

$$P_1(a) \quad |x-8| \leq \frac{8}{x-2} \quad \underline{R: x \neq 2}$$

nota: Podemos asumir $\frac{8}{x-2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x-2 > 0$
puesto que los x que hacen $\frac{8}{x-2} < 0$ no son solución.
 $\Rightarrow \underline{x > 2}$

Bajo este supuesto, podemos multiplicar:

$$|x-8| \leq \frac{8}{x-2} \quad | \cdot (x-2) \quad (> 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x-8|(x-2) \leq 8 \quad | (x-2) = |x-2|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x-8||x-2| \leq 8 \quad | |a||b| = |ab|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |(x-8)(x-2)| \leq 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |x^2 - 10x + 16| \leq 8 \quad \begin{array}{l} |A| \leq b \\ \Leftrightarrow -b \leq A \leq b \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -8 \leq x^2 - 10x + 16 \leq 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -8 \leq (x^2 - 10x + 25) + 16 - 25 \leq 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -8 \leq (x-5)^2 - 9 \leq 8 \quad | + 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{0 < 1} \leq (x-5)^2 \leq 17 \quad | \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \leq \sqrt{(x-5)^2} \leq \sqrt{17}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{\leq} |x-5| \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{\leq} \sqrt{17}$$

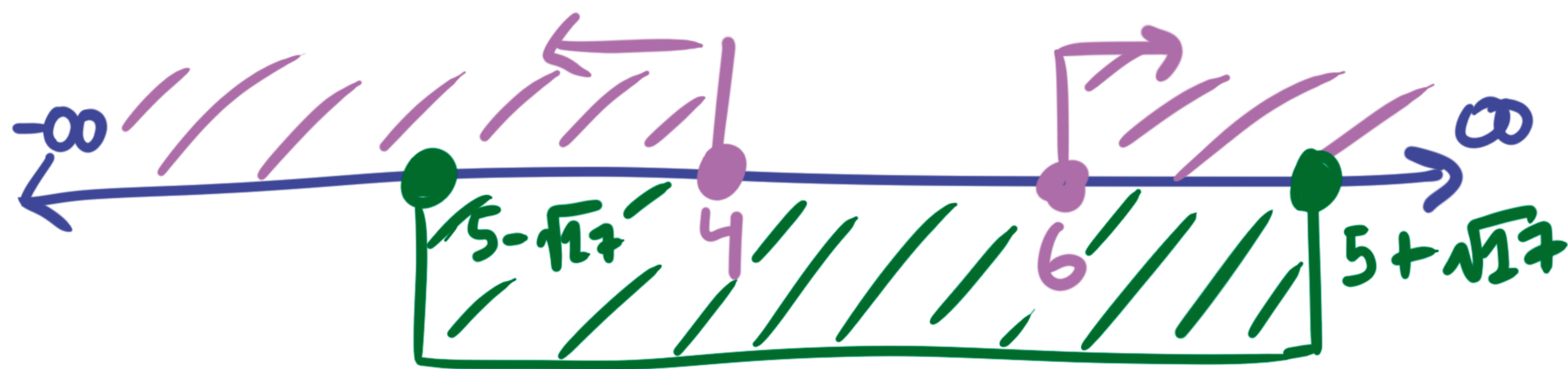
$$\textcircled{1} \quad 1 \leq |x-5| \rightarrow x \in]-\infty, 4] \cup [6, \infty[$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad |x-5| \leq \sqrt{17} \rightarrow -\sqrt{17} \leq x-5 \leq \sqrt{17}$$

$$5 - \sqrt{17} \leq x \leq 5 + \sqrt{17}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [5 - \sqrt{17}, 5 + \sqrt{17}]$$

Intersectando:



$$x \in [5 - \sqrt{17}, 4] \cup [6, 5 + \sqrt{17}]$$

Pero suponiamos $x > 2$! y $5 - \sqrt{17} < 2$.

De modo que la sol. final es

$$S =]2, 4] \cup [6, 5 + \sqrt{17}]$$

$$C.S(S) = [5 + \sqrt{17}, \infty[, \quad C.I(S) =]-\infty, 2]$$

$$\sup(S) = 5 + \sqrt{17}, \quad \inf(S) = 2, \quad \max(S) = 5 + \sqrt{17}$$

$$\min(S) \text{ } \cancel{A}$$

$$P_2 |_{(a)} P(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 5 \text{ div } x^2 + x + 1.$$

Div: damos

$$(x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 5) : (x^2 + x + 1) = x + (a-1)$$

