

6.43. Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones

a) $(x - 1) \cdot (x + 1) - (x - 2)^2 = x - 7$

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

c) $x + x(x - 5) = (x + 1)^2 - 7$

a) $(x - 1) \cdot (x + 1) - (x - 2)^2 = x - 7$
 $x^2 - 1 - (x^2 - 4x + 4) = x - 7$
 $x^2 - 1 - x^2 + 4x - 4 = x - 7$
 $4x - 5 = x - 7 \rightarrow 4x - x = -7 + 5$
 $3x = -2 \rightarrow x = \frac{-2}{3}$

b) $5x + (3 - x)^2 = x^2 - 2(x + 6)$
 $5x + 9 - 6x + x^2 = x^2 - 2x - 12$
 $5x - 6x + x^2 - x^2 + 2x = -12 - 9$
 $x = -21$

c) $x + x(x - 5) = (x + 1)^2 - 7$
 $x + x^2 - 5x = x^2 + 2x + 1 - 7$
 $x + x^2 - 5x - x^2 - 2x = 1 - 7$
 $-6x = -6 \rightarrow x = 1$

d) $x \cdot (3 - x) - 5x = 8 - (x + 2)^2$

e) $4(x - 2) \cdot (x + 2) = (2x + 1)^2 - 3 \cdot (x - 2)$

f) $8 - 3(x + 1) \cdot (x - 2) - 5 = 9 - 3 \cdot (x + 1)^2$

d) $x(3 - x) - 5x = 8 - (x + 2)^2$
 $3x - x^2 - 5x = 8 - (x^2 + 4x + 4)$
 $3x - x^2 - 5x = 8 - x^2 - 4x - 4$
 $3x - x^2 - 5x + x^2 + 4x = 8 - 4 \rightarrow 2x = 4$
 $x = 2$

e) $4(x - 2) \cdot (x + 2) = (2x + 1)^2 - 3 \cdot (x - 2)$
 $4x^2 - 16 = 4x^2 + 4x + 1 - 3x + 6$
 $4x^2 - 4x^2 - 4x + 3x = 1 + 6 + 16$
 $-x = 23 \rightarrow x = -23$

f) $8 - 3(x + 1) \cdot (x - 2) - 5 = 9 - 3 \cdot (x + 1)^2$
 $8 - 3(x^2 - 2x + x - 2) - 5 = 9 - 3(x^2 + 2x + 1)$
 $8 - 3x^2 + 6x - 3x + 6 - 5 = 9 - 3x^2 - 6x - 3$
 $8 - 3x^2 + 6x - 3x + 6 - 5 = 9 - 3x^2 - 6x - 3$
 $-3x^2 + 6x - 3x + 3x^2 + 6x = 9 - 3 - 8 - 6 + 5$
 $9x = -3 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}$

Resolución de ecuaciones de segundo grado

6.44. Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones.

a) $x^2 - 16 = 0$

b) $2x^2 = 98$

c) $-x^2 = 2 - 66$

d) $1 - x^2 = 0$

e) $4x^2 = 0$

a) $x^2 - 16 = 0$

$x^2 = 16 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{16} \rightarrow x = \pm 4$

b) $2x^2 = 98$

$x^2 = 49 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{49} \rightarrow x = \pm 7$

c) $-x^2 = 2 - 66$

$-x^2 = -64 \rightarrow x^2 = 64 \rightarrow$

$x = \pm\sqrt{64} \rightarrow x = \pm 8$

d) $1 - x^2 = 0$

$1 = x^2 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{1} \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

e) $4x^2 = 0$

$x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$

f) $-9 + 4x^2 = 0$

g) $-30 + x^2 = 6$

h) $1 - 4x^2 = 0$

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

j) $\frac{1}{4}x^2 = 1$

f) $-9 + 4x^2 = 0$

$4x^2 = 9 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{9}{4} \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} \rightarrow x = \pm\frac{3}{2}$

g) $-30 + x^2 = 6$

$x^2 = 6 + 30 = 36 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{36} \rightarrow x = \pm 6$

h) $1 - 4x^2 = 0$

$-4x^2 = -1 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow x = \pm\frac{1}{2}$

