

Revisar tarea Mymathlab.

① Resolver la siguiente desigualdad

$$-2b^2 - 9b + 11 > 0$$

raíces  $b_{1,2} = \frac{-(-9) \pm \sqrt{(-9)^2 - 4(-2)(11)}}{2(-2)} = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{169}}{-4}$  # fácil  $b_1 = \frac{9+13}{-4} = -\frac{11}{2}$   $b_2 = \frac{9-13}{-4} = +1$

por lo tanto

$$-2b^2 - 9b + 11 = -2(b - (-\frac{11}{2}))(b - (1)) \leftarrow \text{Factorizar}$$

Recuerden que  $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$

empezamos a resolver

$$-2b^2 - 9b + 11 > 0$$

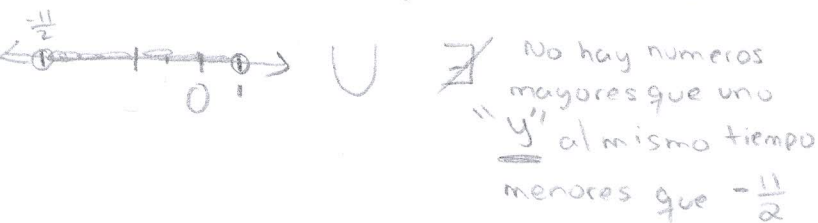
$$\left( -2(b + \frac{11}{2})(b - 1) > 0 \right) \div (-2) \quad \downarrow \text{negativo}$$

$$(b + \frac{11}{2})(b - 1) < 0 \quad \text{cambia el operador}$$

A U B

$$(b + \frac{11}{2} > 0 \cap b - 1 < 0) \cup (b + \frac{11}{2} < 0 \cap b - 1 > 0)$$

$$(b > -\frac{11}{2} \cap b < 1) \cup (b < -\frac{11}{2} \cap b > 1)$$



∴ la única sol. es "A"

Con simbología	$b > -\frac{11}{2} \cap b < 1$   ó   $-\frac{11}{2} < b < 1$	cualquiera de estas 2 es correcta
Gráficamente		
Intervalos	$(-\frac{11}{2}, 1)$	

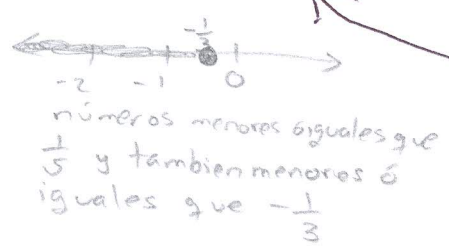
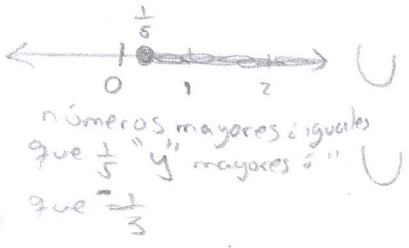
②  $15x^2 + 2x - 1 \geq 0$

Primero factorizar

$(15(x - \frac{1}{5})(x + \frac{1}{3}) \geq 0) \div 15$   
 $(x - \frac{1}{5})(x + \frac{1}{3}) \geq 0$   
 ↑  
 es positivo  
 no cambia el simbolo

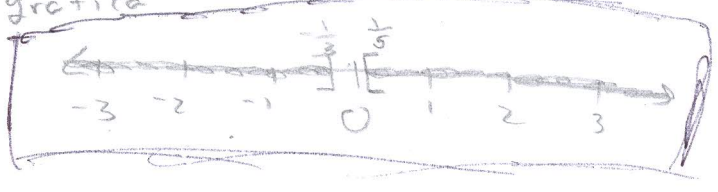
A U B  
 $(x - \frac{1}{5} \geq 0 \cap x + \frac{1}{3} \geq 0) \cup (x - \frac{1}{5} \leq 0 \cap x + \frac{1}{3} \leq 0)$

$(x \geq \frac{1}{5} \cap x \geq -\frac{1}{3}) \cup (x \leq \frac{1}{5} \cap x \leq -\frac{1}{3})$



se juntan ambas soluciones en una sola recta numérica

sin gráfica



Factorizar

$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(15)(-1)}}{2(15)}$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{64}}{30}$  ← FÁCIL  $x_1 = \frac{1}{5}$   
 $x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$

$15x^2 + 2x - 1 = 15(x - \frac{1}{5})(x + \frac{1}{3}) = (15x - 3)(x + \frac{1}{3})$

$15(x - \frac{1}{5})(x + \frac{1}{3}) = (x - \frac{1}{5})(15x + 5)$

sin con símbolos ó

$x \geq \frac{1}{5} \cup x \leq -\frac{1}{3}$

Representan lo mismo en la recta numérica

sin con intervalos

$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}] \cup [\frac{1}{5}, \infty)$

