Samara: #07 MCD YMCM

Def. factorizar
polinomios mcdymcm.

MCD: F. primos en comun, elevados a su menor expon.

MCM: Todos. f. primos, elevados o su mayor expon.

 $P = 9 \times 3 \times 10^{2} \times 4 \cdot 10^{2} \times 2 \cdot 5 \times 10^{2} \times 10^{$

 $MCP_{P,Q} = 2 x^{2}$ $MCP_{P,Q} = 20x^{2}(x+1)^{2}(x+1)^{2}$ $MCM(P,Q) = 20x^{2}(x+1)^{2}(x+1)^{2}$

Prop: A, B polinomias.

- 1) AxB=mcd.mcm
- 2) A B div. exact ps.
- 3) mem v mem div. Exactas.
- 4) Ay B PEST / mcd= 1
 mcm= AnB

<u>U1:</u>

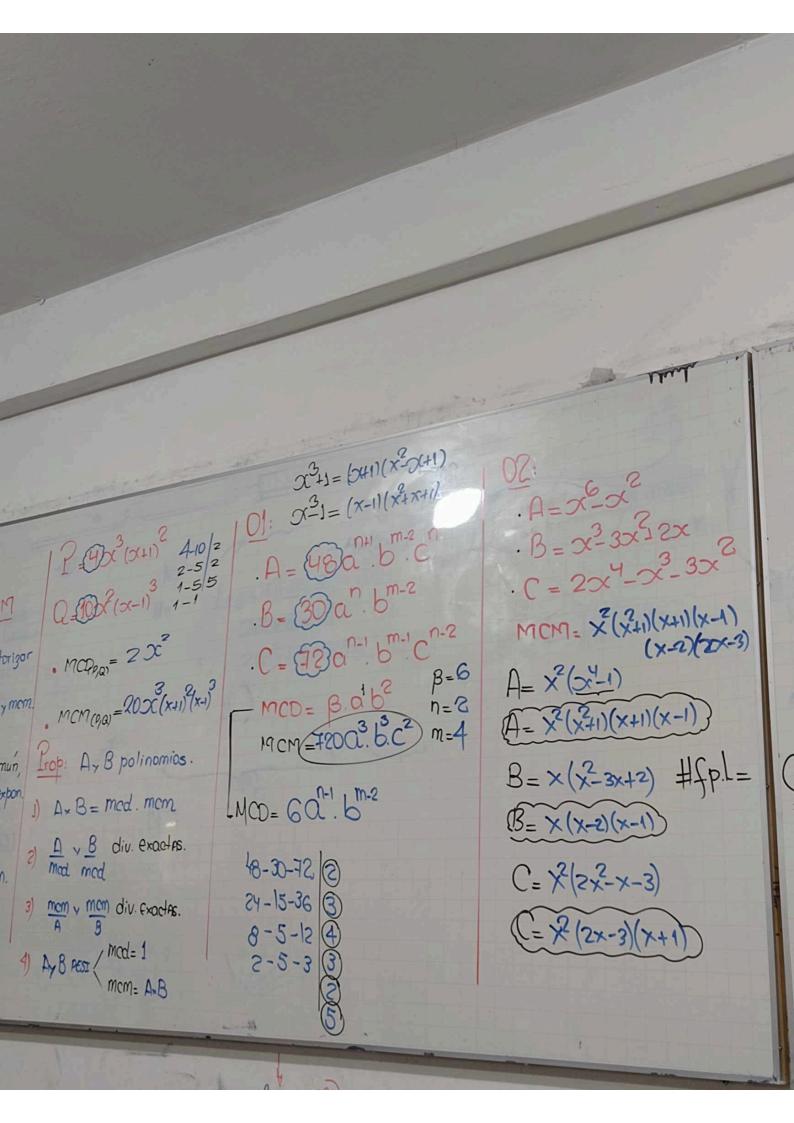
