



# Materiales Educativos GRATIS

## ALGEBRA

## QUINTO

# PRODUCTOS NOTABLES

Son resultados de ciertas multiplicaciones algebraicas que se obtienen de forma directa, sin la necesidad de aplicar los axiomas de la distribución.

### BINOMIO AL CUADRADO

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$$

Ejemplos:

- $(x+5)^2 = x^2 + 5^2 + 2(x)(5) = x^2 + 25 + 10x$
- $(m - 7)^2 = m^2 + 7^2 - 2(m)(7) = m^2 + 49 - 14m$
- $(2x^2 + 3)^2 = (2x^2)^2 + 3^2 + 2(2x^2)(3) = 4x^4 + 9 + 12x^2$

$$(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{2})^2 = \sqrt{7}^2 + \sqrt{2}^2 - 2\sqrt{7}\sqrt{2} = 9 - 2\sqrt{14}$$

Nota:

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2$$

### IDENTIDAD DE LEGENDRE

$$(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$$

$$(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2 = 4ab$$

Ejemplos:

- $(x + 3)^2 + (x - 3)^2 = 2(x^2 + 3^2)$
- $(m + 3n)^2 - (m - 3n)^2 = 4(m)(3n)$

Nota:

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

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

### DIFERENCIA DE CUADRADOS

$$(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

Ejemplos:

- $(x + 6)(x - 6) = x^2 - 6^2 = x^2 - 36$

$$(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{5}^2 - \sqrt{2}^2 = 5 - 2 = 3$$

$$(n^2 + 1)(n^2 - 1) = (n^2)^2 - 1^2 = n^4 - 1$$

$$(n^4 + 1)(n^4 - 1) = (n^4)^2 - 1^2 = n^8 - 1$$

### BINOMIO AL CUBO

$$(a + b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$\text{Forma reducida: } (a + b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a + b)$$

$$(a - b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

$$\text{Forma reducida: } (a - b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a - b)$$

Ejemplos:

- $(x + 1)^3 = x^3 + 1^3 + 3(x)(1)(x + 1)$
- $(x - 1)^3 = x^3 - 1^3 - 3(x)(1)(x - 1)$
- $(3m - 2)^3 = (3m)^3 - (2)^3 - 3(3m)(2)(3m - 2)$

Nota:

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 = x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} - 3x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} - 3\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

## SUMA Y DIFERENCIA DE CUBOS

$$(a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) = a^3 + b^3$$

$$(a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) = a^3 - b^3$$

Ejemplos:

- $(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4) = x^3 + 2^3 = x^3 + 8$
- $(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9) = x^3 - 3^3 = x^3 - 27$
- $(3m + 1)(9m^2 - 3m + 1) = (3m)^3 + 1^3 = 27m^3 + 1$
- $(\sqrt[3]{7} - \sqrt[3]{2})(\sqrt[3]{49} + \sqrt[3]{14} + \sqrt[3]{4}) = \sqrt[3]{7^3} - \sqrt[3]{2^3} = 7 - 2 = 5$

## IDENTIDADES DE STEVIN

$$(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$$

Ejemplo:

- $(x + 6)(x - 9) = x^2 + (6 - 9)x + (6)(-9) = x^2 - 3x - 54$
- $(x - 3)(x - 1) = x^2 + (-3 - 1)x + (-3)(-1) = x^2 - 4x + 3$

## IDENTIDADES ADICIONALES

$$(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ac)$$

$$(a + b + c)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3(a + b)(b + c)(a + c)$$

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

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

Ejemplo:

$$A = (x + 2)(x - 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)(x^2 + 2x + 4) + 64$$

$$A = (x^2 - 4)(x^4 + 4x^2 + 16) + 64$$

$$A = (x^2)^3 - 4^3 + 64 = x^6$$

## IDENTIDADES CONDICIONALES

Si  $a + b + c = 0$

- $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = -2(ab + bc + ac)$

- $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$

Ejemplo:

Si  $a + b + c = 0$ , calcula el valor de:

$$M = \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{abc} + \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{ab + bc + ac} = 3 - 2 = 1$$

## TRABAJANDO EN CLASE

### Integral

- Si  $x + y = 10$ ;  $xy = 5$ , calcula  $x^2 + y^2$
- Si  $x - y = 4$ ;  $xy = 1$ , calcula  $x^3 + y^3$
- Si  $x + y = 6$ ;  $x^2 + y^2 = 15$   
Calcula  $x - y$ , si  $x > y$

