



# ALGEBRA

## Chapter 13 - 18

**4th**  
SECONDARY

**Asesoría**

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 **SACO OLIVEROS**

## PROBLEMA 1

De la ecuación  $4x^2 - 24x + 16 = 0$  ; de raíces  $x_1$  y  $x_2$ . Determine el valor de  $x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_1 \cdot x_2$

$$4x^2 - 24x + 16 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-b}{a} = -\frac{(-24)}{4} = 6$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{16}{4} = 4$$

Recuerda:

$$(x_1 + x_2)^3 = x_1^3 + x_2^3 + 3(x_1 \cdot x_2)(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$6^3 = x_1^3 + x_2^3 + 3(4)(6)$$

$$\Rightarrow 216 = x_1^3 + x_2^3 + 72$$

$$216 - 72 = x_1^3 + x_2^3$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^3 + x_2^3 = 144$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Piden: } x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_1 \cdot x_2$$

$$144 + 4 = 148$$

Rpta: 148

## PROBLEMA 2

Las raíces de la ecuación  $x^3 + 12x^2 + 4 = 0$ ;

son  $a, b$  y  $c$  Efectué:  $P = \frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{bc} + \frac{1}{ca}$

### Resolución

$$\Rightarrow x^3 + 12x^2 + 0x + 4 = 0$$

$$\cdot a + b + c = -12$$

$$\cdot ab + bc + ca = 0$$

$$\cdot abc = -4$$

Del dato

$$P = \frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{bc} + \frac{1}{ca}$$

$$\text{MCM} = (abc)$$

$$P = \frac{c + a + b}{abc}$$

$$P = \frac{-12}{-4} = 3$$

Respuesta:  
 $P = 3$

# PROBLEMA 3

Reduzca :  $M = \frac{24n}{(m+p)}$

$$\text{Si } \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ m & n & p \\ 6 & 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

## Resolución

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ m & n & p \\ 6 & 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(24n + 24p + 35m) - (30n + 21p + 32m) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -6n + 3p + 3m = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 3p + 3m = 6n$$

$$3(p + m) = 6n$$

$$p + m = 2n$$

$$\text{piden: } M = \frac{24n}{(m + p)}$$

$$M = \frac{24n}{2n} = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow M = 12$$

#### PROBLEMA 4

*¿cuál es el valor de  $x$ .  $y$ , luego de resolver el sistema*

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x+y} + \sqrt{x-y} = 10 \dots\dots (1) \\ \sqrt{x+y} - \sqrt{x-y} = 6 \dots\dots\dots (2) \end{cases}$$

**Resolución** *sumando (1) y (2)*

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{x+y} &= 16 \\ \sqrt{x+y} &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + y = 64 \dots (\alpha)$$

*restando (1) y (2)*

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{x-y} &= 4 \\ \sqrt{x-y} &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow x - y = 4 \dots (\beta)$$

*sumando  $\alpha$  y  $\beta$*

$$\begin{array}{r} x + y = 64 \\ x - y = 4 \\ \hline 2x = 68 \\ x = 34 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} (+) \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\text{De } (\alpha): y = 30$$

$$x \cdot y = 1020$$

**PROBLEMA 5:** Si  $(4x + 1) \in < -3; 5 >$  Indique el intervalo al cual pertenece  $\left(\frac{1}{6x+5}\right)$

**Resolución** del dato

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow -3 < 4x + 1 < 5 & \quad \boxed{-1} \\ -4 < 4x < 4 & \quad \boxed{\div 4} \\ -1 < x < 1 & \\ -6 < 6x < 6 & \quad \boxed{\times 6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -6 < 6x < 6 & \quad \boxed{+5} \\ -1 < 6x + 5 < 11 & \quad \boxed{\text{Se invierte}} \\ -1 < \left(\frac{1}{6x + 5}\right) < \frac{1}{11} & \\ \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{6x + 5}\right) \in < -1; \frac{1}{11} > & \end{aligned}$$

## PROBLEMA 6

Determine el conjunto solución de:

$$\frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{4} - \frac{(x+5)(x-2)}{5} < 0$$

### Resolución

$$\text{mcm}(4, 5) = 20$$

$$5(x+3)(x-2) - 4(x+5)(x-2) < 0$$

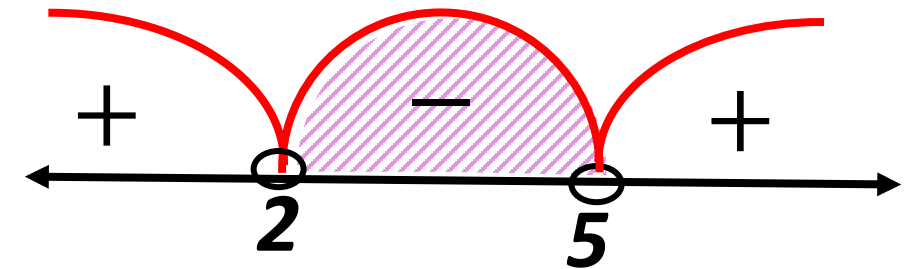
$$5(x^2 + x - 6) - 4(x^2 + 3x - 10) < 0$$

$$\underline{5x^2} + \underline{5x} - \underline{30} - \underline{4x^2} - \underline{12x} + \underline{40} < 0$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 10 < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x \\ x \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -5 \\ -2 \end{array}$$

