

TEORÍA DE GRADOS

Grado Relativo (G.R.)

Es el exponente (mayor) de la variable .

Grado Absoluto (G.A.)

Es la suma (mayor) de los exponentes de las variables en un término .

Ejemplo:

$$M(x, y) = 9 x^2 y^4 z^5 \quad \begin{cases} GR(x) = 2 \\ GR(y) = 4 \\ GR(z) = \text{no existe} \\ \quad (z \text{ no es variable}) \end{cases}$$

$GA(M) = 6$

mayores exponentes

$$P(x, y) = \underbrace{7x^4y^8}_{GA=12} + \underbrace{9x^3y^2}_{GA=5} + \underbrace{4x^6}_{GA=6}$$

$$\rightarrow GR(x) = 6 ; GR(y) = 8 \quad \wedge \quad GA(P) = 12$$

EJERCICIOS DE APLICACIÓN

1. Si: $G.A. = 45$ Además: $\frac{GR(x)}{GR(y)} = \frac{2}{3}$

$$P_{(x;y)} = abx^{2a-b}y^{a-2b}$$

Halle el coeficiente del monomio:

Resolución

Del dato : $\frac{GR(x)}{GR(y)} = \frac{2}{3}$

Luego:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2a-b & = & 18 \quad \dots \times 2 \\ a-2b & = & 27 \quad \quad \quad \downarrow - \\ \hline 3a & = & 9 \\ a & = & 3 \quad \wedge \quad b = -12 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore coef = -36$$

2. En el polinomio:

$$P(x; y) \equiv 2x^{n+3}y^{m-2}z^{6-n} + x^{n+2}y^{m+3}$$

el $G.A._{(P)} = 16$ y $G.R._{(x)} - GR_{(y)} = 5$.

Calcular el valor de: $2m + n + 1$

Resolución

Del dato : $G.R._{(x)} - GR_{(y)} = 5$

$$n + 3 - (m + 3) = 5 \rightarrow n - m = 5$$

$$\text{De: } P(x; y) \equiv \underbrace{2x^{n+3}y^{m-2}z^{6-n}}_{GA=m+n+1} + \underbrace{x^{n+2}y^{m+3}}_{GA=m+n+5}$$

$$\rightarrow GA(P) = m + n + 5 = 16$$

$$\text{Luego: } \begin{cases} m + n = 11 \\ n - m = 5 \end{cases} \downarrow +$$
$$2n = 16$$
$$n = 8 \quad \wedge \quad m = 3$$

$$\therefore 2m + n + 1 = 15$$

3. Calcular el grado del polinomio.

$$P_{(x,y)} = x^{n-2}y - 4x^{n^2}y^{\frac{3}{n}} + y^{5-n}$$

Resolución

$$n - 2 \geq 0 \quad \wedge \quad 5 - n \geq 0 \quad \wedge \quad \frac{n}{3} \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \leq n \leq 5 \quad \wedge \quad n = 3$$

$n = 3$ reemplazando:

$$P_{(x,y)} = \underbrace{x^1y}_{GA=2} - \underbrace{4x^9y^1}_{GA=10} + \underbrace{y^2}_{GA=2}$$

$$\therefore GA(P_{(x;y)}) = 10$$

Propiedades de grados

Dados los polinomios $P_{(x)}$ y $Q_{(x)}$ de grados positivos .

Entonces:

$$[P_{(x)} + Q_{(x)}]^\circ = \text{Máx} [[P_{(x)}]^\circ; [Q_{(x)}]^\circ]$$

$$[P_{(x)} - Q_{(x)}]^\circ = \text{Máx} [[P_{(x)}]^\circ; [Q_{(x)}]^\circ]$$

$$[P_{(x)} \cdot Q_{(x)}]^\circ = [P_{(x)}]^\circ + [Q_{(x)}]^\circ$$

$$[P_{(x)} \div Q_{(x)}]^\circ = [P_{(x)}]^\circ - [Q_{(x)}]^\circ$$

$$[(P_{(x)})^n]^\circ = n [P_{(x)}]^\circ$$

$$[\sqrt[n]{P_{(x)}}]^\circ = \frac{1}{n} [P_{(x)}]^\circ$$

EJERCICIOS DE APLICACIÓN

1. Calcular el valor de “n”, si:

$$P_{(x)} = (x^{n^{n-1}})(x^n)(x)$$

Es de grado 13.

