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RECORDATORI

$+$	\cdot	$+$	$=$	$+$
$+$	\cdot	$-$	$=$	$-$
$-$	\cdot	$+$	$=$	$-$
$-$	\cdot	$-$	$=$	$+$

$$7 - 5 = 2$$

$$5 - 7 = -2$$

OPERACIONS COMBINADES

$$2 \cdot 3 - 5 + 4 = 6 - 5 + 4 = 5$$

$$-2 \cdot (3 - 6) + 5 \cdot (2 - 4) = -2 \cdot (-3) + 5 \cdot (-2) = 6 - 10 = -4$$

$$2 + 3 - 9 + 4 = 9 - 9 = 0$$

$$-2 + 3 = 1$$

$$-2 - 3 = -5$$

$$-2 \cdot (-3) = 6$$

ORDRE OPERACIONS

- 1) POTÈNCIES
- 2) ()
- 3) \cdot , $:$
- 4) $+$, $-$

Base $\rightarrow 2^3 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8$

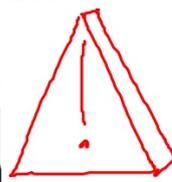
(a) $(-3)^3 = (-3) \cdot (-3) \cdot (-3) = -27$ (b) $-5 \cdot 2^3 - 3^2 \cdot (2-9) =$

$-2 \cdot (1-2^2) + 3^2 \cdot (2-6) =$

$-2 \cdot (1-4) + 9 \cdot (2-6) =$

$-2 \cdot (-3) + 9 \cdot (-4) =$

$6 - 36 = \boxed{-30}$



$(-3)^2$ son
coses
 -3^2 diferents

$= -5 \cdot 8 - 9 \cdot (2-9) =$

$= -5 \cdot 8 - 9 \cdot (-7) =$

$= -40 + 63 = \boxed{23}$

TEMA 1. POLINOMIS.

Poli + nomi

Molts monomi = 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Monomi} &= 2x \\ &-4x^2 \\ &-6y \end{aligned}$$

Tipus de polinomis

$$2x - 6x^3 \quad \text{Binomi en 1 variable (x)}$$

$$-6xy + 2xz - \frac{2}{3}xz^3 \quad \text{Polinomi en diverses variables (x, y, z)}$$

Grav d'un polinomi = Es l'exponent més gran del polinomi

EXEMPLES

$$2x^3 - 6x + 10 \quad \text{grav 3}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}z + 6z^9 - 2 \quad \text{grav 9}$$

ORDENA

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{a} \quad & 2x^5 - 3x^2 + x^3 - 2x^2 + 3 \\ & 2x^5 - 5x^2 + x^3 + 3 \\ & 2x^5 + x^3 - 5x^2 + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{b} \quad & -x + 21x^2 + 2x^2 - 5x + 6x^2 - 2x^3 \\ & -2x^3 + 29x^2 - 6x \end{aligned}$$

Valor numèric d'un polinomi

$$P(x) = x^2 - 5$$

calcula el valor de $P(x)$ si $x = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} P(2) &= \text{valor numèric de } P(x) \text{ en } x=2 \\ &= 2^2 - 5 = 4 - 5 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(0) = 0^2 - 5 = 0 - 5 = -5$$

$$P(-1) = (-1)^2 - 5 = 1 - 5 = -4$$

EXERCICIS

Calcula el valor numèric de cada polinomi per al valor de la variable indicat

Ⓐ $A(x) = x + 1$, per a $x = 1$ $(-1)^{2012} = 1$

$$A(1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$(-1)^{2011} = -1$$

Ⓑ $B(x) = 4 \cdot x^5 - 6 \cdot x^2 + 3$, per a $x = -1$

$$B(-1) = 4 \cdot (-1)^5 - 6 \cdot (-1)^2 + 3 = 4 \cdot (-1) - 6 \cdot 1 + 3 =$$

SUMA I RESTA DE POLINOMIS

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

$$B(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 5$$

$$A(x) + B(x) = 5x^2 + 2x - 8$$

$$A(x) - B(x) = 2x^2 - 3 - (3x^2 + 2x - 5) =$$
$$= -x^2 - 2x - 3 + 5 = -x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$C(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$D(x) = -3x^2 + 2x - 5$$

$$C(x) + D(x) = -4$$

$$C(x) - D(x) = 6x^2 - 4x + 6$$

$$/ / -4$$

$$P(x) = 3x + 2x^2 - x - 4 = 2x^2 + 2x - 4$$

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

$$P + Q = x^3 + x^2 - 7x - 1$$

$$P - Q = \underbrace{2x^2 + 2x - 4}_P - \underbrace{(x^3 - x^2 - 9x + 3)}_Q = \boxed{-x^3 + 3x^2 + 11x - 7}$$

↓ Recordatori potències

$$a^3 \cdot a^2 = a^5$$
$$\frac{a^7}{a^3} = a^{7-3} = a^4$$

$$(a^3)^5 = a^{15}$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

MULTIPLICACIÓ DE POLINOMIS

EXEMPRES

$$x \cdot x = x^2$$

$$x \cdot x \cdot x = x^3$$

$$\textcircled{a} x \cdot (2x - 1) = 2x^2 - x$$

$$\textcircled{b} (3 - 5x) \cdot 2x = 6x - 10x^2$$

$$\textcircled{c} (1 - x) \cdot 4x = 4x - 4x^2$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad (x+1) \cdot (x-1) = x^2 - \cancel{x} + \cancel{x} - 1 = x^2 - 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+1 \\ x-1 \\ \hline x^2 - \cancel{x} - 1 \\ x^2 + \cancel{x} \\ \hline x^2 \quad -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \times 543 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{e} \quad (2x+1) \cdot (2x-1) = 4x^2 - \cancel{2x} + \cancel{2x} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{f} \quad (2+3x) \cdot (x^2+x) &= \\ &= 2x^2 + 2x + 3x^3 + 3x^2 = \\ &= 3x^3 + 5x^2 + 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{g} \quad (3x+2)(5x^2-3x+4) = 15x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x + 10x^2 - 6x + 8 = \underline{\underline{15x^3 + x^2 + 6x + 8}}$$