

1.- Factoriza los siguientes polinomios e indica cuáles son sus raíces:

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| a) $x^3 + 8x^3 - 80x - 384 = (x - 8)(x + 12)(x + 4);$    | $x_1 = 8, x_2 = -12, x_3 = -4$               |
| b) $x^3 - 2x^2 - 73x - 70 = (x - 10)(x + 7)(x + 1);$     | $x_1 = 10, x_2 = -7, x_3 = -1$               |
| c) $5x^3 + 36x^2 - 83x - 18 = (x - 2)(x + 9)(5x + 1);$   | $x_1 = 2, x_2 = -9, x_3 = -1/5$              |
| d) $10x^3 + 9x^2 - 301x + 30 = (x - 5)(x + 6)(10x - 1);$ | $x_1 = 5, x_2 = -6, x_3 = 1/10$              |
| e) $11x^3 + 21x^2 - 35x + 3 = (x - 1)(x + 3)(11x - 1);$  | $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -3, x_3 = 1/11$              |
| f) $x^3 - x^2 - 89x - 231 = (x - 11)(x + 7)(x + 3);$     | $x_1 = 11, x_2 = -7, x_3 = -3$               |
| g) $x^3 + 6x^2 - 61x - 210 = (x - 7)(x + 10)(x + 3);$    | $x_1 = 7, x_2 = -10, x_3 = -3$               |
| h) $9x^3 - 8x^2 - 271x - 30 = (x - 6)(x + 5)(9x + 1);$   | $x_1 = 6, x_2 = -5, x_3 = -1/9$              |
| i) $x^3 + 3x^2 - 64x + 60 = (x - 6)(x + 10)(x - 1);$     | $x_1 = 6, x_2 = -10, x_3 = 1$                |
| j) $x^3 + 4x^2 - 20x - 48 = (x - 4)(x + 6)(x + 2);$      | $x_1 = 4, x_2 = -6, x_3 = -2$                |
| k) $x^3 - 6x^2 - 6x - 7 = (x - 7)(x^2 + x + 1);$         | $x_1 = 7; (x_2, x_3 \text{ no son reales})$  |
| l) $x^3 - 5x^2 - 138x + 792 = (x - 11)(x + 12)(x - 6);$  | $x_1 = 11, x_2 = -12, x_3 = 6$               |
| m) $x^3 - 23x^2 + 135x - 225 = (x - 15)(x - 3)(x - 5);$  | $x_1 = 15, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 5$                 |
| n) $x^3 - 9x^2 - 84x + 196 = (x - 14)(x + 7)(x - 2);$    | $x_1 = 14, x_2 = -7, x_3 = 2$                |
| ñ) $x^3 - 3x^2 - 97x + 99 = (x - 11)(x + 9)(x - 1);$     | $x_1 = 11, x_2 = -9, x_3 = 1$                |
| o) $x^3 - 6x^2 - 61x + 210 = (x - 10)(x + 7)(x - 3);$    | $x_1 = 10, x_2 = -7, x_3 = 3$                |
| p) $7x^3 + 48x^2 + 77x - 12 = (x + 3)(x + 4)(7x - 1);$   | $x_1 = -3; x_2 = -4, x_3 = 1/7$              |
| q) $x^3 - 4x^2 + 9x - 10 = (x - 2)(x^2 - 2x + 5);$       | $x_1 = 2; (x_2, x_3 \text{ no son reales})$  |
| r) $x^3 - 7x^2 - 16x + 112 = (x - 7)(x + 4)(x - 4);$     | $x_1 = 7, x_2 = -4, x_3 = 4$                 |
| s) $x^3 - 4x^2 - 103x - 182 = (x - 13)(x + 7)(x + 2);$   | $x_1 = 13, x_2 = -7, x_3 = -2$               |
| t) $x^3 + 9x^2 - 84x - 196 = (x - 7)(x + 14)(x + 2);$    | $x_1 = 7, x_2 = -14, x_3 = -2$               |
| u) $x^3 + 3x^2 - 97x - 99 = (x - 9)(x + 11)(x + 1);$     | $x_1 = 9, x_2 = -11, x_3 = -1$               |
| v) $6x^3 + 19x^2 - 321x - 54 = (x - 6)(x + 9)(6x + 1);$  | $x_1 = 6, x_2 = -9, x_3 = -1/6$              |
| x) $2x^3 + 5x^2 - 28x - 15 = (x - 3)(x + 5)(2x + 1);$    | $x_1 = 3, x_2 = -5, x_3 = -1/2$              |
| y) $x^3 + 5x^2 - 29x - 105 = (x - 5)(x + 7)(x + 3);$     | $x_1 = 5, x_2 = -7, x_3 = -3$                |
| z) $x^3 + 7x^2 - 7x + 8 = (x + 8)(x^2 - x + 1);$         | $x_1 = -8; (x_2, x_3 \text{ no son reales})$ |

