(a) 
$$3^{x} 2^{x} = 576$$
(b)  $\log \sqrt{z} (y - x) = 4$ 
(c)  $(y - x) = (\sqrt{z})^{4}$ 
(c)  $(y - x) = 4$ 
(d)  $(y - x) = 4$ 
(e)  $(y - x) = 4$ 
(f)  $(y - x) = 4$ 
(g)  $(y - x) = 4$ 

DEEMP 5
$$3^{\times} . 2^{(4)} = 576$$

$$\frac{x^{3} + x^{2} - 3m \times + 5}{-x^{3} + x^{2}} = \frac{x - 1}{x^{2} + 2x + (z - 3m)} = \frac{x^{3} + x^{2} - 3m \times + 5}{-3x^{2} + 3x + (b - 3m)} = \frac{x - 2}{x^{2} + 3x + (b - 3m)} = \frac{x^{3} + 2x^{2}}{-3x^{2} + 3x + (b - 3m)} = \frac{x - 2}{x^{2} + 3x + (b -$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
(2-3m) & -x^3 + 2x^2 \\
\hline
3x^2 - 3mx \\
-3x^2 + 6x \\
\hline
(6-3m)x + 12 - 6m \\
\hline
P_2: & 17 - 6m
\end{array}$$

$$P_1 = 2P_2$$
  
 $7 - 3m = 2(17 - 6m)$   
 $7 - 3m = 34 - 12m$   
 $9m = 27$   
 $m = 3$ 

C

$$a_1 = a - 7$$
  
 $a_2 = a - 6$   
 $a_3 = a - 6$   
 $a_4 = a - 4$   
 $a_5 = a - 4$   
 $a_6 = a - 2$   
 $a_6 = a - 2$   
 $a_7 = a - 2$   
 $a_8 = a - 2$   
 $a_{10} = a -$ 

(1) 
$$b-a=r$$

$$\int = \frac{(a_{6}+a_{11})}{2}b$$

$$|41 = (a-2r+b+2r)b$$
(1)  $a+b=47$ 

$$1+11: 2b=47+r$$

$$b=\frac{47+r}{2}$$

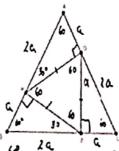
$$a=\frac{47-r}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
b - a = r \\
S = \left(\frac{\alpha_{6} + \alpha_{11}}{z}\right)_{6} \\
A = \left(\frac{\alpha_{-7}r}{z}\right)_{6} \\
A$$

## JEOM-TRIG.

(1) : En el triángulo equilátero 18C, se inscribe el triángulo equilatero FQR tal que FQ18C, hallar el cociente: (Area AABC) / (Area APGR)

(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 4/3



1. bs 400 à un a equititus milan 60

2 d=30° po sama de 3(5) en L Pac

3. En P: 90460 +x 878 = 190

4 RPB = 30°

4. En L RPB: ABRP = 90° por sawa de 4(5)

5. En R: 96+60+ 5ARQ = 800 LB & ARQ = 30°

6. AARR= 90' (Ignal gue 249.)

Airea Dequilites = (lado) 13



1. LBAP = A RAR = LPQC (LAA)

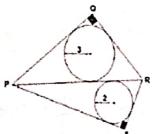
B. -> AYAC & ABC = (3 9)2 E = 1 0 13

=> AYIA & PRQ = (Ba)2 B1 =

$$\frac{A_{ABC}}{A_{BRR}} = \frac{\frac{9 \sqrt[3]{3}}{4}}{\frac{31\sqrt[3]{3} \sqrt{2}}{4}} = 3/\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

(2) En un cuadrilátero PQRS, 4Q-4S-90º. Se traza la diagonal PR. Los radios de las circunferencias inscritas en los triángulos PQR y PRS miden 3 cm y 2 cm respectivamente. Si el perimetro del cuadrilátero PQRS es 22 cm. Calcular la longitud de PR.

