

# ALGEBRA TOMO VIII





RETROALIMENTACIÓN





Calcule el intervalo de x en:

$$9x - 6 + 2x \ge 4x + 10 - x$$

# Resolución

$$9x - 6 + 2 \times 2 + 4x + 10 - x$$
 $11x - 6 \ge 3x + 10$ 
 $11x - 3x \ge 10 + 6$ 
 $8x \ge 16$ 
 $x \ge 2$ 

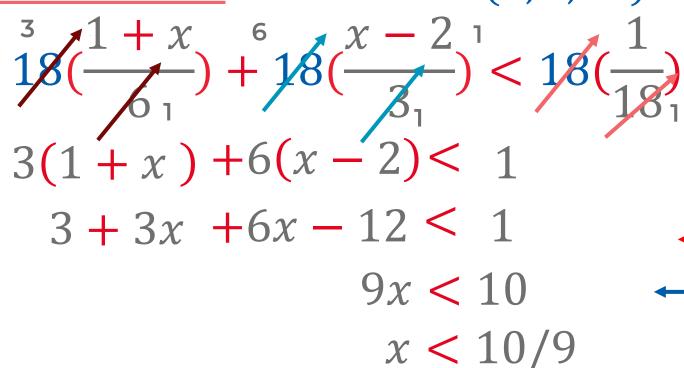
Repta.  $x \in [2; \infty)$ 



Determine el conjunto solución de:  $\frac{1+x}{6} + \frac{x-2}{3} < \frac{1}{18}$ 

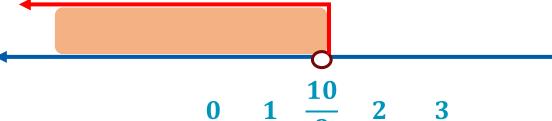
# <u>Resolución</u>

$$mcm(6, 3, 18) = 18$$



Rpta.

$$C.S = \langle -\infty; \frac{10}{9} \rangle$$





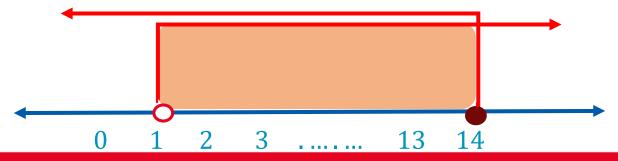
Calcule el conjunto solución de

$$\begin{cases} 9x - 4 > 5 \\ 5(x - 3) \le 55 \end{cases}$$

# Resolución



$$9x - 4 > 5$$



2°) 
$$5(x-3) \le 55$$

$$5x - 15 \le 55$$

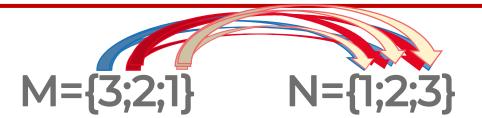
$$5x \le 70$$

$$x \leq 14$$

$$C.S = \langle 1; 14 \rangle$$



Dado los conjuntos



# Determine el dominio de R={(x,y) MxN/x+y>4})

Resolución

$$A \times B = \{(a; b)/a \in A \land b \in B\}$$

El Dominio es el conjunto formado por las primeras componentes de R

$$\mathbf{MxN} = \{ (3; 1), (3; 2), (3; 3) \}$$

$$(2; 1), (2; 2), (2, 3)$$

$$(1; 1), (1; 2), (1; 3) \}$$

$$R={(3;2),(3;3)(2;3)}$$

Rpta.

**Dominio:** {2; 3}



$$M=\{x \in Z/4 \le x \le 7\}$$

$$N = \{ y \in \mathbb{Z}/-3 < y < 3 \}$$

Halle n(MxN).

# Resolución

$$n(MxN) = n(M) x n(N)$$

$$M = \{4; 5; 6; 7\}$$

$$\rightarrow n(M) = 4$$

$$N = \{-2; -1; 0; 1; 2\}$$

$$\rightarrow n(N) = 5$$

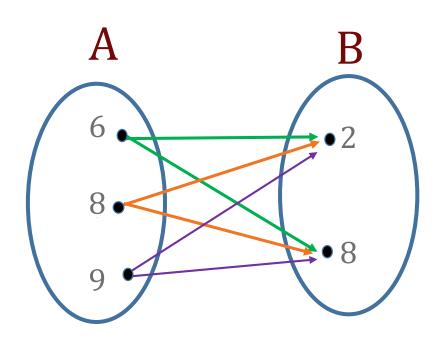
**Rpta.** 
$$n(MxN) = 4 x 5$$

20



# <u>PROBLEMA 6</u>

# Del diagrama



# Resolución:

$$A \times B = \{(6; 2), (6; 8), (8; 2), (8; 8), (9; 2), (9; 8)\}$$

$$R = \{ (6; 8), (8; 8), (9; 8) \}$$

### Rpta.

$$R = \{ (6; 8), (8; 8), (9; 8) \}$$



Si M es una función  $M = \{(-4; 5p), (2; 3q), (-4; 15), (3; 13), (2; 27)\}$ 

Calcule 
$$p + q$$
.

