



ALGEBRA

Volumen I y II

1st
SECONDARY

Asesoría Bimestral



 **SACO OLIVEROS**



PROBLEMA 1

Reduce: $G = (-3) + (-4) - (-4) - (-10) - (18) - (-20)$

Resolución

Reduciendo:

$$G = -3 - 4 + 4 + 10 - 18 + 20$$

Separando:

$$G = (+4 + 10 + 20) - (3 + 4 + 18)$$

$$G = (+34) - (25)$$

$$G = +34 - 25$$

$$G = 9$$

Rpta:

9





PROBLEMA 2

Reduce

$$M = \left(\frac{\frac{14}{3} - \frac{7}{3} + \frac{5}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} \right) + 3$$

Resolución

$$M = \left(\frac{\frac{12}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} \right) + 3 = \left(\frac{\frac{12}{3}}{\frac{4}{3}} \right) + 3$$



$$M = \frac{12}{4} + 3 = 3 + 3 = 6$$

Rpta:

6



PROBLEMA 3

Determine el valor de x en:

$$\frac{2x - 1}{4} - \frac{5x}{8} = \frac{x - 2}{2}$$

$$mcm(4; 8; 2) = 8$$

Resolución

$$8\left(\frac{2x-1}{4}\right) - 8\frac{(5x)}{8} = 8\left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2(2x - 1) - 5x = 4(x - 2)$$

$$4x - 2 - 5x = 4x - 8$$

$$-x - 2 = 4x - 8$$

$$-2 + 8 = 4x + x$$

$$6 = 5x$$

$$6/5 = x$$



Rpta:

$$6/5$$



PROBLEMA 4

Efectúe $R = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{-2} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-4} + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{-3}$

Resolución

$$R = (5)^2 + (3)^4 + (5)^3$$

$$R = 25 + 81 + 125$$

Rpta $R = 231$





PROBLEMA 5

Reduce $A = \frac{2^{a+3}}{2^a} + \frac{5^{a-4}}{5^{a-5}} + \frac{3^{a-2}}{3^{a-4}}$

Resolución

$$A = 2^{a+3-(a)} + 5^{a-4-(a-5)} + 3^{a-2-(a-4)}$$

$$A = 2^{\cancel{a}+3-\cancel{a}} + 5^{\cancel{a}-4-\cancel{a}+5} + 3^{\cancel{a}-2-\cancel{a}+4}$$

$$A = 2^3 + 5^1 + 3^2$$

$$A = 8 + 5 + 9$$

Rpta $A = 22$





PROBLEMA 7

Reduce la expresión:

$$M = \sqrt[2]{x^1 \cdot \sqrt[2]{x^1 \cdot \sqrt[2]{x^1} \cdot \sqrt[8]{x}}} ; \quad x \neq 0$$

Resolución

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & & 1 & & 1 \\ \text{por} \searrow & \nearrow \text{más} & \text{por} \searrow & \nearrow \text{más} & \\ & 2 & & 2 & \end{array} \\ = 7 \end{array}$$

Multiplicación de índices

$$M = \sqrt[8]{x^7} \cdot \sqrt[8]{x}$$

$$M = x^{\frac{8}{8}} = x$$



Rpta $M = x$



PROBLEMA 8

Determine el valor de x en:

$$\frac{2x - 5}{3} - \frac{x - 3}{6} = \frac{3x - 2}{2} \quad mcm(3; 6; 2) = 6$$

Resolución

$$6 \left(\frac{2x-5}{3} \right) - 6 \left(\frac{x-3}{6} \right) = 6 \left(\frac{3x-2}{2} \right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2(2x - 5) - (x - 3) = 3(3x - 2)$$
$$4x - 10 - x + 3 = 9x - 6$$



$$3x - 7 = 9x - 6$$

$$-1 = 6x$$

Rpta: $x = -1/6$



PROBLEMA 9

Determine el valor de $100AB$, si:

$$A = \left(\frac{4}{10}\right) \left(\frac{-15}{16}\right) \left(\frac{-2}{25}\right) \text{ y } B = \left(\frac{25}{32}\right) \div \left(\frac{35}{14}\right) + 1$$

Resolución

:

$$A = \overset{1}{\cancel{\left(\frac{4}{10}\right)}} \overset{-3}{\cancel{\left(\frac{-15}{16}\right)}} \overset{-1}{\cancel{\left(\frac{-2}{25}\right)}} = \frac{3}{100}$$

4
2
5

$$B = \overset{5}{\cancel{\left(\frac{25}{32}\right)}} \overset{1}{\cancel{\left(\frac{14}{35}\right)}} + 1 = \left(\frac{5}{16}\right) + 1 = \left(\frac{21}{16}\right)$$

16
7
1

$$100AB = 100 \left(\frac{3}{100}\right) \left(\frac{21}{16}\right)$$

$$100AB = \left(\frac{63}{16}\right)$$

Rpta: **63/16**



PROBLEMA 10

Efectúe $R = 4^{1^3} + 1^{5^4^3} + 2^{3^{1^35}} - 5^{2^{0^351}}$

Resolución

$$R = (4)^1 + (1)^{5^64} + (2)^3 - (5)^{2^0}$$

$$R = 4 + 1 + 8 - 5$$

=

Rpta $R = 8$

