

A-A Ex 1,2.

(A) A1 80 páginas - 3 horas.

1 hora - 10m - 1 hora = 10 minutos - 1 hora = 10 minutos - 1h - 10min.
→ descanso 40 minutos

$$/ 2 \text{ horas } 40 \text{ minutos.} \Rightarrow \frac{80}{160} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Páginas / minuto.}$$

$$210 \text{ páginas} \rightarrow \boxed{7 \text{ horas}}$$

(A2) X: Cantidad de Personas visitan el museo

$$X > \frac{3}{5}(42+X) \rightarrow 5X > 3X + 126$$

$$X > 63 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$X = 35 + Y \quad Y < 34 \rightarrow X < 65 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$X > 63 \iff X < 65$$

$$\boxed{X=64} //$$

(A3) $x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25+12}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{37}}{2}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r_1 + r_2 = -5 \\ r_1 r_2 = -3 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} r_1^2 + r_2^2 = 25 - 2(-3) = 31. \\ r_1^2 r_2^2 = 9 \end{array} \right\}$$

Polinomio será $(x-r_1^2)(x-r_2^2) = x^2 - (r_1^2+r_2^2)x + r_1^2 r_2^2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x^2 - 31x + 9 = 0} //$$

A4

$$x^2 - 6x - 135 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-15)(x+9) = 0$$

$$|x_1 + x_2| = 6$$

$$x_1 = 15$$

$$x_2 = -9$$

P.A. $a, ar, \dots; ar^r, \dots$

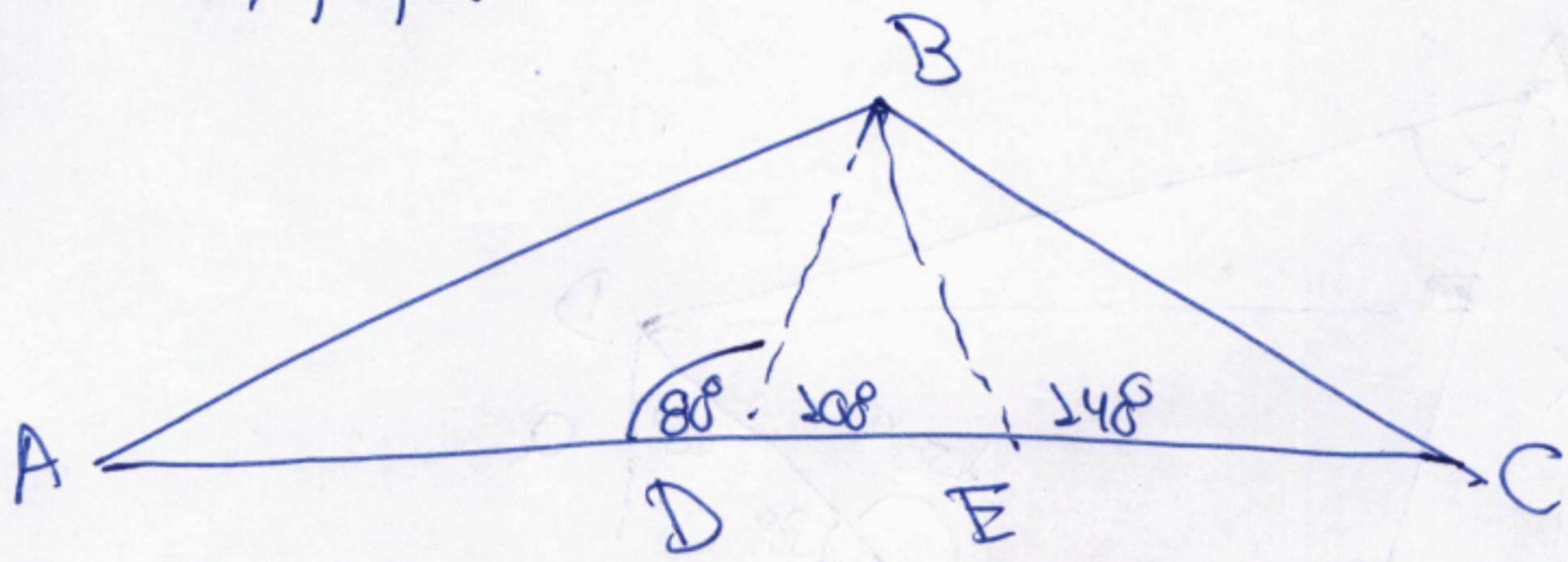
$$a + (ar^r) = 2ar^r = 6 \quad (1)$$

$$a + sr = 21 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{de } (1) \wedge (2) \Rightarrow \boxed{r = 4}$$

