

**Ejercicio 1.**

Extrae factor común en las siguientes expresiones algebraicas:

$$4ab^2 - 8a^3b + 2ab = 2ab(2b - 4a^2 + 1)$$

$$(x+1) + (x-2)(x+1) + 5(x+1) = (x+1)[1 + (x-2) + 5] = (x+1)(x+4)$$

**Ejercicio 2.**

Calcula y simplifica:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \frac{x^2 - x}{3} + \frac{3(x+1)}{4} - \frac{(x+1)^2}{6} + 2x &= \frac{4(x^2 - x)}{12} + \frac{9(x+1)}{12} - \frac{2(x+1)^2}{12} + \frac{24x}{12} = \frac{4(x^2 - x) + 9(x+1) - 2(x+1)^2 + 24x}{12} = \\ &= \frac{4x^2 - 4x + 9x + 9 - 2(x^2 + 2x + 1) + 24x}{12} = \frac{4x^2 - 4x + 9x + 9 - 2x^2 - 4x - 2 + 24x}{12} = \frac{2x^2 + 25x + 7}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad 2x(x-2)^2 + x(x+5) - (x-2)(x+2) &= 2x(x^2 - 4x + 4) + x^2 + 5x - (x^2 - 4) = 2x^3 - 8x^2 + 8x + x^2 + 5x - x^2 + 4 = \\ &= 2x^3 - 8x^2 + 13x + 4 \end{aligned}$$

**Ejercicio 3.**

Sean  $p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2$ ,  $q(x) = 2x^2 - x + 1$  y  $r(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 5$ ; calcula:

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) - q(x) + r(x) &= (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2) - (2x^2 - x + 1) + (x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 5) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2 - 2x^2 + x - 1 + x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 5 = \\ &= 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 3x + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) \cdot q(x) &= (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2) \cdot (2x^2 - x + 1) = 2x^5 - x^4 + x^3 - 6x^4 + 3x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x^2 - 2x + 2 = \\ &= 2x^5 - 7x^4 + 4x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$r(-2) = (-2)^3 - (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot (-2) + 5 = -8 - 4 + 8 + 5 = 1$$

**Ejercicio 4.**

Simplifica las siguientes fracciones algebraicas, descomponiendo previamente en factores:

$$a) \frac{x^2 + 3x}{2x + 6} = \frac{\cancel{x}(\cancel{x+3})}{2(\cancel{x+3})} = \frac{x}{2}$$

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

**Ejercicio 5.**

Indica si las siguientes igualdades son verdaderas o falsas:

$$a) \sqrt{x^2 + 4} = x + 2 \quad \boxed{\text{F}}$$

$$b) 5 + 10x = 5(1 + 2x) \quad \boxed{\text{V}}$$

$$c) \sqrt{4x} \cdot \sqrt{3x} = 2x\sqrt{3} \quad \boxed{\text{V}}$$

$$d) \frac{x + x^2}{x + 3} = \frac{x^2}{3} \quad \boxed{\text{F}}$$

$$e) (x - 2)^3 = x^3 - 8 \quad \boxed{\text{F}}$$

$$f) 3(a \cdot b) = (3a) \cdot (3b) \quad \boxed{\text{F}}$$

$$g) \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{x+5} \quad \boxed{\text{F}}$$

$$h) \frac{x^2 - 4x}{x} = x - 4 \quad \boxed{\text{V}}$$

**Ejercicio 6.**

Realiza las operaciones y simplifica:

$$a) \frac{x-4}{x^2-4x+4} \cdot \frac{2x-8}{x^2-2x} = \frac{(x-4)(x^2-2x)}{(x^2-4x+4)(2x-8)} = \frac{\cancel{(x-4)} \cdot x \cdot \cancel{(x-2)}}{(x-2)^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \cancel{(x-4)}} = \frac{x}{2(x-2)} = \frac{x}{2x-4}$$

$$b) \frac{2x^2-6x}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x-3} - \frac{2}{x-1} = \frac{(2x^2-6x)(x+1)}{(x^2-1)(x-3)} - \frac{2}{x-1} = \frac{2x\cancel{(x-3)}(x+1)}{(x-1)\cancel{(x+1)}\cancel{(x-3)}} - \frac{2}{x-1} = \frac{2x}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x-1} = \frac{2x-2}{x-1} = \frac{2\cancel{(x-1)}}{\cancel{(x-1)}} = 2$$