

Tema 1. Lección 1.01. Ejercicios.

1. $0.\overline{9} + 16,42 - 4,\overline{32}$

$$0.\overline{9} = 1$$

$$a = 4,\overline{32}, \quad 10a = 43,\overline{2}, \quad 100a = 432,\overline{2}$$

$$90a = 432 - 43 = 389$$

$$a = \frac{389}{90}$$

$$1 + \frac{1642}{100} - \frac{389}{90} = \frac{900 + 1642 - 389}{900} = \frac{2153}{900} = 2,39\overline{2}$$

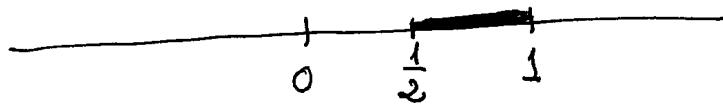
$$\begin{array}{r} 2153 \\ 3530 \\ 8300 \\ 2000 \\ 200 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 900 \\ \hline 2,392 \dots \end{array}$$

2. Dibujar

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x-1| + |x-2| \leq 2\}$$

$$x \leq 1 \quad |x-1| + |x-2| = 1-x + 2-x = 3-2x \leq 2$$

$$1 \leq 2x, \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq x$$

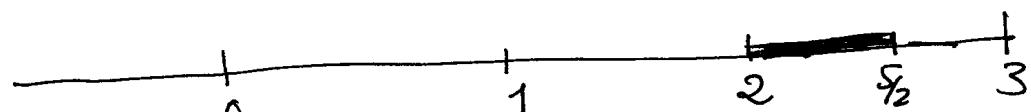


$$1 \leq x \leq 2, \quad |x-1| + |x-2| = x-1 + 2-x = 1 \leq 2.$$



$$x \geq 2, \quad x-1 + x-2 = 2x-3 \leq 2, \quad 2x \leq 5$$

$$x \leq \frac{5}{2}$$



$$A = \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right]$$

3. Encontrar los puntos que verifican $x(x-1)(x-2) \geq 0$.

	$-\infty$	0	1	2	$+\infty$
x	-	+	+	+	
$x-1$	-	-	+	+	
$x-2$	-	-	-	+	
$x(x-1)(x-2)$	-	+	-	+	

$$(2\infty, [0, 1] \cup [2, +\infty))$$

4. Probar que $1+2+\cdots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$$S = 1 + 2 + \cdots + n$$

$$S = \frac{n + n-1 + \cdots + 1}{(1+n) + (1+n) + \cdots + (1+n)} = n(1+n)$$

$$S = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

5. Expressar en forma de fracción el número

$$16,42 + 4,\overline{32} + 25,22\overline{63}$$

6. Calcular

d) $a = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \dots}}}$

$$a^2 = 1 + a \quad , \quad a^2 - a - 1 = 0, \quad a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

b) $b = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \dots}}} ; \quad b = \frac{1}{1+b}$

$$b^2 + b - 1 = 0 \quad b = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

c) $a = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{2}$$

$$a = 1.$$

Progresión geométrica. . .

d) $0,1 + 0,01 + 0,001 + \dots = 0,111\dots = 0,\overline{1} = a$
 $1,\overline{1} = 10a ; \quad 9a = 1, \quad a = \frac{1}{9}.$

7) Encontrar la expresión de la suma de los n primeros términos de la progresión aritmética

$$a, a+d, a+2d, \dots, a+(n-1)d, a+nd, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2S_n &= a + a+d + \dots + a+(n-1)d \\ &\quad + a+(n-1)d + a+(n-2)d + \dots + a \\ &= 2a + (n-1)d + 2a + (n-1)d + \dots + 2a + (n-1)d \\ &= (2a + (n-1)d)n \\ S_n &= \frac{(a + a + (n-1)d)n}{2} \end{aligned}$$

8) Calcular la suma de los primeros n términos de la progresión geométrica

$$2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, \dots$$

$$2^1, 2^2, 2^3, \dots, 2^n$$

$$S_n = 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n$$

$$2S_n = 2^2 + \dots + 2^n + 2^{n+1}$$

$$(2-1)S_n = 2^{n+1} - 2 ; \quad S_n = \frac{2^{n+1} - 2}{1} = 2^{n+1} - 2.$$

9) Calcular la suma de los primeros n términos de una progresión geométrica

$$a, ar, ar^2, \dots$$

$$S_n = a + ar + \dots + ar^{n-1}$$

$$rS_n = ar + \dots + ar^{n-1} + ar^n$$

$$(r-1)S_n = ar^n - a ; \quad S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r-1}$$

Simplificación de expresiones algebraicas racionales

$$1. \frac{x^2 - 4}{3x - 6}$$

$$2. \frac{x^2 - 9}{x + 3}$$

$$3. \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{5x - 15}$$

$$4. \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x}{8}}{\frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{12}}$$

$$5. \frac{x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x}$$

$$6. \frac{3x^3 + 3}{2x^2 + 4x + 2}$$

$$7. \frac{5x^2 y^5}{25xy}$$

8.