



ALGEBRA

4th
SECONDARY

ASESORÍA



 **SACO OLIVEROS**



PROBLEMA 1

Obtenga el grado absoluto del término del lugar 12

$$P(x) = (x^5 + x^8)^{18}$$

Resolución

$$t_{12} = t_{11+1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 11 \\ n = 18 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{12} = C_{11}^{18} (x^5)^7 \cdot (x^8)^{11}$$

$$t_{12} = C_{11}^{18} x^{35} \cdot x^{88}$$

$$\text{GA} = 35 + 88$$

Recordar

$$(a + b)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{k+1} = c_k^n a^{n-k} \cdot b^k$$

RPTA: GA = 123



PROBLEMA 2

Indique el término del lugar 6 en el desarrollo :

$$N(x) = \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{50}$$

Resolución

$$t_6 = t_{5+1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \bullet \quad k = 5 \\ \bullet \quad n = 50 \end{cases}$$

Recordar

$$(a + b)^n$$

$$\rightarrow t_{k+1} = c_k^n a^{n-k} \cdot b^k$$

Entonces:

$$t_6 = C_5^{50} (x^3)^{45} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)^5 = C_5^{50} x^{135} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^{10}} \right)$$

RPTA

$$t_6 = C_5^{50} x^{125}$$



PROBLEMA 3

En la expansión $(a^4 + b^4)^{3n}$ los términos del lugar $n + 6$ y $n + 8$ equidistan de los extremos. Determine el exponente de a en el término central

Resolución

$$t_{n+6} = t_{n+5+1} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \quad k = n + 5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{n+6} = C_{n+5}^{3n} (a^4)^{3n-n-5} \cdot (b^4)^{n+5}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{n+8} = C_{n+7}^{3n} (a^4)^{3n-n-7} \cdot (b^4)^{n+7}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{n+5}^{3n} = C_{n+7}^{3n}$$

$$\text{Se cumple: } n + 5 = n + 7 \quad (F)$$

$$n + 5 + n + 7 = 3n$$

$$2n + 12 = 3n$$

$$12 = n$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^4 + b^4)^{36}$$

Como n es par: $t_c = t_{\frac{n}{2}+1} = t_{18+1} = t_{19}$

$$t_{19} = t_{18+1} = c_{18}^{36} (a^4)^{18} (b^4)^{18}$$

piden exponente de a : $(a^4)^{18} = a^{72}$

$$\text{Rpta} \rightarrow 72$$



PROBLEMA 4

Sabiendo que: $z = \frac{(1+i)^2}{(1-i)^2} + 10 \left(\frac{2+3i}{1-2i} \right)$ Calcular $t = \frac{\text{Im}(z)+2}{\text{Re}(z)+1}$

Resolución

Recordar:

- $(1+i)^2 = 2i$
- $(1-i)^2 = -2i$
- $i^2 = -1$

$$Z = \frac{2i}{-2i} + 10 \cdot \frac{(2+3i)}{1-2i} \cdot \frac{(1+2i)}{(1+2i)}$$

$$Z = -1 + 10 \frac{(2+4i+3i+6i^2)}{1+2^2}$$

$$Z = -1 + 10 \frac{(-4+7i)}{5}$$

$$Z = -1 - 8 + 14i$$

$$Z = -9 + 14i$$

Reemplazando

$$t = \frac{14 + 2}{-9 + 1}$$

$$t = \frac{16}{-8}$$

RPTA

$$t = -2$$



PROBLEMA 5

De la Identidad: $(1 + i)^2 + (1 + i)^4 + (1 + i)^8 \equiv a + bi$

Calcular $w = (a + b)^2$

Resolución

Recordar:

$$(1 + i)^2 = 2i$$

$$(1 - i)^2 = -2i$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$(1 + i)^2 + [(1 + i)^2]^2 + [(1 + i)^2]^4 \equiv a + bi$$

$$2i + (2i)^2 + (2i)^4 \equiv a + bi$$

$$2i + 2^2 \cdot i^2 + 2^4 \cdot i^4$$

$$2i + 4(-1) + 16(1) \equiv a + bi$$

$$12 + 2i \equiv a + bi$$



$$a = 12$$

$$b = 2$$

Piden $w = (12 + 2)^2 = 14^2 = 196$

RPTA

$$w = 196$$



PROBLEMA 6

Sabiendo que: $\sqrt{A + Bi} = x + yi$, Halle $M = \frac{B^2}{y^2 A + y^4}$

Resolución

ELEVANDO AL CUADRADO

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{A + Bi})^2 = (x + yi)^2$$

$$A + Bi = x^2 + 2xyi + (yi)^2$$

$$\underline{A} + \underline{Bi} = \underline{x^2 - y^2} + \underline{2xyi}$$

$$A = x^2 - y^2 \quad \wedge \quad B = 2xy$$

REEMPLAZANDO $M = \frac{(2xy)^2}{y^2(A + y^2)}$

$$M = \frac{4x^2 y^2}{y^2 (x^2 - y^2 + y^2)}$$

$$M = \frac{4x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2} = 4$$

Rpta.

