## Modelo de Examen de Libre de ALG LSI

jueves, 27 de julio de 2023 17:57

Repaso del Marco Teórico:

	1	Conjunción	Disyunción	Implicación	Doble implicación
P	9	PAG	PV9	P => 9	P (=) q
V	Ţ	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	V 1		` v
V	t	F	V	£	F
F	V	F	V	V	F
ŀ	F	F	F	<b>√</b>	V

Directa:  $P \Rightarrow Q$  Contraria:  $-P \Rightarrow -Q$ Recíproca:  $Q \Rightarrow P$  Contrarecíproca:  $-Q \Rightarrow P$ .

p: 4 es par q: 2+1 es menor que 2.  $\Rightarrow \exists$   $q \equiv F$ P: 2/4 9: 2+1 < 2

Esto quiere decir que "2 divide a 4 " o bien que "4 es divisible por 2"

p=) q: Si 2|4 entonces 2+1<2. -p=>-q: Si 2+4 entonces 2+1>2. q=) p: Si 2+1<2 entonces 2|4. -q=) -p: Si 2+1>2 entonces 2+4.

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## Leyes de DeMorgan

Negación de una conjunción

~(トゥロ)(=) ~ P ハーマ Negación de una disyunción

Se demuestra que es tautología de manera análoga que en la ley anterior.

2) 
$$U = \left\{ \times \epsilon \mathbb{Z} / - 2 \le x \le 5 \right\} = \left\{ -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \right\}$$

$$A = \left\{ \times \epsilon \mathbb{Z} / \times \epsilon 1 \right\} = \left\{ -2, -1, 0, 1 \right\}$$

$$B = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0, 1, 2, 2 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x \in U / 0 \in x \notin 3 \\ x \notin -2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$C = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0, 2, 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x \in U / 0 \in x \notin 3 \\ x \notin -2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(a) \left( A - B_1 \right) U \left( C \cap B_1 \right) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 2, 3, 5 \\ 0, 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 2, 2, 2 \\ 0, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 2, 2, 2 \\ 0, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 2, 2, 2 \\ 0, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 2, 2, 2 \\ 0, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 2, 2, 2 \\ 0, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 2, 2, 2 \\ 0, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -2, -1, 2, 2, 2 \\$$

5)  $P(x) = x^4 + ax^3 - x^2 + b$ 1)  $P = a = divisible por x + 4 \cdot m = -4$ 2)  $R = -18 \quad a = dividir / o por x - 2 \cdot m = 2$  P(-4) = 0 $P(z) = -18 \cdot a = 2$ 

$$P(-4) = (-4)^{4} + a \cdot (-4)^{3} - (-4)^{2} + b = 0$$
  
 $P(2) = 2^{4} + a \cdot 2^{3} - 2^{2} + b = -18$ 

(1) 
$$740 - 64a + 6 = 0$$

$$b = -240 + 64a$$

$$72a = -18 - 12 + 8$$

$$72a = -18 - 12 + 8$$

1) P(1) es VERDADERA.

$$P(\bot) : \stackrel{1}{\underset{i=1}{\leftarrow}} 3i = \frac{3 \cdot 1 \cdot (1+i)}{2}$$

$$3 \cdot 1 = \frac{3 \cdot 7}{2}$$

$$3 = 3$$

2) P(m) es VERDABERA =) P(m+1) es VERDADERA.

$$P(m): E 3i = \frac{3m \cdot (n+1)}{2}$$

H. I 
$$P(m)$$
: E  $3c = \frac{3m \cdot (m+1)}{2}$ 

T. I: E  $3c = \frac{3(m+1) \cdot (m+2)}{2}$ 

72 a = -18-12+240

 $a = \frac{210}{72} = \frac{35}{17}$ 

72 a = 210

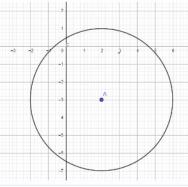
Es lo que tenemos que demostrar usando la H. I

$$= \frac{3(m+1)\cdot(m+2)}{2}$$

:. P(m+1) os Verdadera

De 1) y z) se preba que P(n) m v ERDABERA.

$$z$$
  $z = 1/+5$   
9)  $(x-z) + (y+3) - 5 = 11$   
 $C(z, -3)$ 



$$C(0,0)$$
  $f: fad:0$ .  
 $x^{2} + y^{2} = r^{2}$   
 $C(0,b)$   $f: fad:0$ .  
 $(x-a)^{2} + (y-b)^{2} = r^{2}$ 

$$\frac{x^{2} + y^{3} - 12x + 4y + 39 - 0}{(x^{2} + 2(-6)^{2}) + (y^{2} + 2(-2)^{2}) + 39 - 36 - 4 = 0} (x + y)^{2} + x^{2} + 2xy + y^{2}$$

$$(x - 6)^{2} + (y - 2)^{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$(x - 6)^{2} + (y - 2)^{2} = 1 \quad C(6, 2) \quad \Gamma = 1$$

