

**1.-** Factoriza los siguientes polinomios:

- 1.**  $x^3 + x^2$       **2.**  $2x^4 + 4x^2$       **3.**  $x^2 - 4$       **4.**  $x^4 - 16$   
**5.**  $9 + 6x + x^2$       **6.**  $x^2 - x - 6$       **7.**  $x^4 - 10x^2 + 9$   
**8.**  $x^4 - 2x^2 - 3$       **9.**  $2x^4 + x^3 - 8x^2 - x + 6$       **10.**  $2x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x - 3$   
**11.**  $x^3 - x^2 - 4$       **12.**  $x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12$       **13.**  $6x^3 + 7x^2 - 9x + 2$   
**14.**  $9x^4 - 4x^2$       **15.**  $2x^5 + 20x^3 + 100x$       **16.**  $3x^5 - 18x^3 + 27x$   
**17.**  $2x^3 - 50x$       **18.**  $2x^5 - 32x$       **19.**  $2x^2 + x - 28$       **20.**  $25x^2 - 1$   
**21.**  $36x^6 - 49$       **22.**  $x^2 - 2x + 1$       **23.**  $x^2 - 6x + 9$       **24.**  $x^2 - 20x + 100$   
**25.**  $x^2 + 10x + 25$       **26.**  $x^2 + 14x + 49$       **27.**  $x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x$       **28.**  $3x^7 - 27x$   
**29.**  $x^2 - 11x + 30$       **30.**  $3x^2 + 10x + 3$       **31.**  $2x^2 - x - 1$

**2.-** Simplificar las fracciones algebraicas:

- 1.**  $\frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 + 3x} =$       **2.**  $\frac{x^2 - 3x}{3 - x} =$       **3.**  $\frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} =$   
**4.**  $\frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 7x + 12} =$       **5.**  $\frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x^2 - x - 2} =$       **6.**  $\frac{x^3 - 19x - 30}{x^3 - 3x^2 - 10x} =$

**3.-** Realiza las siguientes operaciones con fracciones algebraicas:

- 1.**  $\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2x}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} =$       **2.**  $\frac{x+2}{x^3-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} =$   
**3.**  $\frac{x^2-2x}{x^2-5x+6} \cdot \frac{x^2+4x+4}{x^2-4} =$       **4.**  $\frac{9-6x+x^2}{9-x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2-5x+6}{3x^2-9x} =$   
**5.**  $\frac{x+2}{x^2+4x+4} \cdot \frac{x^2-4}{x^3+8} =$       **6.**  $\frac{x^3+3x^2-4x-12}{x^2+2x-3} \div \frac{4x-2x^2}{x^3-2x^2+x} =$   
**7.**  $\left(x + \frac{x}{x-1}\right) \cdot \left(x - \frac{x}{x-1}\right) =$       **8.**  $\left(x + \frac{x}{x-1}\right) \div \left(x - \frac{x}{x-1}\right) =$       **9.**  $\frac{x}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} =$

# SOLUCIONES

## Ejercicio nº 1.

1.  $x^3 + x^2 = x^2(x + 1)$       La raíces son:  $x = 0$  y  $x = -1$

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

Sólo tiene una raíz  $x = 0$ ; ya que el polinomio,  $x^2 + 2$ , no tiene ningún valor que lo anule; debido a que al estar la  $x$  al cuadrado siempre dará un número positivo, por tanto es irreducible.

3.  $x^2 - 4 = (x + 2) \cdot (x - 2)$       Las raíces son  $X = -2$  y  $X = 2$

4.  $x^4 - 16 = (x^2 + 4) \cdot (x^2 - 4) = (x + 2) \cdot (x - 2) \cdot (x^2 + 4)$       Las raíces son  $x = -2$  y  $x = 2$

$$9 + 6x + x^2 = (3 + x)^2$$

$$\downarrow \quad \uparrow \quad \downarrow$$

5.  $3^2 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot x + x^2$       La raíz es  $x = -3$ .

6.  $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 + 4 \cdot 6}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 24}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow x_1 = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \\ \searrow x_2 = \frac{-4}{2} = -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = (x + 2) \cdot (x - 3)$$

Las raíces son  $x = 3$  y  $x = -2$ .

