

## REPASO ECUACIONES 4° A ESO

### RESOLUCIÓN DE ECUACIONES

**EJERCICIO 9 :** Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1) $\frac{4x^2-4x}{3} - x = x^2 - \frac{3x+4}{3}$   | 2) $x^4 - 11x^2 + 28 = 0$                           | 3) $x^2 + \frac{15}{4} = \frac{3x^2 - x + 3}{4} + 3$ |
| 4) $x^4 - 21x^2 - 100 = 0$                          | 5) $x(x+4) - 5 = \frac{x(x-1)}{3}$                  | 6) $x^4 - 48x^2 - 49 = 0$                            |
| 7) $\sqrt{3x+16} = 2x - 1$                          | 8) $\sqrt{x+5} - x = 3$                             | 9) $\frac{4x}{x+2} + \frac{x}{x-2} = \frac{14}{3}$   |
| 10) $\frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x+4} = \frac{11}{6}$    | 11) $\frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{x-2}{x+1} = \frac{5}{4}$ | 12) $x+4 = \sqrt{4x+12}$                             |
| 13) $\frac{2x-1}{x} + \frac{4}{x-1} = \frac{11}{2}$ | 14) $x^4 + x^3 - 9x^2 - 9x = 0$                     | 15) $x^3 - 2x^2 - 11x + 12 = 0$                      |
| 16) $x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x = 0$                     | 17) $x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$                       | 18) $x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 4 = 0$                         |
| 19) $2^{x-1} + 2^x + \frac{1}{2^x} = \frac{7}{2}$   | 20) $\log(x-3)^2 + \log 4 = \log x$                 | 21) $x^4 - 37x^2 + 36 = 0$                           |
| 22) $2\ln(x+1) - \ln(2x) = \ln 2$                   | 23) $\sqrt{5x+4} = 2x+1$                            | 24) $3^{2x} - 3^{x+1} + \frac{8}{9} = 0$             |
| 25) $\frac{5}{4x^2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6x^2}$ | 26) $\log(x+1) - \log(3x-2) = 1$                    | 27) $3\sqrt{x-1} + 11 = 2x$                          |
| 28) $2^{x-1} + 2^{x+1} - 3 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0$       | 29) $\frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{16}{6} = \frac{x+1}{x}$  | 30) $\frac{3^{x^2-x+1}}{3^{x+1}} = \frac{1}{3}$      |
| 31) $2^{1-x} + 2^x - 3 = 0$                         | 32) $1-x = \sqrt{7-3x}$                             | 33) $2^{x+2} + 2^x - 5 = 0$                          |

*Solución:*  
 1)  $\frac{4x^2-4x}{3} - x = x^2 - \frac{3x+4}{3}$  ;  $\frac{4x^2-4x}{3} - \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{3x^2-3x+4}{3}$  ;  $4x^2 - 4x - 3x = 3x^2 - 3x - 4$

$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$  ;  $x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-16}}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$  ; Solución:  $x = 2$

2)  $x^4 - 11x^2 + 28 = 0$  Cambio:  $x^2 = z \rightarrow x^4 = z^2$   $z^2 - 11z + 28 = 0$

$z = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121-112}}{2} = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{11 \pm 3}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} z=7 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{7} \\ z=4 \rightarrow x = \pm 2 \end{cases}$

Cuatro soluciones:  $x_1 = -\sqrt{7}$ ,  $x_2 = \sqrt{7}$ ,  $x_3 = -2$ ,  $x_4 = 2$

3)  $x^2 + \frac{15}{4} = \frac{3x^2 - x + 3}{4} + 3$  ;  $\frac{4x^2}{4} + \frac{15}{4} = \frac{3x^2 - x + 3}{4} + \frac{12}{4}$  ;  $4x^2 + 15 = 3x^2 - x + 3 + 12$

$x^2 + x = 0$  ;  $x(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x+1=0 \rightarrow x=-1 \end{cases}$

