

Examen de Matemáticas 4º de ESO

Noviembre 2009

Resolver las siguientes ecuaciones y sistemas:

Problema 1

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

Solución:

$$\log\left(\frac{(x-1)^2}{x}\right) = \log 10 \implies x^2 - 12x + 1 = 0 \implies$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 11,91607978 \\ x = 0,08392021691 \text{ no vale} \end{cases}$$

Problema 2

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

Solución:

$$2(2^x)^2 - \frac{2^x}{2} - 1 = 0 \implies 2t^2 - \frac{t}{2} - 1 = 0 \implies \begin{cases} t = 0,8430703308 \\ t = -0,5930703308 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t = 0,8430703308 = 2^x \implies x = -0,2462751058 \\ t = -0,5930703308 = 2^x \implies \text{No Vale} \end{cases}$$

Problema 3

$$\begin{cases} 2 \log(xy) &= 8 \\ \log\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right) &= -2 \end{cases}$$

Solución:

$$\begin{cases} 2 \log x + 2 \log y = 8 \\ \log x - 2 \log y = -2 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} 2u + 2v = 8 \\ u - 2v = -2 \end{cases} \implies$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \log x = 2 \implies x = 10^2 \\ v = \log y = 2 \implies y = 10^2 \end{cases}$$

Problema 4

$$\begin{cases} 2^{x-2} + 3^y &= 6 \\ 2^x + 3 \cdot 3^y &= 4 \end{cases}$$

Solución:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2^x}{4} + 3^y = 6 \\ 2^x + 3 \cdot 3^y = 4 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{u}{4} + v = 6 \\ u + 3v = 4 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} u = -56 = 3^x \implies x = \text{No tiene solución} \\ v = 20 = 2^y \implies y = -4, 33 \end{cases}$$

Luego el sistema no tiene solución.

Problema 5

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

Solución:

$$4x \leq 5x + 45 \implies x \geq -45 \implies [-45, \infty)$$

Problema 6

$$\frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x+1} \geq 0$$

Solución:

$$\frac{x^2 - x + 6}{x+1} = \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{x+1} \geq 0$$

	$(-\infty, -2)$	$(-2, -1)$	$(-1, 3)$	$(3, \infty)$
$f(x)$	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$

La solución es: $[-2, -1) \cup [3, \infty)$

Problema 7

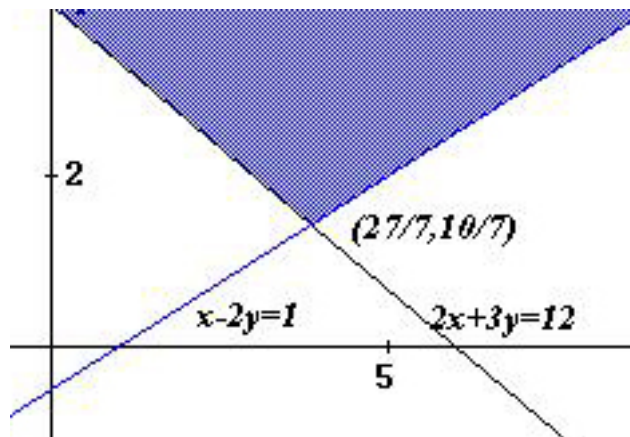
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y \geq 12 \\ x - 2y < 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\sqrt{3x+4} + 4 = 2x$$

Solución:

$$\sqrt{3x+4} = 2x - 4 \implies 3x + 4 = 4x^2 - 16x + 16 \implies x = 3/4 \text{ No vale, } x = 4$$

Problema 9

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

Solución:

$$(\sqrt{x+3})^2 = (1 + \sqrt{x})^2 \implies x + 3 = 1 + x + 2\sqrt{x} = 0 \implies 1 = \sqrt{x}$$

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

Problema 10

$$x^4 - 2x^2 - 8 = 0$$

Solución:

$$\text{Hacemos } z = x^2 \implies z^2 - 2z - 8 = 0 \implies z = 4 \text{ y } z = -2.$$

$$z = 4 = x^2 \implies x = \pm 2$$

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