

1. Hallar a y b para que al dividir el polinomio $P(x) = 2x^5 - 3x^4 - 31x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 30$, sea divisible entre $(x + 1)$ y por $(x - 1)$. (1 punto)
Una vez obtenidos los valores de a y b, calcula las raíces del polinomio y escribe su factorización. (0.5 puntos)
2. Simplifica las siguientes fracciones algebraicas: (2 puntos)
 - a) $\frac{3x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x - 2}{x^3 - 4x} =$
 - b) $\frac{4x^2 - x^4}{x^2 - 4x + 4} =$
3. Realiza las siguientes operaciones simplificando el resultado: (3 puntos)
 - a) $\frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 9} : \frac{x - 2}{x^2 - 5x + 6} =$
 - b) $\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 1} : \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4}{x^2 - x - 2} =$
4. Opera y simplifica las siguientes fracciones algebraicas: (3.5 puntos)
 - a) $\frac{3}{x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4} - \frac{x - 1}{x^2 - 4} + \frac{x - 2}{x^2 - 3x + 2} =$
 - b) $\frac{1 - x}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{x}{x + 1} + \frac{2}{x - 1} =$
 - c) $\frac{3 - 3x}{1 - x^2} + \frac{x + 2}{x - 1} =$

EJERCICIO EXTRA (Hasta 1 punto):

Se sabe que $A(x) = x^2 + bx + c$ es divisible entre $(x + 1)$ y que, al dividirlo entre $(x - 1)$ y entre $(x - 3)$ da el mismo resto. Hállense b y c.

1. Hallar a y b para que el polinomio $P(x) = 2x^5 - 3x^4 - 31x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 30$, sea divisible entre $(x+1)$ y por $(x-1)$ (1 punto)
 Una vez obtenidos los valores de a y b , calcula las raíces del polinomio y escribe su factorización. (0.5 puntos)

$$(x+1) \quad P(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot (-1)^5 - 3(-1)^4 - 31(-1)^3 + a(-1)^2 + b(-1) + 30 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$P(-1) = -2 - 3 + a - b + 30 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a - b = -56}$$

$$(x-1) \quad P(1) = 0 \Rightarrow P(1) = 2 - 3 - 31 + a + b + 30 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a + b = 2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a - b = -56 \\ + \quad a + b = 2 \\ \hline 2a = -54 \Rightarrow a = \frac{-54}{2} = \underline{\underline{-27}} \end{array}$$

$$a + b = 2 \Rightarrow a = -27 \Rightarrow -27 + b = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{b = 29}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(x) = 2x^5 - 3x^4 - 31x^3 - 27x^2 + 29x + 30$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x=1 \\ x=-1 \\ \hline 2 \quad -3 \quad -31 \quad -27 \quad 29 \quad 30 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} 1 & 2 & -1 & -32 & -59 & -30 \\ & 2 & -1 & -32 & -59 & -30 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -1 & -2 & 3 & 29 & 30 \\ & 2 & -3 & -29 & -30 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -2 & -4 & 14 & 30 \\ & 2 & -7 & -15 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$P(x) = (x-1)(x+1)(2x^3 - 3x^2 - 29x - 30)$$

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 29x - 30 = 0$$

Possible divisors:

$$\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 6, \pm 10, \pm 15, \pm 30$$

$$P(x) = (x-1)(x+1)(x+2)(2x^2 - 7x - 15)$$

$$g(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 7x - 15 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{7^2 + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 15}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{7 \pm 13}{4} = \begin{cases} x_1 = 5 \\ x_2 = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$P(x) = (x-1)(x+1)(x+2)(x-5)\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$2\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right) = 2x + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \underline{\underline{2x+3}}$$

$$P(x) = (x-1)(x+1)(x+2)(x-5)(2x+3)$$

SIMPLIFICAR

$$a) \frac{3x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x - 2}{x^3 - 4x} = P(x)$$

DE NOMBREADOR: $x^3 - 4x = 0 \Rightarrow \cancel{x} (x^2 - 4) = 0$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$x(x^2 - 4) = x(x - 2)(x + 2)$$