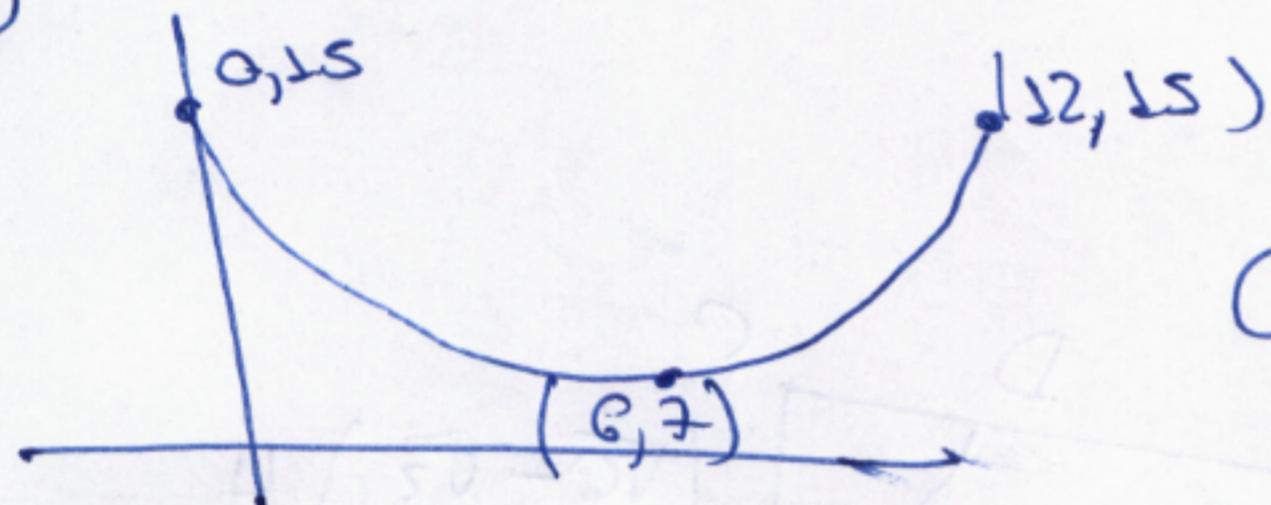
G-T Ex, 1, 2.

(65)



$$\begin{aligned}\triangle BDE \text{ Triangulo Isosceles} \quad & \angle BED = 40^\circ \quad \angle DBE = 40^\circ \\ \text{Triangulo Isosceles} \quad & \angle ECB = 20^\circ \quad \angle EBC = 20^\circ \\ \text{Triangulo Isosceles} \quad & \angle BAD = 80^\circ \quad \angle ADB = 80^\circ \\ / \quad & \angle ABD = 20^\circ \\ \angle ABC = 20^\circ + 40^\circ + 20^\circ \quad & \\ \boxed{\angle ABC = 80^\circ} \quad & \end{aligned}$$

(66)



Ciclo 12 horas.

