

ALGEBRA

2th
SECONDARY

Sesión 1



HELICOASESORIA
TOMO 2





Reduce: H =
$$\frac{(x^4.x^{(-3)^2}.x^{-(-1)^{2020}})^5}{x^{4^3}.x^{(-3)^2}}$$

$$H = \frac{(x^4.x^9.x^{-1})^5}{x^{64}.x^9} = \frac{(x^{12})^5}{x^{73}} = \frac{x^{60}}{x^{73}}$$

Rpta.
$$x^{-13}$$



Reduce: A =
$$125^{3^{-1}} + \left(\frac{16}{25}\right)^{2^{-1}} - \sqrt{\frac{256}{5^8}}$$

Resolución:

$$A = 125^{1/3} + \left(\frac{16}{25}\right)^{1/2} - \sqrt[8]{\frac{2^8}{5^8}}$$

$$A = 5 + \frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = 5 + \frac{2}{5}$$

Rpta.

27/5



Halle el valor de x, en

$$8^{2x-1} \cdot 32^{x-4} = 16^{6x} \cdot 4^{x-3}$$

Resolución:

$$(2^3)^{2x-1} \cdot (2^5)^{x-4} = (2^4)^{6x} \cdot (2^2)^{x-3}$$

$$2^{6x-3}$$
. $2^{5x-20} = 2^{24x}$. 2^{2x-6}

$$2^{11x-23} = 2^{26x-6}$$

$$11x - 23 = 26x - 6$$

$$-17 = 15x$$



Rpta.

-17/15 = x





PROBLEMA 4 Si P(x-1) = $27x^{20} - 9x^{21} - x - 20$ Evalúe P(2)

Resolución:

$$x-1=2 \qquad x=3$$

$$P(2) = (3)^{23} - (3)^{23} - 3 - 20$$

P(2) = -23



Se Tiene como grado absoluto (3n-6) en:

$$\mathbf{R}(x) = 12n^2(x^5 - 2x^7)^2(x^3 - 3x^7)^4(x^2 + x)^{12}$$
Halle el valor de n.

R(x) =
$$12n^2(x^5 - 2x^7)^2(x^3 - 3x^7)^4(x^2 + x)^{12}$$

$$G.A = 14 + 28 + 24 = 3n - 6$$

$$72 = 3n$$



$$24 = n$$

$$24 = n$$
 Rpta. $n = 24$



Si el polinomio

$$\mathbf{Q}(x,y) = 2x^{a+b-1}y^7 - 5x^{2a+b} y^8$$

15

Es homogéneo de grado 15, calcule a.b

Resolución:

$$*a+b-1+7=15 \rightarrow a+b=9$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 $a+b=9$

$$* 2a + b + 8 = 15$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 2 $a+b=7$

15

$$a = -2$$

$$b = 11$$

Rpta.
$$ab = -22$$

restando



Sea P(x - 3) =
$$(x - 2)^{2020} + (x - 4)^{200} + 2x - 5$$

Calcule el término independiente.

Resolución:

$$x-3=0 \qquad \qquad x=3$$



$$x = 3$$

$$P(0)=(3-2)^{2020}+(3-4)^{200}+2(3)-5$$

$$P(0)=(1)^{2020}+(-1)^{200}+6-5$$

$$P(0) = 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$\therefore P(0) = 3$$
, es el T.I.

Rpta. 3



Sea P(2x -3) =
$$(x - 3)^{54} - (x - 1)^{345} + 3x - 5$$

Calcule la suma de coeficientes.

Resolución:

$$2x-3=1 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad x=2$$



$$x = 2$$

$$P(1) = (2-3)^{54} - (2-1)^{345} + 3(2) - 5$$

$$P(1) = (-1)^{54} - (1)^{345} + 6 - 5$$

$$P(1) = 1 -1 + 6 - 5$$

$$P(1) = 1$$

Rpta. Suma de coeficientes = 1



Reduce
$$M = 2^{4^{2^{-1}}} + 7^{8^{3^{-1}}}$$

$$M = 2^{4^{1/2}} + 7^{8^{1/3}}$$

$$M = 2^{2} + 7^{2}$$

$$M = 4 + 49 \Rightarrow \text{Rpta.} 53$$



Sea
$$P(x^x) = (x - 4)^{2020} + 5x - 1$$

Calcule $P(27) + P(4)$

$$x^x = 27 \implies x = 3$$

$$x^x=4$$
 \Rightarrow $x=2$

$$P(27)=(3-4)^{10}+5(3)-1$$

$$P(27)=(-1)^{10}+15-1$$

$$P(27) = 15$$

$$P(4) = (2-4)^{10} + 5(2) - 1$$

$$P(4) = 1024 + 9$$

$$P(4) = 1033$$

Rpta.
$$P(27)+P(4) = 1048$$