

Universidad Abierta Para Adultos UAPA



Tema:

Factorización

Asignatura:

Algebra y Geometría

Participante:

Matricula:

Facilitador:

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Fecha:

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II Factorización por factor común.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) & -35m^2n^3 - 70m^3 \\ & = -35m^2n^2 + 2 \cdot 25n^3m \\ & = -35m^2(n^3 + 2n) \\ \text{f.c.} & = -35m^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) & -x^3 + x^5 - x^7 \\ & x^3 = x^2 \cdot x^3 \\ & x^5 = x^2 \cdot x^3 \\ & = -x^7 + x^5 - x^3 \\ & = -x^3(x^4 - x^2 + 1) \\ \text{f.c.} & = -x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) & -9a^2 - 12ab + 13a^3b^2 - 24ab^3 \\ & = -3a(3a + 4b - 5a^2b^2 + 8b^3) \\ \text{f.c.} & = -3a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) & -16x^3y^2 - 8x^3y - 24x^4y^4 - 40x^2y^3 \\ & = -8x^2y(2xy + 1 + 3x^2y^2 + 5y^2) \\ \text{f.c.} & = -8x^2y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) & -93a^3x^2y - 62a^2x^3y^2 - 124a^2x \\ & = -31a^2x(3axy + 2x^2y^2 + 4) \\ \text{f.c.} & = -31a^2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) & -3x(x-2) - 2y(-2+x) \\ & = (x-2)(-3x-2y) \\ \text{f.c.} & = x-2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7) & -1-x+2a(1-x) \\
 & = -x+1-(x-1) \\
 & = (x-1) \\
 & = -1-x-2a(x-1) \\
 f(-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8) & -3a^2b+6ab-5a^3b^2+8a^2bx+4ab^2m \\
 & = ab(-3a+6-5a^2b^2+8ax+4bm)
 \end{aligned}$$

III) factorización por diferencia de cuadrados.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) & -a^2b^8 - c^2 = \sqrt{a^2b^8} = ab^4 \quad (ab^4+c)(ab^4-c) \\
 & \sqrt{c^2} = c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) & 25x^2y^4 - 121 = \sqrt{25x^2y^4} = 5xy^2 \\
 & \sqrt{121} = 11 \quad (5xy^2+11)(5xy^2-11)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3) 49x^2y^6z^{10} - a^{12}$$

$$\sqrt{49x^2y^6z^{10}} = 7xy^3z^5$$

$$\sqrt{a^{12}} = a^6 \quad (7xy^3z^5+a^6)(7xy^3z^5-a^6)$$

$$4) 4x^2 - \frac{1}{a}$$

$$4x^2 = \frac{4}{a}$$

$$5) 4x^2 - (x+y)^2$$

$$= (2x)^2 - (x+y)^2$$

$$= (2x)^2 - (x+y)^2$$

$$= (2x+(x+y))(2x-(x+y))$$

$$= (x-y)(3x+y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6) (a+x)^2 - (x+2)^2 \\
 (a+x) - (x+2) &= (a+x) + (x+2) \mid (a+x) \cdot (x+2) \\
 &= (a+x) + (x+2) \mid (a+x) + (x+2) \\
 &= (a-2)(x+a+2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7) 49a^{10} - \frac{b^{12}}{81} \\
 49a^{10} - \frac{b^{12}}{81}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8) a^2 b^4 - \frac{1}{25} \\
 &= (ab^2)^2 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{25}}\right)^2 \\
 &= (ab^2 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{25}}) (ab^2 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{25}}) \\
 &= (ab^2 + \frac{1}{5}) (ab^2 - \frac{1}{5})
 \end{aligned}$$

IV) factorización por cuadrado perfecto

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) 49m^6 - 70am^3n^2 + 25a^2n^4 \\
 \sqrt{49m^6} &= 7m^3 \\
 \sqrt{25a^2n^4} &= 5an^2 \\
 (2) (7m^3)(5an^2) &= 70m^3an^2 = 70am^3n^2 \\
 &= (7m^3 - 5an^2)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) a^2 + 24am^2x^2 + 144m^4x^4 \\
 \sqrt{a^2} &= a \\
 \sqrt{144m^4x^4} &= 12m^2x^2 \\
 (2)(a)(12m^2x^2) &= 24am^2x^2 \\
 &= (a + 12m^2x^2)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \frac{1}{25} + \frac{25x^4}{36} - \frac{x^2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{5x^2}{6} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{25} - \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{25x^4}{36}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} - \frac{5x^2}{6}$$

$$2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{4x^2}{6} \right) = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{2} \cdot \frac{4x^2}{6} = \frac{x^2}{3}$$

