

Matematicas-1-Bach.pdf



Anayet



Matemáticas I



1º Bachillerato



Rosa Chacel



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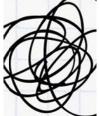
¿Cómo consigo coins? —

Plan Turbo: barato Planes pro: más coins









ali ali oooh esto con 1 coin me



TEMA 2: ÁLGEBRA

- · Valor munico de un politorio
- · suma y angerencia de primoneros
- . Producto de poincomos
- · Identicades notables
- · DINSTOIL de portromos
- · Ruggrii
- · Maices de un potrouiro
- . Teorema del resto
- P(x): x-a | P(a) = 0
- · Teorema del gactor & x=a - raiz
 - (x-a)= gactor cle P(x)

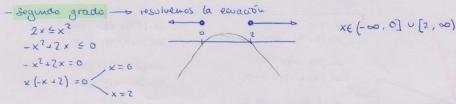
- · Factorizar withous
- · Fracciones equivalentes
- · Maxmo como ausor y humo como multiples
- · Simplificar graciones
- · Ewacrones:
 - pilmomicas
 - racionales

 - con radicales
 - lugarituitas
 - exponenciales

· IN ECUACIONES:

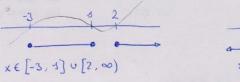
- Primer grace — si se unitiplica toda la Thecuación por un u° - se cambra "c" de lacio.

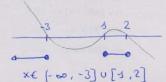
$$\frac{x}{2}$$
 - (x-3) < $\frac{x-1}{4}$ - $\frac{x-12}{6}$; 6x-12x+36 < 3x-3-2x+4; -7x+35<0; 7x>35; x> $\frac{35}{7}$; x>5
 $xf((S, ∞))$



- Tercer grado - o punero factorizamos

$$-3(x-1)(x+3)(x-2) \ge 0$$

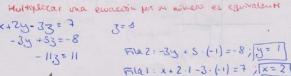




· ECUACIONES LINEALES DE TRES INCOGNITAS: laval = x no elevada a nada.

Cada evación es un plano. - MÉTODO DE GAUSS: Mentar escalonar $\begin{cases} x + 2y - 3z = 7 & \frac{19001}{20005 \log 10} \\ 2x + 2y - 3 = 6 & \frac{19001}{20005 \log 10} \\ -3y + 8z = -8 \end{cases}$ -35 + 53 = -8 3x -y -3 = 6 3405 la 30 [-14 +83 = -15 LAhora

