

Examen de Matemáticas 1º de Bachillerato CN

Octubre 2016

Problema 1 Discutir y resolver por el método de Gauss los siguientes sistemas:

$$\begin{cases} x+ & y+ & 2z = & 4 \\ 2x+ & 2y+ & 3z = & 5 \\ x+ & y+ & 3z = & 7 \end{cases}; \quad \begin{cases} x+ & 2y+ & z = & 1 \\ 2x- & y- & z = & 1 \\ 3x+ & y+ & 2z = & 6 \end{cases}$$

Solución:

$$\begin{cases} x+ & y+ & 2z = & 4 \\ 2x+ & 2y+ & 3z = & 5 \\ x+ & y+ & 3z = & 7 \end{cases} \text{ Sistema Compatible Indeterminado} \implies \begin{cases} x = -2 - \lambda \\ y = \lambda \\ z = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+ & 2y+ & z = & 1 \\ 2x- & y- & z = & 1 \\ 3x+ & y+ & 2z = & 6 \end{cases} \text{ Sistema Compatible Determinado} \implies \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$

Problema 2 Resolver las ecuaciones:

1. $\log(9-x) - \log(x+1) = 1$
2. $\log(8-x^2) - \log x = 1 + \log(x-2)$
3. $2\log(7-x) - 1 = \log(x-5)$
4. $2^{x^2-1} \cdot 4^{3x-2} = 16^{x+2}$
5. $3^{2x-1} + 3^{x-1} - 2 = 0$

Solución:

$$1. \log(9-x) - \log(x+1) = 1 \implies \log \frac{9-x}{x+1} = \log 10 \implies$$

$$11x = -1 \implies x = -\frac{1}{11}.$$

$$2. \log(8-x^2) - \log x = 1 + \log(x-2) \implies \log \frac{8-x^2}{x} = \log 10(x-2) \implies 11x^2 - 20x + 8 = 0 \implies x = 2, 156, \quad x = -0, 337 (\text{no vale}).$$

$$3. 2\log(7-x) - 1 = \log(x-5) \implies x^2 - 24x + 99 = 0 \implies x = 5, 292, \quad x = 18, 708, (\text{no vale}).$$

4.

$$2^{x^2-1} \cdot 4^{3x-2} = 16^{x+2} \implies x^2 + 2x - 13 = 0 \implies \begin{cases} x = 2, 742 \\ x = -4, 742 \end{cases}$$

5.

$$3^{2x-1} + 3^{x-1} - 2 = 0 \implies t^2 + t - 6 = 0 \implies \begin{cases} t = 2 \implies x = 0, 631 \\ t = -3 \text{ no vale} \end{cases}$$