

1. Halla el valor de k para que el polinomio $P(x) = -2x^3 - 1x^2 - kx + 2$ sea divisible entre $x+5$

2. Sean los siguientes polinomios: $P(x) = 6x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 3$, $Q(x) = -5x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x + 5$

$$R(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^2 + 8x - 6 \quad S(x) = 5x^2 - 4$$

$$\text{Calcula } [Q(x) - R(x)] \cdot [P(x) + S(x)] =$$

3. Factoriza el siguiente polinomio: $P(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 - 7x^3 + 8x^2 + 12x$

4. Calcula $(3x^6 - x^5 + x^2 - 2x + 4) : (5x - 1) =$

5. Calcula el mcm y el MCD de los siguientes polinomios $P(x) = 3x^3 - 15x^2$ $Q(x) = x^4 - 25x^2$ $R(x) = x^2 + 5x + 6$

6. (1,5) Calcula un polinomio de grado 2 que verifique que -3 es una raíz, que el valor numérico del polinomio para $x=0$ es -12 y que $(x-2)$ es un factor.

7. (1,5) Calcula :

$$a) \frac{2x+3}{x^2-1} - \frac{4-x}{x^2-3x+2} + \frac{5}{4x^2-4x} =$$

$$b) \frac{2x+6}{2x-2} \cdot \frac{x^2-9}{5x+15} : \frac{1-x^2}{x^2+5x+4} =$$

8. Halla si $x=-2$ es una raíz y si $(x-1)$ es un factor $P(x) = -2x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x + 6$

9. Expresa si es posible como identidades notables:

$$a) 81x^4 + 25y^2$$

$$b) 4x^4 - 24x^2y^3 + 36y^6$$

$$c) 196a^2b^4 + 196ab^2c^4$$

(1) $P(x) = -2x^3 + x^2 - kx + 2$ divisible par $(x+5)$

$P(-5) = 0 \Rightarrow -2(-5)^3 - 1(-5)^2 - k(-5) + 2 = 0$

$250 - 25 + 5k + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 5k = -227 \Rightarrow k = \frac{-227}{5}$

(2) $[(-5x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x + 5) - (2x^4 - 3x^2 + 8x - 6)] \cdot [(6x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 3) + (5x^2 - 4)] =$

$= [-2x^4 - 5x^3 - x^2 - x + 11] \cdot [6x^3 + 6x + 7] =$

$= -12x^7 - 12x^5 + 14x^4 - 30x^6 - 30x^4 + 35x^3 - 6x^5 - 6x^3 + 7x^2$
 $- 6x^4 - 6x^2 + 7x + 66x^3 + 66x - 77 =$

$= -12x^7 - 30x^6 - 18x^5 - 22x^4 + 95x^3 + x^2 + 73x - 77$

(3) $P(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 - 7x^3 + 8x^2 + 12x = x(x^4 - 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x + 12)$

	1	-2	-7	8	12
-1		-1	3	4	-12
	1	-3	-4	12	0
2		2	-2	-12	
	1	-1	-6	0	

$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{matrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$

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

(4) $3x^6 - x^5$
 $-3x^6 + \frac{3}{5}x^5$

$+x^2 - 2x + 4 \quad \frac{15x-1}{5}$
 $\frac{3}{5}x^5 - \frac{7}{25}x^4 - \frac{2}{125}x^3 - \frac{2}{625}x^2 + \frac{623}{3125}x - \frac{5627}{15625}$

$- \frac{2}{5}x^5$
 $+ \frac{2}{5}x^5 - \frac{2}{25}x^4$

$- \frac{2}{25}x^4$
 $+ \frac{2}{25}x^4 - \frac{2}{125}x^3$

$- \frac{2}{125}x^3 + x^2$
 $+ \frac{2}{125}x^3 - \frac{2}{625}x^2$

$\frac{623}{625}x^2 - 2x$
 $- \frac{623}{625}x^2 + \frac{623}{3125}x$

$- \frac{5627}{3125}x + 4$
 $+ \frac{5627}{3125}x - \frac{5627}{15625}$

$\frac{56873}{15625}$

5)

$$P(x) = 3x^3 - 15x^2 = 3x^2(x-5)$$

$$Q(x) = x^4 - 25x^2 = x^2(x^2 - 25) = x^2(x+5)(x-5)$$

$$R(x) = x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x+3)(x+2)$$

$$\text{mcm} = 3x^2(x+5)(x-5)(x+3)(x+2)$$

$$\text{MCD} = 1$$

6) $P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

(1.5)
$$\begin{aligned} P(-3) = 0 &\rightarrow 9a - 3b + c = 0 \\ P(0) = -12 &\rightarrow c = -12 \\ P(2) = 0 &\rightarrow 4a + 2b + c = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} 9a - 3b &= 12 \\ 4a + 2b &= 12 \end{aligned} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} 18a - 6b &= 24 \\ 12a + 6b &= 36 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$30a = 60 \quad a = 2$$

$$18 - 3b = 12$$

$$-3b = -6$$

$$b = 2$$

$$P(x) = 2x^2 + 2x - 12$$

7) a)
$$\frac{2x+3}{(x+1)(x-1)} - \frac{4-x}{(x-1)(x-2)} + \frac{5}{4x(x-1)} =$$

$$\frac{4x(2x+3)(x-2) - (4-x) \cdot 4x(x+1) + 5(x+1)(x-2)}{4x(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)} =$$

$$\frac{8x^3 - 4x^2 - 24x - 12x^2 - 16x + 4x^3 + 5x^2 - 5x - 10}{4x(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)} =$$

$$\frac{12x^3 - 11x^2 - 45x - 10}{4x(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)}$$

b)
$$\frac{2(x+3)}{2(x-1)} \cdot \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{5(x+3)} : \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{(x+1)(x+4)} =$$

$$\frac{\cancel{2}(x+3)(\cancel{x+3})(x-3)\cancel{(x+1)}(x+4)}{\cancel{2}(x-1) \cdot 5(\cancel{x+3})(1-x)(\cancel{1+x})} = \frac{(x+3)(x-3)(x+4)}{-5(x-1)^2}$$

⑧ $P(-2) = -2(-2)^3 + 5(-2)^2 - 4(-2) + 6 = 16 + 20 + 8 + 6 = 50 \neq 0$ No es raíz
 $P(1) = -2 \cdot 1^3 + 5 \cdot 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 + 6 = -6 + 11 = 5 \neq 0$ No es factor

⑨ a) No se puede

b) $(2x^2 - 6y^3)^2$

c) No se puede.