

SOLUCIÓN EXAMEN UNIDADES 7 Y 8. ECUACIONES Y SISTEMAS (3º ESO APLIC.)

Halla todas las soluciones de las ecuaciones:

$$1) \frac{x-3}{2} - \frac{5x+1}{3} = \frac{1-9x}{6}$$

$$\frac{6x-18}{12} - \frac{20x+4}{12} = \frac{2-18x}{12}; \quad 6x-18-20x-4 = 2-18x;$$

$$6x-20x+18x = 2+18+4; \quad 4x = 24; \quad x = \frac{24}{4}; \quad x = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

$$2) x^2 + x + 2 = 0; \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2} \quad (\text{no hay solución real})$$

$$3) 2x^2 + 5x = 0; \quad x(2x+5) = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \underline{\underline{0}} \\ 2x+5=0; \quad 2x=-5; \quad x = \underline{\underline{-\frac{5}{2}}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$4) 2x^2 - 8 = 0; \quad x^2 - 4 = 0; \quad x^2 = 4; \quad x = \underline{\underline{\pm 2}}$$

$$5) -2x^2 - x + 3 = 0; \quad x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4(-2) \cdot 3}}{2(-2)} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{-4} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{-4} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{6}{-4} = -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{-4}{-4} = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$6) 100x^2 - 25 = 0; \quad 4x^2 - 1 = 0; \quad 4x^2 = 1; \quad x^2 = \frac{1}{4}; \quad x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \underline{\underline{\pm \frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$7) \left. \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ tazas} + 7 \text{ porras} = 7,15 \\ 3 \text{ tazas} + 2 \text{ porras} = 4,55 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{precio taza} - x \\ \text{precio porra} - y \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4x + 7y = 7,15 \\ 3x + 2y = 4,55 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 12x + 21y = 21,45 \\ 12x + 8y = 13,65 \end{array}$$

$$\text{RESTA} \quad 13y = 3,25; \quad y = \frac{3,25}{13} = 0,25 \text{ €}$$

$$\text{Así: } 3x + 2 \cdot (0,25) = 4,55$$

$$3x + 0,5 = 4,55; \quad 3x = 4,05; \quad x = \frac{4,05}{3} = 1,35 \text{ €}$$

la porra

la taza

Resuelve los sistemas:

$$8) \begin{cases} 5x - 3y = 1 \\ 4x + 2y = 14 \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20x - 12y = 4 \\ 20x + 10y = 70 \end{array} \right. \text{RESTA}$$
$$-22y = -66; y = \frac{-66}{-22}; \underline{\underline{y = 3}}$$

Así,  $4x + 2 \cdot 3 = 14; 4x = 14 - 6; x = \frac{8}{4}; \underline{\underline{x = 2}}$

$$9) \begin{cases} 3(x+2) = y+7 \\ x+2(y+1) = 0 \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x+6-y=7 \\ x+2y+2=0 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x-y=1 \\ x+2y=-2 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow x = -2-2y$$

Substituyendo arriba:  $3(-2-2y) - y = 1$

$$-6 - 6y - y = 1; -7y = 7; \underline{\underline{y = -1}}$$

Así:  $x + 2((-1) + 1) = 0; x + 2 \cdot 0 = 0; \underline{\underline{x = 0}}$

$$10) \begin{cases} 2x - y = 4 \\ 4x + 3y = -7 \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 2x - 4 \\ \text{substituyendo: } 4x + 3(2x - 4) = -7 \end{array} \right.$$

$$4x + 6x - 12 = -7; 10x = 12 - 7; x = \frac{5}{10}; \underline{\underline{x = \frac{1}{2}}}$$

Así:  $y = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 4 = 1 - 4; \underline{\underline{y = -3}}$