7.  $x^4 - 10x^2 + 9$        $x^2 = t$        $x^4 - 10x^2 + 9 = 0$        $t^2 - 10t + 9 = 0$

$$t = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{10^2 - 4 \cdot 9}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 36}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{64}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm 8}{2} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow t_1 = \frac{18}{2} = 9 \\ \searrow t_2 = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$x^2 = 9 \quad x = \pm\sqrt{9} = \pm 3 \quad x^2 = 1 \quad x = \pm\sqrt{1} = \pm 1$$

$$x^4 - 10x^2 + 9 = (x + 1) \cdot (x - 1) \cdot (x + 3) \cdot (x - 3)$$

8.  $x^4 - 2x^2 - 3$        $x^2 = t$        $t^2 - 2t - 3 = 0$

$$t = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 + 4 \cdot 3}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow t_1 = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \\ \searrow t_2 = \frac{-2}{2} = -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$x^2 = 3 \quad x = \pm\sqrt{3} \quad x^2 = -1 \quad x = \pm\sqrt{-1} \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$9. 2x^4 + x^3 - 8x^2 - x + 6$$

1 Tomamos los divisores del término independiente:  $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3$ .

2 Aplicando el teorema del resto sabremos para que valores la división es exacta.

$$P(1) = 2 \cdot 1^4 + 1^3 - 8 \cdot 1^2 - 1 + 6 = 2 + 1 - 8 - 1 + 6 = 0$$

3 Dividimos por Ruffini.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} & 2 & 1 & -8 & -1 & 6 \\ 1 & & 2 & 3 & -5 & -6 \\ \hline & 2 & 3 & -5 & -6 & 0 \end{array}$$

4 Por ser la división exacta,  $D = d \cdot c \quad (x - 1) \cdot (2x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x - 6) \quad \text{Una raíz es } x = 1.$

5 Continuamos realizando las mismas operaciones al segundo factor.

6 Volvemos a probar por 1 porque el primer factor podría estar elevado al cuadrado.

$$P(1) = 2 \cdot 1^3 + 3 \cdot 1^2 - 5 \cdot 1 - 6 \neq 0 \quad P(-1) = 2 \cdot (-1)^3 + 3 \cdot (-1)^2 - 5 \cdot (-1) - 6 = -2 + 3 + 5 - 6 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 2 & 3 & -5 & -6 \\ -1 & & -2 & -1 & 6 \\ \hline & 2 & 1 & -6 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x - 1) \cdot (x + 1) \cdot (2x^2 + x - 6)$$

Otra raíz es  $x = -1$ .

8 El tercer factor lo podemos encontrar aplicando la ecuación de 2º grado o tal como venimos haciéndolo, aunque tiene el inconveniente de que sólo podemos encontrar raíces enteras.

9 El 1 lo descartamos y seguimos probando por  $-1$ .

$$P(-1) = 2 \cdot (-1)^2 + (-1) - 6 \neq 0$$

$$P(2) = 2 \cdot 2^2 + 2 - 6 \neq 0$$

$$P(-2) = 2 \cdot (-2)^2 + (-2) - 6 = 2 \cdot 4 - 2 - 6 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrr} & 2 & 1 & -6 \\ -2 & & -4 & 6 \\ \hline & 2 & -3 & 0 \end{array} \quad (x - 1) \cdot (x + 1) \cdot (x + 2) \cdot (2x - 3)$$

10 Sacamos factor común 2 en último binomio.  $2x - 3 = 2(x - 3/2)$

11 La factorización del polinomio queda:

$$2x^4 + x^3 - 8x^2 - x + 6 = 2(x - 1) \cdot (x + 1) \cdot (x + 2) \cdot (x - 3/2)$$

12 Las raíces son :  $x = 1, x = -1, x = -2$  y  $x = 3/2$

10.  $2x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x - 3$        $P(1) = 2 \cdot 1^3 - 7 \cdot 1^2 + 8 \cdot 1 - 3 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 2 & -7 & 8 & -3 \\ 1 & & 2 & -5 & 3 \\ \hline & 2 & -5 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \quad (x-1) \cdot (2x^2 - 5x + 3)$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} & 2 & -5 & 3 \\ & & 2 & -3 \\ \hline & 2 & -3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$(x-1)^2 \cdot (2x-3) = 2(x-3/2) \cdot (x-1)^2$