4)  $x^4 - 21x^2 - 100 = 0$  Cambio  $x^2 = z \rightarrow x^4 = z^2$   $z^2 - 21z - 100 = 0$

$$z = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{441+400}}{2} = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{841}}{2} = \frac{21 \pm 29}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} z=25 \rightarrow x=\pm 5 \\ z=-4 \text{ (no vale)} \end{cases} \quad \text{Dos soluciones: } x_1 = -5, x_2 = 5$$

$$5) x(x+4)-5 = \frac{x(x-1)}{3}; x^2+4x-5 = \frac{x^2-x}{3}; 3x^2+12x-15 = x^2-x$$

$$2x^2+13x-15=0; x = \frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{169+120}}{4} = \frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{289}}{4} = \frac{-13 \pm 17}{4} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x = \frac{-30}{4} = \frac{-15}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$6) x^4 - 48x^2 - 49 = 0 \quad \text{Cambia } x^2 = z \rightarrow x^4 = z^2 \quad z^2 - 48z - 49 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{48 \pm \sqrt{2304+196}}{2} = \frac{48 \pm \sqrt{2500}}{2} = \frac{48 \pm 50}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} z=49 \rightarrow x=\pm 7 \\ z=-1 \text{ (no vale)} \end{cases} \quad \text{Dos soluciones: } x_1 = -7, x_2 = 7$$

$$7) \sqrt{3x+16} = 2x-1; 3x+16 = (2x-1)^2; 3x+16 = 4x^2+1-4x; 0 = 4x^2-7x-15$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49+240}}{8} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{289}}{8} = \frac{7 \pm 17}{8} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=3 \\ x = \frac{-10}{8} = \frac{-5}{4} \end{cases}$$

Comprobación:

$$x=3 \rightarrow \sqrt{25}=5 \rightarrow x=3 \text{ sí vale.}$$

$$x = \frac{-5}{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{49}{4}} = \frac{7}{2} \neq \frac{-7}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{-5}{4} \text{ no vale.}$$

Hay una solución:  $x=3$

$$8) \sqrt{x+5}-x=3; \sqrt{x+5}=3+x; x+5=9+x^2+6x; 0=x^2+5x+4$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25-16}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm 3}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-1 \\ x=-4 \end{cases}$$

Comprobación:

$$x=-1 \rightarrow \sqrt{4+1}=2+1=3 \rightarrow x=-1 \text{ sí vale}$$

$$x=-4 \rightarrow \sqrt{1+4}=1+4=5 \neq 3 \rightarrow x=-4 \text{ no vale}$$

Hay una solución:  $x=-1$

$$9) \frac{4x}{x+2} + \frac{x}{x-2} = \frac{14}{3}; \frac{12x(x-2)}{3(x+2)(x-2)} + \frac{3x(x+2)}{3(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{14(x+2)(x-2)}{3(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$12x^2-24x+3x^2+6x = 14(x^2-4); 15x^2-18x = 14x^2-56; x^2-18x+56=0$$

$$x = \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{324-224}}{2} = \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{100}}{2} = \frac{18 \pm 10}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=14 \\ x=4 \end{cases}$$

$$10) \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x+4} = \frac{11}{6}; \frac{18(x+4)}{6x(x+4)} + \frac{12x}{6x(x+4)} = \frac{11x(x+4)}{6x(x+4)}; 18x+72+12x = 11x^2+44x; 0 = 11x^2+14x-72$$

$$x = \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{196+3168}}{22} = \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{3364}}{22} = \frac{-14 \pm 58}{22} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ x = \frac{-72}{22} = \frac{-36}{11} \end{cases}$$

$$11) \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{x-2}{x+1} = \frac{5}{4}; \frac{8(x+1)}{4(x-1)(x+1)} + \frac{4(x-1)(x-2)}{4(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{5(x-1)(x+1)}{4(x-1)(x+1)}; 8x+8+4(x^2-3x+2) = 5(x^2-1)$$

$$8x+8+4x^2-12x+8 = 5x^2-5; 0 = x^2+4x-21; x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16+84}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{100}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 10}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=3 \\ x=-7 \end{cases}$$

$$12) x+4 = \sqrt{4x+12}; (x+4)^2 = 4x+12; x^2+16+8x = 4x+12; x^2+4x+4 = 0;$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-16}}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