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

$4x^2 = 5 - 1 = 4 \rightarrow x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{1} \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

j) $\frac{1}{4}x^2 = 1$

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

6.45. Halla los valores de las incógnitas para que se verifiquen cada una de las siguientes ecuaciones.

a) $x(x + 2) = 0$

b) $(2x - 4)x = 0$

c) $x\left(\frac{1}{4} - 2x\right) = 0$

d) $6x \cdot (3x + 9) = 0$

a) $x(x + 2) = 0$

o bien $x = 0$

o bien $x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -2$

b) $(2x - 4)x = 0$

o bien $2x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{4}{2} = 2$

o bien $x = 0$

c) $x\left(\frac{1}{4} - 2x\right) = 0$

o bien $x = 0$

o bien $\frac{1}{4} - 2x = 0 \rightarrow 1 - 8x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{8}$

d) $6x(3x + 9) = 0$

o bien $6x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$

o bien $3x + 9 = 0 \rightarrow 3x = -9 \rightarrow x = -3$

e) $(x - 7)(x - 2) = 0$

f) $(x + 1)(x - 1) = 0$

g) $2(x + 3)x = 0$

h) $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)(-3 - x) = 0$

e) $(x - 7)(x - 2) = 0$

o bien $x - 7 = 0 \rightarrow x = 7$

o bien $x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2$

f) $(x + 1)(x - 1) = 0$

o bien $x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$

o bien $x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$

g) $2(x + 3)x = 0$

o bien $x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = -3$

o bien $2x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$

h) $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)(-3 - x) = 0$

o bien $x - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$

o bien $-3 - x = 0 \rightarrow x = -3$

6.46. Halla las soluciones de las siguientes ecuaciones.

a) $13x^2 - 39x = 0$

b) $x^2 - 16x = 0$

c) $3x^2 + 7x = 0$

a) $13x^2 - 39x = 0$

$13x(x - 3) = 0$

o bien $13x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$

o bien $x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = 3$

b) $x^2 - 16x = 0$

$x(x - 16) = 0$

o bien $x = 0$

o bien $x - 16 = 0 \rightarrow x = 16$

c) $3x^2 + 7x = 0$

$x(3x + 7) = 0$

o bien $x = 0$

o bien $3x + 7 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-7}{3}$

d) $6x + 7x^2 = 0$

e) $-5x + x^2 = 0$

f) $-14x - 42x^2 = 0$

d) $6x + 7x^2 = 0$

$x(6 + 7x) = 0$

o bien $x = 0$

o bien $6 + 7x = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{6}{7}$

e) $-5x + x^2 = 0$

$x(-5 + x) = 0$

o bien $x = 0$

o bien $-5 + x = 0 \rightarrow x = 5$

f) $-14x - 42x^2 = 0$

$-14x(x + 3) = 0$

o bien $-14x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$

o bien $x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = -3$

6.47. Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones.

a) $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$

d) $1 = 6x^2 + x$

b) $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$

e) $9 = 8x + x^2$

c) $3x - 10 = x^2$

f) $-4x^2 = 7 - 7x$

a) $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-6)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1+5}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \\ x = \frac{1-5}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2 \end{array} \right.$$

b) $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{-2+4}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \\ x = \frac{-2-4}{2} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3 \end{array} \right.$$

c) $3x - 10 = x^2 \rightarrow -x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-10)}}{2 \cdot (-1)} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-31}}{-2} \Rightarrow \text{El radicando es negativo. No existe solución real.}$$

d) $1 = 6x^2 + x \rightarrow 0 = 6x^2 + x - 1$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot 6} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{12} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{-1+5}{12} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3} \\ x = \frac{-1-5}{12} = \frac{-6}{12} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

e) $9 = 8x + x^2 \rightarrow 0 = x^2 + 8x - 9$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-9)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{100}}{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{-8+10}{2} = 1 \\ x = \frac{-8-10}{2} = -9 \end{array} \right.$$

f) $-4x^2 = 7 - 7x \rightarrow -4x^2 + 7x - 7 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{7^2 - 4 \cdot (-4) \cdot (-7)}}{2 \cdot (-4)} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{-63}}{-8} \Rightarrow \text{El radicando es negativo. No hay solución real.}$$