# Resolución

Para cada valor de " $x \in A$ " le debe corresponder un único elemento " $y \in B$ "

$$5p = 15$$

$$p = 3$$

$$3q = 27$$

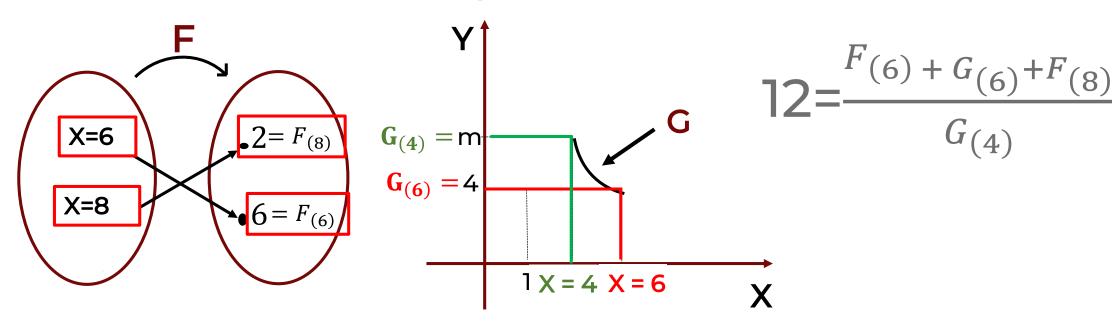
$$q = 9$$

$$p + q = 12$$



# **PROBLEMA 8** De los gráficos

### Hallar m:



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$$y = f_{(x)}$$
 siempre que  $x \in A$  e  $y \in B$ 

$$12 = \frac{6 + 4 + 2}{m} \Rightarrow 12m = 12$$

Rpta. 
$$m =$$



$$(x; y) = (x; f_{(x)})$$
 siempre que  $x \in A$  e  $y \in B$ 

### Dadas las funciones

$$R = \{ (-1; 0), (2; 4), (3; 1) \}$$

$$G = \{(3; -1), (0; 2), (2; 0)\}$$

Calcule:

$$R\left(G\left(R\left(G_{(3)}\right)\right)\right)$$

# RESOLUCIÓN

$$x = 3$$

$$G_{(3)} = -1$$

$$R\left(G(R(-1))\right)$$

$$x = -1$$

$$R_{(-1)} = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$G_{(0)} = 2$$

Rpta.

4



$$Q = \{ (1; -3), (4; 2), (6; 3) \}$$

$$M = [Q(1)]^{Q(4)} + [Q(6)]^{Q(4)}$$

Siendo M +6 los días que falta para que acabe el año. ¿Cuántos días falta para que acabe el año?

# Resolución

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

$$M = [-3]^2 + [3]^2 = 18$$

$$Q_{(4)} = 2$$

$$=$$
 3 Rpta.

Calcule el intervalo de x en:

$$9x - 6 + 2x \ge 4x + 10 - x$$

### Resolución

$$9x - 6 + 2 \times 2 + 10 - x$$
 $11x - 6 \ge 3x + 10$ 
 $11x - 3x \ge 10 + 6$ 
 $8x \ge 16$ 
 $x \ge 2$ 

Repta.  $x \in [2; \infty)$ 

### **PROBLEMA 2**

Determine el conjunto solución de :  $\frac{1+x}{x} + \frac{x-2}{x} < \frac{1}{x}$ 

### Resolución

Resolución 
$$mcm(6, 3, 18) = 18$$

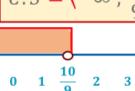
$$18(\frac{1+x}{3}) + 18(\frac{x-2}{3}) + 18(\frac{1}{18})$$

$$3(1+x) + 6(x-2) < 1$$
RE

$$3 + 3x + 6x - 12 < 1$$

$$9x < 10$$
$$x < 10/9$$

 $C.S = \langle -\infty ; \frac{10}{9} \rangle$ 



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### **PROBLEMA 3**

Calcule el conjunto solución de

$$\begin{cases} 9x - 4 > 5 \\ 5(x - 3) \le 55 \end{cases}$$

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#### **PROBLEMA 4**

Dado los conjuntos

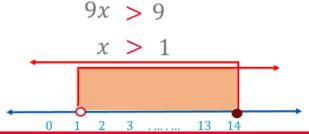


Rpta.

Determine el dominio de  $R=\{(x,y) MxN(x+y>4)\}$ 

#### Resolución

1°) 
$$9x - 4 > 5$$
  
 $9x > 9$ 



$$2^{\circ}$$
)  $5(x-3) \le 55$ 

$$5x - 15 \le 55$$

$$5x \le 70$$
$$x \le 14$$

Rpta.

$$C.S = (1; 14]$$

Resolución

$$A \times B = \{(a; b)/a \in A \land b \in B\}$$

El Dominio es el conjunto formado por las primeras componentes de R

$$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{N} = \{ (3; 1), (3; 2), (3; 3) \\ (2; 1), (2; 2), (2, 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3) \\ (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3), (3; 3)$$

$$R={(3;2),(3;3)(2;3)}$$

Rpta. Dominio: {2; 3}