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

$$0 + (a-1)x^2 + (b-1)x + 5$$

$$-((a-1)x^2 + (a-1)x + (a-1))$$

$$0 + [(b-1) - (a-1)]x + 5 + (1-a)$$

$$= (b-a)x + 5 + (1-a) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

↳ Para todo x !

$$(1) \quad b-a = 0$$

$$(2) \quad b-a = 0 \rightarrow \underline{a=6} \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \underline{b=6}$$

$$b) \quad P(x) = ax^2 + bx + 4 \text{ div } x+2$$

Div: diendo:

$$(ax^2 + bx + 4) : (x+2) = ax + (b-2a)$$

$$-(ax^2 + 2ax)$$

$$0 + (b-2a)x + 4$$

$$-((b-2a)x + 2(b-2a))$$

$$0 + 4 - 2(b-2a) = 4 - 2b + 2a \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

(1)

Resto para $(x+1)$:

$$\begin{array}{r} ax^2 + bx + 4 : (x+1) = ax + (b-a) \\ -(ax^2 + ax) \\ \hline 0 + (b-a)x + 4 \\ -((b-a)x + (b-a)) \\ \hline 0 + 4 - (b-a) // \end{array}$$

Resto para $x+3$:

$$\begin{array}{r} ax^2 + bx + 4 : (x+3) = ax + (b-3a) \\ -(ax^2 + 3ax) \\ \hline 0 + (b-3a)x + 4 \\ -((b-3a)x + 3(b-3a)) \\ \hline 0 + 4 - 3(b-3a) // \end{array}$$

Debem ser iguales: $4 - (b-a) = 4 - 3(b-3a)$

$$\Leftrightarrow b-a = 3(b-3a) \Leftrightarrow b-a = 3b-9a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8a = 2b \Leftrightarrow 4a = b$$

$$\text{em (1): } 4 - 2(4a) + 2a = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4 - 6a = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \Big| \quad \Rightarrow \quad b = 4a = \frac{8}{3} \quad \Big|$$

P3 • $P(x)$ de grado 3:

$$P(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

• $P(x)$ mónico: ($a=1$)

$$P(x) = x^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

• $(x-2)$ factor $\Rightarrow P(x) = q(x)(x-2)$

$$x^3 + b \cdot x^2 + cx + d = 0 \quad \Rightarrow P(2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 + 4b + 2c + d = 0 \quad (1)$$

• $(x-5)$ factor $\Rightarrow P(x) = r(x)(x-5)$

$$125 + 25b + 5c + d = 0 \quad (2) \Rightarrow P(5) = 0$$

• $P(x) : (x+4)$ da resto -54

$$\Rightarrow P(x) = S(x)(x+4) - 54$$

$$\Rightarrow P(-4) = -54$$

$$-64 + 16b - 4c + d = -54$$

$$\Rightarrow 16b - 4c + d = 10 \quad (3)$$

$$(1) \quad 4b + 2c + d = -8 \quad \div 3 \quad (2) - (1) \quad 21b + 3c = -117$$

$$(2) \quad 25b + 5c + d = -125 \quad \rightsquigarrow (3) - (1) \quad 12b - 6c = 18$$

$$(3) \quad 16b - 4c + d = 10 \quad \swarrow \div 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2) - (1) \quad 7b + c = 39$$

$$(3) - (1) \quad 2b - c = 3$$

$$\xrightarrow{(+)} \quad 9b = 42 \Rightarrow 3b = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{14}{3}}$$

$$\text{luego: } 2 \cdot \frac{14}{3} - c = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{28}{3} - 3 = c \Leftrightarrow \boxed{c = \frac{19}{3}}$$

$$\text{en (1): } 4 \cdot \frac{14}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{19}{3} + d = -8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d = -\frac{56}{3} - \frac{38}{3} - \frac{24}{3} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{d = -\frac{118}{3}}$$

Así:

$$P(x) = x^3 + \frac{14}{3}x^2 + \frac{19}{3}x - \frac{118}{3} //$$

$$\underline{P_4} \quad T(x) = 10x^3 + 30x^2 - 100x - 240$$

Encontraremos los ceros de $T(x)$

$$\text{nota: } T(x) = 10(x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x - 24)$$

