

FRACCIONES ALGEBRAICAS.

Máximo común divisor y mínimo común múltiplo de polinomios.

Para hallar el MCD y el mcm de varios polinomios:

1º Se factorizan cada uno de los polinomios

2º Para hallar el MCD se toman factores comunes elevados al menor exponente.

Para el m.c.m se toman factores comunes y no comunes elevados al mayor exponente.

39º Calcula el M.C.D y el m.c.m de cada pareja de polinomios.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A(x) = x^2 + x - 12 \\ B(x) = x^3 - 9x \end{array} \right\}$$

1º Factorizar cada uno.

$$A(x) = x^2 + x - 12 = (x+4)(x-3)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -12$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -1$$

$$-4, 3.$$

$$B(x) = x^3 - 9x =$$

$$= x(x^2 - 9) = x(x+3)(x-3)$$

$$\text{MCD}(A(x), B(x)) = x-3$$

$$\text{mcm}(A(x), B(x)) = (x+4)(x-3)(x+3)x$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A(x) &= x^2 - 4 \\ B(x) &= x^2 - 4x + 4 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

1º Factorizar cada uno:

$$A(x) = x^2 - 4 = (x+2)(x-2)$$

$$B(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4 = (x-2)^2$$

$$\text{MCD}(A(x), B(x)) = x-2$$

$$\text{m.c.m}(A(x), B(x)) = (x+2)(x-2)^2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A(x) &= x^4 - 7x^3 + 12x^2 \\ B(x) &= x^5 - 3x^4 - 4x^3 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

1º Factorizamos cada uno.

$$\begin{aligned} A(x) &= x^4 - 7x^3 + 12x^2 = \\ &= x^2(x^2 - 7x + 12) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 12}}{2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 48}}{2} = \\ &= \frac{7 \pm 1}{2} \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ x = 3 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$A(x) = (x-4)(x-3)x^2$$

Fracciones algebraicas.

Son fracciones en las que el numerador y el denominador son polinomios.

Si queremos sumar fracciones algebraicas en primer lugar se descomponen los denominadores en producto de factores, se halla el m.c.m. de esos denominadores, y de forma análoga a como hacíamos con fracciones ordinarias efectuaremos la suma.

40º Efectuar, simplificando el resultado lo más posible:

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

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad \frac{7}{x-7} - \frac{7}{x+7} + \frac{x^2+49}{x^2-49} &= \frac{7}{x-7} - \frac{7}{x+7} + \frac{x^2+49}{(x+7)(x-7)} = \\ &= \frac{7(x+7) - 7(x-7) + x^2+49}{(x+7)(x-7)} = \frac{\cancel{7x} + 49 - \cancel{7x} + 49 + x^2 + 49}{(x-7)(x+7)} = \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 147}{(x-7)(x+7)} \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \quad \frac{1}{x^2-4} - \frac{1}{x^2-2x} + \frac{1}{x^2+4x+4} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{(x+2)(x-2)} - \frac{1}{x(x-2)} + \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} = \\
&= \frac{x(x+2) - (x+2)^2 + x(x-2)}{x(x-2)(x+2)^2} = \\
&= \frac{x^2 + 2x - (x^2 + 4 + 4x) + x^2 - 2x}{x(x-2)(x+2)^2} = \\
&= \frac{x^2 + 2x - x^2 - 4 - 4x + x^2 - 2x}{x(x-2)(x+2)^2} = \\
&= \frac{x^2 - 4x - 4}{x(x-2)(x+2)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4) \quad &\left(1 - \frac{9}{x^2}\right) \frac{4x}{x^2 - 6x + 9} = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2} \cdot \frac{4x}{x^2 - 6x + 9} = \\
&= \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{x^2} \cdot \frac{4x}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{(x+3)\cancel{(x-3)} 4\cancel{x}}{x^{\cancel{2}} (x-3)^{\cancel{2}}} = \\
&= \frac{4(x+3)}{x(x-3)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
5) \quad &\left(1 + \frac{6}{x} + \frac{9}{x^2}\right) \left(\frac{3}{x+3} + \frac{3}{x-3}\right) = \\
&= \left(\frac{x^2 + 6x + 9}{x^2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3(x-3) + 3(x+3)}{(x+3)(x-3)}\right) =
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\frac{(x+3)^2}{x^2} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{3x - \cancel{9} + 3x + \cancel{9}}{(x+3)(x-3)} \right) =$$