La amplitud

$$\frac{2\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$A = \left| \frac{15-7}{2} \right| = 4$$

Traslacion Vertical

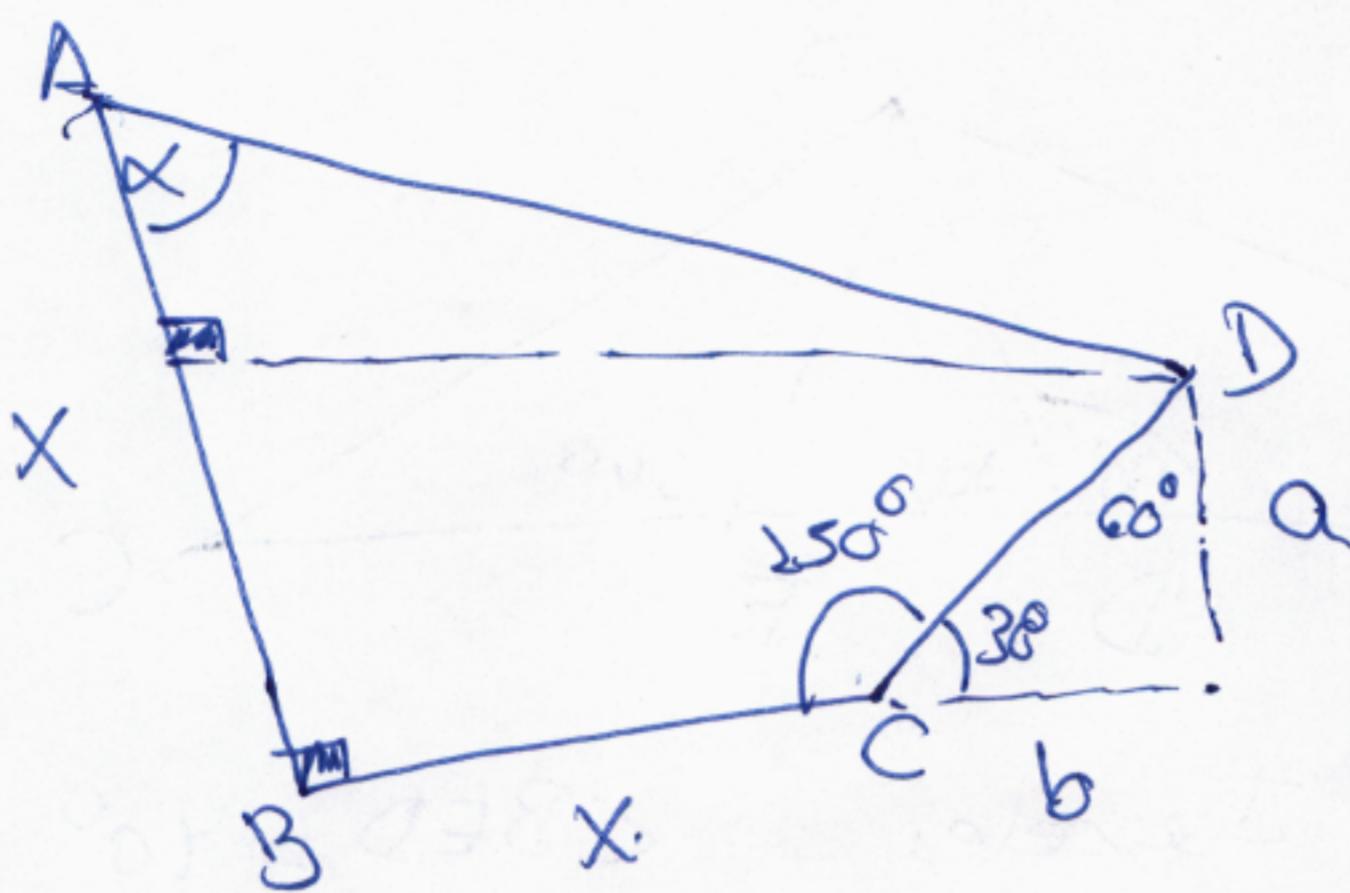
$$\frac{15+7}{2} = 12$$

Funcion Maxima en $t=0$

Utilizamos funcion Coseno para el valor positivo de A

$$\boxed{Y = 4 \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{6} t \right] + 12}$$