NUMERADOR: $3x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x - 2 = 0$

2	3	-2	-7	-2
	6	8	2	
	3	4	1	0

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Possible divisors

$$\pm 1, \pm 2.$$

$$f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x - 2$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(2) = 0.$$

$$f(x) = (x - 2)(3x^2 - 4x + 1)$$

$$3x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0.$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{6} = \begin{cases} x_1 = -1/3 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = 3(x - 2)(x + 1)\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$3\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right) = 3x + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 3x + 1.$$

$$f(x) = (x - 2)(x + 1)(3x + 1)$$

$$P(x) = \frac{\cancel{(x - 2)}(x + 1)(3x + 1)}{x \cancel{(x - 2)}(x + 2)} = \frac{(x + 1)(3x + 1)}{x(x + 2)}$$

SIMPLIFICAR:

b) $\frac{4x^2 - x^4}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = P(x).$

DENOMINADOR: $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0.$

$\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4.$

$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 16}}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow \text{Soluci3n doble.}$

NUMERADOR: $4x^2 - x^4 = 0.$

$x^2(4 - x^2) = 0 \quad \vee \quad x^2 = 0$

$4 - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (2-x)(2+x) = 0$

$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b).$

$4 - x^2 \neq x^2 - 4$

$4 - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 4 = x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2.$

$4 - x^2 = -(x-2)(x+2).$

$P(x) = \frac{-x^2(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{-x^2(x+2)}{x-2}$

a) $\frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 9} : \frac{x-2}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = P(x).$

* $x^2 - 3x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x-3) = 0. \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=3 \end{cases}$

* $x^2 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 3. \Rightarrow x^2 - 9 = (x-3)(x+3).$

* $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$

$x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x-3)(x-2).$

$P(x) = \frac{x(x-3)}{(x-3)(x+3)} : \frac{x-2}{(x-3)(x-2)} = \frac{x(x-3)^2(x-2)}{(x-3)(x+3)(x-2)} =$

$= \frac{x(x-3)}{x+3}$

OPERA Y SIMPLIFICA LAS SIGUIENTES FRACCIONES ALGEBRAICAS

$$b) \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4}{x^2 - x - 2} = P(x).$$

$$* x^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4 = (x - 2)(x + 2).$$

$$* x^2 - 1 = (x - 1)(x + 1).$$

$$* x^3 + 3x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \text{Posibles divisores: } \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4.$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & 3 & 0 & -4 \\ 1 & & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ \hline & 1 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 4$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(1) = 0.$$

$$f(x) = (x - 1)(x^2 + 4x + 4)$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0.$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 16}}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

Solución doble

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$f(x) = (x - 1)(x + 2)^2.$$

$$* x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 8}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = -1. \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = (x - 2)(x + 1).$$

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

OPERA Y SIMPLIFICA:

$$a) \frac{3}{x^3-x^2-4x+4} - \frac{x-1}{x^2-4} + \frac{x-2}{x^2-3x+2} = P(x).$$

$f(x)$ $g(x)$ $s(x)$.

* $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$ Posibles divisores: $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4$.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & -1 & -4 & 4 \\ 1 & & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{array}$$

$f(x) = 0$
 $\hookrightarrow x = 1$.

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x^2-4) = (x-1)(x-2)(x+2).$$

* $g(x) = x^2 - 4 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4 = (x-2)(x+2)$.

* $s(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2} = \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$

$$s(x) = (x-2)(x-1).$$

$$P(x) = \frac{3}{(x-1)(x-2)(x+2)} - \frac{x-1}{(x-2)(x+2)} + \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x-1)}.$$

m.c.m. ($f(x), g(x), s(x)$) = $(x-1)(x+2)(x-2)$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1-x}{x^2-1} - \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x-1} = P(x).$$

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

$$m.c.m.((x-1)(x+1); (x+1); (x-1)) = (x-1)(x+1)$$

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

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

$$-x^2+2x+3=0$$

$$x^2-2x-3=0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+12}}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = -1. \end{array} \right\}$$

$$-x^2+2x+3 = -(x+1)(x-3)$$

$$P(x) = \frac{-\cancel{(x+1)}(x-3)}{(x-1)\cancel{(x+1)}} = \frac{-(x-3)}{x-1}$$

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

$$1-x^2 \neq x^2-1.$$

$$1-x^2 = (1-x)(1+x).$$

$$x^2-1 = (x-1)(x+1).$$

$$x-1 = -(1-x)$$

$$= \frac{3}{x+1} + \frac{x+2}{x-1} =$$

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

$$= \frac{x^2 + 6x - 1}{(x+1)(x-1)}$$

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

$$x^2 + 6x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36+4}}{2} = \dots$$

No comparte 2 soluciones con el polinomio del denominador, por lo tanto no se puede simplificar.

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