt{34} \\ x_2 = 7; y_2 = -\sqrt{34} \end{matrix}}$$

$$f) \begin{cases} \sqrt{x+2y} = x+5 \\ 2y - 25 = 10x \end{cases} \quad 2y = 10x + 25 \quad y = \frac{10x+25}{2}$$

$$\text{Sustitución: } \sqrt{x + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{10x+25}{2}\right)} = x+5$$

$$\sqrt{x + 10x + 25} = x+5$$

$$\left(\sqrt{11x+25}\right)^2 = (x+5)^2$$

$$11x + 25 = x^2 + 10x + 25$$

$$x^2 - x = 0$$

$$x(x-1) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow x=0 \\ \searrow x-1=0 \\ \boxed{x=1} \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Si } x=0 \quad y = \frac{10x+25}{2} = \frac{25}{2}$$

$$\text{Si } x=1 \quad y = \frac{10+25}{2} = \frac{35}{2}$$

$$\text{Soluciones: } \boxed{x_1 = 0 \quad y_1 = \frac{25}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{x_2 = 1 \quad y_2 = \frac{35}{2}}$$

$$g) \begin{cases} \frac{5}{x+y} - \frac{4}{x} = 3 \\ y + \frac{2}{7} = -\frac{71}{91}(x-1) \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{91y}{91} + \frac{26}{91} = \frac{-71(x-1)}{91}$$

$$91y = -71x + 71 - 26$$

$$91y = -71x + 45$$

$$y = \frac{-71x+45}{91}$$

$$\text{Sustitución: } \frac{5}{x + \left(\frac{-71x+45}{91}\right)} - \frac{4}{x} = 3$$

$$\frac{5}{\frac{91x-71x+45}{91}} - \frac{4}{x} = 3$$

$$\frac{455}{20x+45} - \frac{4}{x} = 3$$

$$\frac{91}{4x+9} - \frac{4}{x} = 3$$

$$\frac{91x - 4(4x+9)}{x(4x+9)} = \frac{3x(4x+9)}{x(4x+9)}$$

$$91x - 16x - 36 = 12x^2 + 27x$$

$$12x^2 - 48x + 36 = 0 \quad (:12) \rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-12}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2} = \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \quad (\text{Soluciones validas ya que no se anulan denominadores})$$

$$\text{Si } x=3 \quad y = \frac{-71x+45}{91} = \frac{-168}{91} = \frac{-24}{13}$$

$$\text{Si } x=1 \quad y = \frac{-71x+45}{91} = \frac{-26}{91} = \frac{-2}{7}$$

Soluciones:

$$x_1 = 3 \quad y_1 = \frac{-24}{13}$$

$$x_2 = 1 \quad y_2 = \frac{-2}{7}$$

$$h) \begin{cases} \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{y} = 2 \\ y = 3x - 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Sustitución} \rightarrow \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{3x-6} = 2$$

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

$$\frac{3(x-2)}{x(x-2)} + \frac{x}{x(x-2)} = \frac{2x(x-2)}{x(x-2)}$$

$$3x-6+x=2x^2-4x$$

$$2x^2-4x-4x+6=0 \quad 2x^2-8x+6=0 \quad (:2)$$

$$x^2-4x+3=0 \quad \Rightarrow x=3 \quad x=1$$

$$\text{Si } x=3 \quad y=3x-6=3$$

$$\text{Si } x=1 \quad y=3x-6=-3$$

Soluciones:

$$x_1 = 3 \quad y_1 = 3$$

$$x_2 = 1 \quad y_2 = -3$$

INECUACIONES. SISTEMAS DE INECUACIONES.

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a) $3x - 2(x+1) + 7(x+2) < \frac{x}{5}$

$$3x - 2x - 2 + 7x + 14 < \frac{x}{5} \qquad 8x + 12 < \frac{x}{5}$$

$$\frac{40x + 60}{8} < \frac{x}{8} \qquad 39x < -60 \qquad x < \frac{-60}{39} \quad \leftarrow \frac{-60}{39}$$

$x \in \left(-\infty, \frac{-60}{39}\right)$

b) $\frac{x+5}{3} - \frac{8x+3}{4} - x \geq 8$

$$\frac{4(x+5)}{12} - \frac{3(8x+3)}{12} - \frac{12x}{12} \geq \frac{96}{12}$$

$$4x + 20 - 24x - 9 - 12x \geq 96 \qquad -32x \geq 85$$

$$x \leq \frac{85}{-32} \quad \leftarrow \frac{-85}{32}$$

$x \in \left(-\infty, \frac{-85}{32}\right]$

39

a) $x^3 - 2x^2 - 8x < 0$

$$x(x^2 - 2x - 8) < 0$$

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

	$-\infty$	-2	0	$+4$	∞
x	-	-	+	+	
$x-4$	-	-	-	+	
$x+2$	-	+	+	+	
Solución	-	+	-	+	

$$x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 32}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 6}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

Raíces: $x=0$ $x=4$ $x=-2$

$x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (0, 4)$

$$b) 2x^3 + x^2 - 22x + 24 < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 2 & 1 & -22 & 24 \\ & & 4 & 10 & -24 \\ \hline & 2 & 5 & -12 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Raíces: } 2, \frac{3}{2}, -4$$

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

$$x \in (-\infty, -4) \cup (\frac{3}{2}, 2)$$

$$2x^2 + 5x - 12 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 96}}{4} = \frac{-5 \pm 11}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{16}{4} = -4 \end{cases}$$