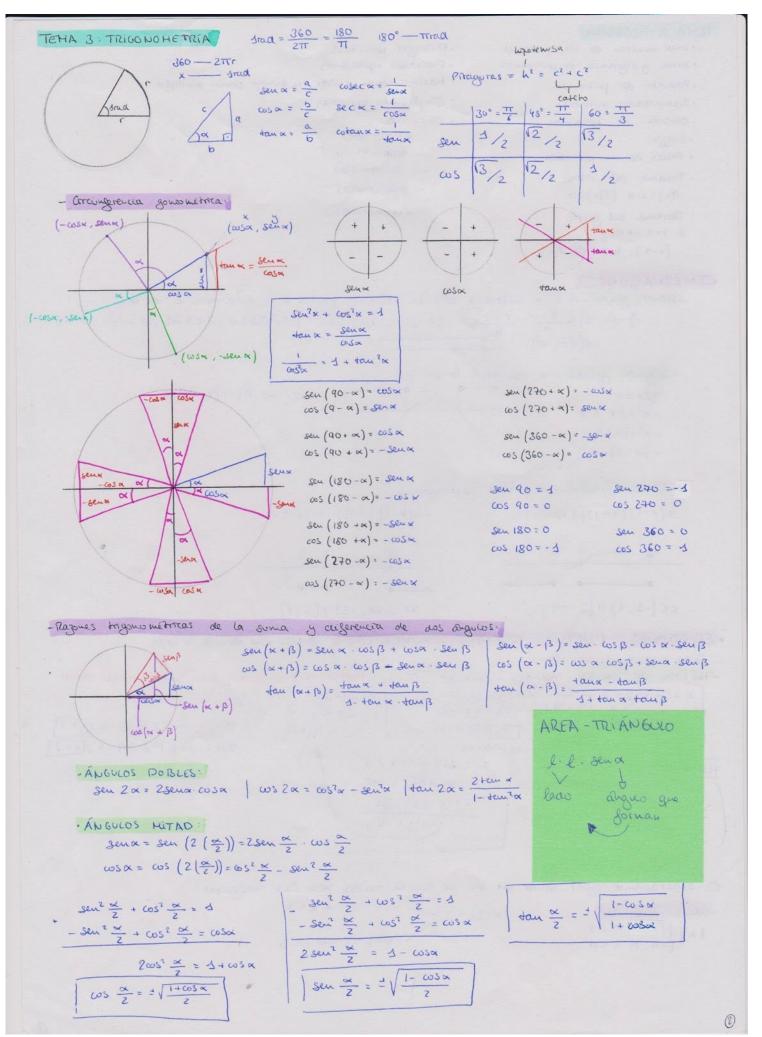
X+24-33=7 -34 +53 = -8 -113=11



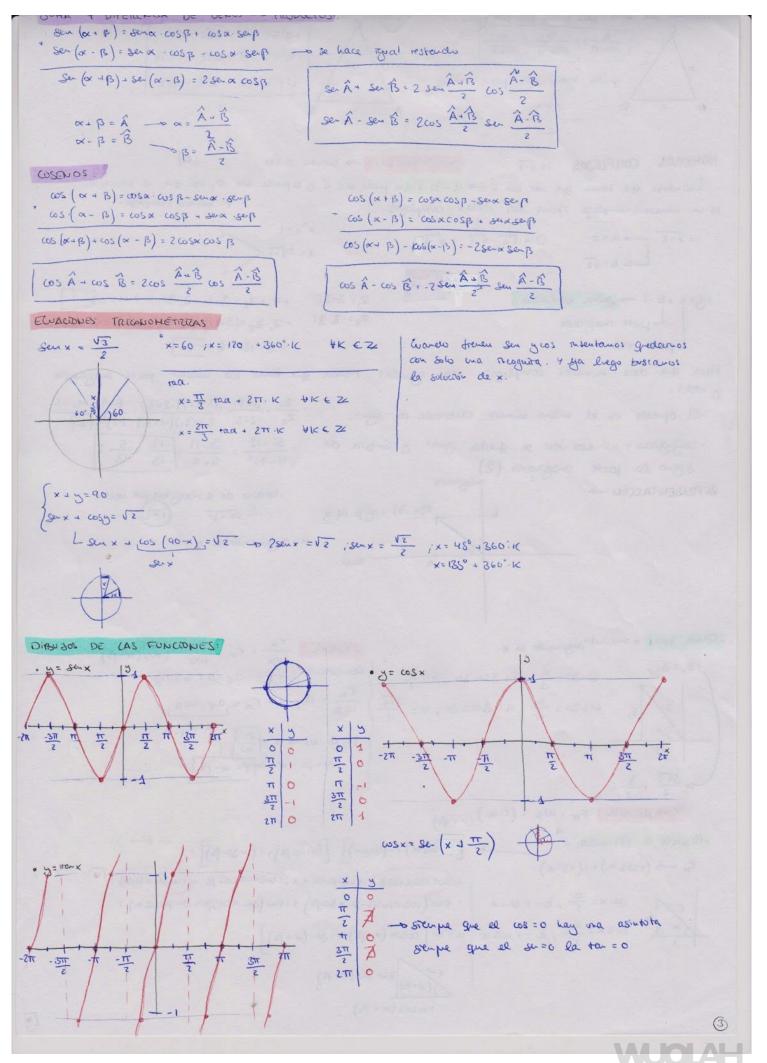
Fila 3.3 - Fila 2.7 -24y -24z = -45 +214 -353 = 56 1-113=11/

Es exactamente igual salvo que no se escribe tantas veces las necéguires

$$|x-3| = 3$$
 $-x+3=3$ $-x=0$









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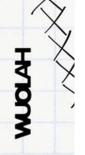


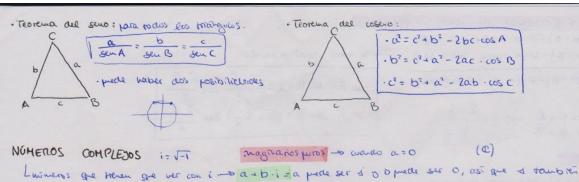


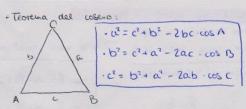




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es in ninero complejo. Todos los reales = complejos. . √-2 -> a=0 0+ √2 · √-1 = √-2

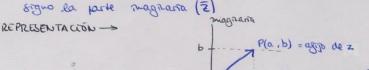
· z=a 16.1 -> gorna birómica) - parte magnaña Lyante real

L = b= 12

· 7, + 2, = 3+2i -2-3i = 1+1; = |1-1 2 = 3-121 22=-2-31 . 21-22=(3+21)-(-2-31)=-6-91-41-612 = =-6-13: +6=1-13:

Para the dos números conflejos sean iguales treven que tener la unisna parte inagnaria y real. · A opresto es el misto muero cambiado de signo. • conjugado = número real se gueda gual y cambra de = $\frac{S_1-12}{4-9_1^2} = \frac{S_1-12}{4+9} = \frac{-12}{13} + \frac{5}{13}$;

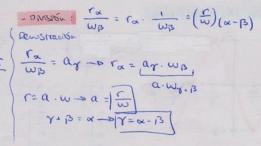
2= winero compligo.



