

1) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8-4\sqrt{6}+3}{8-3} = \frac{11-4\sqrt{6}}{5}$

$\frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}^2 \sqrt{2}} = 5\sqrt{2}$

$\sqrt{2^3} \cdot \sqrt{2^3} = \sqrt{2^6} = 4\sqrt{2}$

$\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2} = -6\sqrt{2}$

2) $\log_{1/9} 9^{2x-1} = -1 \rightarrow 9^{2x-1} = 9^{-1} \rightarrow 3^{4x-2} = 3^{-3} \rightarrow 4x-2 = -3 \rightarrow 4x = -1 \rightarrow x = -1/4$

$\log_x 9 = -1 \rightarrow x^{-1} = 9 \rightarrow x = 1/9$

3) a) $3x^3 + 12x^2 + 3x - 18 = 3(x-1)(x+2)(x+3)$

1	4	1	-6
	1	5	6
	1	5	6
			0

b) $2x^3 - 24x + 32 = 2(x-2)^2(x+4)$

2	0	-12	16
	2	4	-16
	1	2	-8
			0

4) $\frac{x^3 - x^2 - 17x - 15}{x-3} = x^2 + 2x - 11 - \frac{48}{x-3}$

3	-1	-17	15
	3	6	-33
	1	2	-11
			-48

5) a) $x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 - x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x + 1 = 7$

$6x^2 - 5 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = 5/6 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{30}/6$

b) $-5 \mid \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -16 & 20 \\ & -5 & 20 & -10 \\ & & 1 & 4 \end{array} \rightarrow x = -5$

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

d) $x^2 = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100-36}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm 8}{2} \rightarrow x^2 = 9 \rightarrow x = \pm 3$
 $x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

mcm = (x+3)(x-3)

$x-3+1 = x+3 \rightarrow 0x = 5 \rightarrow$ Sin Solución

no válida

e) $(x-1)^2 = (\sqrt{x^2+25})^2 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = x^2 + 25 \rightarrow -2x = 24 \rightarrow x = -12$

f) $(\sqrt{x+6})^2 = (6-\sqrt{x})^2$
 $x+6 = 36 - 12\sqrt{x} + x \rightarrow 4x = 25 \rightarrow x = 25/4$