Comprobación:  $x=-2 \rightarrow 2 = \sqrt{4} \rightarrow$  sí es válida

$$13) \frac{2x-1}{x} + \frac{4}{x-1} = \frac{11}{2}; \frac{2(2x-1)(x-1)}{2x(x-1)} + \frac{8x}{2x(x-1)} = \frac{11x(x-1)}{2x(x-1)}; 2(2x^2-3x+1)+8x = 11x^2-11x$$

$$4x^2 - 6x + 2 + 8x = 11x^2 - 11x; 0 = 7x^2 - 13x - 2; x = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{169 + 56}}{14} = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{225}}{14} = \frac{13 \pm 15}{14} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ x = \frac{-2}{14} = \frac{-1}{7} \end{cases}$$

14) Sacamos factor común:  $x^4 + x^3 - 9x^2 - 9x = x(x^3 + x^2 - 9x - 9) = 0$

Factorizamos  $x^3 + x^2 - 9x - 9$ :

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & 1 & -9 & -9 \\ -1 & & -1 & 0 & 9 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & -9 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 3$$

$$x^4 + x^3 - 9x^2 - 9x = x(x+1)(x-3)(x+3) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x+1=0 \rightarrow x = -1 \\ x-3=0 \rightarrow x = 3 \\ x+3=0 \rightarrow x = -3 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, las soluciones de la ecuación son:  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 3, x_4 = -3$

15) Factorizamos:

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & -2 & -11 & 12 \\ 1 & & 1 & -1 & -12 \\ \hline & 1 & -1 & -12 & 0 \\ 4 & & 4 & 12 & \\ \hline & 1 & 3 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 11x + 12 = (x-1)(x-4)(x+3) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1=0 \rightarrow x = 1 \\ x-4=0 \rightarrow x = 4 \\ x+3=0 \rightarrow x = -3 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, las soluciones de la ecuación son:  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 4, x_3 = -3$

16) Sacamos factor común:  $x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x = x(x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4) = 0$

Factorizamos  $x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4$ :

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & 1 & -4 & -4 \\ -1 & & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & & 2 & 4 & \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$$x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x = x(x+1)(x-2)(x+2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x+1=0 \rightarrow x = -1 \\ x-2=0 \rightarrow x = 2 \\ x+2=0 \rightarrow x = -2 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto las soluciones de la ecuación son:  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 2, x_4 = -2$

17) Factorizamos:

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

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x-1)(x-3)(x+2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1=0 \rightarrow x = 1 \\ x-3=0 \rightarrow x = 3 \\ x+2=0 \rightarrow x = -2 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, las soluciones de la ecuación son:  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3, x_3 = -2$

18) Factorizamos:

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc}
 & 1 & 4 & -1 & -4 \\
 1 & & 1 & 5 & 4 \\
 \hline
 & 1 & 5 & 4 & 0 \\
 -1 & & -1 & -4 & \\
 \hline
 & 1 & 4 & & 0
 \end{array}$$

$$x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 4 = (x-1)(x+1)(x+4) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1 \\ x+1=0 \rightarrow x=-1 \\ x+4=0 \rightarrow x=-4 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, las soluciones de la ecuación son:  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = -1$ ,  $x_3 = -4$

$$19) 2^{x-1} + 2^x + \frac{1}{2^x} = \frac{7}{2}; \quad \frac{2^x}{2} + 2^x + \frac{1}{2^x} = \frac{7}{2}$$

Hacemos el cambio de variable:  $2^x = y$ :  $\frac{y}{2} + y + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{7}{2}$ ;  $y^2 + 2y^2 + 2 = 7y \rightarrow 3y^2 - 7y + 2 = 0$

$$y = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 24}}{6} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{25}}{6} = \frac{7 \pm 5}{6} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ y = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

•  $y = 2 \rightarrow 2^x = 2 \rightarrow x = 1$

•  $y = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 2^x = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow x = \log_2 \frac{1}{3} = -\log_2 3 = -\frac{\log 3}{\log 2} = -1,58$