· Héduio de z = long and del vector

a = argumento de z

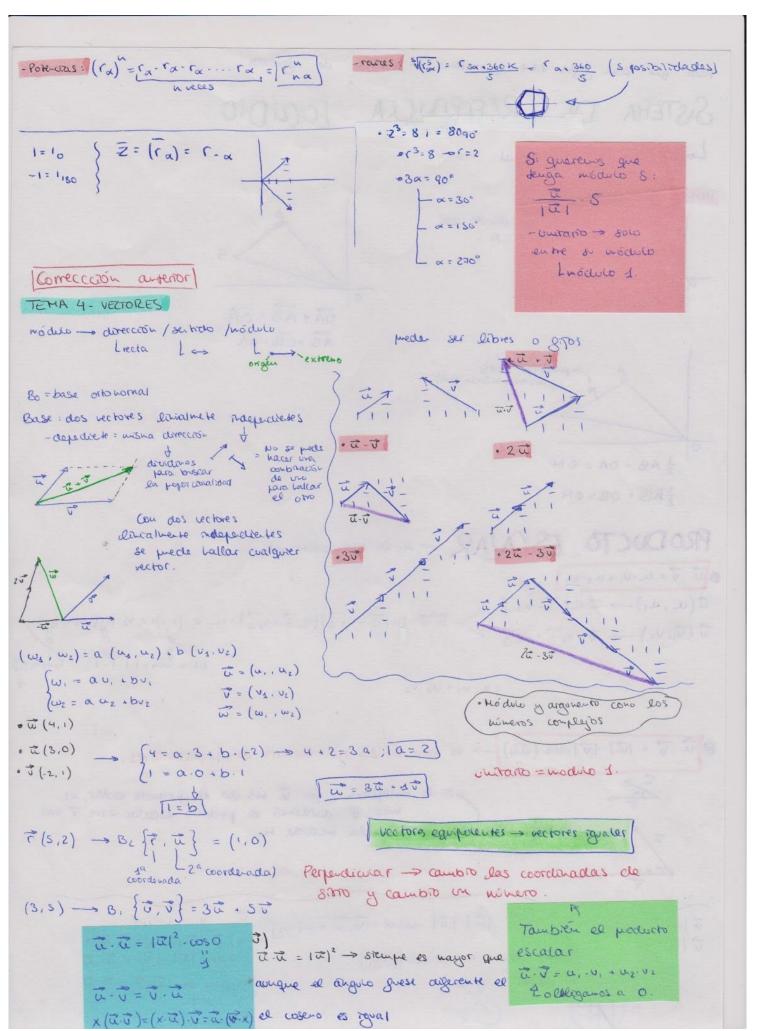
· Forma polar = módulo argumento de z ser30 = \frac{b}{3}; b= 3 ser 30; b \frac{3}{2} cos 30 = \frac{a}{3}, a = 3 cos 30; a = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\rac{r_{\pi}}{\pi_{\beta}} = a_{\gamma} - \rac{r_{\pi}}{\rac{a}{2}} = a_{\gamma}. w_{\beta}



- Hulk peración: ra . Wp = (r.w) (a+ p) Ta -> (rcos a) + i(rsex)

D 3V3 + 3 ;

· Pasareo a birómica de [(rcos x)+i(rsex)]. [(wosp)+i(userp)] = = (wrosa wsB) irwsepows x 1 irwsex cos B - (rwsudse B= Sex x = b ; b = r sex x = rw (wsxxxsp-sex sexps) + irw (sex xcosp + sexpscosx) = cosx= a ; a = rcosx = rw cosx (x+B) +i se (x+B)