Las raíces son:  $x = 3/2$  y  $x = 1$

11.  $x^3 - x^2 - 4$        $\{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4\}$        $P(1) = 1^3 - 1^2 - 4 \neq 0$        $P(-1) = (-1)^3 - (-1)^2 - 4 \neq 0$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & -1 & 0 & -4 \\ & 2 & & 2 & 4 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \quad (x-2) \cdot (x^2 + x + 2)$$

$P(2) = 2^3 - 2^2 - 4 = 8 - 4 - 4 = 0$

$x^2 + x + 2 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2} \notin \mathbb{R}$$

$(x-2) \cdot (x^2 + x + 2)$

Raíz:  $x = 2$ .

12.  $x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12$        $\{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 12\}$        $P(1) = 1^3 + 3 \cdot 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 - 12 \neq 0$

$P(-1) = (-1)^3 + 3 \cdot (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) - 12 \neq 0$        $P(2) = 2^3 + 3 \cdot 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 - 12 = 8 + 12 - 8 - 12 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & 3 & -4 & -12 \\ 2 & & 2 & 10 & 12 \\ \hline & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \quad (x-2) \cdot (x^2 + 5x + 6) \quad x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4 \cdot 6}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm 1}{2}$$

$\nearrow x_1 = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$   
 $\searrow x_2 = \frac{-6}{2} = -3$

$(x-2) \cdot (x+2) \cdot (x+3)$

Las raíces son :  $x = 2, x = -2, x = -3$ .

$$13. 6x^3 + 7x^2 - 9x + 2 \quad \{\pm 1, \pm 2\} \quad P(1) = 6 \cdot 1^3 + 7 \cdot 1^2 - 9 \cdot 1 + 2 \neq 0$$

$$P(-1) = 6 \cdot (-1)^3 + 7 \cdot (-1)^2 - 9 \cdot (-1) + 2 \neq 0 \quad P(2) = 6 \cdot 2^3 + 7 \cdot 2^2 - 9 \cdot 2 + 2 \neq 0$$

$$P(-2) = 6 \cdot (-2)^3 + 7 \cdot (-2)^2 - 9 \cdot (-2) + 2 = -48 + 28 + 18 + 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \quad 7 \quad -9 \quad 2 \\ -2 \quad \quad -12 \quad 10 \quad -2 \\ \hline 6 \quad -5 \quad 1 \quad 0 \end{array} \quad (x+2) \cdot (6x^2 - 5x + 1) \quad 6x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4 \cdot 6}}{12} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{12} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{1}}{12} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{12} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow x_1 = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \searrow x_2 = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$6 \cdot (x + 2) \cdot (x - 1/2) \cdot (x - 1/3)$$

$$\text{Raíces: } x = -2, x = 1/2 \text{ y } x = 1/3$$

$$14. 9x^4 - 4x^2 = x^2 \cdot (9x^2 - 4) = x^2 \cdot (3x + 2) \cdot (3x - 2)$$

$$15. 2x^5 + 20x^3 + 100x = x \cdot (x^4 + 20x^2 + 100) = x \cdot (x^2 + 10)^2$$

$$16. 3x^5 - 18x^3 + 27x = 3x \cdot (x^4 - 6x^2 + 9) = 3x \cdot (x^2 - 3)^2$$

$$17. 2x^3 - 50x = 2x \cdot (x^2 - 25) = 2x \cdot (x + 5) \cdot (x - 5)$$

$$18. 2x^5 - 32x = 2x \cdot (x^4 - 16) = 2x \cdot (x^2 + 4) \cdot (x^2 - 4) = 2x \cdot (x^2 + 4) \cdot (x + 2) \cdot (x - 2)$$

$$19. 2x^2 + x - 28; \quad 2x^2 + x - 28 = 0 \quad 2x^2 + x - 28 = 2(x + 4) \cdot (x - 7/2)$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 28}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 224}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{225}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 15}{4} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow x_1 = \frac{14}{4} = \frac{7}{2} \\ \searrow x_2 = \frac{-16}{4} = -4 \end{matrix}$$