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

$$6) \left(1 - \frac{49}{x^2} \right) \left(\frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 14x + 49} \right) \left(\frac{3x}{x^2 - 4} \right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2 - 49}{x^2} \right) \left(\frac{x(x-2)}{(x-7)^2} \right) \left(\frac{3\cancel{x}}{(x+2)(x-2)} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{(x+7)(x-7)3}{(x-7)^2(x+2)} = \frac{3(x+7)}{(x+2)(x-7)}$$

$$7) \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 4x + 4} : \left(\frac{x}{x-2} - \frac{x}{x+2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{x(x-3)}{(x-2)^2} : \frac{x(x+2) - x(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} =$$

$$= \frac{x(x-3)}{(x-2)^2} : \frac{\cancel{x^2} + 2x - \cancel{x^2} + 2x}{(x+2)(x-2)} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{x}(x-3)(x+2)(\cancel{x-2})}{(x-2)^2 \cdot 4\cancel{x}} = \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{4(x-2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8) & \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \cdot \frac{x^2 + 5x}{x^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{4x}{x^2 - 25} = \\
 & = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x(x+5)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \cdot \frac{4x}{(x+5)(x-5)} = \\
 & = \frac{(x+1)^{\cancel{2}} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{(x+5)} \cdot 4x}{\cancel{x}^{\cancel{2}} \cdot \cancel{(x+1)} \cdot (x-1) \cdot \cancel{(x+5)} \cdot (x-5)} = \frac{4(x+1)}{(x-1)(x-5)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9) & \frac{3}{x^3 - 4x} - \frac{3}{x^3 - 2x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2} = \\
 & = \frac{3}{x(x^2 - 4)} - \frac{3}{x^2(x-2)} + \frac{1}{x^2(x^2 - 4x + 4)} = \\
 & = \frac{3}{x(x+2)(x-2)} - \frac{3}{x^2(x-2)} + \frac{1}{x^2(x-2)^2} = \\
 & = \frac{3x(x-2) - 3(x-2)(x+2) + (x+2)}{x^2(x-2)^2(x+2)} = \\
 & = \frac{3x^2 - 6x - 3(x^2 - 4) + x + 2}{x^2(x-2)^2(x+2)} = \\
 & = \frac{\cancel{3x^2} - 6x - \cancel{3x^2} + 12 + x + 2}{x^2(x-2)^2(x+2)} = \\
 & = \frac{-5x + 14}{x^2(x-2)^2(x+2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$10) \frac{x^3 - x^2}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \cdot \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + x} =$$

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

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

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} \begin{cases} x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$11) \frac{1}{x^2 - 9x + 20} - \frac{1}{x^2 - 11x + 30} + \frac{1}{x^2 - 10x + 24} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x-4)(x-5)} - \frac{1}{(x-6)(x-5)} + \frac{1}{(x-6)(x-4)} =$$

$$= \frac{(x-6) - (x-4) + (x-5)}{(x-4)(x-5)(x-6)} = \frac{\cancel{x} - 6 - \cancel{x} + 4 + x - 5}{(x-4)(x-5)(x-6)} =$$

$$= \frac{x - 7}{(x-4)(x-5)(x-6)}$$

$$x^2 - 9x + 20 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 80}}{2} = \frac{9 \pm 1}{2} \begin{cases} x_1 = 5 \\ x_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - 11x + 30 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 120}}{2} = \frac{11 \pm 1}{2} \begin{cases} x_1 = 6 \\ x_2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 24 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 96}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm 2}{2} \begin{cases} x_1 = 6 \\ x_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$12) \frac{3x^2 + 6x + 3}{x^4 + x^2} : \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^3 + x^2} =$$

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

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

$$13) \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) : \left[\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} - 1 \right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)^2 - (1-x)^2}{(1-x)(1+x)} : \left[\left(\frac{(1+x) - (1-x)}{1-x} \right) \left(\frac{(1+x) - 1}{1+x} \right) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 1 + 2x - (x^2 + 1 - 2x)}{(1-x)(1+x)} : \left[\left(\frac{1+\cancel{x} - 1+\cancel{x}}{1-x} \right) \left(\frac{1+\cancel{x} - 1}{1+\cancel{x}} \right) \right] =$$