



## SOLUCIONES

### EJERCICIO 1

- a) 
$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})(2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}{(2\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})(2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})(2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}{(2\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})(2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(2\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 - 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2}}{(2\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} + \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{2} = \frac{12+2-4\sqrt{6}}{12-2} + \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{2} = \frac{14-4\sqrt{6}}{10} + \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{2} =$$

$$\frac{14-4\sqrt{6}}{10} + \frac{10\sqrt{6}}{10} = \frac{14+6\sqrt{6}}{10} = \frac{7+3\sqrt{6}}{5}$$
- b) 
$$\frac{x \cdot (\sqrt[3]{x^{-5}} \cdot \sqrt[2]{x^5})^4}{\sqrt[4]{x^3}} = \frac{x^1 \cdot (x^{-5/3} \cdot x^{5/2})^4}{x^{3/4}} = \frac{x^1 \cdot (x^{5/6})^4}{x^{3/4}} = x^{43/12} = \sqrt[12]{x^{43}}$$
- c) 
$$\sqrt{9 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{4 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{25 \cdot 3} = 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} + \frac{5}{3} \sqrt{3} = \frac{25}{6} \sqrt{3}$$
- d) 
$$2,1 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 10^{13} + 1,2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{13} - 1,1 \cdot 10^{13} = (210 + 12 - 1,1)10^{13} = 220,9 \cdot 10^{13} = 2,209 \cdot 10^{15}$$

### EJERCICIO 2

- a) 
$$\log \frac{10^4 \sqrt[4]{a}}{b^3} = \log(10^4 \sqrt[4]{a}) - \log b^3 = \log 10 + \frac{\log a}{4} - 3 \log b = 1 +$$

$$1 \cdot \frac{6}{4} - 3 \cdot 0,2 = 1 + 0,4 - 0,6 = 0,8$$
- b) 
$$\log x = \log 10 + \log 36 + \log 2 - \log 25 = \log 720 - \log 25 = \log \frac{720}{25};$$

$$x = \frac{720}{25}$$
- c) 
$$2 = 1 + 10^{3t}; 1 = 10^{3t}; 3t = 0 \text{ de donde } t = 0$$

### EJERCICIO 3

Aplicando el teorema de Pitágoras, el perímetro sería :

$$\sqrt{16 + 64} + \sqrt{16 + 16} + \sqrt{16 + 16} + 4 + \sqrt{16 + 64} + 12 = 2\sqrt{80} + 2\sqrt{32} + 16$$

El área se compone de do triángulos y un trapecio :

$$\frac{4 \cdot 4}{2} + \frac{(8+4) \cdot 4}{2} + \frac{8 \cdot 4}{2} = 8 + 24 + 16 = 48 \text{ u}^2$$