### PUCP

- Si  $x + \frac{1}{x} = 4$ , calcula  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$

#### Resolución:

Sabemos que:

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$\rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 14$$

También:

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow 4^3 = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3(4)$$

$$\rightarrow x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 52$$

$$\therefore x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 14 + 52 = 66$$

- Si  $x - \frac{1}{x} = 3$ , calcula  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}$

- Si  $a = \sqrt{\sqrt{3} - 1}$ , calcula:

$$E = \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

(CEPREPUC)

- Si:

$$M = (3b - 2a)(9b^2 + 6ab + 4a^2)$$

$$N = (2a\sqrt{2a} - 3b)(2a\sqrt{2a} + 3b)$$

$$\text{Calcula: } \frac{M + N}{9b^3 - 3b^2}$$

(CEPREPUC)

### UNMSM

- Si:  $\frac{2}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{8}{a + 2b}$ , a y b números no nulos.

$$\text{Calcula } E = \sqrt{\frac{a^6 + 17b^6}{a^6 - 52b^6}}$$

(UNMSM 2002)

#### Resolución:

Por dato:

$$\frac{2}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{8}{a + 2b} \rightarrow \frac{a + 2b}{a \cdot b} = \frac{8}{a + 2b}$$

$$\rightarrow (a + 2b)^2 = 8ab \rightarrow a^2 + 4ab + 4b^2 = 8ab$$

$$\rightarrow a^2 - 4ab + 4b^2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (a - 2b)^2 = 0 \rightarrow a - 2b = 0 \rightarrow a = 2b$$

$$\text{Entonces: } a^6 = (2b)^6 = 64b^6$$

Reemplazando:

$$E = \sqrt{\frac{a^6 + 17b^6}{a^6 - 52b^6}} = \sqrt{\frac{64b^6 + 17b^6}{64b^6 - 52b^6}} = \sqrt{\frac{81b^6}{12b^6}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{27}{4}}$$

- Si  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{3b} = \frac{4}{a + 3b}$ , a y b números no nulos.

( $a \neq b$ )

$$\text{Calcula } E = \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$$

- Si  $x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$ , calcula el valor de:

$$U = (x + 1)(x + 2)(x + 3)(x + 4)$$

- Suponiendo que  $a + b + c = 0$  y a, b y c no nulo, calcula:

$$E = \frac{a^2}{bc} + \frac{b^2}{ac} + \frac{c^2}{ab}$$

(UNMSM 2004 - II)

UNI

12. Si se sabe que:  $\frac{a}{x^9} + \frac{x^9}{a} = 7$ , ¿cuál es el valor de la expresión  $4\sqrt{\frac{a}{x^9}} + 4\sqrt{\frac{x^9}{a}}$  ?

(UNI 1981)

Resolución:

Sea:  $M = 4\sqrt{\frac{a}{x^9}} + 4\sqrt{\frac{x^9}{a}}$

$$M^2 = \cancel{4\sqrt{\frac{a}{x^9}}}^2 + 2\cancel{4\sqrt{\frac{a}{x^9}}}\cancel{4\sqrt{\frac{x^9}{a}}} + \cancel{4\sqrt{\frac{x^9}{a}}}^2$$

$$M^2 = \sqrt{\frac{a}{x^9}} + 2 + \sqrt{\frac{x^9}{a}}$$

$$(M^2 - 2)^2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{x^9}} + \sqrt{\frac{x^9}{a}}\right)^2$$

$$(M^2 - 2)^2 = \frac{a}{x^9} + 2 + \frac{x^9}{a}$$

$$(M^2 - 2)^2 = 7 + 2$$

$$M^2 - 2 = 3 \rightarrow M = \sqrt{5}$$

13. Si se sabe que:  $\frac{y}{x^3} + \frac{x^3}{y} = 14$ , ¿cuál es el valor

de la expresión  $4\sqrt{\frac{y}{x^3}} + 4\sqrt{\frac{x^3}{y}}$

14. Halle el valor numérico de

$$P = \left(\frac{n^{-3} + m^{-3}}{m^{-3} \cdot n^{-3}}\right)^{-1} \text{ si ; } m + n = \sqrt[3]{12};$$

$$mn = 2^3\sqrt{18}$$

(UNI 2008 - I)