

# ALGEBRA Chapter 6



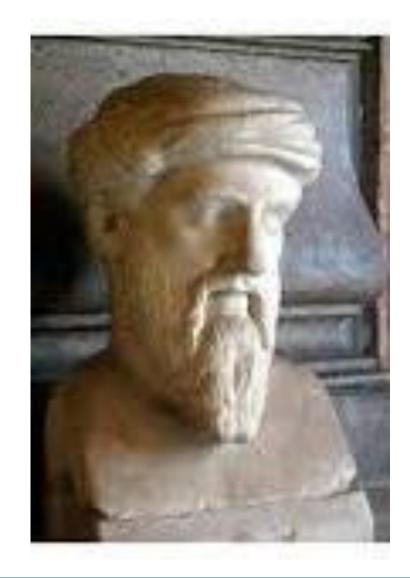


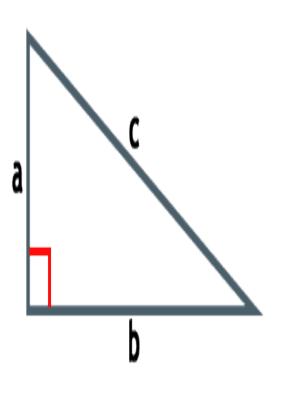
LEYES DE EXPONENTES



#### **MOTIVATING | STRATEGY**





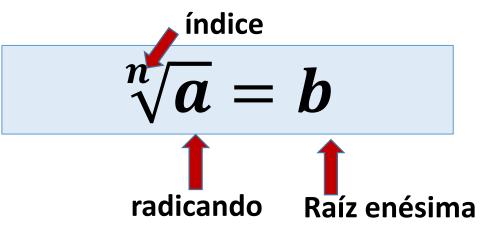


 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ 

$$C=\sqrt{\alpha^2+b^2}$$
  
Si los catetos  
miden:  
 $a=2\sqrt{2}$   
 $b=\sqrt{41}$   
Hallar el valor de  
la hipotenusa  
Rpta= 7



# RADICACIÓN



### Ejemplos:

$$\sqrt{9} = 3$$
 $\sqrt[3]{64} = 4$ 

### <u>LEY DE SIGNOS</u>

$$\sqrt[impar]{(+)}$$
=(+)

$$\sqrt[impar]{(-)}$$
=(-)

$$\sqrt[5]{32} = 2$$

$$\sqrt[3]{(-125)} = -5 \qquad \sqrt[par]{(-)} = \nexists \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sqrt[par]{(+)}$$
=(+)

$$\sqrt[par]{(-)} = \nexists \mathbb{R}$$

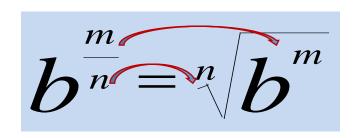
### Ejemplos:

$$\sqrt[4]{625} = 5$$

$$\sqrt[6]{(-64)} = - \nexists$$



# Exponente Fraccionario



### Observación 1: (si m=n)

$$\sqrt[n]{\boldsymbol{b}^n} = \boldsymbol{b}^{\frac{n}{n}} = \boldsymbol{b}^1$$

\*8
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 =  $\sqrt[3]{8}$  = 2  
\*25 $\frac{1}{2}$  =  $\sqrt{25}$  = 5

$$\begin{array}{ll}
Ejemplos \\
* \sqrt[4]{5^4} = 5^{\frac{4}{4}} = 5 \\
* \sqrt[4]{x^6} = x
\end{array}$$

Observación 2: (si m v n son divisibles)

$${}^{n.k} b^{m.k} = {}^n b^m$$

$$\sqrt[6]{125^7} = \sqrt[3]{125} = 5$$



# TEOREMA 1: Potencia de una raiz

$$\sqrt[n]{b^m}^p = \sqrt[n]{b^{m.p}}$$

### Ejemplo:

$$\left(\sqrt[3]{a^2}\right)^4 = \sqrt[3]{a^8}$$

# TEOREMA 2: Raíz de una multiplicación

$$\sqrt[n]{a^x \cdot b^y} = \sqrt[n]{a^x \cdot \sqrt[n]{b^y}}$$

*Ejemplo:* 
$$\sqrt{(25)(36)} = \sqrt{25}.\sqrt{36} = 5.6 = 30$$

Ejemplo: 
$$\sqrt[3]{2}$$
.  $\sqrt[3]{32} = \sqrt[3]{(2)(32)} = \sqrt[3]{64} = 4$ 



# TEOREMA 3: Raíz de una división

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a^x}{b^y}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a^x}}{\sqrt[n]{b^y}}$$

$$* \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \frac{\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$* \frac{\sqrt[3]{54}}{\sqrt[3]{2}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{54}{2}} = \sqrt[3]{27} = 3$$