3

$$2z^2 + 7z - 39 < 0$$

$$(z-3)(2z+13) < 0$$

A          U          B

$$(z-3 > 0 \cap 2z+13 < 0) \cup (z-3 < 0 \cap 2z+13 > 0)$$

$$(z > 3 \cap z < -\frac{13}{2}) \cup (z < 3 \cap z > -\frac{13}{2})$$



Números mayores que 3 y también menores que  $-\frac{13}{2}$  no existen

Números menores que 3 y también mayores que  $-\frac{13}{2}$  si existen

juntando ambas

Slu Gráfico



slu con símbolos

$$z < 3 \cap z > -\frac{13}{2}$$

$$-\frac{13}{2} < z < 3$$

cualquiera de los 2

Slu con intervalos

$$(-\frac{13}{2}, 3)$$

Factorizar

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4(2)(-39)}}{2(2)}$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{361}}{4} \leftarrow \text{Fácil}$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm 19}{4} \quad z_1 = 3$$
  
$$z_2 = -\frac{13}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2z^2 + 7z - 39 = 2(z-3)(z+\frac{13}{2})$$
  
$$= (2z-6)(z+\frac{13}{2})$$
  
$$= (z-3)(2z+13)$$

cualquiera

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (24x^2 + 2x \geq 1) - 1$$

$$24x^2 + 2x - 1 \geq 0$$

$$(6x-1)(4x+1) \geq 0$$

A  $\cup$  B

$$(6x-1 \geq 0 \cap 4x+1 \geq 0) \cup (6x-1 \leq 0 \cap 4x+1 \leq 0)$$

$$(x \geq \frac{1}{6} \cap x \geq -\frac{1}{4}) \cup (x \leq \frac{1}{6} \cap x \leq -\frac{1}{4})$$

$\uparrow$   
Valores de x  
que cumplan  
ambas condiciones

sólo  
 $x \geq \frac{1}{6}$

$\cup$

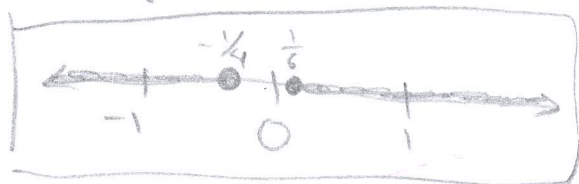
$\uparrow$   
Valores de x  
que cumplan  
ambas condiciones

sólo  
 $x \leq -\frac{1}{4}$

sol. con símbolos & operadores

$$x \geq \frac{1}{6} \cup x \leq -\frac{1}{4}$$

sol. gráfica



sol. con intervalos

$$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{4}] \cup [\frac{1}{6}, \infty)$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(24)(-1)}}{2(24)}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{100}}{48}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{6} \quad x_2 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$24x^2 + 2x - 1 = 24(x - \frac{1}{6})(x + \frac{1}{4})$$

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

$$= (6x - 1)(4x + 1)$$

$$= (24x - 4)(x + \frac{1}{4})$$

cualquiera

⑤  $2x^2 + 9x > 5$

$2x^2 + 9x - 5 > 0$

$(2x-1)(x+5) > 0$

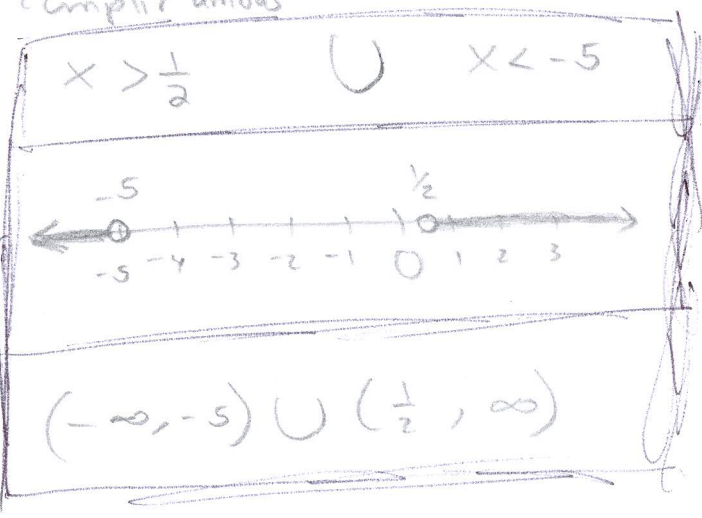
A                      U                      B