6.48. Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones.

a) $2x^2 - 32 = 0$

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

i) $5x + x^2 = 6$

b) $2x^2 - 32x = 0$

f) $\frac{1}{16}x^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

j) $2x^2 + x - 3 = 0$

c) $x^2 = x$

g) $x^2 + \frac{x}{2} + 2 = 2$

k) $x^2 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$

d) $6x^2 = -12x$

h) $x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

l) $2x^2 = x + 1$

a) $2x^2 - 32 = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 = 32 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{32}{2} \rightarrow x^2 = 16 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{16} \rightarrow x = \pm 4$

b) $2x^2 - 32x = 0 \rightarrow x(2x - 32) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$ o bien $(2x - 32) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{32}{2} \rightarrow x = 16$

c) $x^2 = x \rightarrow x^2 - x = 0 \rightarrow x(x - 1) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$ y $x = 1$

d) $6x^2 = -12x \rightarrow 6x^2 + 12x = 0 \rightarrow 6x(x + 2) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$ y $x = -2$

e) $\frac{1}{4}x^2 = -x \rightarrow x^2 = -4x \rightarrow x^2 + 4x = 0 \rightarrow x(x + 4) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$ y $x = -4$

f) $\frac{1}{16}x^2 = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow x^2 = 4 \rightarrow x = \pm 2$

g) $x^2 + \frac{x}{2} + 2 = 2 \rightarrow 2x^2 + x + 4 = 4 \rightarrow 2x^2 + x = 0 \rightarrow x(2x + 1) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$ y $x = -\frac{1}{2}$

h) $x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-1 + 3}{2} = 1$ y $x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-1 - 3}{2} = -2$

i) $5x + x^2 = 6 \rightarrow x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{49}}{2} = \frac{-5 + 7}{2} = 1$ y $x = \frac{-5 - \sqrt{49}}{2} = \frac{-5 - 7}{2} = -6$

j) $2x^2 + x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{25}}{4} = \frac{-1 + 5}{4} = 1$ y $x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{25}}{4} = \frac{-1 - 5}{4} = -\frac{6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$

k) $x^2 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{9}}{4} = \frac{-1 + 3}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ y $x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{9}}{4} = \frac{-1 - 3}{4} = -1$

l) $2x^2 = x + 1 \rightarrow 2x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{9}}{4} = \frac{1 + 3}{4} = 1$ y $x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{9}}{4} = \frac{1 - 3}{4} = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$

6.49. Halla la solución de las siguientes ecuaciones.

a) $(2x - 1)^2 + (2x + 1)^2 = 10$

c) $\frac{(2x + 5)^2}{2} + \frac{x + 5}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$

b) $\frac{x - 1}{3} + x^2 = 1$

a) $(2x - 1)^2 + (2x + 1)^2 = 10 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x + 1 + 4x^2 + 4x + 1 - 10 = 0 \rightarrow 8x^2 - 8 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = 1$
 $x = \pm\sqrt{1} = \pm 1$

b) $\frac{x - 1}{3} + x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x - 1 + 3x^2 = 3 \rightarrow 3x^2 + x - 4 = 0$

$x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{49}}{6} = \frac{-1 + 7}{6} = 1$ y $x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{49}}{6} = \frac{-1 - 7}{6} = -\frac{4}{3}$

c) $\frac{(2x + 5)^2}{2} + \frac{x + 5}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{4x^2 + 20x + 25}{2} + \frac{x + 5}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 12x^2 + 60x + 75 + 2x + 10 = -3$

$12x^2 + 62x + 88 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-62 \pm \sqrt{-380}}{24}$. El radicando es negativo, luego no existe solución real.