











Leyes de Exponentes





HELICO | PRACTICE



Halle el valor de x en:

$$\frac{8^{2x+3}}{4^{x+5}} = 2^{x+8}$$

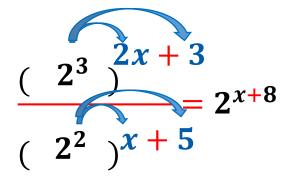
RECUERDA



Multiplicación de bases iguales

$$x^n \cdot x^m = x^{n+m}$$

Resolución:



$$2 = 2^{x+8}$$

$$2^{2x+10}$$

$$\binom{6x+9}{2} = \binom{3x+18}{2}$$

$$6x + 9 = 3x + 18$$

$$3x = 9$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\therefore x = 3$$

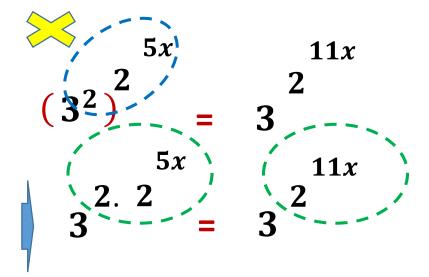
HELICO | PRACTICE



Halle el valor de x en

$$9^{2^{5x}} = 3^{2^{11x}}$$

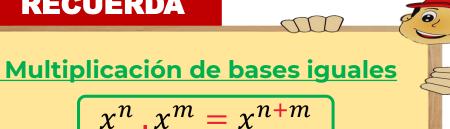
Resolución:



Si las bases son iguales, luego:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
5x & & 11x \\
2. & 2 & = & 2
\end{array}$$

RECUERDA



$$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5x})$$
 = $(\frac{1}{11x})$

$$1 + 5x = 11x$$

$$1 = 6x$$

$$1/6 = x$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{6}$$



POLINOMIOS

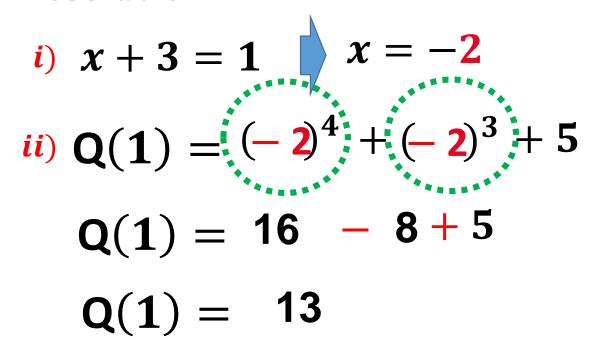


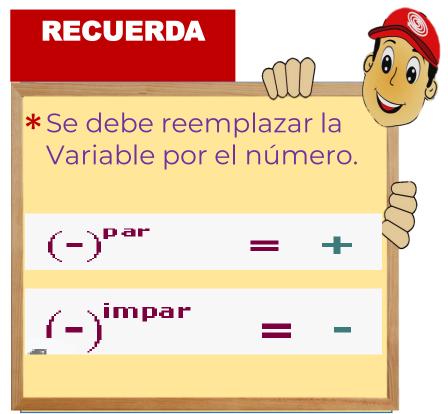




3 Si Q(x + 3) =
$$x^4 + x^3 + 5$$
. Halle Q(1)

Resolución:





$$\therefore Q(1) = 13$$

Si Q(x - 2) = $(x - 3)^4 + 10$. Determine la suma de coeficientes y el término independiente.

Resolución:

a)Hallando la suma de coeficientes

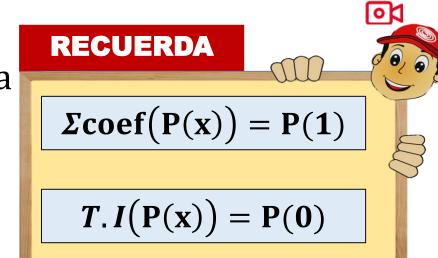
$$(i)$$
 $x-2 = 1 x = 3$

ii) Reemplazando:

$$Q(1) = (3 - 3)^4 + 10 = 10$$

b)Hallando el término indep.

$$(i)$$
 $x-2 = 0$ $x = 2$



ii) Reemplazando:

$$Q(0) = (2 -3)^4 + 10$$
$$= (-1)^4 + 10 = 11$$

∴ 10 y 11

HELICO | PRACTICE

Sabiendo que P(x + 3)=3x - 2. Halle P(x) + P(2x).

RECUERDA

CAMBIO DE VARIABLE

" Cambiar una variable por otra"

Resolución:

i)
$$x + 3 = y$$
 $x = y - 3$

Reemplazando:

$$P(y) = 3(y - 3) - 2$$

iii) Luego:

*
$$P(x) = 3.X - 11$$

*
$$P(x) = 3 \cdot x - 11$$

* $P(2x) = 3(2x) - 11 = 6x - 22$

Piden: P(x) + P(2x)

$$(3x - 11) + (6x - 22) = 9x - 33$$

 $\therefore 9x - 33$



6

Sea el polinomio

$$P(x; y) = 3mx^{m+5}y^{n-1} + nx^{m+2}y^{n+1}con G. R._x = 8; G. A. = 10.$$

m+n+3

Determine la suma de coeficentes del polinomio.

RECUERDA

GRADO

"Mayor exponente"

$$P(x; y) = 3mx^{m+5}y^{n-1} + nx^{m+2}y^{n+1}$$

m+n+4

*
$$G.R._{x} = 8$$

$$m + 5 = 8 \implies m = 3$$

$$\underbrace{m+n+4=8}_{3} \mid n=1$$

Suma de coeficientes:

$$3m + n = 3(3) + 1$$

= 10

∴ 10



PRODUCTOS NOTABLES





$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$
 $(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$

$$(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$(x+a)(x+b) = x^2 + (a+b)x + ab$$

Reduce $U(x) = (x-2)^2 - (x+2)(x-2) + (x+5)(x-1)$

Resolución:

$$U(x) = x^{2} - 4x + 4 - (x^{2} - 4) + x^{2} + 4x - 5$$

$$U(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4 - x^2 + 4 + x^2 + Ax - 5$$

$$U(x) = x^2 + 3$$

 $\therefore x^2 + 3$



8

Reduce:
$$E = \sqrt[4]{(x+2)(x-2)(x^2+4)(x^4+16)+256}$$

 $E = x^2$

Resolución:

$$E = \sqrt[4]{(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 4)(x^4 + 16) + 256}$$

$$E = \sqrt[4]{(x^4 - 16)(x^4 + 16)} + 256$$

$$E = \sqrt[4]{x^8 - 256} + 256 = \sqrt[4]{x^8} = x^2$$

RECUERDA

DIFERENCIA DE CUADRADOS

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$