

Examen de Matemáticas 1º de Bachillerato CN
Octubre 2013

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

$$\begin{cases} x+ & 2y+ & z = & 3 \\ 2x- & y+ & 2z = & 3 \\ x- & 8y+ & z = & -3 \end{cases} ; \begin{cases} x+ & y+ & z = & 2 \\ 2x- & y+ & 3z = & 9 \\ 2x+ & y+ & 2z = & 5 \end{cases}$$

Solución:

$$\begin{cases} x+ & 2y+ & z = & 3 \\ 2x- & y+ & 2z = & 3 \\ x- & 8y+ & z = & -3 \end{cases} \text{ Sistema Compatible Indeterminado} \implies \begin{cases} x = 9/5 - \lambda \\ y = 3/5 \\ z = \lambda \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} x+ & y+ & z = & 2 \\ 2x- & y+ & 3z = & 9 \\ 2x+ & y+ & 2z = & 5 \end{cases} \text{ Sistema Compatible Determinado} \implies \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$

Problema 2 Resolver las ecuaciones:

- $\log(3-x) - \log(x+3) = 1$
- $\log(4-x^2) - \log x = 1 + \log(x-1)$
- $2 \log(3-x) - 1 = \log x$
- $3^{x^2-1} \cdot 9^{2x-3} = 27^{x+1}$
- $3^{2x-1} + 3^{x+1} - 1 = 0$

Solución:

1. $\log(3-x) - \log(x+3) = 1 \implies \log \frac{3-x}{x+3} = \log 10 \implies$

$$11x = -27 \implies x = -\frac{27}{11}.$$

2. $\log(4-x^2) - \log x = 1 + \log(x-1) \implies \log \frac{4-x^2}{x} = \log 10(x-1) \implies$
 $11x^2 - 10x - 4 = 0 \implies x = 1,209693078, x = -0,3006021693$ (no vale).

3. $2 \log(3-x) - 1 = \log x \implies x^2 - 16x + 9 = 0 \implies x = 15,41619848, (no\ vale) x = 0,5838015129$ (no vale).

4.

$$3^{x^2-1} \cdot 9^{2x-3} = 27^{x+1} \implies x^2 + x - 10 = 0 \implies \begin{cases} x = 2,701562118 \\ x = -3,701562118 \end{cases}$$

5.

$$3^{2x-1} + 3^{x+1} - 1 = 0 \implies t^2 + 9t - 3 = 0 \implies \begin{cases} t = 0,3218253804 \implies x = -1,031980243 \\ t = -9,321825380 \text{ no vale} \end{cases}$$