



# ALGEBRA

**4th**  
SECONDARY

**Práctica exploratoria**

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**Problema 1****Resuelva**  $3x^2 - 7x + 2 = 0$ 

- A)  $\left\{\frac{1}{3}; 2\right\}$       B)  $\left\{\frac{1}{3}; -2\right\}$       C)  $\left\{-\frac{1}{3}; 2\right\}$   
 D)  $\left\{\frac{1}{3}; 1\right\}$       E)  $\left\{\frac{1}{3}; -1\right\}$

**Resolución:**

$$3x^2 - 7x + 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3x & & -1 \\ x & & -2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} = -x \\ = -6x \end{array}$$


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$$-7x$$

$$(3x - 1)(x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x - 1 = 0 \quad \vee \quad x - 2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{3} \quad \quad \quad x_2 = 2$$

$$CS = \left\{\frac{1}{3}; 2\right\}$$

$$Rpta: \left\{\frac{1}{3}; 2\right\}$$

**Problema 2**

Si  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 40$  y  
 $(a + b)(b + c)(a + c) = 8$ ,  
 calcule  $a + b + c$ .

- A) 6                      B) 4                      C) 8  
 D) 2                      E) 5

Recordar !

$$(a + b + c)^3 \equiv a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3(a + b)(b + c)(a + c)$$

**Resolución:**

$$(a + b + c)^3 = \underbrace{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}_{40} + 3 \underbrace{(a + b)(b + c)(a + c)}_{(8)}$$

$$(a + b + c)^3 = 40 + 3(8)$$

$$(a + b + c)^3 = 64$$

$$a + b + c = 4$$

**Rpta: 4**

**Problema 3**

**Si**  $P(2x - 1) = x^2 + 1$   
 $Q(x + 3) = 4x - 1,$

**calcule**  $P_{(7)} + Q_{(6)}$

A) 26  
D) 32

B) 28  
E) 34

C) 30

y

**Resolución:**

$$2x - 1 = 7 \rightarrow x = 4$$

$$P_{(2(4)-1)} = (4)^2 + 1$$

$$P_{(7)} = 17$$

$$x + 3 = 6 \rightarrow x = 3$$

$$Q_{((3)+3)} = 4(3) - 1$$

$$Q_{(6)} = 11$$

$$\therefore P_{(7)} + Q_{(6)} = 17 + 11$$

$$\text{Rpta: } P_{(7)} + Q_{(6)} = 28$$

**Problema 4**

Si  $P_{(x+1)} \equiv P_{(x)} + x^2$  y  $P_{(2)} = 7$ ,

Evalúe  $P_{(5)}$

- A) 31                      B) 36                      C) 37  
D) 41                      E) 47

**Resolución:**

Evaluamos para  $x = 2$

$$P_{(3)} = P_{(2)} + 4$$

$$P_{(3)} = 7 + 4$$

$$P_{(3)} = 11$$

Para  $x = 3$

$$P_{(4)} = P_{(3)} + 9$$

$$P_{(4)} = 11 + 9$$

$$P_{(4)} = 20$$

Para  $x = 4$

$$P_{(5)} = P_{(4)} + 16$$

$$P_{(5)} = 20 + 16$$

$$P_{(5)} = 36$$

**Rpta:  $P_{(5)} = 36$**

**Problema 5**

Si  $P_{(x)} = 2x + 1$  y  $Q_{(x)} = 3x - 1$ ,  
determine  $P_{(x+1)} + Q_{(x-1)}$

- A)  $5x$                       B)  $5x - 1$                       C)  $5x + 1$   
D)  $5x + 2$                       E)  $5x + 3$

**Resolución:**

Igualando las notaciones polinómicas

$$P_{(x)} = P_{(x+1)}$$

$$x \rightarrow x + 1$$

$$P_{(x+1)} = 2(x + 1) + 1$$

$$P_{(x+1)} = 2x + 3$$

Luego:

$$Q_{(x)} = Q_{(x-1)}$$

$$x \rightarrow x - 1$$

$$Q_{(x-1)} = 3(x - 1) - 1$$

$$Q_{(x-1)} = 3x - 4$$

$$\therefore P_{(x+1)} + Q_{(x-1)} = 2x + 3 + 3x - 4$$

**Rpta:  $5x - 1$**

**Problema 6**

Sea  $F_{(x)}$  un polinomio que cumple con

$$F_{(x+1)} = 3F_{(x)} - 2F_{(x-1)}$$

Además  $F_{(4)} = 1$  y  $F_{(6)} = 4$ .

Evalúe  $F_{(5)}$

A) 8  
D) 1

B) 5  
E) 6

C) 2

Resolución:

Evaluamos para  $x = 5$

$$F_{(6)} = 3F_{(5)} - 2F_{(4)}$$

$$4 = 3F_{(5)} - 2(1)$$

$$6 = 3F_{(5)}$$

$$F_{(5)} = 2$$

**Rpta:  $F_{(5)} = 2$**

**Problema 7**

Se tiene que  $F(x + 3) = 2x - 1$ ,

determine  $E = \sqrt{F(x + 1) - F(x - 1)}$

A)  $x$

B)  $2$

C)  $2x$

D)  $1$

E)  $x + 1$

**Resolución:****Cambio de variable**

$$x + 3 = a$$

$$x = a - 3$$

**Reemplazando en el polinomio**

$$F_{(a-3+3)} = 2(a - 3) - 1$$

$$F_{(a)} = 2a - 7$$

$$* F_{(x+1)} = 2(x + 1) - 7$$

$$F_{(x+1)} = 2x - 5$$

$$* F_{(x-1)} = 2(x - 1) - 7$$

$$F_{(x-1)} = 2x - 9$$

$$E = \sqrt{2x - 5 - (2x - 9)}$$

$$E = 2$$

**Rpta:  $E = 2$**



**Problema 8****Halle el valor numérico de:**

$$N = (a + 1)^2 + (b + 1)^2 + 2ab - 1$$

**para**  $a = 5 - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}$  **y**

$$b = 5 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}$$

- A) 10                      B) 121                      C) 100  
D) 200                      E) 150

**Recordar !**

Binomio suma al cuadrado

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

**Resolución:****Del dato:**

$$a = 5 - \cancel{\sqrt{3}} + \cancel{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$b = 5 + \cancel{\sqrt{3}} - \cancel{\sqrt{5}}$$

**Hallamos:**  $a + b$ 

$$a + b = 10$$

**Luego:**

$$N = (a + 1)^2 + (b + 1)^2 + 2ab - 1$$

$$N = \underline{a^2} + 2a + \cancel{1} + \underline{b^2} + 2b + \cancel{1} + \underline{2ab} - \cancel{1}$$

$$N = \underbrace{a^2 + 2ab + b^2} + \underbrace{2a + 2b} + 1$$

$$N = (a + b)^2 + 2(a + b) + 1$$

$$N = (10)^2 + 2(10) + 1$$

$$N = 100 + 20 + 1$$

$$N = 121$$

**Rpta:  $N = 121$**