67



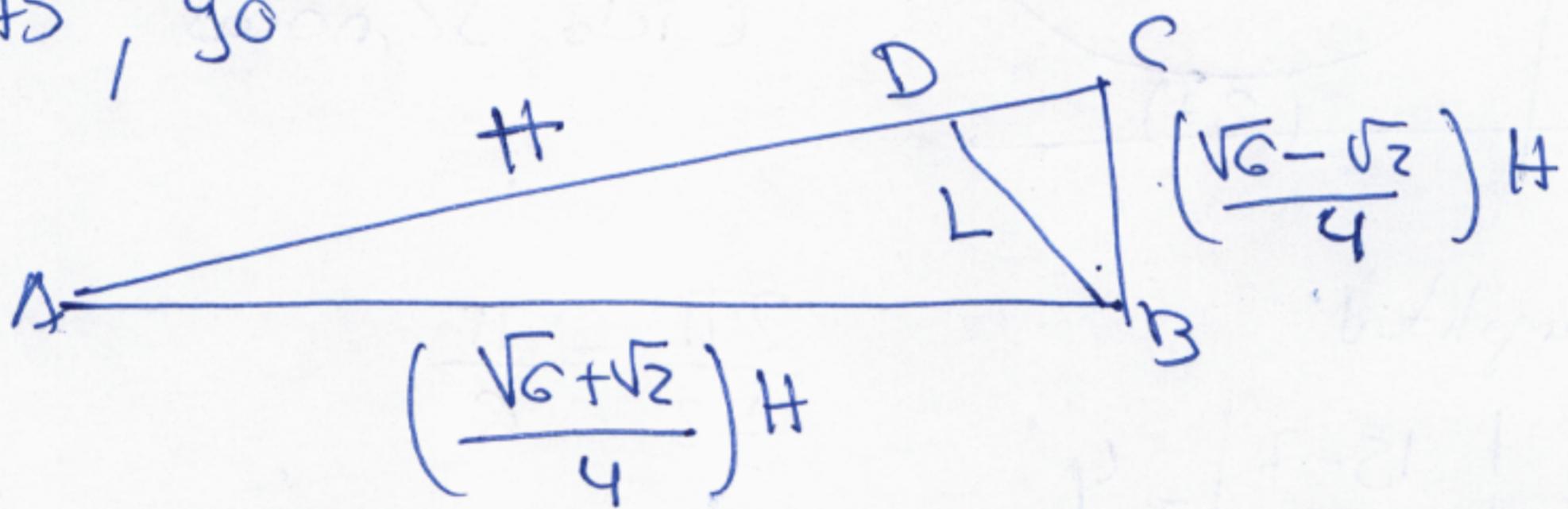
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{x+b}{x-a} \text{ entonces } \sin 30^\circ = \frac{a}{x} \rightarrow a = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{b}{x} \rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x}{x + \frac{x}{2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\tan \alpha = 2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

68

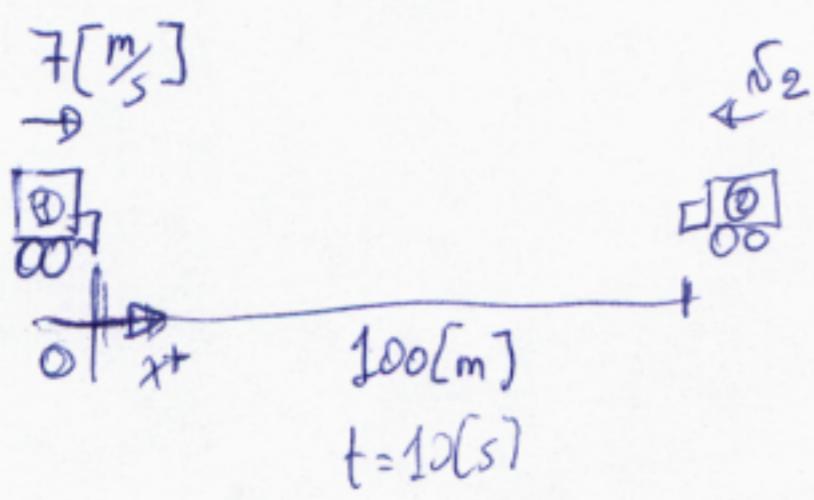
15°; 75°, 90°

 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle BDC$ (A,A)

$$\frac{H}{(\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4})H/4} = \frac{(\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4})H/4}{L}$$

$$L = \left[\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \right] \left[\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} \right] H \Rightarrow \boxed{L = \frac{H}{4}}$$