# TEOREMA 4: Raíz de Raíz

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{\sqrt{b^k}}} = \sqrt[n.m]{b^k}$$

$$*\sqrt[3]{\sqrt[5]{830}}$$

$$=\sqrt[15]{8^{30}}$$

$$=(8)^2 = 64$$



# Efectúe en cada caso y complete:

### Resolucion

$$8^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{8}^2 = (2)^2 = 4$$

$$16^{\frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{16}^3 = (2)^3 = 8$$

$$(-32)^{\frac{1}{5}} = \sqrt[5]{-32}^{1} = (-2)^{1} = -2$$



# Simplifique

$$S = 8^{3-1} + 4^{2-1} + 9^{2-1}$$

#### **RECUERDA**

Cuando el exponente es negativo invierte a la base.

$$S = 8^{\frac{1}{3}} + 4^{\frac{1}{2}} + 9^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$S = \sqrt[3]{8} + \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{9}$$

$$S = 2 + 2 + 3$$

$$S=7$$



Calcule A + M si:  

$$A = \sqrt[15]{2} + \sqrt[7]{3}$$

$$M = \sqrt[3]{3} + \sqrt[8]{5}$$

$$A = 2^3 + 3$$
  
 $A = 8 + 3 = 11$ 

$$M = 3^2 + 5^2$$
  
 $M = 9 + 25 = 34$ 

$$A + M = 11 + 34$$

$$A + M = 45$$



Reduzca 
$$M = \sqrt{3.\sqrt[5]{4}} + \sqrt[1]{3} - 5$$

$$M = \sqrt{3.(4) + 3^2 - 5}$$

$$M = \sqrt{16}$$

$$M = 4$$



### Determine el valor de R

$$R = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}^6 + \sqrt[2]{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$R = \sqrt[6]{5} + \sqrt[8]{3}^{1/6}$$

$$R = 5 + (3)^2 = 5 + 9$$

$$R=14$$



# Simplifique

$$R = \sqrt{9x^8} + \sqrt[3]{27x^{12}}$$

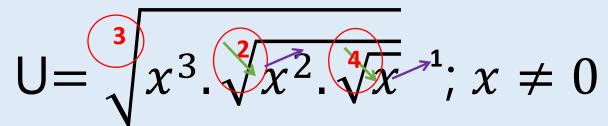
$$R = \sqrt{9}. \sqrt{x^8}. + \sqrt[3]{27}. \sqrt[3]{x^{12}}.$$

$$R = 3. x^4. + 3.x^4$$

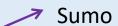
$$R=6x^4$$



### Calcula el exponente final de x en







### Resolución

$$U = \sqrt[(3)(2)(4)]{\chi[(3(2)+2)4]+1}$$

$$U = \sqrt[24]{x^{33}} = x^{\frac{33}{24}} = x^{\frac{11}{8}}$$

Exponente final de x:

11/8



La nota de Luis se obtiene, hallando el

exponente final de x en  $R = x^{\left(\frac{8}{343}\right)^{\frac{3}{3}} + \left(\frac{25}{49}\right)^{\frac{7}{2}}}$ , y multiplicando por 16,¿Cuál es la Nota de Luis?

## Resolución

$$\mathbf{R} = \chi \left(\frac{8}{343}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left(\frac{25}{49}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \chi \sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{343}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{25}{49}}$$

$$R = x^{\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{7}} = x^{\frac{\text{Exponente final}}{\text{de x}}}$$
Multiplicado por 16

16

#### HELICO | PRACTICE

#### PROBLEMA 1

Efectúe en cada caso y complete:

#### Resolucion

$$8^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{8}^2 = (2)^2 = 4$$

$$16^{\frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{16}^3 = (2)^3 = 8$$

$$(-32)^{\frac{1}{5}} = \sqrt[5]{-32}^{1} = (-2)^{1} = -2$$

#### PROBLEMA 3

$$A = \sqrt[1]{2} + \sqrt[7]{3}$$

Calcule A +M si:  

$$A = \sqrt[15]{2} + \sqrt[7]{3}$$

$$M = \sqrt[3]{3} + \sqrt[7]{5}$$

#### Resolución

$$A = 2^3 + 3$$

$$A = 2^3 + 3$$
  $M = 3^2 + 5^2$ 

$$A = 8+3 = 11$$
  $M = 9+25 = 34$ 

$$M = 9 + 25 = 34$$

$$A + M = 11 + 34$$

$$A+M=45$$

#### PROBLEMA 2

#### RECUERDA

Simplifique

$$S = 8^{3-1} + 4^{2-1} + 9^{2-1}$$

Cuando el exponente es negativo invierte a la base.

#### Resolución

$$S = 8^{\frac{1}{3}} + 4^{\frac{1}{2}} + 9^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$S = \sqrt[3]{8} + \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{9}$$

$$S = 2 + 2 + 3$$

$$S = 7$$

#### PROBLEMA 4

Reduzca 
$$\mathbf{M} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt[5]{4} + \sqrt[14]{3} - 5$$

#### <u>Resolución</u>

$$M = \sqrt{3.(4) + 3^2 - 5}$$

$$M=\sqrt{16}$$

$$M = 4$$