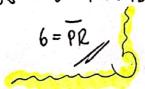
> (A10 (B) 11 (C) 4 (E) Ninguno



PQ + QR = 2(3) + PR 1. Par d Teo. de Ponald en 1 Par:

PS + SE = 2(2) + FE . A PSR:

- Pe+Ps+Qe+Se = 2(3) + 2(2) + 2 Pe 3. Por Aviona de adiciónen 1 y 2 3 Perimitro Pars
- 4.



3

Sabiendo que  $\theta$  es un ángulo del tercer cuadrante y que  $tan(\theta) = (3/4)$ , hallar el valor numérico de Z:

$$Z = \frac{\cos(\frac{13\pi}{2} - \theta) \cdot \csc(7\pi + \theta)}{\cos(\theta - 4\pi)}$$

(B) 1/4 (C) 3/4

(E) Ninguno

1. 
$$Jano = \frac{ord.}{absc.} = \frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{5e_{1}46}{ce_{2}0} = \frac{1}{ce_{2}0} = -\frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

(4)

La expresión [(3/8) > (1/2)kos28 + [1/8]kos48] tiene como identidad trigonométrica a:

(A) sin '8 (B) cos'8

$$\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}(\omega_{20}) + \frac{1}{8}(\omega_{10}) = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}[1 - 2\omega_{10}] + \frac{1}{8}[1 - 2\omega_{120}]$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 5\omega_{10} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4}5\omega_{120} = 5\omega_{10} - \frac{1}{4}[(25\omega_{10})\omega_{0})^{2}]$$

$$= 5\omega_{10} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5\omega_{10}} + 2\omega_{10} = 5\omega_{10} - 5\omega_{10}[1 - 5\omega_{10}]$$

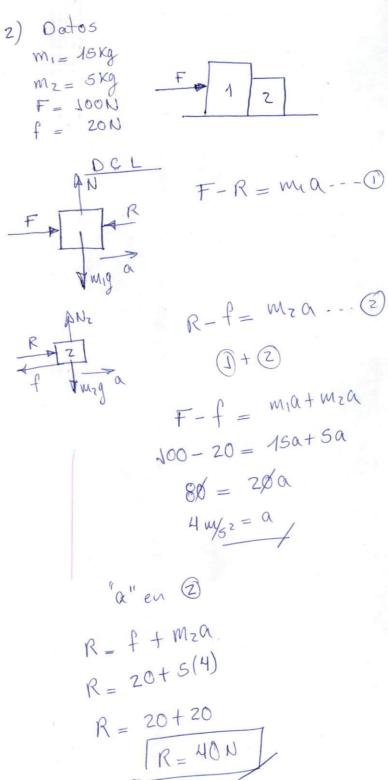
$$= 5\omega_{10} - 5\omega_{10} + 5\omega_{10} + 5\omega_{10} = 5\omega_{10} - 5\omega_{10}[1 - 5\omega_{10}]$$

$$= 5\omega_{10} - 5\omega_{10} + 5\omega_{10} + 5\omega_{10} = 5\omega_{10}$$

## Fisica

1) 
$$V = cte$$
 $taB = 4$ 
 $taC = 2$ 
 $A = d + 5$ 
 $A = B$ 
 $A = N + 4 = -0$ 
 $A = N$ 

→ N= 3,5 W/3



$$\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{4}{4}$$

$$\frac{4}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

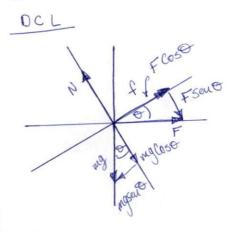
$$\frac{4}{4}$$

$$\frac{4}$$

$$d = |y_A| + |y_O|$$
  
=  $45 + 105$   
 $d = 150 \text{ m}$ 

$$M = 50 \text{ Kg}$$
 $F = 200 \text{ N}$ 
 $M = 012$ 
 $Sen 37 = \frac{3}{5}$ 
 $Cos 37 = \frac{4}{5}$ 
 $g = 10 \text{ W/s} 2$ 