$$20. 25x^2 - 1 = (5x + 1) \cdot (5x - 1)$$

$$21. 36x^6 - 49 = (6x^3 + 7) \cdot (6x^3 - 7)$$

$$22. x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x - 1)^2$$

$$23. x^2 - 6x + 9 = (x - 3)^2$$

$$24. x^2 - 20x + 100 = (x - 10)^2$$

$$25. x^2 + 10x + 25 = (x + 5)^2$$

$$26. x^2 + 14x + 49 = (x + 7)^2$$

$$27. x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x = x \cdot (x^2 - 4x + 4) = x \cdot (x - 2)^2$$

$$28. 3x^7 - 27x = 3x \cdot (x^6 - 9) = 3x \cdot (x^3 + 3) \cdot (x^3 - 3)$$

$$29. x^2 - 11x + 30 = 0 \quad x^2 - 11x + 30 = (x - 6) \cdot (x - 5)$$

$$x = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{11^2 - 4 \cdot 30}}{2} = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 120}}{2} = \frac{11 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} \nearrow x_1 = \frac{12}{2} = 6 \\ \searrow x_2 = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$30. 3x^2 + 10x + 3 = 0 \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 3 = 3(x - 3) \cdot (x - 1/3)$$

$$x = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{10^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}}{6} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 36}}{6} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{64}}{6} = \frac{10 \pm 8}{6} = \begin{cases} \nearrow x_1 = \frac{18}{6} = 3 \\ \searrow x_2 = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$31. 2x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \quad 2x^2 - x - 1 = 2(x - 1) \cdot (x + 1/2)$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot 2}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 8}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{cases} \nearrow x_1 = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \\ \searrow x_2 = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Ejercicio n° 2.-

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

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

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

$$4. \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 7x + 12} = \frac{(x - 2) \cdot (x - 3)}{(x - 3) \cdot (x - 4)} = \frac{(x - 2)}{(x - 4)}$$

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

$$6. \frac{x^3 - 19x - 30}{x^3 - 3x^2 - 10x} = \frac{(x + 2) \cdot (x + 3) \cdot (x - 5)}{x \cdot (x + 2) \cdot (x - 5)} = \frac{x + 3}{x}$$

Ejercicio n° 3.-

$$1. \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2x}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} = ; \quad x^2-1 = (x+1) \cdot (x-1)$$

m.c.m.  $(x+1, x^2-1, x-1) = (x+1) \cdot (x-1)$

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

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

m.c.m.  $(x^3-1, x-1) = (x-1) \cdot (x^2+x+1)$

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

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

$$3. \frac{x^2-2x}{x^2-5x+6} \cdot \frac{x^2+4x+4}{x^2-4} = \frac{(x^2-2x) \cdot (x^2+4x+4)}{(x^2-5x+6) \cdot (x^2-4)} =$$

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

$$4. \frac{9-6x+x^2}{9-x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2-5x+6}{3x^2-9x} = \frac{(9-6x+x^2) \cdot (x^2-5x+6)}{(9-x^2) \cdot (3x^2-9x)} =$$

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

$$5. \frac{x+2}{x^2+4x+4} \cdot \frac{x^2-4}{x^3+8} = \frac{(x+2) \cdot (x^3+8)}{(x^2+4x+4) \cdot (x^2-4)} =$$

$$= \frac{(x+2) \cdot (x+2) \cdot (x^2-2x+4)}{(x+2)^2 \cdot (x+2) \cdot (x-2)} = \frac{x^2-2x+4}{x^2-4}$$

$$6. \frac{x^3+3x^2-4x-12}{x^2+2x-3} \cdot \frac{4x-2x^2}{x^3-2x^2+x} = \frac{(x^3+3x^2-4x-12) \cdot (x^3-2x^2+x)}{(x^2+2x-3) \cdot (4x-2x^2)} =$$

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

$$7. \left(x + \frac{x}{x-1}\right) \cdot \left(x - \frac{x}{x-1}\right) = x^2 - \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)^2 = x^2 - \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2 \cdot (x-1)^2 - x^2}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2[(x-1)^2 - 1]}{(x-1)^2} =$$

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

$$8. \left(x + \frac{x}{x-1}\right) : \left(x - \frac{x}{x-1}\right) = \frac{x \cdot (x-1) + x}{x-1} : \frac{x \cdot (x-1) - x}{x-1} =$$

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

9.

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