

1. p12e10 - ¿Tiene el polinomio $A(x) = x^4 + 3$ alguna raíz real?

(a)
$$x^4 + 3$$

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Sol:
$$\left\{-\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}i}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}i}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}i}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}i}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}i}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}i}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{3}i}{2}\right\}$$

2. p
12e3 - Dados los polinomios $A(x)=2x^3-5x^2+6,\ B(x)=-\frac{1}{2}x^5-x^4+6x$ halla:

(a)
$$A(x) + B(x)$$

(b)
$$A(x) - B(x)$$

Sol:
$$-\frac{x^5}{2} - x^4 + 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x + 6$$

Sol:
$$-\frac{x^5}{2} - x^4 + 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x + 6$$
 Sol: $\frac{x^5}{2} + x^4 + 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x + 6$

3. p12e4 - Dados los polinomios $A(x) = 3x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x - 1$, $B(x) = -x^4 + x^3 + x - 6$, $C(x) = -x^4 + x^3 + x - 6$ $x^4 - x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}$ halla:

(a)
$$A(x) \cdot B(x)$$

(b)
$$A(x) - 3B(x) + 5C(x)$$
 (c) $x^2 \cdot A(x) + 3x \cdot B(x)$

(c)
$$x^2 \cdot A(x) + 3x \cdot B(x)$$

Sol:
$$-3x^7 + 9x^6 - 8x^5 + 6x^4 - 25x^3 + 38x^2 - 13x + 6$$

Sol:
$$8x^4 - 11x^2 + 4x + \frac{39}{2}$$

Sol:
$$8x^4 - 11x^2 + 4x +$$

$$2x^2 - 18x$$

4. p12e7 - Halla el cociente y el resto de:

(a)
$$(5x^4 - 7x^2 + 6x + 1)$$

(c)
$$(x^6-5):(x^2-x)$$

$$(x^2 + 1)$$

Sol:
$$\left(\frac{5x^2}{3} - \frac{7}{3}, 6x + 1\right)$$

Sol:
$$(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x) + 1$$
,

$$x$$
 Sol) $(3x^3 - 3x - 6, 3x + 15)$

Sol:
$$\left(\frac{5x^2}{3} - \frac{7}{3}, 6x + 1\right)$$

(d)
$$(8x^6 - 5x^4 + 6) : (2x^2 -$$

(f)
$$(x^9 - 7x + 1) : (x^3 + x)$$

(b)
$$(7x^4 - 3x^2 + 6x - 1)$$

 $(x^2 - x + 3)$

(a)
$$(5x^4 - 7x^2 + 6x + 1)$$
 : (c) $(x^6 - 5) : (x^2 - x)$ $(x^2 + 1)$ $(3x^2)$

Sol: $\left(\frac{5x^2}{3} - \frac{7}{3}, 6x + 1\right)$ (d) $(8x^6 - 5x^4 + 6) : (2x^2 - (f))$ $(x^9 - 7x + 1) : (x^3 + x)$

(b) $(7x^4 - 3x^2 + 6x - 1)$: $(x^2 - x + 3)$

Sol: $\left(4x^4 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{4}, \frac{23}{4}\right)$

Sol: $\left(7x^2 + 7x - 17, \frac{32x + 50}{6}, \frac{3x + 15}{4}\right)$ $(6x^6 - 5x^4 + 6) : (2x^2 - (f))$ $(x^6 - x^4 + x^2 - 1)$ $(x^6 - x^$

Sol:
$$(x^6 - x^4 + x^2 - 1, -6x + 1)$$

$$(2x + 50)$$

(e) $(3x^5 - 6x^2 + 9)$

5. p12e8 - Dados $A(x) = -x^3 + 2x^2 + 5$, $B(x) = 2x^4 + 3x + 6$ halla el valor numérico de ambos polinomios en:

(a) x = 1

Sol: 6 *y* 11

$$(c)$$
 $r =$

(d)
$$x = -2$$

(b) x = -1

Sol: 21 *y* 32

Sol: $\frac{43}{8}$ y $\frac{61}{8}$

Sol: $\frac{45}{8}$ y $\frac{37}{8}$

(e) $x = \frac{1}{2}$

(f) $x = -\frac{1}{2}$

 $6.\,$ p
12e9 - Halla, para cada uno de los siguientes polinomios, sus raíces:

(a) $x^2 - 1$

Sol: $\{-1,1\}$

Sol: $\{-\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{7}\}$

Sol: $\{-2,2\}$

(c) $3x^2 - 12$

(d) $5x^2 - 25$

(b) $x^2 - 7$ Sol: $\{-\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5}\}$