Al ser la F menor al peso el objeto resbala.



$$\Sigma Fy = 0$$

$$N - mg \cos \theta - F \sec \theta = 0$$

$$N = mg \cos \theta + F \sec \theta$$

$$S = mg \cos \theta + F \sec \theta$$

$$S = mg \cos \theta + F \sec \theta$$

$$S = mg \cos \theta + F \cot \theta$$

$$S = mg \cos \theta + F \cot \theta$$

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$$S = mg \cos \theta + F \cot \theta$$

$$S = mg \cos \theta + F \cot \theta$$

$$S = mg \cos \theta +$$

$$N = M_{9}$$
 $N = 500 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right) + 200 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$ 

$$2Fx = m\alpha$$
  
 $mg 5em\theta - F cos\theta - f = m\alpha$   
 $500 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - 200 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right) - 0.7(520) = 50 \alpha$ 

$$300 - 360 - 304 = 500$$

$$\frac{300 - 264}{50} = 0$$

$$36 = 0$$
 $50$ 
 $0 = \frac{18}{25} \text{ W/s}^2$ 

## **FILA 2 - QUIMICA**

El método industrial de preparación de hipoclorito sódico (más conocido como lavandina) consiste en hacer pasar cloro gaseoso a través de hidróxido sódico (en solución acuosa), para dar hipoclorito sódico, cloruro sódico y agua. Si se hace pasar 300 L de cloro gaseoso a 8,2 atm y 27 °C, a través de 150 L de una solución acuosa de hidróxido sódico 2,0 M. ¿Cuál será la masa de hipoclorito sódico en kilogramos que se obtendrá al finalizar la reacción?

e) Ninguno

Para la siguiente reacción:  $LiNO_3 + H_2SO_4 + Hg \rightarrow Li_2SO_4 + NO + HgSO_4 + H_2O$ . La suma de los coeficientes estequiométricos de los productos es igual a:

e) Ninguno

$$3\bar{e} + 4H^{+} + NO_{3} \rightarrow NO + 2H_{2}O + 2$$
 $lfg \rightarrow Hg^{+2} + Z\bar{e} + 3$ 
 $3Hg + 2NO_{3} + 8H^{+} \rightarrow 3Hg^{+2} + 2NO + 4H_{2}O$ 
 $2LiNO_{3} + 4H_{2}SO_{4} + 3H_{3} \rightarrow Li_{2}SO_{4} + 2NO + 3H_{3}SO_{4} + 4H_{2}O$ 
 $\Sigma coef. est. prod: 1+2+3+4=10H$ 

## **FILA 2 - QUIMICA**

Una mezcla de dióxido de carbono y monóxido de carbono está contenida en un recipiente a 27 °C y una presión total de 800 mm Hg. Se conoce que la fracción molar del monóxido de carbono es tres veces la fracción molar del dióxido de carbono. Calcular la presión parcial del monóxido de carbono en mm Hg.

a) 550 b) 250 c) 200 d) 600 e) Ninguno

$$\int X_{CO} = 3 \times C_{OZ} \qquad X_{COZ} + 3 \times C_{OZ} = 1 \qquad X_{CO} = 3 \times C_{OZ} = 3(0.25) \\
X_{COZ} + X_{CO} = 1 \qquad X_{COZ} = 0.25 \qquad X_{CO} = 0.75$$

$$P_{CO} = X_{CO}P_{T} = 0.75 + 800 \text{ mm Hg} = 600 \text{ mm Hg}$$

La presión de vapor del agua pura a una temperatura de 25°C es de 24 mm Hg. Si 100 gramos de una solución acuosa preparada con un soluto inorgánico al 82% de concentración peso a peso tiene una presión de vapor de 18 mm Hg, determine la masa molar en gramos por mol del soluto inorgánico.