Hay dos soluciones:  $x = 1$ ;  $x_2 = -1,58$

$$20) \log(x-3)^2 + \log 4 = \log x; \quad \log [4(x-3)^2] = \log x; \quad 4(x-3)^2 = x \rightarrow 4(x^2 - 6x + 9) = x$$

$$4x^2 - 24x + 36 = x \rightarrow 4x^2 - 25x + 36 = 0; \quad x = \frac{25 \pm \sqrt{625 - 576}}{8} = \frac{25 \pm \sqrt{49}}{8} = \frac{25 \pm 7}{8} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ x = - \end{cases}$$

Hay dos soluciones:  $x_1 = 4$ ;  $x_2 = \frac{9}{4}$

$$21) x^4 - 37x^2 + 36 = 0; \quad \text{Cambio: } x^2 = z \rightarrow x^4 = z^2 \Rightarrow z^2 - 37z + 36 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{37 \pm \sqrt{1369 - 144}}{2} = \frac{37 \pm \sqrt{1225}}{2} = \frac{37 \pm 35}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} z = 36 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$z = 36 \rightarrow x^2 = 36 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{36} \rightarrow x = \pm 6$$

$$z = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{1} \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

Hay cuatro soluciones:  $x_1 = -6$ ,  $x_2 = -1$ ,  $x_3 = 1$ ,  $x_4 = 6$

$$22) 2 \ln(x+1) - \ln(2x) = \ln 2; \quad \ln(x+1)^2 - \ln(2x) = \ln 2; \quad \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{2x} = \ln 2 \rightarrow \frac{(x+1)^2}{2x} = 2$$

$$(x+1)^2 = 4x \rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 = 4x \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0; \quad x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1; \quad \text{Hay una única sol: } x = 1$$

$$23) \sqrt{5x+4} = 2x+1 \Rightarrow 5x+4 = (2x+1)^2 \Rightarrow 5x+4 = 4x^2 + 4x+1 \Rightarrow 0 = 4x^2 - x - 3$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+48}}{8} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{49}}{8} = \frac{1 \pm 7}{8} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = \frac{-6}{8} = \frac{-3}{4} \end{cases}$$

Comprobación:

$$x = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{9} = 3 = 2 + 1 \rightarrow \text{Es válida}$$

$$x = \frac{-3}{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{-3}{2} + 1 = \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow \text{No es válida}$$

Hay una solución:  $x = 1$

$$24) 3^{2x} - 3^{x+1} + \frac{8}{9} = 0; \quad (3^x)^2 - 3^x \cdot 3 + \frac{8}{9} = 0$$

Hacemos el cambio  $3^x = y$ :  $y^2 - 3y + \frac{8}{9} = 0 \rightarrow 9y^2 - 27y + 8 = 0$

$$y = \frac{27 \pm \sqrt{729 - 288}}{18} = \frac{27 \pm \sqrt{441}}{18} = \frac{27 \pm 21}{18} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{48}{18} = \frac{8}{3} \\ y = \frac{6}{18} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet y = \frac{8}{3} \rightarrow 3^x = \frac{8}{3} \rightarrow x = \log_3 \frac{8}{3} = \log_3 8 - 1 = \frac{\log 8}{\log 3} - 1 = 0,89$$

$$\bullet y = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 3^x = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow x = -1$$

Hay dos soluciones:  $x_1 = -1$ ;  $x_2 = 0,89$

$$25) \frac{5}{4x^2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{15}{12x^2} - \frac{4x^2}{12x^2} = \frac{6}{12x^2} \Rightarrow 15 - 4x^2 = 6 \Rightarrow 15 - 6 = 4x^2 \Rightarrow 9 = 4x^2$$

$$x^2 = \frac{9}{4} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{2} \\ x = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{Hay dos soluciones: } x_1 = \frac{-3}{2}; \quad x_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$26) \log(x+1) - \log(3x-2) = 1; \quad \log \frac{x+1}{3x-2} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{x+1}{3x-2} = 10 \rightarrow x+1 = 10(3x-2)$$