B

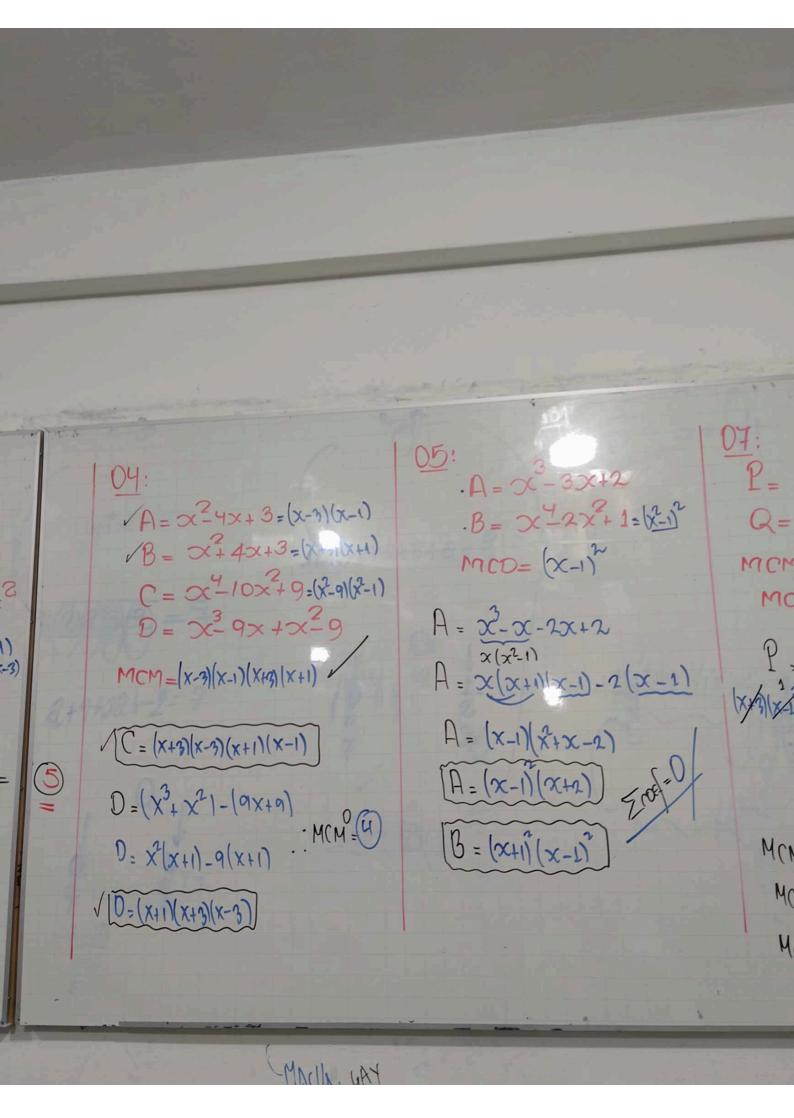
C

MCI

48

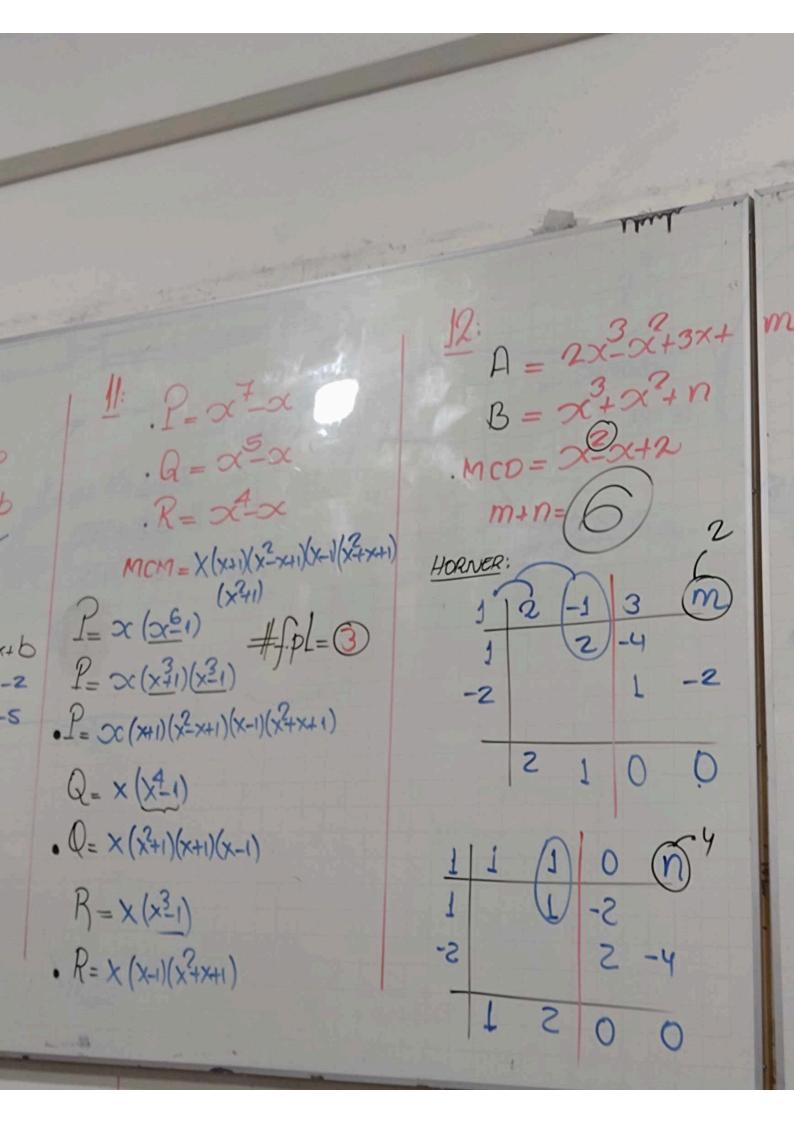
Si





P= x72x-3=(x+3)(x-1) = 1= (x-1)2 PxN=(x41)-4x6 Q= x2+ dx+3=(x-3)(x-1) men = (x318-4x2 $MCM = x^{3}x^{2}9x+9$ MCD= P.N. mcd x mcm P x Q = mcd. mcm 2(x-1)(x41)2-(2x3)2= mcd ((x1)2-42). (xx) (xx) = mrd. (xx) (xx) (xx) (x+1+2x)(x++2x)=mcd2 (HINN KIN) X (x321) (x21) = mcd (x41) (x-1) MCH = x2(x-1)-9(x-1) (xh)(2-x+1)(x/1)(2-x+1)=mod (x/n(x/1) Ryla: 3/1 M(M=(x-1)(x2-9) 4(N= (X-1)(X+3)(X-3)

