

Resolución de ejercicios del boletín de repaso para el examen de Álgebra

Matemáticas Académicas 3º ESO

IES O Couto

curso 2019-2020



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Ejercicio 1

Dados $p(x) = x^2 - 2x - 2$, $q(x) = 2x - 1$, $r(x) = x^3 - 2x + 1$ y $s(x) = x^4$,
calcula:

- a) $p(x) - q(x)^2$
- b) $s(x) : p(x)$
- c) $s(x) - q(x) \cdot r(x)$
- d) $q(x) \cdot p(x) - 2r(x)$
- e) $s(x) : r(x)$
- f) $p(x) - (r(x))^2$

Ejercicio 1

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- e) $s(x) : r(x)$
- f) $p(x) - (r(x))^2$

Aclaración: Lo que hay que hacer es sustituir primero cada uno de los polinomios por su expresión, y luego, respetando el orden habitual de las operaciones, se hacen los cálculos

Puede ser necesario escribir las expresiones de cada polinomio entre paréntesis si van precedidos de una resta, o ligados a un producto o potencia

Apartado a)

$$p(x) - q(x)^2$$

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Apartado b)

$$s(x) : p(x)$$

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Apartado b)

$$s(x) : p(x)$$

$$x^4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} | x^2 - 2x - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Apartado a)

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$$s(x) : p(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 \\ \hline -x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} | x^2 - 2x - 2 \\ \hline | x^2 \end{array}$$

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Apartado c)

$$s(x) - q(x) \cdot r(x)$$

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Apartado e)

$$s(x) : r(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^4 & x^3 - 2x + 1 \\ \hline -x^4 + 2x^2 - x & x \end{array}$$

Apartado d)

$$q(x) \cdot p(x) - 2r(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (2x - 1) \cdot (x^2 - 2x - 2) - 2(x^3 - 2x + 1) = \\ & = 2x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x - x^2 + 2x + 2 - 2x^3 + 4x - 2 = -5x^2 + 2x \end{aligned}$$

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$$s(x) : r(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^4 & x^3 - 2x + 1 \\ -x^4 + 2x^2 - x & x \\ \hline 2x^2 - x & \end{array}$$

Apartado d)

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$$\begin{aligned} & (2x - 1) \cdot (x^2 - 2x - 2) - 2(x^3 - 2x + 1) = \\ & = 2x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x - x^2 + 2x + 2 - 2x^3 + 4x - 2 = -5x^2 + 2x \end{aligned}$$

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Apartado f)

$$p(x) - (r(x))^2 =$$

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$$p(x) - (r(x))^2 =$$

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

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

Apartado e)

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$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^4 & x^3 - 2x + 1 \\ -x^4 + 2x^2 - x & x \\ \hline 2x^2 - x & \end{array}$$

Apartado f)

$$p(x) - (r(x))^2 =$$

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

Apartado d)

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$$\begin{aligned}(2x - 1) \cdot (x^2 - 2x - 2) - 2(x^3 - 2x + 1) &= \\= 2x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x - x^2 + 2x + 2 - 2x^3 + 4x - 2 &= -5x^2 + 2x\end{aligned}$$

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$$s(x) : r(x)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 2x - 2 - (x^3 - 2x + 1)^2 &= x^2 - 2x - 2 - (x^3 - 2x + 1) \cdot (x^3 - 2x + 1) = \\x^2 - 2x - 2 - (x^6 - 2x^4 + x^3 - 2x^4 + 4x^2 - 2x + x^3 - 2x + 1) &= \\x^2 - 2x - 2 - (x^6 - 4x^4 + 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x + 1) &= \\x^2 - 2x - 2 - x^6 + 4x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x - 1 &= \end{aligned}$$

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Apartado e)

$$s(x) : r(x)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l}x^4 & x^3 - 2x + 1 \\-x^4 + 2x^2 - x & x \\ \hline 2x^2 - x & \end{array}$$

Apartado f)

$$p(x) - (r(x))^2 =$$

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 2x - 2 - (x^3 - 2x + 1)^2 &= x^2 - 2x - 2 - (x^3 - 2x + 1) \cdot (x^3 - 2x + 1) = \\x^2 - 2x - 2 - (x^6 - 2x^4 + x^3 - 2x^4 + 4x^2 - 2x + x^3 - 2x + 1) &= \\x^2 - 2x - 2 - (x^6 - 4x^4 + 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x + 1) &= \\x^2 - 2x - 2 - x^6 + 4x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x - 1 &= -x^6 + 4x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 3\end{aligned}$$