

ALGEBRA

5th

of Secondary







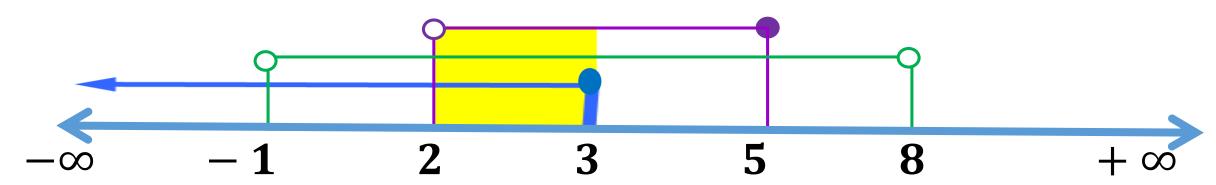


Sean $A = \langle 2; 5 \rangle$, $B = \langle -1; 8 \rangle$ y $C = \langle 3; +\infty \rangle$ Determine $M = (A \cap B) - C$.

Tener en cuenta
$$X - Y = X \cap Y^c$$

$$C^{c} = \langle -\infty; 3 \rangle$$

$$M = A \cap B \cap C^c$$



Rpta: $M = \langle 2; 3 \rangle$

Resolución



Se definen los siguientes conjuntos

$$A = \left\{ \left(\frac{2x+1}{3} \right) \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \middle(x \le 10 \right\}$$

 $B = \{x/x \text{ es divisor de } 60\}$

Calcule $n(A \cap B)$.

A) 30

D) 12

B) 7



$$A = \{1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7\}$$

$$B = \{1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 10; 12; 15; 20; 30; 60\}$$

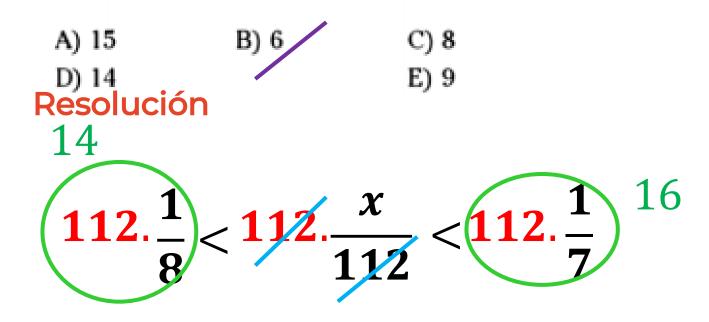
 $\frac{2x+1}{3} \le 7; \quad \left(\frac{2x+1}{3}\right) \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$A \cap B = \{1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6\}$$

$$n(A \cap B) = 6$$



Un número racional de denominador 112 es mayor que 1/8, pero menor que 1/7. Halle la suma de las cifras de su numerador.



$$MCM(8; 112; 7) = 112$$

$$14 < x < 16$$

$$x = 15$$

$$\sum cifras de x = 6$$



Dado el conjunto
$$R = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} / \left[x \in \left\langle -\infty; 2 \right] \cup \left\langle 5; +\infty \right\rangle \right] \to x \in \left\langle -1; 3 \right] \right\}$$
 determine R^C .

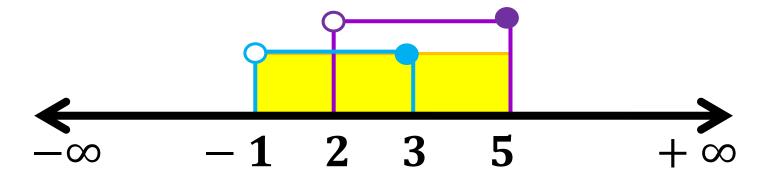
$$_{A)\langle -1;3]} \qquad P^c = \langle 2;5]$$

