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|  | COLEGIO ITALICA Arguijo 5-7 SEVILLA 41003 | MATEMATICAS I 1º BACHILLERATO EVAL: 1ª FECHA: 16-11-2018 | |
| NOMBRE | | | |

Ejercicio 1: Simplifica la siguiente operación con fracciones algebraicas:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{x+2}{x^2-1} - \frac{x-2}{x^2-x} \right) \cdot \frac{3x+2}{x} &= \left(\frac{x+2}{(x+1)(x-1)} - \frac{x-2}{x(x-1)} \right) \cdot \frac{3x+2}{x} = \\ &= \left(\frac{x(x+2)}{x(x+1)(x-1)} - \frac{(x+1)(x-2)}{x(x+1)(x-1)} \right) \cdot \frac{3x+2}{x} = \left(\frac{x^2+2x}{x(x+1)(x-1)} - \frac{x^2-x-2}{x(x+1)(x-1)} \right) \cdot \frac{3x+2}{x} = \\ &= \frac{3x+2}{x(x+1)(x-1)} \cdot \frac{3x+2}{x} = \frac{\cancel{(3x+2)} \cancel{x}}{\cancel{x} (x+1)(x-1) \cancel{(3x+2)}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{x^2-1}} \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 2: Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones (Haz 3 de los 4 apartados):

a) $\frac{\sqrt[3]{9^x}}{3^x} = \sqrt[3]{81} \rightarrow \frac{3^{\frac{2x}{3}}}{3^x} = 3^{\frac{4}{3}} \rightarrow 3^{\frac{2x}{3}-x} = 3^{\frac{4}{3}} \rightarrow \frac{2x-3x}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow \boxed{x=-4}$

b) $\sqrt{3x+7} - x = -1 \rightarrow (\sqrt{3x+7})^2 = (x-1)^2 \rightarrow 3x+7 = x^2 - 2x + 1$

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25+24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 7}{2} = \begin{cases} \boxed{x=6} & [5-6=-1] \text{ valida} \\ x=-1 & [2+1=-1] \text{ No valida} \end{cases}$$


c) $\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{2x}{x+1} \rightarrow \frac{x \cdot (x+1)}{(x-1) \cdot (x+1)} - \frac{2(x-1)}{(x-1) \cdot (x+1)} = \frac{2x(x-1)}{(x-1) \cdot (x+1)}$

$$x^2 + x - 2x + 2 = 2x^2 - 2x$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} \boxed{x=2} \\ \boxed{x=-1} \text{ No valida} \end{cases}$$

d) $\log(2x) = \log 3 + 3 \cdot \log 2 - \frac{1}{3} \log 27 \rightarrow \log(2x) = \log 3 + \log 2^3 - \log \sqrt[3]{27}$

$$\log(2x) = \log \left(\frac{3 \cdot 2^3}{3} \right) \rightarrow 2x = 8 \rightarrow \boxed{x=4}$$

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Ejercicio 3: Resuelve los siguientes sistemas de ecuaciones:

$$a) \begin{cases} \log(x^2 + y^2) = 1 \\ 3^{2y} : 3^x = 3^7 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 10 \\ 2y - x = 7 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 10 \\ \boxed{2y - 7 = x} \end{cases}$$

$$(2y - 7)^2 + y^2 = 10 \rightarrow 4y^2 - 28y + 49 + y^2 = 10$$

$$5y^2 - 28y + 39 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{28 \pm \sqrt{28^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 39}}{10} = \frac{28 \pm 2}{10} = \begin{cases} y = 3 \\ y = 2'6 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} y = 3 \\ x = -1 \end{matrix}}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} y = 2'6 \\ x = -1'8 \end{matrix}}$$

$$b) \begin{cases} x + y + z = 2 \\ 2x - y - 3z = -1 \\ 4x + y - z = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{F_1 + F_2 \\ F_3 - F_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_3 = F_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 2 \\ 3x - 2z = 1 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{1 + 2z}{3} \quad \frac{1 + 2z}{3} + y + z = 2 \rightarrow 1 + 2z + 3y + 3z = 6$$

$$y = \frac{5 - 5z}{3}$$

$$\boxed{S = \left(\frac{1 + 2t}{3}, \frac{5 - 5t}{3}, t \right)_{t \in \mathbb{R}}}$$



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Ejercicio 4: Resuelve el siguiente sistema de inecuaciones:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3x-10}{2} > \frac{7}{3} \\ \frac{x^2-4x}{x+3} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3x-10}{2} > \frac{7}{3} \rightarrow \frac{6x}{12} - \frac{3(3x-8)}{12} > \frac{28}{12} \rightarrow$$

$$6x - 9x + 30 > 28 \rightarrow -3x > -2 \rightarrow x < \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x \in \left(-\infty, \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{x^2-4x}{x+3} \geq 0$$

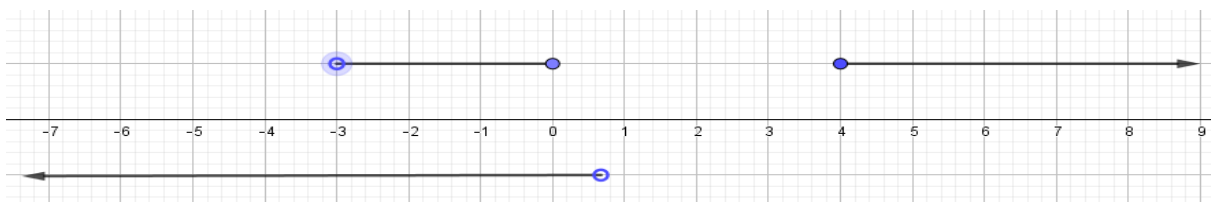
$$x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$x(x-4) = 0 \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 4 \end{cases}$$

| | $(-\infty, -3)$ | $(-3, 0)$ | $(0, 4)$ | $(4, +\infty)$ |
|-------|-----------------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| x | - | - | + | + |
| $x-4$ | - | - | - | + |
| $x+3$ | - | + | + | + |
| T | - | + | - | + |

$$x+3=0 \rightarrow x=-3$$

$$x \in (-3, 0] \cup [4, +\infty)$$



$$S = (-3, 0] \cup [4, +\infty)$$