$$M = 4$$



PROBLEMA 7

Halle el valor de x , si se cumple :

$$\frac{a+1}{x+b} - \frac{a-b}{a-x} = \frac{b+1}{x+b}$$

Resolución

$$\frac{a+1}{x+b} - \frac{b+1}{x+b} = \frac{a-b}{a-x}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{a-b}}{x+b} = \frac{\cancel{a-b}}{a-x}$$

$$a-x = x+b$$

$$a-b = 2x$$

RPTA

$$\frac{a-b}{2} = x$$



PROBLEMA 8

Determine el valor de x en la ecuación

$$M = \frac{x^2 + 14x + 50}{x^2 - 6x + 10} = \left(\frac{x - 3}{x + 7} \right)^{-2}$$

Resolución

$$M = \frac{x^2 + 14x + 50}{x^2 - 6x + 10} = \frac{(x + 7)^2}{(x - 3)^2}$$

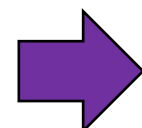
$$M = \frac{x^2 + 14x + 50}{x^2 - 6x + 10} = \frac{x^2 + 14x + 49}{x^2 - 6x + 9}$$

$$m = x^2 + 14x + 49$$

$$n = x^2 - 6x + 9$$

$$\frac{m + 1}{n + 1} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$\cancel{mn} + n = \cancel{mn} + m$$



$$n = m$$

$$\cancel{x^2} - 6x + 9 = \cancel{x^2} + 14x + 49$$

$$-40 = 20x$$



$$-2 = x$$



PROBLEMA 9

Si x_0 es solución de la ecuación lineal $\frac{x-2a-b}{b} + \frac{x}{a+b} = 3$
 Calcule el valor de $\frac{x_0}{a+b}$; considere $a; b \in \mathbb{R}^+$

Resolución

$$\rightarrow \frac{x-2a-b}{b} - 1 + \frac{x}{a+b} - 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x-2a-2b}{b} + \frac{x-2a-2b}{a+b} = 0$$

$$(x-2a-2b) \left[\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a+b} \right] = 0$$

+

Entonces

$$x - 2a - 2b = 0$$

$$x = 2a + 2b$$

$$x = 2(a+b)$$

$$x = x_0$$

$$x_0 = 2(a+b)$$

Piden: $\frac{x_0}{a+b}$

Remplazando

$$= \frac{2(a+b)}{a+b}$$

\rightarrow Rpta: 2



PROBLEMA 10

Paúl quiere regalar una laptop a su hija Anita para sus clases virtuales; si Paúl tiene ahorrado s/ 1000. ¿Cuánto dinero le falta? Si la laptop cuesta $10x$ soles, donde x se obtiene al resolver

$$\sqrt[3]{14 + \sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{14 - \sqrt{x}} = 4$$

Resolución

IDENTIDAD DE CAUCHY

$$(a + b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3(a + b)(ab)$$

Elevando al cubo:

$$\left(\sqrt[3]{14 + \sqrt{x}} + \sqrt[3]{14 - \sqrt{x}} \right)^3 = (4)^3$$

$$14 + \sqrt{x} + 14 - \sqrt{x} + 3(\sqrt[3]{14^2 - x})(4) = 64$$

$$28 + 3(\sqrt[3]{14^2 - x})(4) = 64$$

$$\cancel{12}^{\nearrow} (\sqrt[3]{14^2 - x}) = \cancel{36}^{\nearrow 3}$$

$$(\sqrt[3]{14^2 - x}) = 3$$

Elevando al cubo:

$$14^2 - x = 27$$

$$196 - 27 = x$$

$$169 = x$$

Reemplazando:

$$\text{laptop } 10(169) = 1690$$

$$1690 - 1000 = 690$$

RPTA

Le falta:
s/690