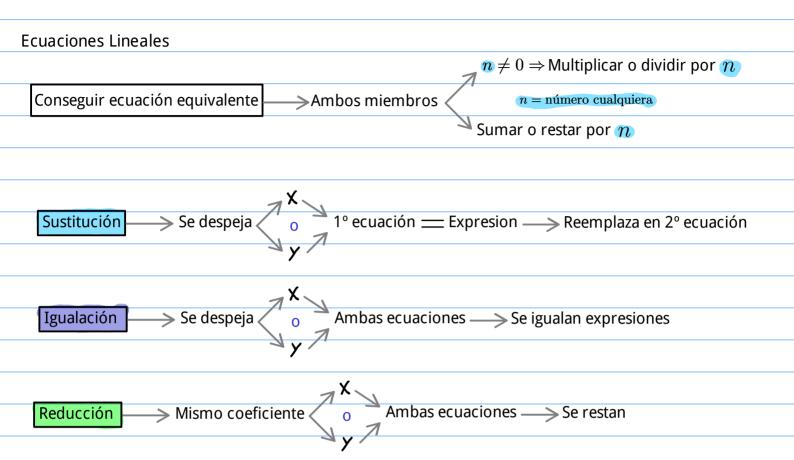
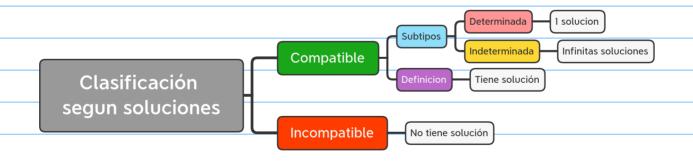
Cheatsheet



Dos sistemas son equivalentes cuando poseen las mismas soluciones

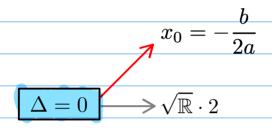


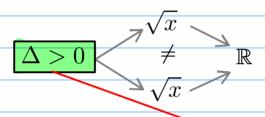
Ecuaciones Cuadraticas

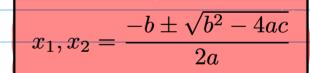
$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

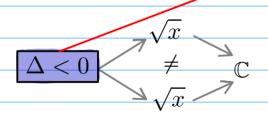
Clasificación de Raices

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$









Propiedades de las raices

$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$a(x-x_1)(x-x_2) = 0$$

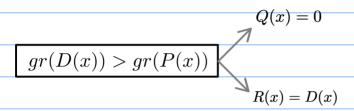
Ecuaciones de grado 4

$$ax^4 + bx^2 + c = 0$$
 \Rightarrow $a(x^2)^2 + b(x^2) + c = 0$ \Rightarrow $y = x^2$ \Rightarrow $ay^2 + by + c = 0$

Polinomios

$$P(x) = Q(x) \cdot D(x) + R(x)$$

$$gr(D(x)) \le gr(P(x)) \Rightarrow Q(x) \ne 0$$



Teorema del resto

$$D(x) = (x - a) \Rightarrow P(a) = R(x)$$

$$P(a) = 0 \Rightarrow a \text{ es raiz de } P(x)$$

Division

$$P(x)$$
 $D(x)$ $Q(x)$

Se multiplica cada monomio de Q(x) por D(x) buscando simplificar el monomio de mayor grado presente en P(x)