

## Fracciós alxébricas.

Son o cociente indicado de dous polinomios:

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

Expl.  $\frac{x^3 - 2x + 8}{x^{24} - x}$

## Operacíós con fracciós alxébricas

Utilízanse os mesmos procedementos que nas operacíós con fracciós numéricas.

### Suma e resta

- Se teñen o mesmo denominador

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

- Se teñen distinto denominador calcúlase o mcm dos denominadores

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

Se é necesario temos que factorizar os denominadores previamente

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2x}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} &= \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2x}{(x-1).(x+1)} - \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{x-1+2x-(x+1)}{(x-1).(x+1)} = \frac{2x-2}{(x-1).(x+1)} = \\ &\frac{2.(x-1)}{(x-1).(x+1)} = \frac{2}{(x+1)} \end{aligned}$$

### Produto

$$\frac{x-2}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{x} = \frac{(x-2).(x^2-1)}{(x+1).x} = \frac{(x-2).(x-1).(x+1)}{(x+1).x}$$

### Cociente

$$\frac{x+1}{x^2+1} : \frac{x^2}{x-1} = \frac{(x+1).(x-1)}{(x^2+1).x^2} = \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1).x^2}$$

## Exercicios

- Simplificar as fracciós alxébricas

$$\frac{x^2 - x}{2x} \quad \text{Sol: } \frac{x-1}{2}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{(x+2)^2} \quad \text{sol: } \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 + 2x - 15} \quad \text{Sol: } \frac{x+3}{x+5}$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1}{x^3 + 2x^2 + x} \quad \text{Sol: } \frac{x+1}{x}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 6x + 9}{x^2 - 9} \quad \text{Sol: } \frac{x+3}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 10x + 15} \quad \text{Sol: } \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 5}$$

- Opera e simplifica o resultado, se é posible

$$\frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{9}{x^2} \quad \text{Sol: } 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3x} + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{6}{5x} \quad \text{Sol: } \frac{37}{15x}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x-3} + \frac{x}{x+3} - \frac{6x+6}{x^2-9} \quad \text{Sol: } \frac{x+1/2}{x+3}$$

$$\frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x^2-2x} \quad \text{Sol: } \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4}{x^2 - 4} \quad \text{Sol: } \frac{x(x+2)}{(x-2)(x-3)}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{x^2 + 4x + 4} : \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^3 + 8} \quad \text{Sol: } \frac{x^2 - 2x + 4}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2 - 16} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x} \quad \text{Sol: } \frac{1}{x(x-4)}$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2 - 3x - 4} - \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{x^2 - 6x - 4}{x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 4} \quad \text{Sol: } \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$$

Simplifica as seguintes fracciós alxébricas:

$$\frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 2x} \quad sol: \frac{x+3}{x}$$

$$\frac{2x^3 + 10x^2 + 16x + 8}{4x^3 + 8x^2 - 4x - 8} \quad sol: \frac{x+2}{2x-2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 + 2x - 15} \quad sol: \frac{x+3}{x+5}$$

$$\frac{x^4 - 1}{x^4 - x^3 - x^2 - x - 2} \quad sol: \frac{x-1}{x+2}$$

Opera e simplifica as seguintes fracciós alxébricas:

$$\frac{2x^2 - 5x}{x^2 - 9} - \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 - 9} \quad Sol: -\frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x^2 - 2x} \quad Sol: \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{-2}{x^3} - \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x} \quad Sol: \frac{3x^2 - 5x - 2}{x^3}$$

$$\frac{2x+4}{x^2 - 9} \cdot \frac{x+3}{x+2} \quad Sol: \frac{2}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{5x^3}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 + x} \quad Sol: 5x^2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x-1}\right) \cdot \frac{x^2}{x+1} \quad Sol: \frac{-x}{x-1}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right) \quad Sol: \frac{x}{x-1}$$

$$(2 + \frac{8}{x-2}) \cdot \frac{1}{x+2} \quad Sol: \frac{2}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{2x+3} \cdot \frac{x^2 - 4}{-6x - 4x^2} \quad Sol: \frac{-2x}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{x+5}{x^2 + 2x} - \frac{5}{x^2} + \frac{4x-5}{x+2} \quad Sol: \frac{4x^3 - 10}{x^2(x+2)}$$

$$\left(\frac{2x}{x-5} \cdot \frac{3x^2}{x^2 - 25}\right) : \frac{2(x+5)}{x} \quad Sol: \frac{1}{3}$$