$$4) -4m(n-m) + 4m^2(n-m)^2$$

$$\sqrt{-4m(n-m)} = -2m(n-m)$$

$$\sqrt{n-m^2} = n-m$$

$$(2)(-2m(n-m))(n-m) = -4m^2$$

$$5) 121 + 198x^6 + 81x^{12}$$

$$\sqrt{121} = 11$$

$$\sqrt{81x^{12}} = 9x^6$$

$$(2)(11)(9x^6) = 198x^6$$

$$(11 + 9x^6)^2$$

V) Factorización de trinomios de la forma $x^2 + bx + c$

$$1) a^2 - 13a + 40 = (a-5)(a-8)$$

$$2) n^2 + 28n - 29 = (n+1)(n-29)$$

$$3) n^2 - 6m - 40 = (n+4)(n+10)$$

$$4) m^2 + 12m - 30 = (m+2)(m-15)$$

$$5) a^2 + 7a - 60 = (a+5)(a-12)$$

IX factorización de la forma ax^2+bx+c

$$1) 2a^2+3a-2=$$

$$(2a^2-a)+(4a-2)$$

$$2a^2-a = a(2a-1)$$

$$4a-2 = 2(2a-1)$$

$$= a(2a-1) + 2(2a-1)$$

$$= (2a-1)(a+2)$$

$$2) 3b^2-5b-2=$$

$$3b^2+b-6b-2$$

$$(b)(3b+1) - 6b-2$$

$$(b)(3b+1) - 2(3b+1)$$

$$(3b+1)(b-2)$$

$$3) 6m^2+7m+2$$

$$6m^2+4m+3m+2$$

$$(2m)(3m+2) + 3m+2$$

$$(3m+2)(2m+1)$$

$$4) 12m^2-13m-35$$

$$12m^2+15m-28m-35$$

$$(3m)(4m+5) - 28m-35$$

$$(3m)(4m+5) - 7(4m+5)$$

$$(4m+5)(3m-7)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5) & 15m^2 + 16m - 15 \\
 & = 15m^2 + 25m - 9m - 15 \\
 & = (5m)(3m+5) - 9 - 15 \\
 & = (5m)(3m+5) - 3(3m+5) \\
 & = (3m+5)(5m-3)
 \end{aligned}$$

✶ factorización de suma y diferencia de cubos:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) & a^3 + 49 \\
 & 3 + 49 = 52
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) & (x+3)^3 + (y-1)^3 \\
 & = ((x+3) + (y-1))((x+3)^2 - (x+3)(y-1) + (y-1)^2) \\
 & = (x+y+2)((x+3) - (x+3)(y-1) + (y-1)^2) \\
 & = (x+y+2)(x^2 + 2x - xy + y^2 + 13 - 5y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) & p^3 - 64 \\
 & 3 - 64 = -61
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) & 125 + 512a^3 \\
 & 5^3 + 512a^3 \\
 & 5^3 + 8^3a^3 \\
 & 5^3 + (8a)^3 \\
 & (5+8a)((5^2-5)(8a)+(8a)^2) \\
 & (5+8a)(25-8 \cdot 8a+(8a)^2) \\
 & (5+8a)(25-40a+(8a)^2) \\
 & (5+8a)(25-40a+64a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5) & 27 + (T+U)^3 \\
 & (3+T+U)((9-3)(T+U)+(T+U)^2) \\
 & (3+T+U)((9-3T-3U)+(T+U)^2) \\
 & (3+T+U)(9-3T-3U+T^2+2TU+U^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

X Hallar máximo común divisor y mínimo común de los polinomios siguientes.

$$1) \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 9 \\ x^2 - 9 \\ \sqrt{x^2 - 9} \\ x = \pm 3 \\ (x+3)(x-3) \end{array} \quad \text{y} \quad \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 6x + 9 \\ (x-3)(x-3) \\ \text{MCD} = (x-3) \end{array}$$

$$2) \begin{array}{l} x^3 - 7x^2 + 12x \\ x^3 - 7x^2 + 12x \\ x(x^2 - 7x + 12) \\ x(x-4)(x-3) \end{array} \quad \text{y} \quad \begin{array}{l} x^3 - 3x - 4 \\ x^3 - 3x - 4 \\ (x-4)(x+1) \\ \text{MCD} = (x-4) \end{array}$$

$$3) \begin{array}{l} p(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 2x^2 \\ p(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 2x^2 \\ x^2(x^2 - x - 2) \\ x^2(x-2)(x+1) \end{array} \quad \text{y} \quad \begin{array}{l} q(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 5x^2 - 3x \\ q(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 5x^2 - 3x \\ \begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 1 & -1 & -5 & -3 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \\ x^3 \quad x^2 \quad x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x = -2 \\ x + 1 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$4) \begin{array}{l} p(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 12 \\ p(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 12 \\ \begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & -1 & -8 & 12 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -12 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & -6 & 0 \end{array} \\ x = 2 \\ x - 2 = 0 \end{array} \quad \text{y} \quad \begin{array}{l} q(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 4 \\ q(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x - 4 \\ \begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & -5 & 8 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 & -4 \\ \hline & 1 & -4 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \\ x^2 - 4x + 4 \\ (x-2)(x-2)(x-1) \\ \text{MCD} = (x-2) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ x - 1 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$5) x^2-4, x^2-2x \text{ y } x^2-4x+4$$

$$x^2-4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{4}$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

$$(x+2)(x-2)$$

$$x^2-2x$$

$$x^2-2x+0$$

$$(x-2)(x-0)$$

$$x^2-4x+4$$

$$(x-2)(x-2)$$

$$\text{MCD} = (x-2)$$

$$\text{MCM} = (x+2)(x-0)$$