B)
$$\langle -\infty; -1 \rangle \cup \langle 5; +\infty \rangle$$

E)
$$\langle -\infty; 0 \rangle \cup \langle 2; +\infty \rangle$$

Resolución





$$p \rightarrow q \equiv \sim p \lor q$$

$$R = P^c \cup Q$$

$$\langle 2;5] \cup \langle -1;3]$$

$$R = \langle -1;5 \rangle$$

Problema 5



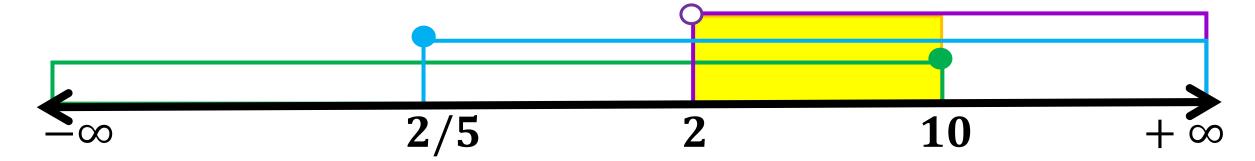
Resolver:

$$\sqrt{5x-2} > \sqrt{10-x}$$

RESTRICCION Y AL CUADRADO

$$5x - 2 \ge 0 \land 10 - x \ge 0 \land 5x - 2 > 10 - x$$

 $x \ge 2/5$ $x \le 10$ $x > 2$



$$C.S. = \langle 2;10]$$

Problema 6



Resuelva:

$$\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{x-1} > -1$$

e Indique el Complemento del Conjunto Solucion

RESTRICCION Y ANALIZO

$$x-2 \ge 0$$
 \wedge $x-1 \ge 0$

$$x \ge 2$$
 \wedge $x \ge 1$

$$x \ge 2$$

$$C. S. = [2; +\infty >$$

$$(C. S.)^c = <-\infty; 2 >$$

Problema 7



Resolver la desigualdad:

$$x + 2 \le \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 8}$$

ELEVO AL CUBO, SIN RESTRICCION

$$(x+2)^{3} \le (\sqrt[3]{x^{3}} + 8)^{3}$$

$$x^{3} + 2^{3} + 3(x)(x+2) \le x^{3} + 8$$

$$(x-0)(x+2) \le 0$$

$$-2 \le x \le 0$$

$$C. S. = [-2; 0]$$



Determine el número de raíces positivas de:

$$\left|\frac{4x-1}{x-2}\right| = 2|x|$$

$$|4x - 1| = |2x^2 - 4x|$$

Resolución3

$$|a| = |b| = [a = b \lor a = -b)]$$

FÓRMULA:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\alpha: 4x - 1 = 2x^2 - 4x$$
$$0 = 2x^2 - 8x + 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4(2)(1)}}{2(2)}$$
 Las raíces positivas

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{14}}{4}$$

$$x_1 = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$$

$$x_2 = 2 - \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$$

V
$$\beta$$
: $4x - 1 = -2x^2 + 4x$
 $2x^2 = 1$
 $x^2 = \frac{1}{2}$
 $x_3 = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ V $x_4 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$2 + \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$$
$$2 - \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$$
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

tres raices positivas



Sabiendo que
$$x \in <1;7>$$
 simplifique
$$Q = \frac{|2x+3|+|5x-3|}{x}$$

$$Q = \frac{|2x+3| + |5x-3|}{x}$$

Resolución:

$$Si \ x \in <1; 7 >$$
 $=> 1 < x < 7$
 $2 < 2x < 14$
 $5 < 2x + 3 < 17$

$$=> 1 < x < 7$$
 $5 < 5x < 35$
 $2 < 5x - 3 < 32$
 $(+)$

$$Q = \frac{(2x+3) + (5x-3)}{x}$$

$$Q = \frac{2x + 3 + 5x - 3}{x}$$

$$Q = \frac{7x}{x}$$

$$Q = 7$$



Resuelva la siguiente inecuación, en los enteros:
$$|8x+9|+|7x+4| \le 10$$

$$|8x + 9| + |7x + 4| \le 10$$

Aplicando la desigualdad triángular

$$|a+b| \le |a| + |b|$$

$$|(8x+9) + (7x+4)| \le |8x+9| + |7x+4| \le 10$$

Por la propiedad transitiva

$$|(8x + 9) + (7x + 4)| \le 10$$
$$|15x + 13| \le 10$$

$$|a| \le b <=> -b \le a \le b$$

$$-10 \le 15x + 13 \le 10$$

$$-\frac{23}{15} \le x \le -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$-1,53$$

$$c.s = \{-1\}$$