



ÁLGEBRA

Chapter 15

1st
SECONDARY

PRODUCTOS NOTABLES III



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HELICO MOTIVATING





IDENTIDAD DE STEVIN

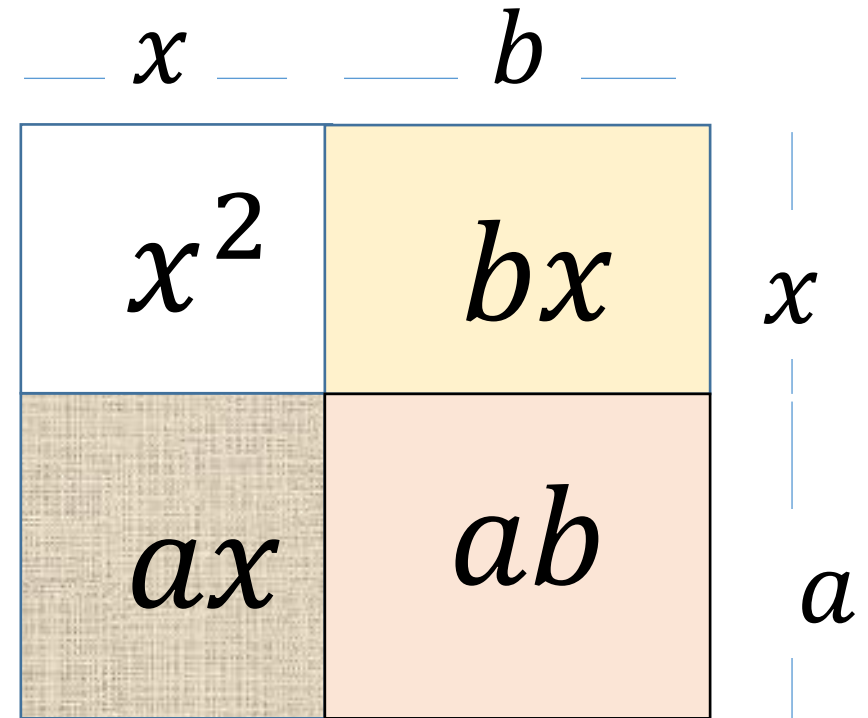
Consideramos el rectángulo de:

Base $= x + b$

Altura $= x + a$

Área Rectángulo =

Base · Altura $= (x + b)(x + a) = x^2 + ax + bx + ab$



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



HELICO THEORY

CHAPTER 15



PRODUCTOS NOTABLES III

1 Multiplicación de binomios con término común (Identidad de Stevin)

$$(x + a)(x + b) \equiv x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$$

Ejemplos
Efectuar:

$$\begin{aligned} a) (x + 2)(x + 3) &= x^2 + (2 + 3)x + (2)(3) \\ &= x^2 + 5x + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) (x + 5)(x - 2) &= x^2 + (5 - 2)x + (5)(-2) \\ &= x^2 + 3x - 10 \end{aligned}$$



2

IDENTIDAD DE CAUCHY

$$(a + b)^3 \equiv a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a + b)$$

$$(a - b)^3 \equiv a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a - b)$$

Ejemplo

Si $a + b = 3$; $ab = 2$. Hallar : $a^3 + b^3$

Resolución

$$\underbrace{(a + b)^3}_{3^3} = a^3 + b^3 + \underbrace{3ab}_{3(2)} \underbrace{(a + b)}_{(3)}$$

$$3^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3(2)(3)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = 9$$



HELICO PRACTICE

CHAPTER 15



PROBLEMA 1

Efectúe en cada caso.

RECORDAR (Identidad de Stevin)

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

RESOLUCIÓN

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } (x + 4)(x + 2) &= (x)^2 + (4 + 2)x + (4)(2) \\ &= x^2 + 6x + 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } (x + 2)(x - 3) &= (x)^2 + (2 - 3)x + (2)(-3) \\ &= x^2 - x - 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } (m - 7)(m - 2) &= (m)^2 + (-7 - 2)m + (-7)(-2) \\ &= m^2 - 9m + 14 \end{aligned}$$



PROBLEMA 2

Simplifique: $E = (x + 3)(x + 7) - x^2 - 10x$

RESOLUCIÓN

RECORDAR (Identidad de Stevin)