F9

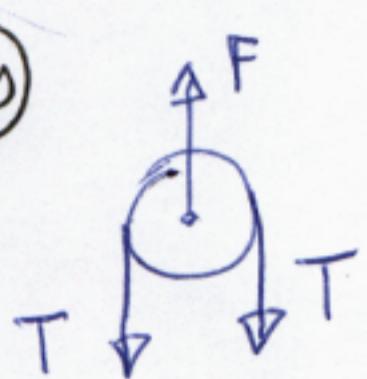


$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + v t \\ x_1 = 7t \\ x_2 = 100 - v_2 t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_2 \\ 7t &= 100 - v_2 t \\ 7(10) &= 100 - 10v_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{100 - 7(10)}{10} = \frac{30}{10} = 3 \frac{m}{s}$$

F10



$$\sum F = 0$$

$$F - 2T = 0$$

$$T = \frac{F}{2} = \frac{100}{2} = 50[N]$$



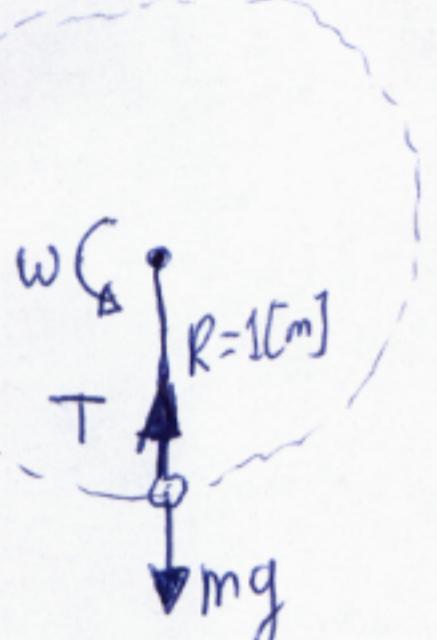
$$T - m_2 g = m_2 a_2$$

$$a_2 = \frac{T - m_2 g}{m_2}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{50 - 2(10)}{2}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{30}{2} = 15 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

F11



$$T - mg = m a_c$$

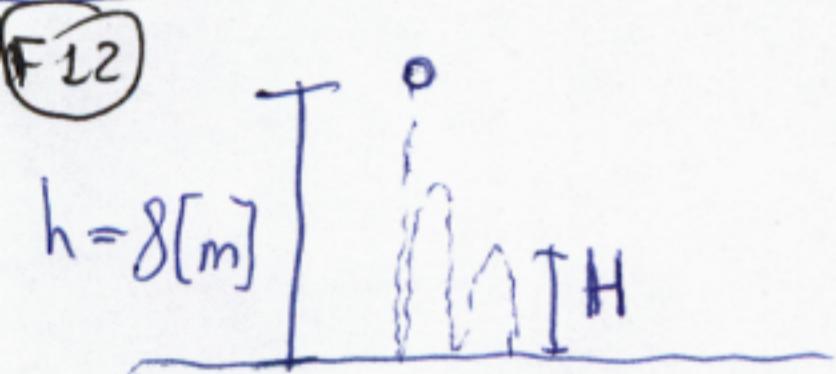
$$T - mg = \omega^2 m R$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{T - mg}{mR}}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{23 - (0,5)(10)}{(0,5)(1)}}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{18}{1/2}} = \sqrt{36} = 6 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