10: P = ax2+3x-b Q = 0x2+x+b A= x2+5x+6 B= 2x2+12x+18=2(x76x+9) ax+3x-b1 C= 4x2+4x-24=4(x7x-6) A= 1(x+3)(x+2) B= 2(x+3)2 : LIND= 48 Q= 1 C= 4(x+3)(x-2) 6=10



MUJER Hombre: 26: P= (x=9)2(x+2) A= x(x+1)(x-2)(x-1)-24 $B = \chi^{3} = 3\chi + 2 \quad \chi = (2)$ MCD= X+2=0 JMCM = \$ 13x2+36 A= (x-x)(x-x-2)-24 (x-x=p) P.N. = mcd + mcm. A= P(p-2)-24 | xxx 1 x-3 1 xxx 1 \ = (xxx 1 (xxx) (xxx) (xxx) (xxx) A= p3-2p-24 = p-6)(p+4) (x43)(x-3) N= (x+3)(x-3) (x+2)(x-2) A= (x2-x-6)(x2-x+4) 1 = (X+3)(X+2)(X-2) A= (x-3)(x+2)(x-x+4) N= (x+3)(x2-4)2 B= x2-x-1x+2 B = x(x+1)(x-1)-2(x-1) (B=(X-1)(X+2)

MACIA:

