

RESOLUCIÓN → TEMA 3 : ÁLGEBRA 2023/24

①

M.C.M. ($x^2 - 1$) ↘

$$a) \frac{2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 25}{x^2 - 1} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 25}{x^2 - 1} =$$

$$\frac{2x(x^2 - 1)}{x^2 - 1} \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} 2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 25 = 2x^3 - 2x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow | -x^2 + 25 = 0 | \rightarrow \text{E.C. 2º GRADO}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 = -25 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{25} \Rightarrow | x = \pm 5 |$$

(1) Multiplicamos por el m.c.m para eliminar el denominador

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

$$\log 5^{-2} \stackrel{(3)}{\Rightarrow} 2x^2 + x - 3 = -2 \Rightarrow | 2x^2 + x - 1 = 0 |$$

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

$$= \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

(1) Aplicamos la propiedad:

$$\log A^n = n \cdot \log A$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{5} = 5^{-1}$$

(3) Eliminamos logaritmos.

$$c) \sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{x} = x+1 \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} (\sqrt{2x+1})^2 = (x+1)^2 - (\sqrt{x})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x+1 = x^2 + 2x+1 - x \Rightarrow -x^2 + x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \hookrightarrow \boxed{x=0} \\ \quad \quad \quad \hookrightarrow x-1=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=1} \end{array}$$

(1) Dejamos una raíz sola y después elevamos a 2 para quitarnos la raíz

(2) Identidad de notable: $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

$$d) \frac{\sqrt{3^x}}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x+1}} \cdot 9^{1-x} = 243 \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \frac{3^{x/2}}{(3^{-1})^{x+1}} \cdot (3^2)^{1-x} = 3^5 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3^{x/2}}{3^{-x-1}} \cdot 3^{2-2x} = 3^5 \Rightarrow 3^{\left(\frac{x}{2} + x + 1\right)} \cdot 3^{2-2x} = 3^5 \Rightarrow$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} \frac{x}{2} + x + 1 + 2 - 2x = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{-x}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -4}$$

(1) Ponemos todo en base 3

(2) Eliminamos la base

(2)

$$\sqrt{x^2+5} = y+2 \quad (2)$$

$$\log 5x - \log y = 1 \Rightarrow \log \frac{5x}{y} = \log 10 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x}{y} = 10 \Rightarrow 5x = 10y \Rightarrow x = 2y \quad (1)$$

→ Sustituimos (1) en (2)

$$\sqrt{(2y)^2+5} = y+2 \Rightarrow 4y^2+5 = y^2+4y+4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{3y^2 - 4y + 1 = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(3)(1)}}{6} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4}}{6} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{6} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} \Rightarrow y_1 = 1 \\ \Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

Soluciones:

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} y_1 = 1 ; x_1 = 2 \\ y_2 = \frac{1}{3} ; x_2 = \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right|$$

(3)

DATOS

Precio Adidas $\rightarrow x$

Precio McK $\rightarrow y$

Precio Fila $\rightarrow z$

$$(2 \times) 6'8 + y + z = 83$$

$$4y = 32 \rightarrow y = \frac{32}{4}$$

$$x + y + z = 65$$

OPERACIÓN

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1'6x + \frac{32}{4} + z = 83 \\ x + \frac{32}{4} + z = 65 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow - \begin{cases} 6'4x + 7z = 332 \\ 4x + 7z = 260 \\ \hline 2'4x = 72 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} x = 30 \\ y = 15 \\ z = 20 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{72}{2'4} = 30$$

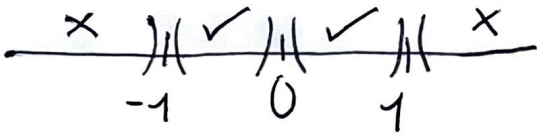
SOLUCIÓN: La camiseta de Adidas cuesta 30€,
la de Fila 20€ y la de McKenzi 15€

(4)

$$a) x^4 - x^2 \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 - x^2 = 0 \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} x^2(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \swarrow \boxed{x=0} \\ \searrow x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \pm 1} \end{array}$$



$\rightarrow$ Solución: $[-1, 1)$

(1) Sacamos factor común

$$b) \frac{x+3}{x^2-x} > 0$$

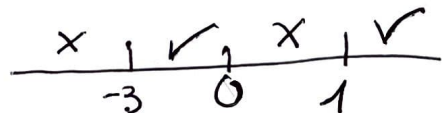
Raíces:

A) Numerador: $x = -3$

B) Denominador: $x^2 - x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x = 0 ; x = 1$

SIGNO	$(-\infty, -3)$	$(-3, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, +\infty)$
$x+3$	$-$	$+$	$+$	$+$
x^2-x	$+$	$+$	$-$	$+$
	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$



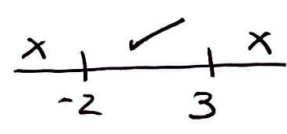
$\rightarrow$ Solución: $(-3, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$

⑤

a) $\begin{cases} x^2 - x - 6 \leq 0, & x \in [-2, 3] \end{cases}$

$\frac{x+1}{2} - 3 \leq x - 3 \Rightarrow \frac{x+1}{2} - 4x + 3 \leq 0$

$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(1)(-6)}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} =$

$= \begin{cases} x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = -2 \end{cases}$ 

$\Rightarrow \frac{x+1}{2} - 4x + 3 \leq 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x + 1 - 8x + 6 \leq 0 \Rightarrow -7x + 7 \leq 0$

$\Rightarrow -7x \leq -7 \Rightarrow \boxed{x \geq 1}$

Solution: $[-1, 3)$

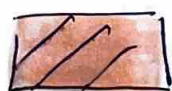
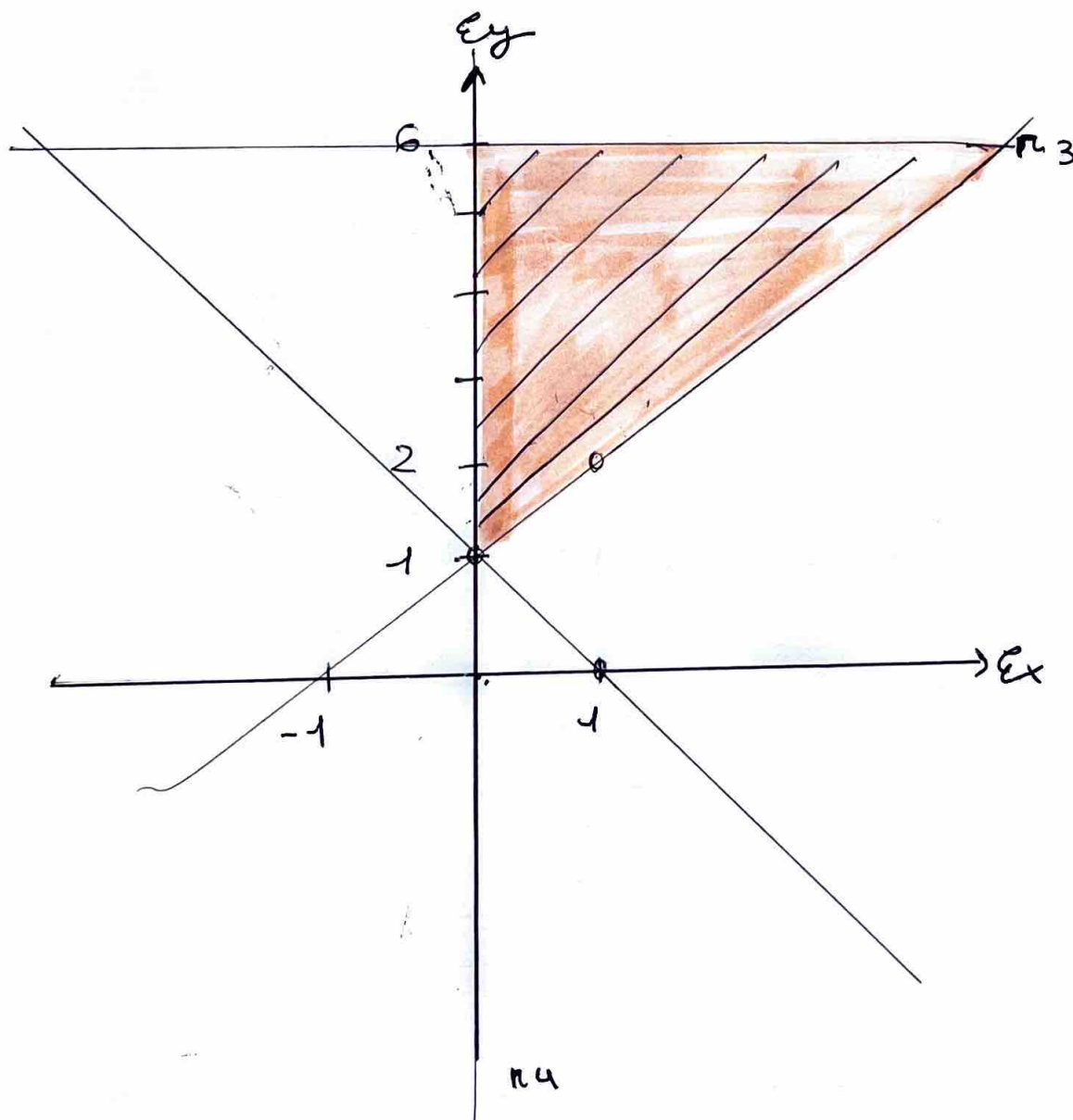
$$b) \begin{cases} y - x > 1 \Rightarrow y > 1 + x & n_1 \\ y + x > 1 \Rightarrow y > 1 - x & n_2 \\ y \leq 6 & n_3 \\ x \geq 0 & n_4 \end{cases}$$

$$n_1: y = 1 + x$$

x	y
0	1
1	2

$$n_2: y = 1 - x$$

x	y
0	1
1	0



→ Solution