$$x+1 = 30x-20 \rightarrow 21 = 29x \rightarrow x = \frac{21}{29}$$

$$27) 3\sqrt{x-1} + 11 = 2x \Rightarrow 3\sqrt{x-1} = 2x - 11 \quad 3\sqrt{x-1} = 2x - 11 \Rightarrow (3\sqrt{x-1})^2 = (2x - 11)^2 \Rightarrow 9(x-1) = 4x^2 - 44x + 121$$

$$9x - 9 = 4x^2 - 44x + 121 \Rightarrow 0 = 4x^2 - 53x + 130$$

$$x = \frac{53 \pm \sqrt{2809 - 2080}}{8} = \frac{53 \pm \sqrt{729}}{8} = \frac{53 \pm 27}{8} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4} \\ x = \frac{26}{8} = \frac{13}{4} \end{cases}$$

Comprobación:

$$x = 10 \rightarrow 3\sqrt{9} + 11 = 9 + 11 = 20 = 2 \cdot 10 \rightarrow \text{Es válida}$$

$$x = \frac{13}{4} \rightarrow 3\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} + 11 = \frac{9}{2} + 11 = \frac{31}{2} \neq 2 \cdot \frac{13}{4} = \frac{13}{2} \rightarrow \text{No es válida}$$

Hay una solución:  $x = 10$

$$28) 2^{x-1} + 2^{x+1} - 3 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0; \quad \frac{2^x}{2} + 2^x \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0; \quad \text{Hacemos el cambio: } 2^x = y$$

$$\frac{y}{2} + 2y - 3y + 4 = 0; \quad y + 4y - 6y + 8 = 0 \rightarrow -y + 8 = 0 \rightarrow y = 8; \quad 2^x = 8 \rightarrow x = 3$$

$$29) \frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{16}{6} = \frac{x+1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{6x^2}{6x(x+1)} - \frac{16x(x+1)}{6x(x+1)} = \frac{6(x+1)^2}{6x(x+1)} \Rightarrow 6x^2 - 16x^2 - 16x = 6(x^2 + 2x + 1)$$

$$6x^2 - 16x^2 - 16x = 6x^2 + 12x + 6 \Rightarrow -16x^2 - 28x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow 16x^2 + 28x + 6 = 0 \rightarrow 8x^2 + 14x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{196 - 96}}{16} = \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{100}}{16} = \frac{-14 \pm 10}{16} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{-4}{16} = \frac{-1}{4} \\ x = \frac{-24}{16} = \frac{-3}{2} \end{cases}$$

Hay dos soluciones:  $x_1 = \frac{-1}{4}$ ;  $x_2 = \frac{-3}{2}$

$$30) \frac{3^{x^2-x+1}}{3^{x+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 3^{x^2-x+1-(x+1)} = 3^{-1}; \quad x^2 - x + 1 - x - 1 = -1 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0: \quad x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-4}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

Hay una única solución:  $x = 1$

$$31) \frac{2^1}{2^x} + 2^x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Cambia } 2^x = z. \text{ Así, } \frac{2}{z} + z - 3 = 0 \quad 2 + z^2 - 3z = 0 \quad z^2 - 3z + 2 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2} \begin{cases} z = 2 \rightarrow 2^x = 2 \rightarrow x = 1 \\ z = 1 \rightarrow 2^x = 1 \rightarrow x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$32) (1-x)^2 = 7-3x \rightarrow 1+x^2-2x=7-3x \rightarrow x^2+x-6=0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} \begin{cases} x = 2 \text{ (no vale)} \\ x = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$33) \quad 2^x \cdot 2^2 + 2^x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 4 \cdot 2^x + 2^x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 5 \cdot 2^x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 2^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

### SISTEMAS DE ECUACIONES

**EJERCICIO 10** : Halla la solución de los siguientes sistemas, analítica y gráficamente:

$$a) \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 3 \\ \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = 4 \end{array} \right\} \quad b) \left. \begin{array}{l} y - 4x - 2 = 0 \\ y = x^2 + 3x \end{array} \right\} \quad c) \left. \begin{array}{l} y = x^2 - 2x \\ y + x - 6 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad d) \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{x-1}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 2 \\ 3x + y = 7 \end{array} \right\} \quad e) \left. \begin{array}{l} y = x^2 - 3x \\ y - 2x + 6 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

Solución:

a)

• Resolvemos el sistema analíticamente: 
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 3 \\ \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = 4 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{2x}{6} + \frac{3y}{6} = \frac{18}{6} \\ \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = \frac{8}{2} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + 3y = 18 \\ x + y = 8 \end{array} \right. \quad y = 8 - x$$

$$2x + 3(8 - x) = 18; \quad 2x + 24 - 3x = 18; \quad -x = -6; \quad x = 6 \quad \rightarrow \quad y = 8 - 6 = 2; \quad \text{Solución: } x = 6; \quad y = 2$$

• Interpretación gráfica: 
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 3 \rightarrow y = \frac{18 - 2x}{3} = 6 - \frac{2}{3}x = -\frac{2}{3}x + 6 \\ \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = 4 \rightarrow y = 8 - x \end{array} \right\}$$

Estas dos rectas se cortan en el punto (6, 2).

b)

• Lo resolvemos analíticamente: 
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y - 4x - 2 = 0 \\ y = x^2 + 3x \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} y = 4x + 2 \\ 4x + 2 = x^2 + 3x; \quad 0 = x^2 - x - 2 \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 2 \rightarrow y = 10 \\ x = -1 \rightarrow y = -2 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{Solución: } \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 2 \\ y_1 = 10 \end{array} \right\} \text{ y } \left. \begin{array}{l} x_2 = -1 \\ y_2 = -2 \end{array} \right\}$$

• Interpretación gráfica: 
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = 4x + 2 \\ y = x^2 + 3x \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{La recta y la parábola se cortan en los puntos (2, 10) y (-1, -2).}$$

• Resolvemos analíticamente el sistema: 
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = x^2 - 2x \\ y + x - 6 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} y = x^2 - 2x \\ x^2 - 2x + x - 6 = 0; \quad x^2 - x - 6 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 3 \rightarrow y = 3 \\ x = -2 \rightarrow y = 8 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{Solución: } \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 3 \\ y_1 = 3 \end{array} \right\} \text{ y } \left. \begin{array}{l} x_2 = -2 \\ y_2 = 8 \end{array} \right\}$$

• Interpretación gráfica: 
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = x^2 - 2x \\ y = 6 - x \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{La parábola y la recta se cortan en los puntos (3, 3) y (-2, 8).}$$

d)

• Resolvemos analíticamente el sistema: 
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{x-1}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 2 \\ 3x + y = 7 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{2x-2}{6} + \frac{3y}{6} = \frac{12}{6} \\ 3x + y = 7 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x - 2 + 3y = 12 \\ 3x + y = 7 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x + 3y = 14 \\ 3x + y = 7 \end{array} \right\} \quad y = 7 - 3x; \quad 2x + 3(7 - 3x) = 14$$

$$2x + 21 - 9x = 14; \quad 2x - 9x = 14 - 21; \quad -7x = -7; \quad x = 1; \quad y = 7 - 3 \cdot 1 = 7 - 3 = 4$$

Solución:  $x = 1; \quad y = 4$

• Interpretación gráfica: 
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x + 3y = 14 \rightarrow y = \frac{14 - 2x}{3} \\ 3x + y = 7 \rightarrow y = 7 - 3x \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{Estas dos rectas se cortan en el punto (1, 4).}$$

v

e)

- Lo resolvemos analíticamente:  $\left. \begin{array}{l} y = x^2 - 3x \\ y - 2x + 6 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} y = x^2 - 3x \\ x^2 - 3x - 2x + 6 = 0; \quad x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \end{array}$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 3 \rightarrow y = 0 \\ x = 2 \rightarrow y = -2 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{Solución: } \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 3 \\ y_1 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{ y } \left. \begin{array}{l} x_2 = 2 \\ y_2 = -2 \end{array} \right\}$$

- Interpretación gráfica:  $\left. \begin{array}{l} y = x^2 - 3x \\ y = 2x - 6 \end{array} \right\}$  La parábola y la recta se cortan en los puntos (3, 0) y (2, -2)

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