	$-\infty$	-4	$\frac{3}{2}$	2	∞
$x-2$		-	-	-	+
$x-\frac{3}{2}$		-	-	+	+
$x+4$		-	+	+	+
Solución		-	+	-	+

$$c) 4x^5 - 27x^4 + 50x^3 - 24x^2 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 \cdot (4x^3 - 27x^2 + 50x - 24) \geq 0$$

$$\text{Raíces } 2, 3, 16 \text{ y } 0 \text{ doble}$$

$$x^2 \geq 0 \text{ para todo valor de } x$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 4 & -27 & 50 & -24 \\ & & 8 & -38 & 24 \\ \hline & 4 & -19 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{19 \pm \sqrt{169}}{2} = \frac{19 \pm 13}{2} = \begin{cases} 16 \\ 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 \cdot 4(x-2)(x-3)(x-16) \geq 0$$

$$x \in [2, 3] \cup [16, \infty)$$

	$-\infty$	2	3	16	∞
$x-2$		-	+	+	+
$x-3$		-	-	+	+
$x-16$		-	-	-	+
Solución		-	+	-	+

$$\boxed{40} a) \frac{2x^2 - 18}{x^2 - 1} > 0$$

$$\frac{2(x^2 - 9)}{x^2 - 1} > 0$$

$$\frac{2(x-3)(x+3)}{(x-1)(x+1)} > 0$$

$$\text{Numerador: } 2x^2 - 18 = 0 \quad x = \pm 3$$

$$\text{Denominador: } x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad x = \pm 1$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (3, \infty)$$

	$-\infty$	-3	-1	1	3	∞
$x-3$		-	-	-	-	+
$x+3$		-	+	+	+	+
$x-1$		-	-	-	+	+
$x+1$		-	-	+	+	+
Solución		+	-	+	-	+

$$b) \frac{x^2 - 6x - 27}{x^2 - 13x + 40} < 0$$

Numerador: $x^2 - 6x - 27 = 0$ $x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 108}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 12}{2} = \begin{cases} 9 \\ -3 \end{cases}$

Denominador: $x^2 - 13x + 40 = 0$ $x = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{13 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} 8 \\ 5 \end{cases}$

$$\frac{(x-9)(x+3)}{(x-8)(x-5)} < 0$$

$$x \in (-3, 5) \cup (8, 9)$$

	$-\infty$	-3	5	8	9	∞
$x-9$	-	-	-	-	+	
$x+3$	-	+	+	+	+	
$x-8$	-	-	-	+	+	
$x-5$	-	-	+	+	+	
Solución	+	-	+	-	+	

$$c) \frac{-x^2 + 14x - 48}{-x^3 + 9x^2 - 18x} \geq 0$$

$$\cdot (-1) \quad \frac{x^2 - 14x + 48}{-x^3 + 9x^2 - 18x} \leq 0 \quad \cdot (-1)$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 14x + 48}{x^3 - 9x^2 + 18x} \geq 0$$

Numerador $x^2 - 14x + 48 = 0$

$$x = \frac{14 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} = \frac{14 \pm 2}{2} = \begin{cases} 8 \\ 6 \end{cases}$$

Denominador: $x(x^2 - 9x + 18)$

$$x = \frac{+9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 72}}{2} = \frac{9 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} 6 \\ 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x(x-8)(x-6)}{x(x-6)(x-3)} \geq 0$$

$$x \in (0, 3) \cup (3, 8]$$

	$-\infty$	0	3	8	∞
x	-	+	+	+	
$x-8$	-	-	-	+	
$x-3$	-	-	+	+	
Solución	-	+	-	+	

41 a)
$$\begin{cases} x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x-7}{x+3} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x \leq 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 6x + 5) \leq 0$$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 4}{2} = \begin{cases} 5 \\ 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} &x(x-1)(x-5) \leq 0 \\ &\text{Raíces: } 0, 1, 5 \end{aligned}$$

$-\infty \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 5 \quad \infty$

x	-	+	+	+
x-1	-	-	+	+
x-5	-	-	-	+
Signo	-	+	-	+

$$x \in (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, 5]$$

$$\frac{x-7}{x+3} > 0$$

Numerador: $x-7=0 \quad x=7$
 Denominador: $x+3=0 \quad x=-3$

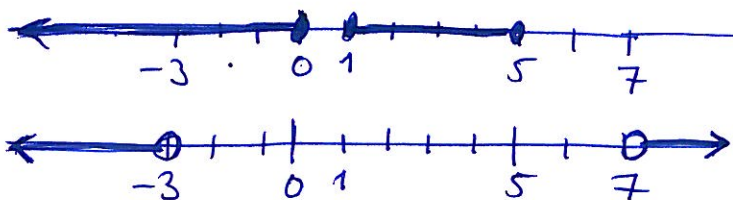
$-\infty \quad -3 \quad 7 \quad \infty$

x-7	-	-	+
x+3	-	+	+
Signo	+	-	+

$$x \in (-\infty, -3) \cup (7, \infty)$$

Solución del sistema

$$x \in (-\infty, -3)$$



$$b) \begin{cases} x^2 + 7x - 44 > 0 \\ \frac{x-8}{x-5} \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + 7x - 44 > 0$$

$$x = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{225}}{2} = \frac{-7 \pm 15}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 \\ -11 \end{cases}$$

$$(x-4)(x+11) > 0$$

$$\frac{x-8}{x-5} \leq 0$$

Numerador $x-8=0$; $x=8$

Denominador $x-5=0$; $x=5$

	$-\infty$	5	8	∞
$x-8$	-	-	+	
$x-5$	-	+	+	
Signo	+	-	+	

$$x \in (5, 8]$$

	$-\infty$	-11	4	∞
$x-4$		-	-	+
$x+11$		-	+	+
Signo		+	-	+

$$x \in (-\infty, -11) \cup (4, \infty)$$

Solución sistema:
 $x \in (5, 8]$

