



# ALGEBRA

**5th**  
SECONDARY

**Retroalimentación tomo VIII**



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# PROBLEMA 1

Si  $f: [1; m[ \rightarrow [n; 7[$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3$$

es una función suryectiva, halla  $m + n$ .

A. 6

C. 4

B. 2

D. 1

De la figura

$$f(1) = n$$

$$1^2 + 3$$

$$n = 4$$

$$f(m) = 7$$

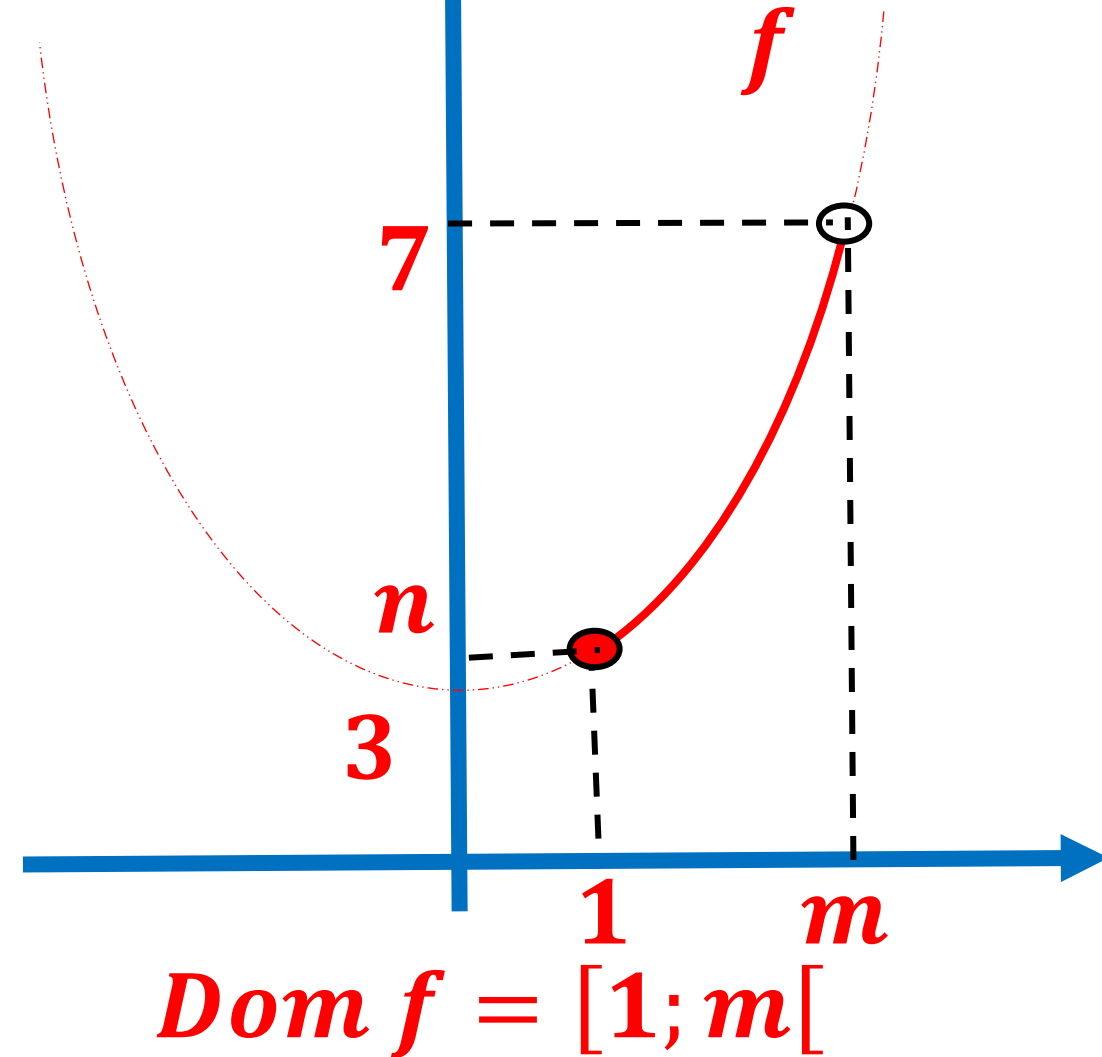
$$m > 1$$

$$m^2 + 3 = 7$$

$$m = 2$$

$$\therefore m + n = 6$$

$$\text{Ran } f = [n; 7[$$



## PROBLEMA 2 Sean las funciones

$$F = \{(\cancel{1}, \cancel{1}), (2; 3), (0; 4), (3; 5), (4; 1)\}$$

$$G = \{(2; 0), (3; 4), (4; 0), (0; 3), (\cancel{5}, \cancel{5})\} \text{ Determine la suma de elementos del Rango de } F - G$$

El Dominio de  $F - G$

$$\text{Dom } F = \{1; 2; 0; 3; 4\}$$

$$\text{Dom } G = \{2; 3; 4; 0; 5\}$$

$$\{0; 2; 3; 4\}$$

Para el Álgebra de funciones:

$$F = \{(0; 4), (2; 3), (3; 5), (4; 1)\}$$

$$G = \{(0; 3), (2; 0), (3; 4), (4; 0)\}$$

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

El Rango de  $F - G$ :  $\text{Ran } F - G = \{1; 3; 1; 1\}$

$$\text{Suma de elementos} = 1 + 3 = 4$$



## PROBLEMA 3

Si  $f(x) = mx + b$ , se define la función inversa de  $f$  como  $g(x) = \frac{x - b}{m}$ . Si además  $f(x) = 5x - 9$ , calcula  $g(11)$ .

