Taller Matemáticas - mayo

alex

19/5/2020

1. Productos Notables

a.
$$\left(\frac{2}{7}mn + \frac{1}{3}np\right)^3$$

Solución

Es una suma elevada a la 3 (o de grado 3) de la forma

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

$$donde \begin{cases} a = \frac{2}{7}mn \\ b = \frac{1}{3}np \end{cases}$$

Rta/

$$\left(\frac{2}{7}mn + \frac{1}{3}np\right)^3 = \frac{8}{343}m^3n^3 + \frac{4}{49}n^3m^2p + \frac{2}{21}n^3p^2m + \frac{1}{27}n^3p^3$$

b.
$$(\frac{1}{2}pq^2 + \frac{2}{3}p^2q)^2$$

Solución

Es una suma elevada a la 2 (o de grado 2) de la forma

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

$$donde \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2}pq^2 \\ b = \frac{2}{3}p^2q \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}pq^2 + \frac{2}{3}p^2q\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}pq^2\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}pq^2\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}p^2q\right) + \left(\frac{2}{3}p^2q\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1^2}{2^2}p^2q^{(2\cdot 2)} + \frac{\cancel{2}\cdot 1\cdot 2}{\cancel{2}\cdot 3}pq^2p^2q + \frac{2^2}{3^2}p^{(2\cdot 2)}q^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\cdot 2}p^2q^4 + \frac{2}{3}p^{(1+2)}q^{(2+1)} + \frac{4}{3\cdot 3}p^4q^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}p^2q^4 + \frac{2}{3}p^3q^3 + \frac{4}{9}p^4q^2$$

c. $\left(\frac{2}{5}xn + \frac{1}{3}ny\right)^2$

Solución

Es una suma elevada a la 2 (o de grado 2) de la forma

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

$$donde \begin{cases} a = \frac{2}{5}xn \\ b = \frac{1}{3}ny \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{5}xn + \frac{1}{3}ny\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{5}xn\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{2}{5}xn\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}ny\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3}ny\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{2^2}{5^2}x^2n^2 + \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{5 \cdot 3}xnny + \frac{1^2}{3^2}n^2y^2$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 2}{5 \cdot 5}x^2n^2 + \frac{4}{15}n^2xy + \frac{1 \cdot 1}{3 \cdot 3}n^2y^2$$

$$= \frac{4}{25}x^2n^2 + \frac{4}{15}n^2xy + \frac{1}{9}n^2y^2$$

d.
$$\left(\frac{5}{12}mq^3 - \frac{1}{9}p^2q\right)^2$$

Solución

Es una resta elevada a la 2 (o diferencia de grado 2) de la forma

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

$$donde \begin{cases} a = \frac{5}{12}mq^3 \\ b = \frac{1}{9}p^2q \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} \left(\frac{5}{12}mq^3 - \frac{1}{9}p^2q\right)^2 &= \left(\frac{5}{12}mq^3\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{5}{12}mq^3\right)\left(\frac{1}{9}p^2q\right) + \left(\frac{1}{9}p^2q\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{5^2}{12^2}m^2q^{(3\cdot2)} - \frac{\cancel{2}\cdot 5\cdot 1}{\cancel{2}\cancel{2}\cdot 9}mq^3p^2q + \frac{1^2}{9^2}p^{(2\cdot2)}q^2 \\ &= \frac{5\cdot 5}{12\cdot 12}m^2q^6 - \frac{1\cdot 5\cdot 1}{6\cdot 9}mq^{(3+1)}p^2 + \frac{1\cdot 1}{9\cdot 9}p^4q^2 \\ &= \frac{25}{144}m^2q^6 - \frac{5}{54}q^4p^2m + \frac{1\cdot 1}{81}p^4q^2 \end{split}$$

e.
$$(\frac{3}{7}xnm + \frac{2}{9}nmy)^2$$

f.
$$\left(\frac{3}{7}xnm + \frac{2}{9}nmy\right)\left(\frac{3}{7}xnm - \frac{2}{9}nmy\right)$$

g.
$$(\frac{2}{5}xn + \frac{1}{3}ny)(\frac{2}{5}xn + \frac{1}{3}ny)$$

h.
$$(2a - 3b + 4c)^2$$

i.
$$(2+3x-5x^2)^2$$