



ARITHMETIC

Chapter 1 Session 2

1st
SECONDARY

Recursos Operativos



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MOTIVATING STRATEGY

$$(4 - 7) \left(-\frac{5}{3} \right) - [(9 - 5) + (-3 - 8)]$$

¿Cuál es la forma correcta de resolver?



HELICO THEORY

OPERACIONES COMBINADAS

JERARQUIA EN LAS OPERACIONES

Cuando hay mezcla de sumas, productos, paréntesis, etc...

- Primero se realizan los PARÉNTESIS, si hay paréntesis anillados (uno dentro de otro) se opera de dentro hacia fuera.
- Segundo las POTENCIAS y RAICES, si las hay.
- Tercero los PRODUCTOS y DIVISIONES, si las hay.
- Cuarto las SUMAS y RESTAS, si las hay.

Si hay un igualdad en el orden o jerarquía de las operaciones, se opera de IZQUIERDA a DERECHA



HELICO THEORY

Operaciones combinadas

¿Cuál es el objetivo de la clase de hoy?

Ej

m

$$\text{Si } A = (-3)(+4) + \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)(-5) - (-9)(-1),$$

$$A = (-12) + (+2) - (+9)$$

$$A = -12 + 2 - 9$$

$$A = -10 - 9$$

$$A = -19$$

RPTA:

-19



HELICO PRACTICE

1

Si $A = 4 + (-3) + 6$ y

$B = 8 - 10 +$

12, calcule $A + B$

RESOLUCIÓN

N

$$\rightarrow A = 4 + (-3) + 6$$

$$A = 4 - 3 + 6$$

$$A = 7$$

$$\rightarrow B = 8 - 10 + 12$$

$$B = -2 + 12$$

$$B = 10$$

$$\therefore A + B =$$

RPTA:

17



HELICO PRACTICE

2 Si $M = -2 \times 3 + 6 \times 2$ y
 $N = 4 \times (-2) - 3 \times (-4)$,
calcule $M + N$

RESOLUCIÓN

N

$$\text{➤ } M = -2 \times 3 + 6 \times 2$$

$$M = -6 + 12$$

$$M = 6$$

$$\text{➤ } N = 4 \times (-2) - 3 \times (-4)$$

$$N = -8 - (-12)$$

$$N = -8 + 12$$

$$N = 4$$

$$\therefore M + N =$$

$$\text{RPTA: } 10$$



HELICO PRACTICE

3

Si $A = (-2)(+5) + (-4)(-5) + (-6)(-2)$,
calcule $A + 4$

RESOLUCIÓN

N

$$\text{➤ } A = (-2)(+5) + (-4)(-5) + (-6)(-2)$$

$$A = (-10) + (+20) + (+12)$$

$$A = -10 + 20 + 12$$

$$A = 10 + 12$$

$$A = 22$$

$$\therefore A + 4 =$$

RPTA: 26



HELICO PRACTICE

4

Complete los recuadros con los números que faltan para que se verifique la igualdad

$$a. (-1)(+7) + \boxed{} = -5$$



$$(-7) + \boxed{} = -5$$

Transponiendo

$$\boxed{} = -5 + 7$$

$$\boxed{2}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

N

$$b. -10 + (-1)(+3) = \boxed{} - 18$$



$$-10 + (-3) + 18 =$$

$$-10 - 3 + 18 =$$

$$-13 + 18 =$$

$$\boxed{5}$$

$$\boxed{}$$

$$\boxed{}$$

$$\boxed{}$$



HELICO PRACTICE

5

Si $M = (-2)^2 + (-3) \times 2$ y
 $N = (-1)^3 \times 4 - (-6)$,
calcule $M \times N$

RESOLUCIÓN

N

$$\text{➤ } M = (-2)^2 + (-3) \times 2$$

$$M = 4 + (-6)$$

$$M = 4 - 6 = -2$$

$$\text{➤ } N = (-1)^3 \times 4 - (-6)$$

$$N = -1 \times 4 + 6$$

$$N = -4 + 6$$

$$N = +2$$

$$\therefore M \times N = -2 \times +2$$

RPTA:

-

4



HELICO PRACTICE

6

Fabiano Caruana, sub campeón mundial de ajedrez, ganó en el 2018 en diferentes torneos una suma de 719476 euros de los cuales la cuarta parte los ahorra y con el resto se compró 3 casas de igual precio. ¿Cuánto costó cada casa?

