

$$1) \begin{cases} xy + 2 = 4x \\ y - x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 + x \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{3+1}{2} = 2 \\ \frac{3-1}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Para } x=1 \rightarrow y=1+1=2$$

$$\text{Para } x=2 \rightarrow y=2+1=3$$

<p>Soluciones</p> <p><math>x=1, y=2</math></p> <p><math>x=2, y=3</math></p>
---

$$2) \begin{cases} \sqrt{x-2} + y = 3 \\ -5 + 2x = x - y \rightarrow -5 + 2x - x = -y \\ -5 + x = -y \rightarrow y = 5 - x \end{cases}$$

$$\text{en la 1}^{\text{a}} \rightarrow \sqrt{x-2} + (5-x) = 3$$

$$\sqrt{x-2} = 3 - 5 + x$$

$$\sqrt{x-2} = -2 + x$$

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

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

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

Comprobación

$$x=3$$

$$\sqrt{3-2} = -2+3$$

$$1 = 1 \text{ sí}$$

$$x=2$$

$$\sqrt{2-2} = -2+2$$

$$0 = 0 \text{ sí}$$

$$\text{Para } x=3 \rightarrow y=5-3=2$$

$$\text{Para } x=2 \rightarrow y=5-2=3$$

Soluciones

$$x=2, y=3$$

$$x=3, y=2$$

$$3) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{20} \\ x + 2y = 3 \rightarrow x = 3 - 2y \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{A} \frac{1}{3-2y} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{y + 3 - 2y}{(3-2y)y} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{3-y}{3y-2y^2} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$60 - 20y = 3y - 2y^2$$

$$2y^2 - 20y - 3y + 60 = 0$$

$$2y^2 - 23y + 60 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-(-23) \pm \sqrt{(-23)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 60}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{23 \pm \sqrt{529 - 480}}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{23 \pm \sqrt{49}}{4} = \frac{23 \pm 7}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{30}{4} = \frac{15}{2} \\ \frac{16}{4} = 4 \end{cases}$$

Comprobación

Hay que comprobar que los denominadores de  $\textcircled{A}$  son no nulos

$$y = \frac{15}{2} \rightarrow 3 - 2 \cdot \frac{15}{2} = 3 - 15 = -12 \neq 0 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{15}{2} \neq 0$$

$$y = 4 \rightarrow 3 - 2 \cdot 4 = 3 - 8 = -5 \neq 0 \checkmark$$

$$4 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Para } y = \frac{15}{2} \rightarrow x = 3 - 2 \cdot \frac{15}{2} = 3 - 15 = -12$$

$$\text{Para } y = 4 \rightarrow x = 3 - 2 \cdot 4 = 3 - 8 = -5$$

Soluciones

$$x = -12, y = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$x = -5, y = 4$$

$$4) \frac{x^2-4}{15} - \frac{x^2-9}{5} < \frac{2x-1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot (x^2-4) - 3(x^2-9)}{15} < \frac{5(2x-1)}{15}$$

$$x^2 - 4 - 3x^2 + 27 < 10x - 5$$

$$-2x^2 + 23 < 10x - 5$$

$$-2x^2 - 10x + 23 + 5 < 0$$

$$-2x^2 - 10x + 28 < 0$$

$$-x^2 - 5x + 14 < 0$$

$$-x^2 - 5x + 14 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot (-1) \cdot 14}}{2 \cdot (-1)} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 56}}{-2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{81}}{-2} =$$

$$= \frac{5 \pm 9}{-2} = \begin{cases} \frac{14}{-2} = -7 \\ \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \end{cases}$$

~~$$\text{-----} \oplus \quad + \quad \oplus \text{-----}$$~~

x	$-x^2 - 5x + 14$
-8	$-(-8)^2 - 5(-8) + 14 = -64 + 40 + 14 = -10 \ominus$
0	$-0^2 - 5 \cdot 0 + 14 = 14 \oplus$
3	$-3^2 - 5 \cdot 3 + 14 = -9 - 15 + 14 = -10 \ominus$

Solución ~~$$\text{-----} \oplus \quad + \quad \oplus \text{-----}$$~~

$$x \in (-\infty, -7) \cup (2, +\infty)$$



$$5) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x+13}{6} - \frac{39-2x}{18} \leq 2 \\ \frac{5-3x}{4} > 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$1^a) \frac{3(x+13) - (39-2x)}{18} \leq 2$$

$$3x + 39 - 39 + 2x \leq 36$$

$$5x \leq 36$$

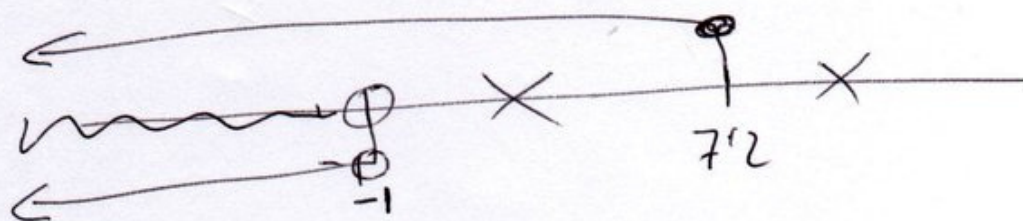
$$x \leq \frac{36}{5} = 7.2$$

$$2^a) \frac{5-3x}{4} > 2$$

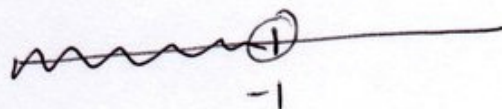
$$5-3x > 8$$

$$-3x > 3$$

$$x < -1$$



Solución



$$x < -1$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -1)$$

Si al triple de cierto número le sumas 10 se obtiene al menos su cuadrado. ¿Qué puedes decir de ese número?  
¿Y si el número fuera natural?

6) número  $x$

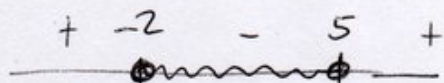
$$3x + 10 \geq x^2$$

$$-x^2 + 3x + 10 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 10 \leq 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 40}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 7}{2} = \begin{cases} 5 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$



Solución

$$x \in [-2, 5]$$

Si  $x$  fuera natural, sus valores serían  $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ .