

Examen de Matemáticas 4º de ESO
Noviembre 2008

Resolver las siguientes ecuaciones y sistemas:

Problema 1

$$2 \log(x+1) - \log x = 1$$

Solución:

$$\log\left(\frac{(x+1)^2}{x}\right) = \log 10 \implies x^2 - 8x + 1 = 0 \implies$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0,127 \\ x = 7,873 \end{cases}$$

Problema 2

$$3^{2x+1} - 3^{x-1} - 1 = 0$$

Solución:

$$3(3^x)^2 - \frac{3^x}{3} - 1 = 0 \implies 3t^2 - \frac{t}{3} - 1 = 0 \implies \begin{cases} t = 0,63557 \\ t = -0,524461 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t = 0,63557 = 3^x \implies x = -0,41255 \\ t = -0,524461 = 3^x \implies \text{No Vale} \end{cases}$$

Problema 3

$$\begin{cases} 2 \log(xy) = 3 \\ \log\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = 5 \end{cases}$$

Solución:

$$\begin{cases} 2 \log x + 2 \log y = 3 \\ \log x - 2 \log y = 5 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} 2u + 2v = 3 \\ u - 2v = 5 \end{cases} \implies$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \log x = 8/3 \implies x = 464,1588 \\ v = \log y = -7/6 \implies y = 0,068129 \end{cases}$$

Problema 4

$$\begin{cases} 3^{x-2} + 2^y = 1 \\ 2^x + 3 \cdot 2^y = 5 \end{cases}$$

Solución:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3^x}{9} + 2^y = 1 \\ 3^x + 3 \cdot 2^y = 5 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{u}{9} + v = 1 \\ u + 3v = 5 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} u = 3 = 3^x \implies x = 1 \\ v = \frac{2}{3} = 2^y \implies y = -0,585 \end{cases}$$

Problema 5

$$\frac{x-1}{5} + \frac{x}{15} \leq \frac{x+1}{3} + 2$$

Solución:

$$3x - 3 + x \leq 30 + 5x + 5 \implies x \geq -38 \implies [-38, \infty)$$

Problema 6

$$\frac{x^2 + 3x - 40}{x - 2} \geq 0$$

Solución:

$$\frac{x^2 + 3x - 40}{x - 2} = \frac{(x + 8)(x - 5)}{x - 2} \geq 0$$

	$(-\infty, -8)$	$(-8, 2)$	$(2, 5)$	$(5, \infty)$
$x + 8$	-	+	+	+
$x - 2$	-	-	+	+
$x - 5$	-	-	-	+
$\frac{x^2 + 3x - 40}{x - 2}$	-	+	-	+

La solución es: $[-8, 2) \cup [5, \infty)$

Problema 7

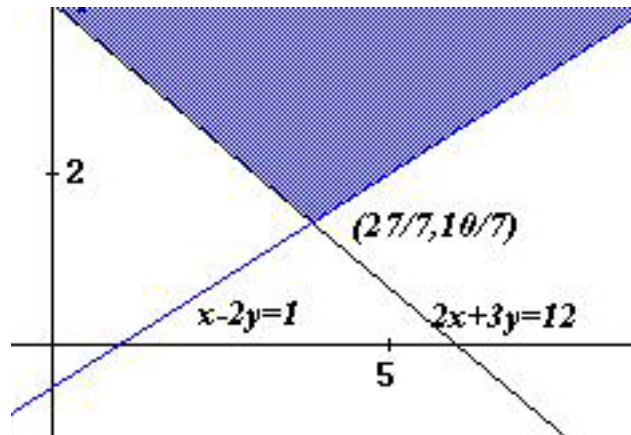
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y \geq 12 \\ x - 2y < 1 \end{cases}$$

Solución:

$$2x + 3y = 12 \implies \begin{array}{c|c} x & y \\ \hline 0 & 4 \\ 6 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x - 2y = 1 \implies \begin{array}{c|c} x & y \\ \hline 0 & -1/2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 12 \\ x - 2y = 1 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x = 27/7 \\ y = 10/7 \end{cases} \implies (27/7, 10/7)$$



Problema 8

$$\sqrt{4x+1} - 1 = x$$

Solución:

$$\sqrt{4x+1} = x+1 \implies 4x+1 = x^2+2x+1 \implies x^2-2x=0 \implies x=0, x=2$$

Problema 9

$$\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{x} = 1$$

Solución:

$$(\sqrt{x+3})^2 = (1 + \sqrt{x})^2 \implies x+3 = 1+x+2\sqrt{x} \implies 2 = 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -1 \text{ No Vale} \end{cases}$$

Problema 10

$$x^4 - 80x^2 - 81 = 0$$

Solución:

$$\text{Hacemos } z = x^2 \implies z^2 - 80z - 81 = 0 \implies z = 81 \text{ y } z = -1.$$

$$z = 81 = x^2 \implies x = \pm 9$$

$$z = -1 = x^2 \text{ No Vale}$$