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

$$E = \underbrace{(x + 3)(x + 7)} - x^2 - 10x$$

$$E = (x)^2 + (3 + 7)x + (3)(7) - x^2 - 10x$$

$$E = \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{10x} + 21 - \cancel{x^2} - \cancel{10x}$$

$$E = \boxed{21}$$



PROBLEMA 3

Reduzca

$$S = (m + 2)(m + 8) - (m + 4)(m + 6)$$

RESOLUCIÓN

RECORDAR (Identidad de Stevin)

$$S = \underbrace{(m + 2)(m + 8)}_{(x+b)(x+a) = x^2 + (a+b)x + ab} - \underbrace{(m + 4)(m + 6)}$$

$$S = (m)^2 + (2 + 8)m + (2)(8) - ((m)^2 + (4 + 6)m + (4)(6))$$

$$S = \cancel{m^2} + \cancel{10m} + 16 - \cancel{m^2} - \cancel{10m} - 24$$

$$S = \boxed{-8}$$



PROBLEMA 4

Efectúe: $M = (x + 3)^2 - (x + 4)(x + 2)$.

RESOLUCIÓN

RECORDAR (Binomio al cuadrado)

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

RECORDAR (Identidad de Stevin)

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

$$M = \underbrace{(x + 3)^2}_{(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2} - \underbrace{(x + 4)(x + 2)}_{(x+b)(x+a) = x^2 + (a+b)x + ab}$$

$$M = (x)^2 + 2(x)(3) + (3)^2 - ((x)^2 + (4 + 2)x + (4)(2))$$

$$M = \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{6x} + 9 - \cancel{x^2} - \cancel{6x} - 8$$

$$M = \boxed{1}$$

**PROBLEMA 5**Siendo $x^2 + 5x = 3$;

halle el valor de

$$E = (x + 3)(x + 2) + (x + 4)(x + 1).$$

RECORDAR (Identidad de Stevin)

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

RESOLUCIÓN

$$E = \underbrace{(x + 3)(x + 2)} + \underbrace{(x + 4)(x + 1)}$$

$$E = (x)^2 + (3 + 2)x + (3)(2) + (x)^2 + (4 + 1)x + (4)(1)$$

$$E = \underbrace{x^2 + 5x} + 6 + \underbrace{x^2 + 5x} + 4$$

$$E = 3 + 6 + 3 + 4$$

$$E = 16$$



PROBLEMA 6

Sea $a + b = 2$; $ab = 2$

Determine: $a^3 + b^3$.

RECORDAR (Identidad de Cauchy)

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

RESOLUCIÓN Usamos el dato

$$a + b = 2 \quad (\text{Elevaremos al cubo})$$

$$(a + b)^3 = (2)^3$$

$$a^3 + b^3 + 3 \underline{ab} (\underline{a + b}) = 8 \quad (\text{Reemplazamos})$$

$$a^3 + b^3 + 3 (2) (2) = 8$$

$$a^3 + b^3 + 12 = 8$$

$$\longrightarrow a^3 + b^3 = -4$$



PROBLEMA 7

RECORDAR (Identidad de Cauchy)
 $(a - b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a - b)$

Martín compra cemento y alambres en la ferretería.

Si gasta lo equivalente al valor de F , en soles, y se sabe que $a - b = 5$; $ab = 1$ y $F = a^3 - b^3$ ¿Cuánto gastó Martín?

RESOLUCIÓN Usamos el dato

$$a - b = 5 \quad (\text{Elevaremos al cubo})$$

$$(a - b)^3 = (5)^3$$

$$a^3 - b^3 - 3 \underbrace{ab}_{1} \underbrace{(a - b)}_{5} = 125 \quad (\text{Reemplazamos})$$

$$a^3 - b^3 - 3(1)(5) = 125$$

$$a^3 - b^3 - 15 = 125$$

$$\longrightarrow F = a^3 - b^3 = 140$$

Martín gastó 140 soles



PROBLEMA 8

Reduzca:

$$A = \frac{6(m+n)^3}{m^3+n^3+3mn(m+n)} + \frac{2(m-n)^3}{m^3-n^3-3mn(m-n)}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$A = \frac{(6)(\cancel{m^3 + n^3 + 3mn(m+n)})}{(\cancel{m^3 + n^3 + 3mn(m+n)})} + \frac{(2)(\cancel{m^3 - n^3 - 3mn(m-n)})}{(\cancel{m^3 - n^3 - 3mn(m-n)})}$$

$$A = 6 + 2$$

$$A = \boxed{8}$$

RECORDAR(Identidad de Cauchy)
 $(a-b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a-b)$

RECORDAR(Identidad de Cauchy)
 $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a+b)$