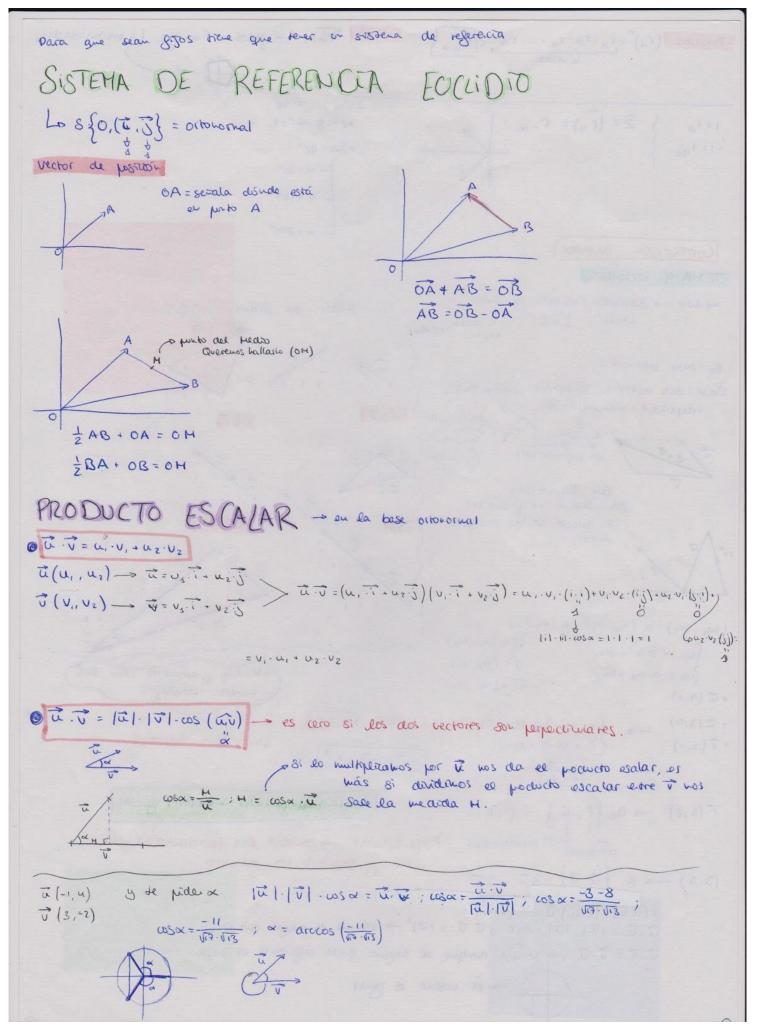
Imagínate aprobando el examen Necesitas tiempo y concentración

Planes	PLAN TURBO	PLAN PRO	🗸 PLAN PRO+
Descargas sin publi al mes	10 😊	40 😊	80 📀
Elimina el video entre descargas	•	•	0
Descarga carpetas	×	•	0
Descarga archivos grandes	×	•	0
Visualiza apuntes online sin publi	×	•	0
Elimina toda la publi web	×	×	0
Precios Anual	0,99 € / mes	3,99 € / mes	7,99 € / mes

Ahora que puedes conseguirlo, ¿Qué nota vas a sacar?



WUOLAH



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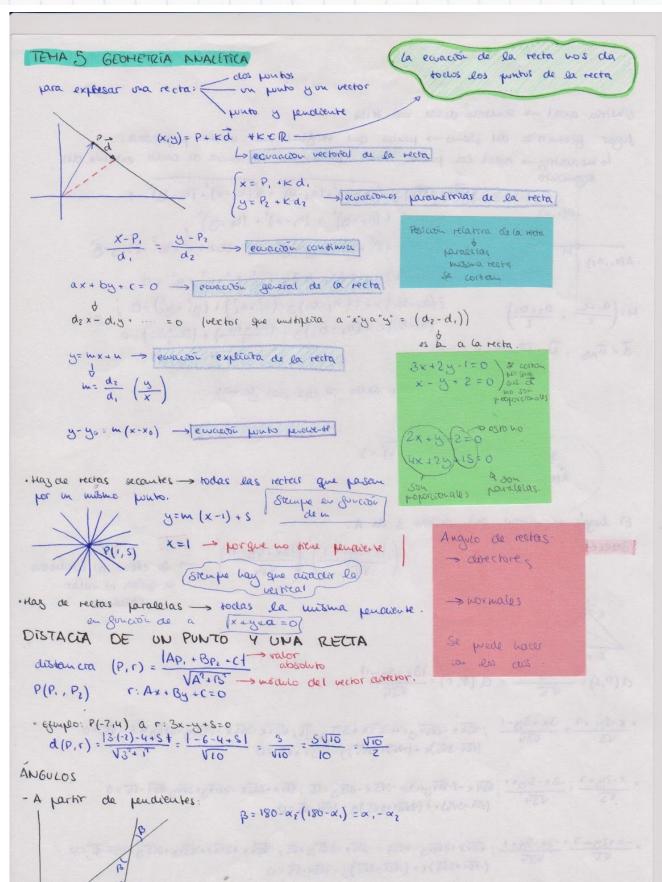




concentración

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Simetria axial -> semento desde una recta

lugar geométrico del plano -> puntos que vergian una muzha popuedaa.