F12



$$mgh = \frac{1}{2} m V^2$$

$$V = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$\Theta = \frac{\dot{\theta}_A - \dot{\theta}_B}{\theta_B - \theta_A}$$

$$\Theta = -\frac{\dot{\theta}'}{\dot{\theta}} \rightarrow \dot{\theta}' = \Theta \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$\Theta = -\frac{\dot{\theta}''}{\dot{\theta}'}$$

$$\dot{\theta}' = \Theta \dot{\theta}$$

$$\dot{\theta}'' = \Theta (\Theta \dot{\theta})$$

$$\dot{\theta}'' = \Theta^2 \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho \pi r^2 V^2 = \rho g H$$

$$H = \frac{r^2}{2g} = \frac{(\Theta^2 \sqrt{2gh})^2}{2g}$$

$$H = \frac{\Theta^4 \rho g h}{2g}$$

$$H = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 (8) = \frac{8}{16}$$

$$H = 0,5[m] = 50[cm]$$

Q13.- Calcular la cantidad de caliza del 50 % en masa de CaCO₃, que se necesita para obtener 15 litros de CO₂ a la temperatura de 27°C y presión de 760 torr. según la ecuación química. (utilizar para la ctte R = 62,4 y en las operaciones 3 decimales y sin redondeo.)



DATOS:

Masa = g caliza??

$$V = 15 \text{ L}$$

$$T = 27^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$P = 760 \text{ torr.}$$

$$100 \text{ g caliza} = 50 \text{ g CaCO}_3$$

$$PV = nRT$$

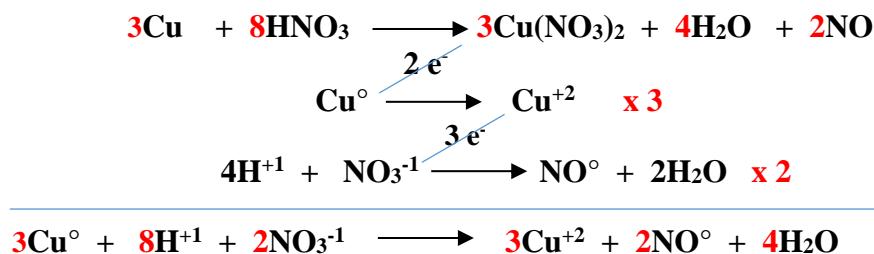
Despejando n: (número de moles) y reemplazando datos

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{\frac{19}{380} \times \frac{1}{760 \text{ torr} \times \frac{15 \text{ L}}{1}}}{\frac{62.4 \text{ torr.L/mol K}}{31.2} \times \frac{20}{1}} = 0,608 \text{ moles CO}_2$$

$$0,608 \text{ moles CO}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol CaCO}_3}{1 \text{ mol CO}_2} \times \frac{100 \text{ g CaCO}_3}{1 \text{ mol CaCO}_3} \times \frac{100 \text{ g Caliza}}{50 \text{ g CaCO}_3} = 121,6 \text{ g caliza}$$

Q14.- Por el método que usted elija, iguale la siguiente ecuación química y encuentre los coeficientes estequiométricos de la misma, tanto para Reactivos y Productos.

Método ion-electrón



A) 2:5
2:4:3

B) 1:2
3:6:2

C) 3:8
3:4:2

D) 5:6
4:1:2

E) Ninguno

Q15.- Se encuentra que un atomo de un elemento desconocido tiene una masa de $1,79 \times 10^{-23}$ g. ¿Cuál es la masa molar de este elemento?

Desarrollo:

$$\frac{1 \text{ atomo X} = 1,79 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g X}}{\mu \text{ g X}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol X}}{6,022 \times 10^{23} \text{ átomos X}} = 10,77$$

$\mu = 10,77$

Q16.- Si 20 g de C₆H₈O₅ que es un no electrolito, se disuelve en 250 g agua, calcular el punto de ebullición de la solución a 760 torr.

DATOS:

$$M_{\text{sóluto}} = 20 \text{ g C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_5$$

$$M_{\text{solvente}} = 250 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$$

$$T_b = ?$$

$$T_b^\circ = 100^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_b - T_b^\circ = K_b \times m$$

$$\frac{T_b - T_b^\circ = 0,52^\circ\text{C}}{m} \times \frac{1}{4} \frac{20 \text{ g C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_5}{250 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 \text{ mol C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_5}{160 \text{ g C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_5} \times \frac{1}{2} \frac{1000 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}}{1 \text{ Kg H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$T_b - 100^\circ\text{C} = 0,26^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_b = 100,26^\circ\text{C}$$