ALGEBRA

2th
Sesión II

HELICOASESORÍA TOMO 1



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HELICO ASEORÍA



01

1. Indique el exponente final de x en:

$$M = \frac{\underbrace{x^5.x^5.x^5....x^5}_{x^5.x^5....x^5}}{\underbrace{x.x.x....x}_{(10n)factores}}$$

RECORDEMOS

$$b^n = b.b.b...b$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{m.n}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$M = \frac{(\chi^5)^{2n+1}}{\chi^{10n}}$$

$$M = \frac{\chi^{10n+5}}{\chi^{10n}}$$

$$M = x^5$$

∴ 5



2. Simplifique

$$A = \frac{3^{2m+3} + 3^{2m+2} + 3^{2m+1}}{3^{2m+1}}$$

RECORDEMOS

$$a^{m+n} = a^m \cdot a^n$$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$A = \frac{3^{2m} \cdot 3^3 + 3^{2m} \cdot 3^2 + 3^{2m} \cdot 3^1}{3^{2m} \cdot 3^1} = \frac{3^{2m} (3^3 + 3^2 + 3^1)}{3^{2m} \cdot 3}$$

$$A = \frac{27 + 9 + 3}{3} = \frac{39}{3} = 13$$

 $\therefore A = 13$



3. Reduce

$$S = \frac{(x^{-2^3}.x^{(-2)^2}.x^{-(-2)^5})^2}{x^{-3^2}.x^{(-2)^3}}$$

RECORDEMOS

$$(a^m)^n = a^{m.n}$$

$$b^m \cdot b^n = b^{m+n}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

Efectuando en el numerador y denominador:

$$S = \frac{(x^{-8}.x^4.x^{32})^2}{x^{-9}.x^{-8}} = \frac{(x^{28})^2}{x^{-17}} = \frac{x^{56}}{x^{-17}} = x^{73}$$

$$\therefore S = x^{73}$$



4. Simplifique

$$U = \frac{8^{2n+1}.16^{n-2}}{32^{2n-1}}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

Descomponiendo las bases:

$$U = \frac{(2^3)^{2n+1} \cdot (2^4)^{n-2}}{(2^5)^{2n-1}} = \frac{2^{6n+3} \cdot 2^{4n-8}}{2^{10n-5}} = \frac{2^{10n-5}}{2^{10n-5}} = 1$$

$$|(a^m)^n = a^{m.n}|$$

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

$$\therefore U = 1$$



5. Efectúe

$$A = \sqrt{81x^{26}} + \sqrt[3]{125x^{39}}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

RECORDEMOS

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

$$\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$$

$$A = \sqrt{81}$$
. $\sqrt{x^{26}}$ + $\sqrt[3]{125}$. $\sqrt[3]{x^{39}}$

$$A = 9 \cdot x^{13} + 5 \cdot x^{13}$$

$$\therefore A = 14x^{13}$$

01

6. Simplifique

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{3}{3}} \sqrt{\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}} \sqrt{\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}} \sqrt{2^{120}}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

RECORDEMOS

$$\sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{\sqrt[p]{a}}} = \sqrt[mnp]{a}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$$

$$S = \sqrt[\sqrt{3}.\sqrt{5}\sqrt{3}.\sqrt{5}}\sqrt{2^{120}}$$

$$=\sqrt[3.5]{2^{120}}$$

$$=\sqrt[15]{2^{120}}$$

$$=2^{\frac{120}{15}}$$

$$= 2^8$$

$$\therefore S = 256$$



7. Efectúe

$$R = \sqrt[3]{x^2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^3 \cdot \sqrt{x}}} \cdot \sqrt[24]{x} ; x \neq 0$$

RESOLUCIÓN

RECORDEMOS

Radicales Sucesivos. Regla practica

$$\sqrt[m]{x^a \cdot \sqrt[n]{x^b \cdot \sqrt[p]{x^c}}} = \sqrt[mnp]{x^{(an+b)p+c}}$$

$$R = \sqrt[3.4.2]{x^{(2.4+3)2+1}} \cdot \sqrt[24]{x}$$

$$R = \sqrt[24]{x^{23}}.\sqrt[24]{x}$$

$$R = x^{\frac{23}{24}}$$
, $x^{\frac{1}{24}} = x^{\frac{23+1}{24}}$

$$R = x^{\frac{24}{24}} = x^1$$

$$\therefore R = x$$

01

8. Determine el valor de "x"

$$5^{x+4} + 5^{x+3} + 5^{+2} + 5^{x+1} = 780$$

RESOLUCIÓN

RECORDEMOS

$$|a^{m+n}=a^m.a^n|$$

$$5^{x}(5^{4} + 5^{3} + 5^{2} + 5^{1}) = 780$$

$$5^{x}(625 + 125 + 25 + 5) = 780$$

$$5^{x}(780) = 780$$

$$5^x = \frac{780}{780}$$

$$5^{x} = 1$$

$$\therefore x = 0$$



9. Si el valor de "x" en la ecuación, representa la nota del examen de Algebra de Paolo. ¿Cuál fue su nota?

$$5^{9^{x+1}} = 5^{3^{x+17}}$$

RESOLUCIÓN

RECORDEMOS

$$a^m = a^n$$
 \longrightarrow $m = n$

$$m = n$$

Considerando a > 0 y $a \ne 1$

$$5^{9^{x+1}} = 5^{3^{x+17}}$$

$$9^{x+1} = 3^{x+17}$$

$$(3^2)^{x+1} = 3^{x+17}$$

$$3^{2x+2} = 3^{x+17}$$

$$2x + 2 = x + 17$$

$$x = 15$$

∴ su nota fue 15



10. Halle el valor de "x"

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

RESOLUCIÓN

RECORDEMOS

$$(a^m)^n = (a^n)^m$$

Elevando ambos miembros a la $\frac{1}{5}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x^{\frac{1}{5}} \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{5}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

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

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{3125}$$