2.- Factoriza los siguientes polinomios e indica cuáles son sus raíces:

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|---|--|
| a) $x^4 + 9x^3 - 25x^2 - 225x = x(x + 9)(x - 5)(x + 5);$                        | raíces: $0, -9, 5, -5$   |
| b) $3x^4 + 16x^3 - 37x^2 - 14x = x(x + 7)(x - 2)(3x + 1);$                      | raíces: $0, -9, 2, -1/3$   |
| c) $x^4 - 4x^3 - 20x^2 + 48x = x(x + 4)(x - 2)(x - 6);$                         | raíces: $0, -4, 2, 6$  |
| d) $x^4 + 7x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x = x(x + 8)(x^2 - x + 1);$                            | raíces: $0, -8, \text{no real}, \text{no real}$                                  |
| e) $x^4 - 3x^3 + x^2 + 4 = (x - 2)^2(x^2 + x + 1);$                             | raíces: $2 \text{ (doble)}, \text{no real}, \text{no real}$                      |
| f) $x^5 + 3x^4 + 4x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x + 1 = (x + 1)^3(x^2 + 1);$                    | rscs: $-1 \text{ (trip.)}, \text{no real}, \text{no real}$                       |
| g) $x^5 - 81x = x(x + 3)(x - 3)(x^2 + 9);$                                      | raíces: $0, 3, -3, \text{no real}, \text{no real}$                               |
| h) $x^6 + 6x^5 + 14x^4 + 18x^3 + 17x^2 + 12x + 4 = (x + 1)^2(x + 2)^2(x^2 + 1)$ | raíces: $-1 \text{ (doble)}, -2 \text{ (doble)}, \text{no real}, \text{no real}$ |

3.- Cuando se descompone un polinomio se obtiene:

$$(5x + 1)(3x - 1)(x + 6)(x - 2)$$

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|---|--|
| a) ¿De qué grado es el polinomio?         | Es de 4º grado                         |
| b) ¿Cuáles son sus raíces?                | $-1/5; 1/3; -6; 2$                     |
| c) ¿Cuánto vale su término independiente? | $1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 6 \cdot (-2) = 12$ |

4.- Obtén un polinomio cuyas raíces sean:

a) 0, 0, -1, -1, -1

$$x^2(x+1)^3 = x^5 + 3x^4 + 3x^3 + x^2$$

b) 0 (raíz simple), 1 (raíz triple), 2 (raíz doble)

$$x(x-1)^3(x-2)^2 = x^6 - 7x^5 - 5x^4 - 25x^3 + 16x^2 - 4x$$

c) 1, 1, -1, -1, -1

$$(x-1)^2(x+1)^3 = x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1$$

d) -3 (raíz simple), 0 (raíz triple), 1 (raíz doble)

$$(x+3)x^3(x-1)^2 = x^6 + x^5 - 5x^4 + 3x^3$$

5.- Obtén un polinomio de cuarto grado que no tenga raíces reales.

$$(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 4) = x^4 + 5x^2 + 4$$

6.- Calcula, utilizando identidades notables:

a)  $(-7a + 8b)^2$

$$=(-7a)^2 - 2 \cdot 7a \cdot 8b + (8b)^2 = 49a^2 - 112ab + 64b^2$$

b)

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}x + \sqrt{2}y\right)\left(-\frac{1}{3}x + \sqrt{2}y\right) = (\sqrt{2}y)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{3}x\right)^2 = 2y - \frac{x^2}{9}$$

c)

$$\left(\frac{3}{7}x - \frac{2}{5}y\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{7}x\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{7}x \cdot \frac{2}{5}y + \left(\frac{2}{5}y\right)^2 = \frac{9}{49}x^2 - \frac{12}{35}xy + \frac{4}{25}y^2$$

d)

$$(3x - 2y)^3 = 27x^3 - 54x^2y + 36xy^2 - 8y^3$$

e)

$$(-3x - 2y)^2 = 9x^2 + 12xy + 4y^2$$

f)

$$(-3x - 2y)^3 = -27x^3 - 54x^2y - 36xy^2 - 8y^3$$

g)

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}x\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y\right)^2 = \frac{2}{9}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}y^2$$

h)

$$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}x + \sqrt{2}y\right)\left(\sqrt{2}y - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}x\right) = \left(\sqrt{2}y - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}x\right)^2 = 2y^2 - \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{3}xy + \frac{5}{9}x^2$$