Resolución

Por la propiedad: $n^{n-1} + n + 1 = 13$

$$n^{n-1} + n = 12 \quad \therefore n = 3$$

2. Dados los polinomios:

$$P(x) = x^6 - 7x^{12} + 14x^9 + 13$$

$$Q(x) = x^{18} + 2x^5 - 4x^4 - 36$$

Calcular: $G.A.(\sqrt[6]{P - Q})$

Resolución

$$\begin{aligned} G.A.(\sqrt[6]{P - Q}) &= \frac{1}{6} G.A.(P - Q) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \text{Máx}[\underbrace{G.A.(P)}_{12}; \underbrace{G.A.(Q)}_{18}] \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (18) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

3. Dados los polinomios $P(x)$ y $Q(x)$:

$$G.A.(\sqrt[4]{PQ}) = 3$$

$$G.A.(P^3 \div Q) = 4$$

¿Cuál es el grado de $Q(x)$?

Resolución

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} [P \cdot Q]^\circ = 3 \\ [P^3]^\circ - [Q]^\circ = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} [P]^\circ + [Q]^\circ = 12 \\ 3[P]^\circ - [Q]^\circ = 4 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \downarrow + \\ \hline 4[P]^\circ = 16 \end{array}$$

$$[P]^\circ = 4 \rightarrow \therefore [Q]^\circ = 8$$

4. Si el grado de: $P(x) \cdot Q^2(x)$ es 13 y el grado de $P^2(x) \cdot Q^3(x)$ es 22. Calcular el grado de:

$$E = P^3(x) \cdot Q^3(x)$$

Resolución

$$\begin{cases} [P \cdot Q^2]^\circ = 13 \\ [P^2 \cdot Q^3]^\circ = 22 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} [P]^\circ + [Q^2]^\circ = 13 \\ [P^2]^\circ + [Q^3]^\circ = 22 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} [P]^\circ + 2[Q]^\circ = 13 \quad \dots \times 2 \\ 2[P]^\circ + 3[Q]^\circ = 22 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \downarrow - \\ \hline [Q]^\circ = 4 \\ \rightarrow [P]^\circ = 5 \end{array}$$

Nos piden:

$$[E]^\circ = [P^3(x) \cdot Q^3(x)]^\circ = [P^3]^\circ + [Q^3]^\circ$$

$$[E]^\circ = 3[P]^\circ + 3[Q]^\circ = 3(5) + 3(4)$$

$$\therefore [E]^\circ = 27$$

5. Sea: $[P]^\circ = 7 \quad \wedge \quad [Q]^\circ = 3$

Calcular:

$$E = [P^2 + Q^4]^\circ - [P \cdot Q^3]^\circ$$

Resolución

Donde :

$$\begin{aligned} [P^2 + Q^4]^\circ &= \text{Máx} ([P^2]^\circ; [Q^4]^\circ) \\ &= \text{Máx} (\underbrace{2[P]^\circ}_{14}; \underbrace{4[Q]^\circ}_{12}) = 14 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [P \cdot Q^3]^\circ &= [P]^\circ + [Q^3]^\circ = [P]^\circ + 3 [Q]^\circ \\ &= 7 + 3(3) = 16 \end{aligned}$$

Luego :

$$E = 14 - 16 \quad \therefore \quad E = -2$$

6. Si: $G.A.(P) = a \quad \wedge \quad G.A.(Q) = b \quad (b > a)$

Sabiendo: $G.A.(P + Q) = 7 \quad \dots(I)$

$$G.A.(P \cdot Q) = 10 \quad \dots(II)$$

Calcular: $G.A.(P^7 - Q^3)$

Resolución

En (I) : $\text{Máx}[\underbrace{G.A.(P)}_a; \underbrace{G.A.(Q)}_b] = 7 \rightarrow b = 7$

En (II) : $G.A.(P) + \underbrace{G.A.(Q)}_7 = 10 \rightarrow a = 3$

Nos piden:

$$\begin{aligned} G.A.(P^7 - Q^3) &= \text{Máx}[G.A.(P^7); G.A.(Q^3)] \\ &= \text{Máx} [\underbrace{7 \cdot G.A.(P)}_{21}; \underbrace{3 \cdot G.A.(Q)}_{21}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore G.A.(P^7 - Q^3) = 21$$