

ALGEBRA





ASESORIA (Tomo VI)



Session 2



1.- Determine los *términos centrales* en el cociente notable de:

RESOLUCIÓN

Si genera un C.N entonces se cumple que:

Cuando n es par, entonces el cociente notable admite dos términos centrales

Lugar(
$$Tc_1$$
) = $\frac{n}{2}$ = $\frac{6}{2}$ Lugar(Tc_2) = $\frac{n+2}{2}$ = $\frac{6+2}{2}$ $\rightarrow k_1 = 3$ $\rightarrow k_2 = 4$

$$\frac{x^{18}-y^{12}}{x^3-y^2}$$

$$n(\# \text{ t\'erminos del C. N}) = \frac{18}{3} = 6$$

Entonces el Término General (T_k)



2.- Factorice e indique el número de factores primos

$$D(x;y) = 2x + x^2 - 2xy - 2y + 3x - 3y + y^2$$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$D(x,y) = x^{2} - 2xy + y^{2} + 5x - 5y$$

$$D(x,y) = (x-y)^{2} = x^{2} - 2xy + y^{2}$$

$$D(x,y) = (x-y)(x-y+5)$$

$$D(x,y) = (x-y)(x-y+5)$$
FACTOR COMÚN POLINOMIO

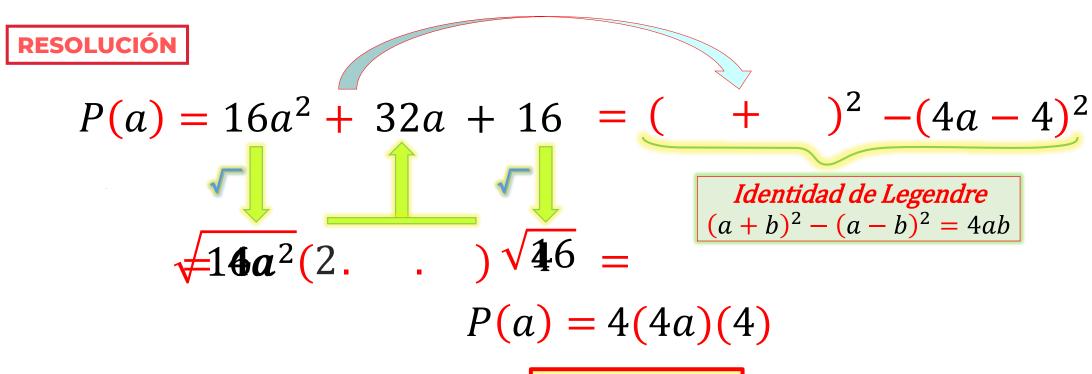
Rpta:

2 factores primos



3.- Factorice

$$P(a) = 16a^2 + 32a + 16 - (4a - 4)^2$$



Rpta: 16a



4.- Transforme a producto

$$M(a,b) = (a+b)^4 - \frac{3}{4}(a+b)^2 + \frac{1}{8}$$

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$$(a+b)^2$$

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$$(a+b)$$

$$(a+b)^2$$

$$(a+b)$$

$$M(a,b) = (a+b-\frac{1}{4})(a+b-\frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{4a+4b-1}{4})(\frac{2a+2b-1}{2})$$

$$M(a,b) = \frac{1}{4}(4a+4b-1)\frac{1}{2}(2a+2b-1)$$

Rpta:
$$\frac{1}{8}(4a+4b-1)(2a+2b-1)$$



5.- Transforme a radicales simples

$$S = \sqrt{\sqrt{(7 + \sqrt{13})(7 - \sqrt{13})} + 2\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}$$

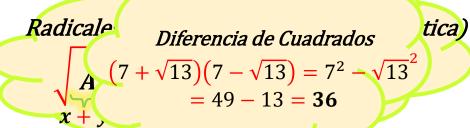
RESOLUCIÓN

$$S = \sqrt{(7 + \sqrt{13})(7 - \sqrt{13})} + 2\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{36 + 2\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}$$

$$S = \sqrt{6 + 2\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5}}$$
5 5 . 1

$$S = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{1} - \sqrt{5}$$

Rpta:
$$S=1$$



Recuerda



6.- Si al simplificar $Q = \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}} - \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}$; se obtiene $4\sqrt{6}$.

Halle el valor de ay b, (a > b).