Lo mediatriz -> todos los puntos treven la muzha dustancia de cacla extremo del

Segmento.

$$|\overrightarrow{PA}| = |\overrightarrow{PB}|, |\sqrt{(a_1 - x)^2 + (a_2 - y)^2} = \sqrt{(b_1 - x)^2 + (b_2 - y)^2},$$

$$|\overrightarrow{P}(x,y)| = (a_1 - x)^2 + (a_2 - y)^2 = (b_1 - x)^2 + (b_2 - y)^2;$$

$$|\overrightarrow{A}(a_1, a_2)| = (b_1 - x)^2 + (b_2 - y)^2;$$

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$$|\overrightarrow{A}(a$$

$$H = \left(\frac{\alpha_{1} + b_{1}}{z}, \frac{\alpha_{2} + b_{2}}{z}\right) \qquad \begin{cases} 2(\alpha_{1} - b_{1}) \times + 2(\alpha_{2} - b_{2}) y - (\alpha_{1}^{2} + \alpha_{2}^{2}) + (y_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}) = 0 \\ (\alpha_{1} - b_{1}) \times + (\alpha_{2} - b_{2}) y - (\frac{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \alpha_{2}^{2}}{z}) + (\frac{y_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}}{z}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{d} = \vec{h}_{AB} , \vec{h} = \vec{AB} = (b_{1} - a_{1} b_{2} - a_{2})$$

se meden hallar de las dos formas.

$$|\overrightarrow{PA}|$$

$$|(x,y)| \qquad |(x-z)^2 + (y-s)^2 = 3$$

$$|A(z,s)|$$

El lugar geométrio que distem 3 de A.

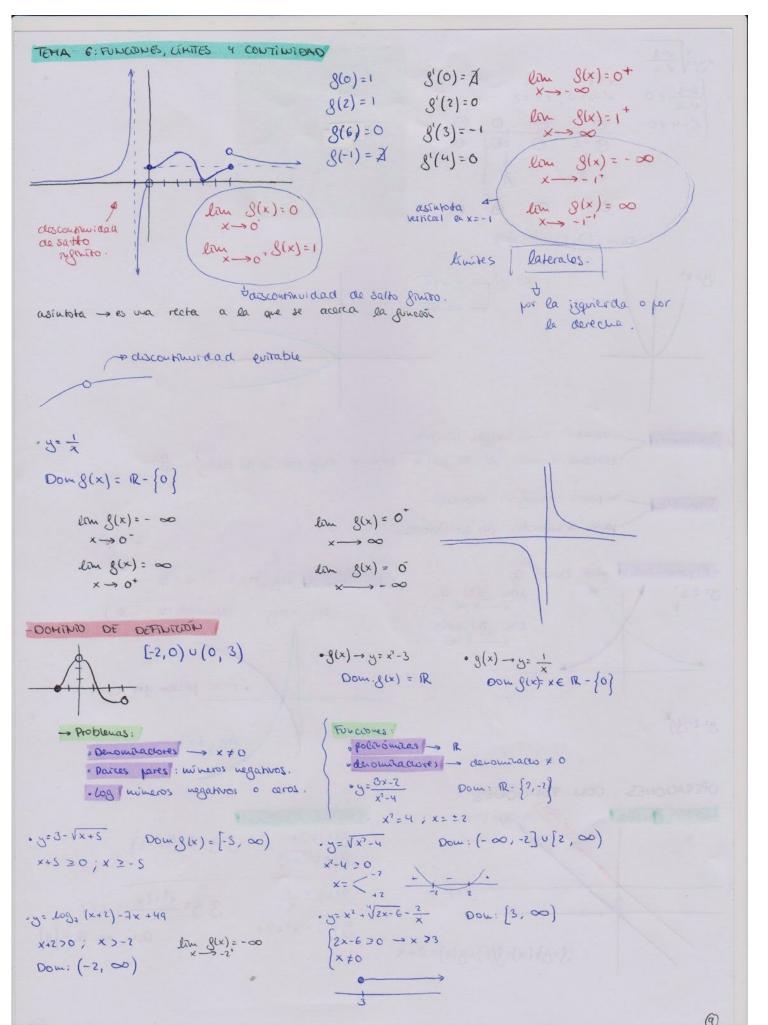
Beechig (1.5)P

$$\left(\frac{|x-2y+7|}{\sqrt{s}}\right) = \left(\frac{|3x+5y-1|}{\sqrt{34}}\right)^2 \longrightarrow si elevo al wedranksse qu'ira el valorabsoluto.$$