Posibles raíces racionales: $\frac{P}{q}$ donde $P|24$ y $q|10$. Es decir

$$\{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 8, \pm 24\}$$

con $x = -2$ |

$$T(-2) = 10(-8 + 12 + 20 - 24) = 10(32 - 32) = 0 //$$

$\Rightarrow (x+2)$ divide a $T(x)$

$$(x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x - 24) : (x+2) = x^2 + x - 12$$

$$\underline{-(x^3 + 2x^2)}$$

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

$$\underline{-(x^2 + 2x)}$$

$$0 - 12x - 24$$

$$\underline{-(-12x - 24)}$$

0 //

$$(x+4)(x-3)$$

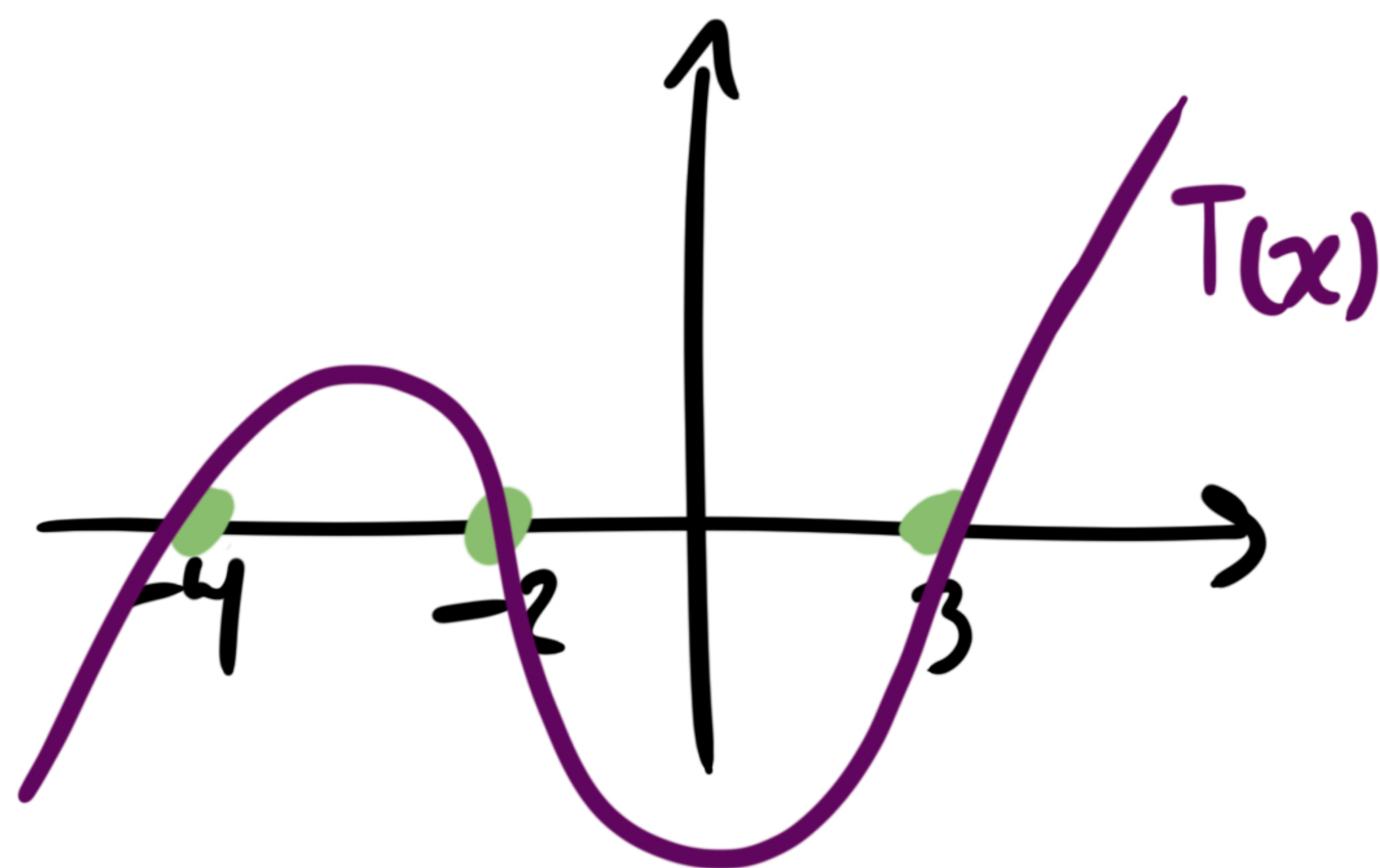
↑

$$\Rightarrow T(x) = 10(x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x - 24) = 10(x+2)(x^2 + x - 12)$$

$$= 10(x+2)(x+4)(x-3)$$

$$PC: x = -2 \mid x = -4 \mid x = 3$$

	$-\infty$	-4	-2	3	∞
$x+2$	-	-	+	+	
$x+4$	-	+	+	+	
$x-3$	-	-	-	+	
		(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)



Ya que x es positivo por el problema, la mínima cantidad para que $T(x)$ sea positivo es $x=4$