

Pág. 98, 2

$$c) \frac{5}{x^2+1} + 1 = \frac{10}{x^2+1}$$

$$\text{min.c.m.}\{x^2+1\} = x^2+1$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot (x^2+1)}{x^2+1} = \frac{1 \cdot 10}{x^2+1}$$

$$5 + x^2 + 1 = 10; \quad x^2 + 6 = 10; \quad x^2 + 6 - 10 = 0; \quad x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 0 \\ c = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{-0 \pm \sqrt{0^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{\pm 4}{2} = \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ x_2 = \frac{-4}{2} = -2 \end{cases}$$

Comprobar,

$$x_1 = 2 \rightarrow \frac{5}{2^2+1} + 1 = \frac{10}{2^2+1}; \quad 2 = 2 \quad \text{Sí}$$

$$x_2 = -2 \rightarrow \frac{5}{(-2)^2+1} + 1 = \frac{10}{(-2)^2+1}; \quad 2 = 2 \quad \text{Sí}$$

Soluciones: $x_1 = 2$ y $x_2 = -2$

$$e) \frac{5}{x-3} - 1 = x$$

$$\frac{5 - 1 \cdot (x-3)}{x-3} = \frac{x \cdot (x-3)}{x-3}; \quad 5 - x + 3 = x^2 - 3x; \quad 8 - x = x^2 - 3x$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 8 + x = 0; \quad x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -2 \\ c = -8 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-8)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{2 \pm 6}{2} = \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{2+6}{2} = 4 \\ x_2 = \frac{2-6}{2} = -2 \end{cases}$$

Comprobación,

$$x = 4 \rightarrow \frac{5}{4-3} - 1 = 4; \quad 4 = 4 \quad \text{Sí}$$

$$x = -2 \rightarrow \frac{5}{-2-3} - 1 = -2; \quad -2 = -2 \quad \text{Sí}$$

Soluciones: $x_1 = 4$ y $x_2 = -2$

$$h) \frac{7}{x+2} + 2 = \frac{9}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x+2)} = (x-2)$$

$$\text{mín.cm.}\{x+2, x-2\} = (x+2)(x-2)$$

$$\frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x-2)} = (x+2)$$

$$\frac{7(x-2) + 2(x+2)(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{9(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-2)}; \quad 7x - 14 + 2(x^2 - 4) = 9x + 18$$

$$7x - 14 + 2x^2 - 8 = 9x + 18; \quad 2x^2 + 7x - 22 = 9x + 18; \quad 2x^2 + 7x - 22 - 9x - 18 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 2x - 40 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = -2 \\ c = -40 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-40)}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{2 \pm 18}{4} = \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{2+18}{4} = 5 \\ x_2 = \frac{2-18}{4} = -4 \end{cases}$$

Comprobación:

$$x = 5; \quad \frac{7}{5+2} + 2 = \frac{9}{5-2}; \quad 3 = 3 \quad \text{Sí}$$

$$x = -4; \quad \frac{7}{-4+2} + 2 = \frac{9}{-4-2}; \quad \frac{-3}{2} = \frac{-3}{2} \quad \text{Sí}$$

Soluciones: $x_1 = 5$ y $x_2 = -4$

Ecuaciones con raíces cuadradas.

$$\sqrt{x^2+5}+1=2x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x \quad -1 \\ * \quad 2x \quad -1 \\ \hline -2x \quad +1 \\ 4x^2 \quad -2x \\ \hline 4x^2 \quad -4x \quad +1 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+5}=2x-1; \quad (\sqrt{x^2+5})^2=(2x-1)^2; \quad x^2+5=4x^2-4x+1; \quad 4x^2-4x+1-x^2-5=0$$

$$3x^2-4x-4=0; \quad \begin{cases} a=3 \\ b=-4 \\ c=-4 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-4)}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{4 \pm 8}{6} = \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{4+8}{6} = 2 \\ x_2 = \frac{4-8}{6} = \frac{-2}{3} \end{cases}$$

Comprobación:

$$x=2; \quad \sqrt{x^2+5}+1=2x$$

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