$$d(P,s) = \frac{1x - 2y + 71}{\sqrt{s}} = d(P,r) = \frac{13x + 5y - 11}{\sqrt{34}}$$

$$\frac{x - 2y + 9}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3x + 5y - 1}{\sqrt{34}} ; \sqrt{34}x - 2\sqrt{34}y + \sqrt{6}x - 2\sqrt{5}y + \sqrt{5}x + 5\sqrt{5}y + \sqrt{5}x - 2\sqrt{34}y - 5\sqrt{5}y + \sqrt{5}x = 0$$

$$(\sqrt{84} - 3\sqrt{5})x + (-2\sqrt{34} - 5\sqrt{5})y + 2\sqrt{34}x + \sqrt{5}x = 0$$







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Planes pro: más coins





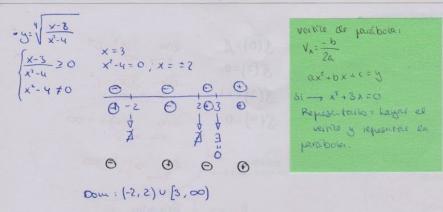


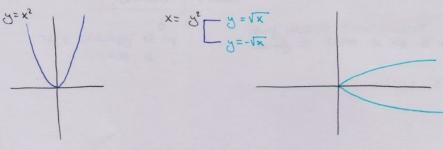


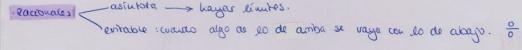
Necesito concentración

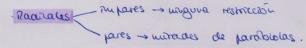
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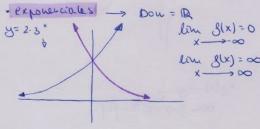


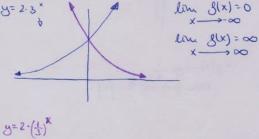


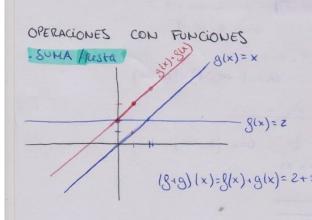


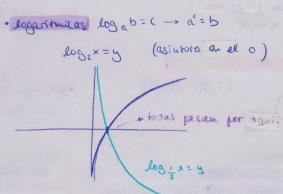


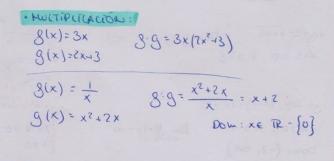


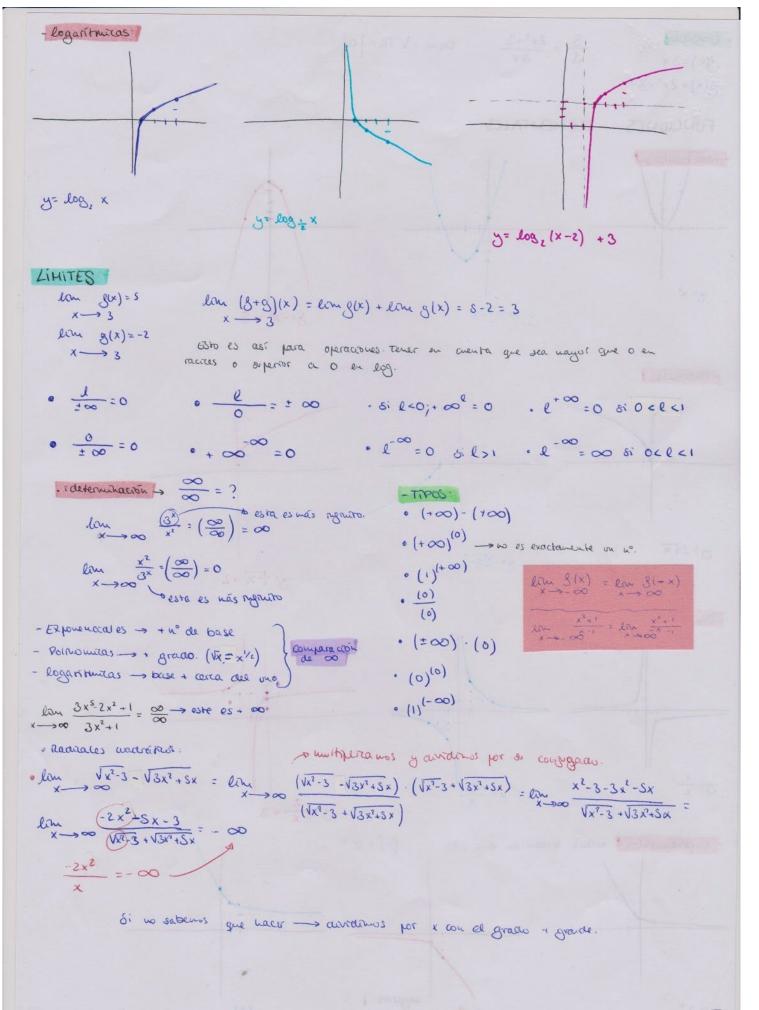


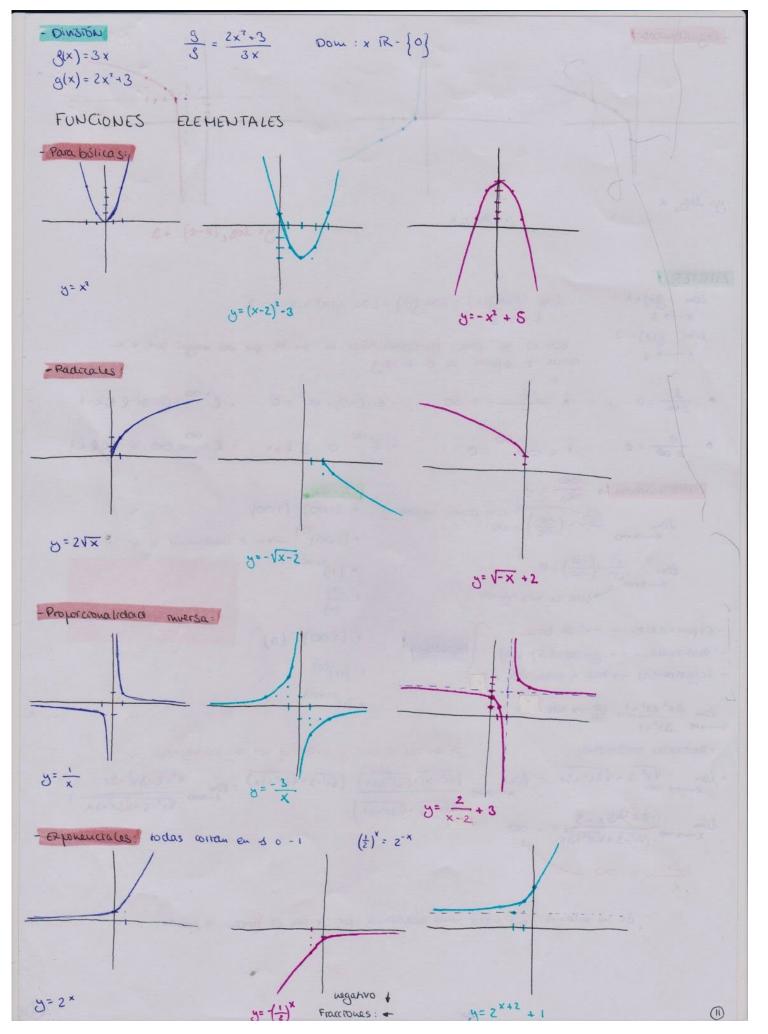
















¿Cómo consigo coins? ——> Plan Turbo: barato

Planes pro: más coins

pierdo espacio







Necesito concentración

ali ali oooh esto con 1 coin me lo quito yo...



Limites de tipo e

Tu desterminación
$$\longrightarrow 5^{\infty}$$
 $\lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{S(x)})^{g(x)} = e$ si $\lim_{x \to \infty} g(x) = \infty$

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{N+S}{N+2}\right)}{N+N} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{2N^2+3N+S}{N+N} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{3}{N+2} \cdot \frac{2N^3+3N+S}{N+N} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{3}{N+N} \cdot \frac{3}{N+N} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{3}{N+N} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{3}{N+N} \cdot \frac{3}{N+N} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{3}{N+N} \cdot \frac{3}{N+N} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{3}{N+N} \cdot \frac{3}{N+N} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{3}{N+N}$$

-limites laterales:
$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

- $\frac{0}{0}$

- $\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} g(x) = -\infty$

- $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x^{2} - 6x + q}{x^{2} - q} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x - 3)^{2}}{(x - 3)(x + 3)} = \frac{0}{0}$

- $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{3} \frac{(x - 3)}{(x + 3)} = \frac{0}{0} = 0$

$$S(x) = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$= cout \cdot g(x) = iR - \left\{-1, 1\right\}$$

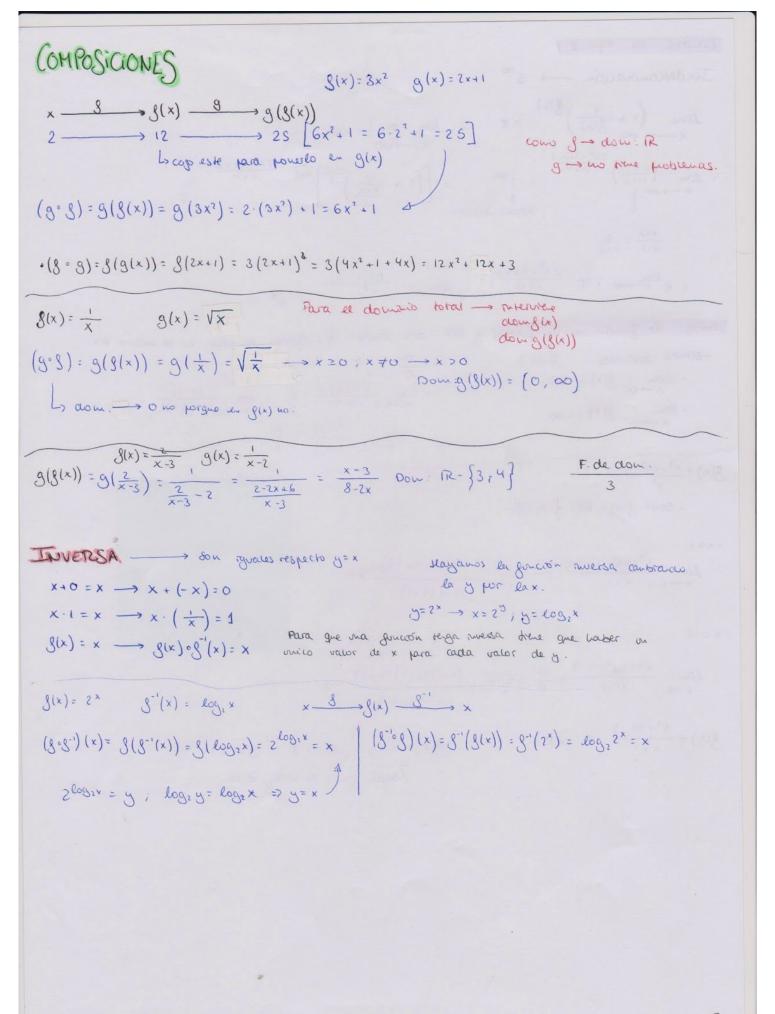
$$\cdot x = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x^2 + 4x + 3)}{(x - 1)(x + 1)} = 4$$

· lim. laderales rguales discoution that end . Lim. laterales differentes. astutotes (+00/-00)

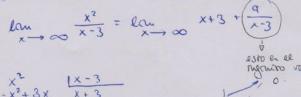
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)(x + 3)}{(x - 1)(x + 1)} = 2$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^{7} + 4x + 3}{x + 1}$$
 Si $x \neq 1$
$$g(x) = x + 3$$
 Si $x \neq 1$
$$y = x + 3$$
 Si $x \neq 1$
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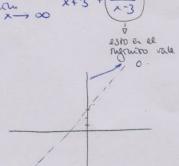








-3x + 9



El resultado treve que ser una recta así que el politionito de amba here que tener un grado mas.

Si el resultado del límbre es wando mos Sizavos en oi hay una asintota obliture.

-assintates horizontales \rightarrow number on all regimes. $\vec{y} \rightarrow \vec{y} = 0$ as for arribal si te dan valures algo + \vec{y} with vertal, $\vec{y} = \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^2 + x}$ AH $\Rightarrow \vec{y} = 1$

- assistotes vertrales -> uom.

- assutotas obstavas -> wando no neme honzontales. -> hacenos la división cuardo es portrouto

Lo em g(x) = m y= mx+ u → y= x+1

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{2}+1}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{2}+1}{x^{2}-x} = 1$$

Pastaton -> lan SIX)- (m1+n) le restanos lavernota.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{7} - 3}{x^{7} + x} = 1 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^{7} - 3 - x^{7} - x}{x^{7} + x} = 0$$
gorgue es más gáco verio en el 0.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{x \to \infty} \int_{x \to \infty} \int_{x \to \infty} \int_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2 + x}{x \to \infty} = 1$$