



+

1

4156



$$\begin{cases} \frac{3(x-y)}{4} = \frac{2+y}{4} - \frac{5x-y}{6} \\ 1 + \frac{2y-7x}{12} = \frac{x-y}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 18(x-y) = 6(2+y) - 4(5x-y) \\ 12 + 2y - 7x = 6(x-y) + 6x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 38x - 28y = 12 \\ -19x + 8y = -12 \end{cases}$$

reducción

$$\begin{cases} 38x - 28y = 12 \\ -38x + 16y = -24 \end{cases}$$

$$-12y = -12 ; y = 1$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{20}{19} ; y = 1}$$



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2

4711



$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 4 & y = 4 - 2x \\ x^2 - 2y^2 = 1 & x^2 - 2y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Sustitución

$$x^2 - 2(4 - 2x)^2 = 1$$

$$-7x^2 + 32x - 32 = 1$$

$$7x^2 - 32x + 33 = 0 \quad [2 \text{ p}]$$

$$x = \frac{32 \pm \sqrt{32^2 - 4 \times 7 \times 33}}{2 \times 7} = \frac{32 \pm 10}{14} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{22}{14} = \frac{11}{7} \\ x_2 = \frac{42}{14} = 3 \end{cases} \quad [2 \text{ p}]$$

$$y_1 = 4 - 2x_1 = 4 - 2 \frac{11}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$$

$$y_2 = 4 - 2x_2 = 4 - 2 \times 3 = -2$$

Dos soluciones  $\boxed{\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{11}{7} ; y_1 = \frac{6}{7} \\ x_2 = 3 ; y_2 = -2 \end{cases}} \quad [6 \text{ p}]$



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3  
4885

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 5 \\ x^2 - xy = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$x + y = 5; y = 5 - x$$

Sustituyendo en la segunda ecuación:

$$x^2 - x(5 - x) = -3; 2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0; x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{4} = \frac{5 \pm 1}{4}; \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 3/2 \end{cases}$$

$$y_1 = 5 - x_1 = 5 - 1 = 4$$

$$y_2 = 5 - x_2 = 5 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

Dos soluciones  $\begin{cases} x_1 = 1, y_1 = 4 \\ x_2 = \frac{3}{2}, y_2 = \frac{7}{2} \end{cases}$



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4  
5413

$$\begin{cases} y = -x^2 + 4x \\ y = 2x - 3 \end{cases}$$

a.  $\begin{cases} y = -x^2 + 4x \\ y = 2x - 3 \end{cases}$

igualación:  $2x - 3 = -x^2 + 4x$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0; \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 & y_1 = -5 \\ x_2 = 3 & y_2 = 3 \end{cases} \quad [5 \text{ p}]$$

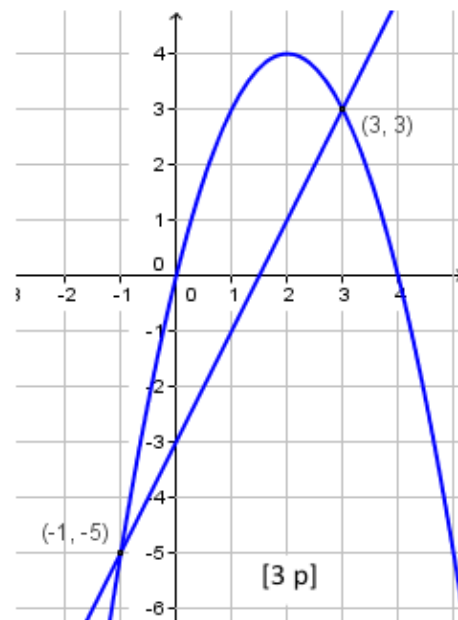
b.

$$y = -x^2 + 4x$$

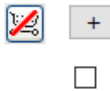
vértice:  $x_v = 2; y_v = 4$  [1 p]

puntos de corte con los ejes

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{eje } OY: (0, 0) \\ \text{eje } OX: (0, 0), (4, 0) \end{array} \right\} [1 \text{ p}]$$



Wiris: resolver( $y = -x^2 + 4x, y = 2x - 3$ ) =  $\{(x = -1, y = -5), (x = 3, y = 3)\}$



5  
4711

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 4 \\ x^2 - 2y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 4 - 2x \\ x^2 - 2y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Sustitución

$$x^2 - 2(4 - 2x)^2 = 1$$

$$-7x^2 + 32x - 32 = 1$$

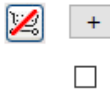
$$7x^2 - 32x + 33 = 0 \quad [2 \text{ p}]$$

$$x = \frac{32 \pm \sqrt{32^2 - 4 \times 7 \times 33}}{2 \times 7} = \frac{32 \pm 10}{14} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{22}{14} = \frac{11}{7} \\ x_2 = \frac{42}{14} = 3 \end{cases} \quad [2 \text{ p}]$$

$$y_1 = 4 - 2x_1 = 4 - 2 \times \frac{11}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$$

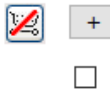
$$y_2 = 4 - 2x_2 = 4 - 2 \times 3 = -2$$

Dos soluciones  $\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{11}{7} ; y_1 = \frac{6}{7} \\ x_2 = 3 ; y_2 = -2 \end{cases} \quad [6 \text{ p}]$



6  
306

(11, 13) y (13, 11)



7  
307

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - xy + y^2 = 7 \\ x + y = 5 \end{cases}$$

Despejando  $y$  en la segunda ecuación:  $y = 5 - x$  (1)

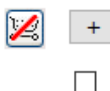
Sustituyendo en la primera:  $x^2 - x(5 - x) + (5 - x)^2 = 7$

$$3x^2 - 15x + 25 = 7$$

$$3x^2 - 15x + 18 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 2, x_2 = 3$$

sustituyendo en (1) resultan las dos soluciones  $x_1 = 2, y_1 = 3$  y  $x_2 = 3, y_2 = 2$



8  
308

$x$ : longitud a añadir

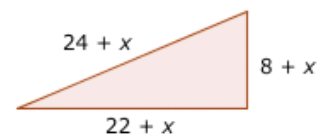
empleando el teorema de Pitágoras en el triángulo "recrecido":

$$(8 + x)^2 + (22 + x)^2 = (24 + x)^2$$

$$x^2 + 12x - 28 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{12^2 - 4 \cdot 28}}{2} = \frac{-12 \pm 16}{2} = \boxed{2 \text{ cm}}$$

[la otra solución,  $-14$ , no vale por ser negativa]



La otra solución,  $x = -4$ , no vale por ser negativa.



+

9

309

$$\begin{cases} xy = 8 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2\sqrt{5} \end{cases}$$

despejando en la primera ecuación:  $y = \frac{8}{x}$

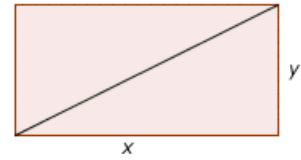
elevando al cuadrado la segunda ecuación y sustituyendo:

$$x^2 + \frac{64}{x^2} = 20$$

$$x^4 - 20x^2 + 64 = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{20 \pm \sqrt{400 - 256}}{2} = \frac{20 \pm 12}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 ; x_1 = 2 ; y_1 = 8/2 = 4 \\ 16 ; x_2 = 4 ; y_2 = 8/4 = 2 \end{cases}$$

en definitiva, las dos soluciones son la misma: 4 m y 2 m



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10

315

(2, 3)



+

11

317

(2, 1) y (1, 2/3)



+

12

1187

$x = -2 ; y = -1$



+

13

1188

$x = 0$   
 $y = 1$