$(2x-1 > 0 \cap x+5 > 0) \cup (2x-1 < 0 \cap x+5 < 0)$

$(x > \frac{1}{2} \cap x > -5) \cup (x < \frac{1}{2} \cap x < -5)$

se deben cumplir ambas

o se deben cumplir ambas



$x_{1,2} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{(9)^2 - 4(2)(-5)}}{2(2)}$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{121}}{4}$                        $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $x_2 = -5$

La que sea (eviten fracciones)

$2x^2 + 9x - 5 = 2(x - \frac{1}{2})(x + 5)$

$2x^2 + 9x - 5 = (2x - 1)(x + 5)$

$2x^2 + 9x - 5 = (x - \frac{1}{2})(2x + 10)$

$$⑥ \quad 2w^2 + 7w - 22 < 0$$

$$(w-2)(2w+11) < 0$$

A  $\cup$  B

$$(w-2 > 0 \cap 2w+11 < 0) \cup (w-2 < 0 \cap 2w+11 > 0)$$

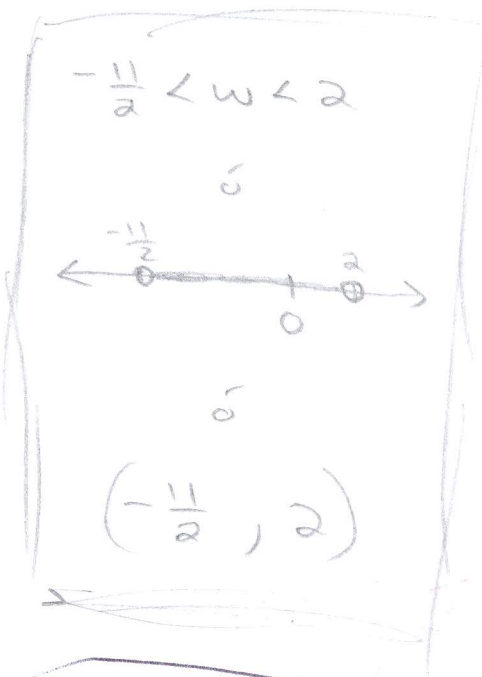
$$w > 2 \cap w < -\frac{11}{2} \quad \cup \quad w < 2 \cap w > -\frac{11}{2}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\cancel{\neq}$

No hay #s que  
cumplan ambas  
condiciones

$$\cup \quad -\frac{11}{2} < w < 2$$

$\uparrow$   
solo esta



Respuesta

$$w_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 4(2)(-22)}}{2(2)}$$

$$w_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm 15}{4} \quad w_1 = 2$$

$$w_2 = -\frac{11}{2}$$

$$2w^2 + 7w - 22 = 2(w-2)(w + \frac{11}{2})$$

$$2w^2 + 7w - 22 = (w-2)(2w+11)$$

$$⑦ \quad -x^2 \geq -6x$$

tiene que haber un "0"  
en un lado

$$-x^2 + 6x \geq 0$$

$$-(x-0)(x-6) \geq 0$$

$$[-(x)(x-6) \geq 0] \times (-1)$$

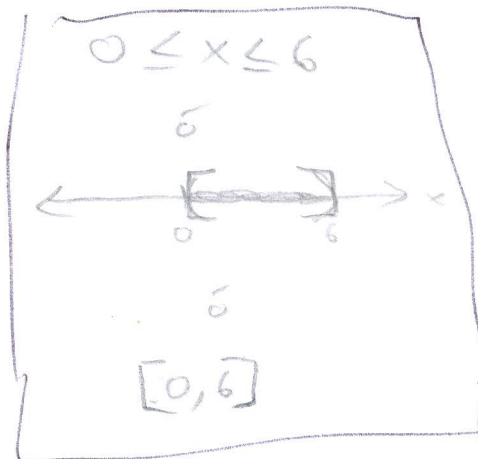
$\uparrow$   
negative  
cambia  
operator

$$(x)(x-6) \leq 0$$

$$x \geq 0 \cap x-6 \leq 0 \cup x \leq 0 \cap x-6 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 0 \cap x \leq 6 \cup x \leq 0 \cap x \geq 6$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 6 \quad \cup \quad \cancel{\neq}$$



sh.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 10x - 2x^2 \geq 0$$

$$\left( -2(x^2 - 5x) \geq 0 \right) \div (-2)$$

$$x^2 - 5x \leq 0$$

$$x(x-5) \leq 0$$

$$x \leq 0 \cap x - 5 \geq 0 \cup x \geq 0 \cap x - 5 \leq 0$$

$$x \leq 0 \cap x \geq 5 \cup x \geq 0 \cap x \leq 5$$

$$\cancel{x \leq 0 \cap x \geq 5} \cup 0 \leq x \leq 5$$