RESOLUCIÓN

N
Fabiano Caruana



Ahorra: $719476 \div 4$

1 7 9 8 6 9

Le queda: $719476 - 179869 = 539607$



Ahorra: $539607 \div 3$

1 7 9 8 6 9

RPTA: S/.17986

9



HELICO PRACTICE

7

Si $A = \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right) \times \frac{2}{11}$ y
 $B = \left(\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{3}\right) \times \frac{5}{2}$,
 calcule $A + B$



RESOLUCIÓN

N

$$\rightarrow A = \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right) \times \frac{2}{11}$$

$$A = \frac{8 + 3}{12} \times \frac{2}{11}$$

$$A = \frac{\cancel{11}}{\cancel{12}_6} \times \frac{\cancel{2}^1}{\cancel{11}}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\rightarrow B = \left(\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{3}\right) \times \frac{5}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{9 - 5}{15} \times \frac{5}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{\cancel{4}^2}{\cancel{15}_3} \times \frac{\cancel{5}^1}{\cancel{2}_1}$$

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

$$\therefore A + B = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3} \begin{matrix} \times 2 \\ \times 2 \end{matrix}$$

RPTA:

$\frac{5}{6}$



HELICO PRACTICE

8

Si $M = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}$
 $N = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{10}$,
 calcule $M + N$



y

RESOLUCIÓN

$$\text{➤ } M = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$M = \frac{2 \times 4}{3 \times 4} + \frac{1 \times 3}{4 \times 3} + \frac{1 \times 2}{6 \times 2}$$

$$M = \frac{8 + 3 + 2}{12}$$

$$M = \frac{13}{12}$$

$$\text{➤ } N = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{10}$$

$$N = \frac{1 \times 6}{5 \times 6} + \frac{2 \times 2}{15 \times 2} + \frac{1 \times 3}{10 \times 3}$$

$$N = \frac{6 + 4 + 3}{30}$$

$$N = \frac{13}{30}$$

$$\therefore M + N = \frac{13 \times 5}{12 \times 5} + \frac{13 \times 2}{30 \times 2} = \frac{65 + 26}{60}$$

RPTA:

$\frac{91}{60}$



HELICO WORKSHOP

1

Resolución

$$\rightarrow A = 4 + (-3) + 6$$

$$A = 1 + 6$$

$$A = 7$$

$$\rightarrow B = 8 - 10 + 12$$

$$B = -2 + 12$$

$$B = 10$$

$$\therefore A + B =$$

RPTA: **17**

2

Resolución

$$\rightarrow M = -2 \times 3 + 6 \times 2$$

$$M = -6 + 12$$

$$M = 6$$

$$\rightarrow N = 4 \times (-2) - 3 \times (-4)$$

$$N = -8 - (-12)$$

$$N = -8 + 12$$

$$N = 4$$

$$\therefore M + N =$$

RPTA: **10**

3

Resolución

$$\rightarrow A = (-2)(+5) + (-4)(-5) + (-6)(-2)$$

$$A = (-10) + (+20) + (+12)$$

$$A = -10 + 20 + 12$$

$$A = 10 + 12$$

$$A = 22$$

$$\therefore A + 4 =$$

RPTA: **26**

4

Resolución

$$a. \underbrace{(-1)(+7)}_{(-7)} + \boxed{} = -5$$

$$(-7) + \boxed{} = -5$$

Transponiendo

$$\boxed{} = -5 + 7$$

$$\boxed{2}$$

$$b. -10 + \underbrace{(-1)(+3)}_{(-3)} = \boxed{} - 18$$

$$-10 + (-3) + 18 = \boxed{}$$

$$-10 - 3 + 18 = \boxed{}$$

$$-13 + 18 = \boxed{}$$

$$\boxed{5}$$