



COLEGIO ALMA'S
bilingual school

APELLIDOS Y NOMBRE: Corrección Examen
CURSO: 2º ESO N° 2º Evaluación
FECHA: 12-Marzo-2018 ASIGNATURA: Matemáticas

1) a) $P(x) = 5x^3 + 0x^2 + 2x - 6$
b) $Q(x) = -x^2 + 0x + 3$

2) a) $P(1) = 2 \cdot 4 + 5 - 2 = 7 - 6 = 1$
b) $Q(-2) = 3 - (-2)^2 = 3 - 4 = -1$

3) a) $P+Q(x) = 5x^3 + 2x - 6 + 3 - x^2 = 5x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 3$
c) $P(x) - 3Q(x) = (5x^3 + 2x - 6) - 3(3 - x^2) = 5x^3 + 2x - 6 - 9 + 3x^2 = 5x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x - 15$

b) $Q(x) - P(x) = (3 - x^2) - (5x^3 + 2x - 6) = 3 - x^2 - 5x^3 - 2x + 6 = -5x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 9$

d) $P(x)Q(x) = (5x^3 + 2x - 6)(3 - x^2) = -15x^3 - 5x^5 + 6x - 2x^3 - 18 + 6x^2 = -5x^5 + 13x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x - 18$

4) a) $(5x + 2x^2)^2 = 25x^2 + 20x^3 + 4x^4$
b) $(5 - 3x^2)^2 = 25 - 30x^2 + 9x^4$
c) $(2x^2 - x)(2x^2 + x) = 4x^4 - x^2$

5) a)
$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 4 \\ -x^3 - x + 2x \\ \hline x^2 + x + 4 \\ -x^2 - x + 2 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

b)
$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ -x^3 + 2x^2 \\ \hline x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ -x^2 + 2x \\ \hline 2x + 1 \\ -2x + 4 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

6) a) $2(x-3) - 3(x-4) = 2 - 5(x-2) + 10$
 $2x - 6 - 3x + 12 = 2 - 5x + 10 + 10$
 $2x - 3x + 5x = 2 + 10 + 10 + 6 - 12$
 $4x = 16 \rightarrow x = \frac{16}{4} \rightarrow x = 4$



c) $mcm = 24$
 $12(x-1) - 12(-2x+1) = 3(5x-1)$
 $12x - 12 + 24x - 12 = 15x - 3$
 $12x + 24x - 15x = -3 + 12 + 12$
 $21x = 21 \rightarrow x = \frac{21}{21} \rightarrow \boxed{x=1}$

b) $3x - 6x + 2x = 2 + 2 - 3 + 2$
 $-x = 3 \rightarrow \boxed{x=-3}$

d) $mcm = 2$
 $5(x-1) - (3x-6) = 18$
 $5x - 5 - 3x + 6 = 18$
 $2x = 17 \rightarrow x = \frac{17}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{x=8.5}$

(7) a) $x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+12}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{x=3}$
 $\rightarrow \boxed{x=-1}$

c) $2x^2 - 18 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = 9 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{9} \rightarrow \boxed{x=\pm 3}$

b) $5x^2 + 15x = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x=0}$
 $\rightarrow 5x + 15 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x=-3}$

d) $mcm = 6 \rightarrow 6x^2 + 3(x-2) = 2(x^2 + 4x)$
 $6x^2 + 3x - 6 = 2x^2 + 8x$
 $6x^2 + 3x - 6 - 2x^2 - 8x = 0$
 $4x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$
 $4x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 96}}{8} = \frac{5 \pm 11}{8} \rightarrow \boxed{x=2}$
 $\rightarrow \boxed{x=-\frac{3}{4}}$



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$$\begin{aligned} e) \quad & x^2 - 4x + 4 = 2x^2 - 3x - 2 \\ & x^2 - 4x + 4 - 2x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0 \\ & -x^2 - x + 6 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

\rightarrow $x = -3$
 \rightarrow $x = 2$

$$f) \quad x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 36}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 0}{2} = 3$$

$$g) \quad x^2 - 25 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = 25 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{25} \rightarrow x = \pm 5$$

$$h) \quad 18x - 3x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$$
$$\rightarrow 18 - 3x = 0 \rightarrow 3x = 18 \rightarrow x = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} i) \quad & 2x^2 - (x^2 + 2x + 1) + 3x = 2x(x - 2) + 3 \\ & 2x^2 - x^2 - 2x - 1 + 3x = 2x^2 - 4x + 3 \\ & 2x^2 - x^2 - 2x - 1 + 3x - 2x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$-x^2 + 5x - 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2}$$

\rightarrow $x = 4$
 \rightarrow $x = 1$