RESOLUCIÓN

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}} + \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}$$

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}} \times \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}} - \frac{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}} \times \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}}$$

Identidad de Legendre
$$(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 = 4ab$$

$$(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 = 4ab$$
 Rpta: $a = 3 \ y \ b = 2$

Racionalización - 2do Caso

$$\frac{A}{\sqrt{x} \pm \sqrt{y}} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{x} \pm \sqrt{y}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x} \mp \sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x} \mp \sqrt{y}} = \frac{A\sqrt{x} \mp \sqrt{y}}{x - y}$$
Nota: $(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}) \times (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}) = (\sqrt{a})^2 - (\sqrt{b})^2$

$$= a - b$$





HELICO | ASESORIA



7.- Paolo y Edison pasaron la tarde viendo el partido de clasificación de Perú, ese mismo día le preguntan a Paolo cuantos goles anotaron en el encuentro y respondió: "El total de goles del partido es igual al grado del término central disminuido en diez del cociente notable".

¿Cuántos goles hubieron en el encuentro? $x^{27} - y^{9}$

$$\frac{x^{27}-y^9}{x^3-y}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

Si genera un C.N entonces se cumple que:

$$Lugar(Tc) = \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$$Lugar(Tc) = \frac{9+1}{2} = 5$$

$$\rightarrow k = 5$$

$$\frac{27}{3} = \frac{9}{1} = \frac{9}{1} (\# \text{ términos del C.N})$$

Entonces el Término General (T_k)

$$t_{k} = (signo)(x^{3})^{n-k}(y^{1})^{k-1}$$

$$Estamosxen el^{5}ty^{1}cyasb de C. N$$

$$El_{tsigno3}siempre es +, asi k$$

$$t_{5} = x^{2}AR o IMPAR$$

$$t_{5} = x^{2}y^{1} \qquad Rota$$



6 goles



8.- Transforme a producto e indique (número de factores primos) $^{\Sigma coef.factores\ primos}$

$$D(x; y, z) = (3x+6)z + (3x+6) - (3x+6)y^2$$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$D(x, y, z) = (3x + 6)\underline{z} + 1(3x + 6) - (3x + 6)\underline{y}^2$$
FACTOR COMÚN POLINOMIO

$$D(x, y, z) = (3x + 6)(z + 1 - y^2)$$

$$D(x, y, z) = 3(x + 2)(z + 1 - y^{2})$$

$$\Sigma coef. factores primos = 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 - 1$$

Rpta:
$$2^4 = 16$$



9.- Calcule : $M = \sqrt{13} + \sqrt{160} + \sqrt{18} - \sqrt{68} - (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{6})$, dé como respuesta $(\sqrt{8} + 1)$.M

RESOLUCIÓN

$$M = \sqrt{13 + \sqrt{160} + \sqrt{18 - \sqrt{68} - (\sqrt{17} + \sqrt{6})}}$$

$$M = \sqrt{13 + 2\sqrt{40} + \sqrt{18 - 2\sqrt{17} - \sqrt{17} - \sqrt{5}}}$$

$$Radicales dobles a simples$$

$$\sqrt{A \pm 2\sqrt{B}} = \sqrt{x} \pm \sqrt{y}; x > y$$

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$$M = \sqrt{8} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{17} - \sqrt{1} - \sqrt{17} - \sqrt{5}$$

$$M = \sqrt{8} - 1$$
 $Rpta: (\sqrt{8} + 1)(\sqrt{8} - 1) = \boxed{7}$

Diferencia de Cuadrados: $(\sqrt{8} + 1) \times (\sqrt{8} - 1) = (\sqrt{8})^2 - (1)^2 = 7$





10.- Indique la suma de sus factores primos en

$$P(x,y) = 30x^2 - 8xy - 8y^2 + 34y - 27x - 21$$

RESOLUCIÓN

Aspa doble

$$P(x,y) = 30x^{2} - 8xy - 8y^{2} - 27x + 34y - 21$$

$$6x - 4y - 3$$

$$5x - 2y - 7$$

$$Aspa I: 12xy + Aspa II: 28y + Aspa III: -42x + -20xy - 6y - 15x$$

$$P(x,y) = (6x - 4y + 3)(5x + 2y - 7)$$

$$\Sigma factores \ primos: 6x - 4y + 3 + 5x + 2y - 7$$

Rpta: 11x - 2y - 4