Puntos críticos:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 5 \\ x = 2 \end{array} \right.$



$$\text{C.S.} = < 2; 5 >$$

# PROBLEMA 7 Si $x^2 + (t - 1)x + 9 \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ . halle la variación de $t$

## Resolución

teorema del trinomio positivo:

Sea  $ax^2 + bx + c \geq 0$ ;

i)  $a > 0$

ii)  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \leq 0$

$\rightarrow 1x^2 + (t - 1)x + 9 \geq 0$

$\underbrace{1x^2}_a + \underbrace{(t - 1)x}_b + \underbrace{9}_c \geq 0$

- $a = 1$
- $b = t - 1$
- $c = 9$

i)  $1 > 0$

ii)  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \leq 0$

$\rightarrow (t - 1)^2 - 4(1)(9) \leq 0$   
 $t^2 - 2t + 1 - 36 \leq 0$

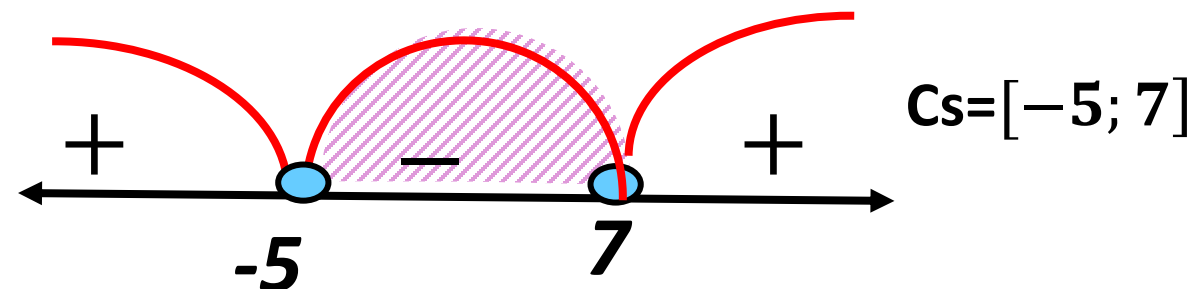
$t^2 - 2t - 35 \leq 0$

$t \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow$   
 $\quad \quad \quad -7$   
 $t \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow$   
 $\quad \quad \quad +5$

$(t - 7)(t + 5) \leq 0$

Puntos críticos:

- $t = 7$
- $t = -5$





## PROBLEMA 8

*Halle el mayor valor entero*

*negativo que satisfice:* 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{3x}{2} - 3 < \frac{4x}{3} + 2 \dots (\alpha) \\ \frac{4x}{5} - 1 < x - \frac{2}{3} \dots (\beta) \end{cases}$$

### RESOLUCIÓN

**De( $\alpha$ ):**  $\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{2} - \frac{4x}{3} < 5$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{6} < 5$

$\Rightarrow x < 30 \dots (1)$

**De( $\beta$ )**  $\Rightarrow -1 + \frac{2}{3} < x - \frac{4x}{5}$

$$-\frac{1}{3} < \frac{x}{5}$$

$$-\frac{5}{3} < x \dots \dots (2)$$

**De (1)y (2)**

$$-\frac{5}{3} < x < 30$$

El mayor  
valor entero  
negativo

$$-1,66.. = \frac{-5}{3} < X$$

$$x = \{-1, 0 \dots 29\}$$

Respuesta:-  
-1

**PROBLEMA 9** *Resuelva* 
$$\begin{cases} 2x + \frac{y-2}{5} = 21 \dots\dots (\alpha) \\ 4y + \frac{x-4}{6} = 29 \dots\dots (\beta) \end{cases}$$

*Dé el valor x.y*

**Resolución**

De  $(\alpha)$ :  $10x + y - 2 = 105$

$10x + y = 107 \dots (1)$

de  $(\beta)$ :  $24y + x - 4 = 174$

$x + 24y = 178 \dots (2)$

Multiplicando( -10) a la ecuación(2):

$-10(x + 24y = 178)$

$-10x - 240y = -1780) \dots (3)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10x + y = 107 \dots (1) \\ -10x - 240y = -1780 \dots (3) \\ \hline -239y = -1673 \\ y = 7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow (+) \end{array}$$

reemplazando en (1):  $10x + 7 = 107$

$10x = 100$

$x = 10$

piden x.y :  $10 \times 7 = 70$

**PROBLEMA 10** El profesor Manuel selecciona P alumnos de secundaria para un concurso ; luego de resolver calcule  $P = b - a$  si la ecuación polinomial  $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 40 = 0$  tiene como raíces 4 y 5  
¿Cuántos alumnos concursan?

**RESOLUCIÓN**

$$\begin{array}{cccc} + & - & + & - \\ x^3 & + & ax^2 & + & bx & + & 40 = 0 \end{array}$$

sea  $x_1 = 4$  y  $x_2 = 5$

$$\cdot x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -a$$

$$\cdot x_1 \cdot x_2 + x_2 \cdot x_3 + x_3 \cdot x_1 = b$$

$$\cdot x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = -40$$

$$\rightarrow \cdot (4)(5)(x_3) = -40$$

$$x_3 = -2$$

$$\rightarrow \cdot x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -a$$
$$(4) + (5) + (-2) = -a$$

$$-7 = a$$

$$\rightarrow \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2 + x_2 \cdot x_3 + x_3 \cdot x_1 = b$$
$$(4)(5) + (5)(-2) + (-2)(4) = b$$

$$20 - 10 - 8 = b$$

$$2 = b$$

piden:

$$P = b - a$$
$$\rightarrow 2 - (-7) = 9$$

**Concursan 9 Alumnos**