A.  $2/5$ 

C. 5

B. 2

D. 4

### La funcion directa:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 5x - 9 \\ f(x) = mx + b \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} m = 5 \\ b = -9 \end{array}$$

### La funcion inversa:

$$g(x) = \frac{x - b}{m}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x + 9}{5}$$

$$g(11) = \frac{11 + 9}{5} = 4$$



## PROBLEMA 4

Dadas las funciones:

$$F = \{(1; 4), (2; 5), (3; 6), (5; 5)\}$$

$$G = \{(0; -3), (1; 0), (2; 0), (3; -8), (4; 1)\}$$

Indicar un elemento del rango de "H", donde:

$$H = F.G.$$

A) -16

B) 2

C) 3

D) -48

E) -24

### El Dominio de F.G

$$Dom F = \{1; 2; 3; 5\}$$

$$Dom G = \{0; 1; 2; 3; 4\}$$

$$Dom F.G = \{1; 2; 3\}$$

### Para el Álgebra de funciones:

$$F = \{(1; 4), (2; 5), (3; 6)\}$$

$$G = \{(1; 0), (2; 0), (3; -8)\}$$

$$F.G = \{(1; 0), (2; 0), (3; -48)\}$$

### El Rango de F.G: $\{0; 0; -48\}$

**$\therefore$  Elemento del Rango de F.G: -48**



## PROBLEMA 5

Si:  $\log 2 = a$ , calcular:  $\log_5 \sqrt[3]{500}$

- ~~a)  $\frac{3-a}{3(1-a)}$~~       b)  $\frac{3-a}{1-a}$       c)  $\frac{2-a}{1-a}$   
 d)  $\frac{2-a}{2(1-a)}$       e)  $\frac{3+a}{3(1+a)}$

*Nos piden:*

$$\log_5 \sqrt[3]{500} = \frac{\log_5 500}{3}$$

*Usando el Cambio de base:*

$$\frac{1}{3} \log_5 500 = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{\log 500}{\log 5} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{\log \frac{1000}{2}}{\log \frac{10}{2}} \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{\log 1000 - \log 2}{\log 10 - \log 2} \right) = \frac{3-a}{3(1-a)}$$



**PROBLEMA 6** Calcule  $A \cdot B$ ; si:  
 $\log_{49} 343 = A$  ;  $\log_{512} 16 = B$

$$\log_a N = x \Leftrightarrow a^x = N$$

### Resolución

$$\log_{49} 343 = A$$

$$\log_{512} 16 = B$$

$$49^A = 343$$
$$\swarrow \quad \searrow$$
$$7^{2A} = 7^3$$

$$512^B = 16$$
$$\swarrow \quad \searrow$$
$$2^{9B} = 2^4$$

$$A = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$A \cdot B = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)$$

$$A \cdot B = \frac{2}{3}$$

**PROBLEMA 7** El número de Congresistas que existen en el Congreso, es igual a "2T+T!", donde T se calcula como la suma de raíces de la ecuación:

$$5^{\log_3(3x^2-15x+9)} = 7^{\log_3 5}$$

¿Cuántos Congresistas se tienen?



$$a^{\log_b c} = c^{\log_b a}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}$$

~~$$5^{\log_3(3x^2-15x+9)} = 5^{\log_3 7}$$~~

$$3x^2 - 15x + 9 = 7$$

$$3x^2 - 15x + 2 = 0$$

$$T = x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{(-15)}{(3)}$$

$$T = 5$$


$$2T + T! = 10 + 120$$

**Número de Congresistas: 130**



**PROBLEMA 8** Si  $x = \sqrt[9]{3}$  reduzca:

$$\log_x [16^{\log_2 x} + 81^{\log_3 x} + 625^{\log_5 x}]$$


$$a^{\log_b c} = c^{\log_b a}$$

Resolución

$$* \log_2 16 = 4$$

$$* \log_3 81 = 4$$

$$* \log_5 625 = 4$$

$$\log_x [x^{\log_2 16} + x^{\log_3 81} + x^{\log_5 625}]$$
$$= \log_x [x^4 + x^4 + x^4] = \log_x [3x^4]$$

$$x = \sqrt[9]{3} \Rightarrow x^9 = 3$$

$$= \log_x (x^9 x^4)$$

$$= \log_x (x^{13}) = \mathbf{13}$$

**PROBLEMA 9**

Halle el valor de x si

$$W = \frac{\log(\log \sqrt[5]{10})}{\text{colog}(\text{antilog } x)} = \text{colog} \sqrt[x]{x}$$

A) 1

B)  $\frac{1}{5}$ C)  $\frac{1}{10}$ 

D) 5

**Resolución**

$$\frac{\log(\log \sqrt[5]{10})}{-x} = -\log \sqrt[x]{x}$$

$$\log(\log \sqrt[5]{10}) = x \log \sqrt[x]{x}$$

$$\log (\log \sqrt[5]{10}) = \log (x)$$

$$\log \sqrt[5]{10} = x$$

*(Note: In the original image, the '10' in the denominator of the fifth root is highlighted in red, and a yellow arrow points from it to the 'x' on the right.)*

$$10^x = \sqrt[5]{10} = 10^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{5}$$



# PROBLEMA 10

Resuelva  $(\log x)^{\frac{\text{colog}(\text{antilog } x)}{\log(\log x)}} = 10^{-2}$ .

A)  $\{2\}$

B)  $\{4\}$

C)  $\{-2\}$

D)  $\{-4\}$

## Resolución

$$\log(\log x)^{\frac{-x}{\log \log x}} = \log 10^{-2}$$

$$\left( \frac{-x}{\log \log x} \right) (\log \log x) = -2$$

$$-x = -2$$

$$x = 2$$

$$CS = \{2\}$$