

1.- Dados los polinomios  $P(x) = 3x^2 + 4x - 3$  y  $Q(x) = 6x^3 - 5x^2 + 10$  y  $R(x) = 6x + 2$  Calcula:

a) Indica el grado de cada uno de los polinomios

b)  $2P(x) + 3Q(x)$

c)  $Q(x) - P(x) + R(x)$

d)  $P(x) \cdot R(x)$

e)  $P(-2)$ ,  $P(-3)$ ,  $Q(2)$  y  $Q(-1)$

a) grado P: 2  
 grado Q: 3  
 grado R: 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } 2(3x^2 + 4x - 3) + 3(6x^3 - 5x^2 + 10) &= \\ &= 6x^2 + 8x - 6 + 18x^3 - 15x^2 + 30 = \\ &= 18x^3 - 9x^2 + 8x + 24 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } 6x^3 - 5x^2 + 10 - (3x^2 + 4x - 3) + 6x + 2 &= \\ 6x^3 - 5x^2 + 10 - 3x^2 - 4x + 3 + 6x + 2 &= \\ 6x^3 - 8x^2 + 2x + 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } (3x^2 + 4x - 3) \cdot (6x + 2) &= \\ = 18x^3 + 6x^2 + 24x^2 + 8x - 18x - 6 &= \\ = 18x^3 + 30x^2 - 10x - 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(-2) &= 3(-2)^2 + 4(-2) - 3 = \\ &= 3 \cdot 4 - 8 - 3 = 12 - 8 - 3 = \underline{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(-3) &= 3(-3)^2 + 4(-3) - 3 = \\ &= 3 \cdot 9 - 12 - 3 = 27 - 12 - 3 = 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q(2) &= 6(2)^3 - 5(2)^2 + 10 = \\ &= 6 \cdot 8 - 5 \cdot 4 + 10 = 48 - 20 + 10 = \underline{38} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q(-1) &= 6(-1)^3 - 5(-1)^2 + 10 = \\ &= 6(-1) - 5 \cdot 1 + 10 = -6 - 5 + 10 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

2.- Realiza las siguientes divisiones:

a)  $6x^4 + 5x^3 + x^2 + 3x - 2$  entre  $2x^2 - x + 3$

b)  $2x^5 + 4x^3 - 2x - 16$  entre  $x^2 - 2x + 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{a) } 6x^4 + 5x^3 + x^2 + 3x - 2 \\ - 6x^4 + 3x^3 - 9x^2 \\ \hline 8x^3 - 8x^2 + 3x \\ - 8x^3 + 4x^2 - 12x \\ \hline -4x^2 - 9x - 2 \\ 4x^2 - 2x + 6 \\ \hline -11x + 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 - x + 3 \\ 3x^2 + 4x - 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{b) } 2x^5 + 4x^3 - 2x - 16 \\ - 2x^5 + 4x^4 - 2x^3 \\ \hline 4x^4 + 2x^3 \\ - 4x^4 + 8x^3 - 4x^2 \\ \hline 10x^3 - 4x^2 - 2x \\ - 10x^3 + 20x^2 - 10x \\ \hline +16x - 12x - 16 \\ - 16x + 32x - 16 \\ \hline 20x - 32 \end{array}$$