

RESOLUCIÓN DE ECUACIONES

EJERCICIO 1 : Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones:

$$1) \frac{4x^2 - 4x}{3} - x = x^2 - \frac{3x+4}{3}$$

$$2) x^4 - 11x^2 + 28 = 0$$

$$3) x^2 + \frac{15}{4} = \frac{3x^2 - x + 3}{4} + 3$$

$$4) x^4 - 21x^2 - 100 = 0$$

$$5) x(x+4) - 5 = \frac{x(x-1)}{3}$$

$$6) x^4 - 48x^2 - 49 = 0$$

$$7) \sqrt{3x+16} = 2x-1$$

$$8) \sqrt{x+5} - x = 3$$

$$9) \frac{4x}{x+2} + \frac{x}{x-2} = \frac{14}{3}$$

$$10) \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x+4} = \frac{11}{6}$$

$$11) \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{x-2}{x+1} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$12) x+4 = \sqrt{4x+12}$$

$$13) \frac{2x-1}{x} + \frac{4}{x-1} = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$14) x^4 + x^3 - 9x^2 - 9x = 0$$

$$15) x^3 - 2x^2 - 11x + 12 = 0$$

$$16) x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$17) x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$18) x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 4 = 0$$

$$19) 2^{x-1} + 2^x + \frac{1}{2^x} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$20) \log(x-3)^2 + \log 4 = \log x$$

$$21) x^4 - 37x^2 + 36 = 0$$

$$22) 2\ln(x+1) - \ln(2x) = \ln 2$$

$$23) \sqrt{5x+4} = 2x+1$$

$$24) 3^{2x} - 3^{x+1} + \frac{8}{9} = 0$$

$$25) \frac{5}{4x^2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6x^2}$$

$$26) \log(x+1) - \log(3x-2) = 1$$

$$27) 3\sqrt{x-1} + 11 = 2x$$

$$28) 2^{x-1} + 2^{x+1} - 3 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0$$

$$29) \frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{16}{6} = \frac{x+1}{x}$$

$$30) \frac{3^{x^2-x+1}}{3^{x+1}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$31) 2^{1-x} + 2^x - 3 = 0$$

$$32) 1-x = \sqrt{7-3x}$$

$$33) 2^{x+2} + 2^x - 5 = 0$$

Solución:

$$1) \frac{4x^2 - 4x}{3} - x = x^2 - \frac{3x+4}{3} ; \frac{4x^2 - 4x}{3} - \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{3x^2}{3} - \frac{3x+4}{3} ; 4x^2 - 4x - 3x = 3x^2 - 3x - 4$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 ; x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-16}}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 ; \text{Solución: } x = 2$$

$$2) x^4 - 11x^2 + 28 = 0 \quad \text{Cambio: } x^2 = z \rightarrow x^4 = z^2 \quad z^2 - 11z + 28 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121-112}}{2} = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{11 \pm 3}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} z=7 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{7} \\ z=4 \rightarrow x = \pm 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Cuatro soluciones: } x_1 = -\sqrt{7}, \quad x_2 = \sqrt{7}, \quad x_3 = -2, \quad x_4 = 2$$

$$3) x^2 + \frac{15}{4} = \frac{3x^2 - x + 3}{4} + 3 ; \frac{4x^2}{4} + \frac{15}{4} = \frac{3x^2 - x + 3}{4} + \frac{12}{4} ; 4x^2 + 15 = 3x^2 - x + 3 + 12$$

$$x^2 + x = 0 ; x(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x+1=0 \rightarrow x=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$4) x^4 - 21x^2 - 100 = 0 \quad \text{Cambia } x^2 = z \rightarrow x^4 = z^2 \quad z^2 - 21z - 100 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{441+400}}{2} = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{841}}{2} = \frac{21 \pm 29}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} z=25 \rightarrow x = \pm 5 \\ z=-4 \text{ (no vale)} \end{cases} \quad \text{Dos soluciones: } x_1 = -5, \quad x_2 = 5$$

$$5) x(x+4) - 5 = \frac{x(x-1)}{3} ; x^2 + 4x - 5 = \frac{x^2 - x}{3} ; 3x^2 + 12x - 15 = x^2 - x$$

$$2x^2 + 13x - 15 = 0 ; x = \frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{169+120}}{4} = \frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{289}}{4} = \frac{-13 \pm 17}{4} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x = \frac{-30}{4} = \frac{-15}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$6) x^4 - 48x^2 - 49 = 0 \quad \text{Cambia } x^2 = z \rightarrow x^4 = z^2 \quad z^2 - 48z - 49 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{48 \pm \sqrt{2304+196}}{2} = \frac{48 \pm \sqrt{2500}}{2} = \frac{48 \pm 50}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} z=49 \rightarrow x = \pm 7 \\ z=-1 \text{ (no vale)} \end{cases} \quad \text{Dos soluciones: } x_1 = -7, \quad x_2 = 7$$

$$7) \sqrt{3x+16} = 2x-1 ; 3x+16 = (2x-1)^2 ; 3x+16 = 4x^2 + 1 - 4x ; 0 = 4x^2 - 7x - 15$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49+240}}{8} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{289}}{8} = \frac{7 \pm 17}{8} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=3 \\ x = \frac{-10}{8} = \frac{-5}{4} \end{cases}$$

Comprobación:

$$x=3 \rightarrow \sqrt{25}=5 \rightarrow x=3 \text{ sí vale.}$$

$$x = \frac{-5}{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{49}{4}} = \frac{7}{2} \neq \frac{-7}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{-5}{4} \text{ no vale.}$$

Hay una solución: $x=3$

8) $\sqrt{x+5}-x=3$; $\sqrt{x+5}=3+x$; $x+5=9+x^2+6x$; $0=x^2+5x+4$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25-16}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm 3}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-1 \\ x=-4 \end{cases}$$

Comprobación:

$$x=-1 \rightarrow \sqrt{4}+1=2+1=3 \rightarrow x=-1 \text{ sí vale}$$

$$x=-4 \rightarrow \sqrt{1}+4=1+4=5 \neq 3 \rightarrow x=-4 \text{ no vale}$$

Hay una solución: $x=-1$

9) $\frac{4x}{x+2} + \frac{x}{x-2} = \frac{14}{3}$; $\frac{12x(x-2)}{3(x+2)(x-2)} + \frac{3x(x+2)}{3(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{14(x+2)(x-2)}{3(x+2)(x-2)}$

$$12x^2 - 24x + 3x^2 + 6x = 14(x^2 - 4); 15x^2 - 18x = 14x^2 - 56; x^2 - 18x + 56 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{324-224}}{2} = \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{100}}{2} = \frac{18 \pm 10}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=14 \\ x=4 \end{cases}$$

10) $\frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x+4} = \frac{11}{6}$; $\frac{18(x+4)}{6x(x+4)} + \frac{12x}{6x(x+4)} = \frac{11x(x+4)}{6x(x+4)}$; $18x+72+12x=11x^2+44x$; $0=11x^2+14x-72$

$$x = \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{196+3168}}{22} = \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{3364}}{22} = \frac{-14 \pm 58}{22} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ x = \frac{-72}{22} = \frac{-36}{11} \end{cases}$$

11) $\frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{x-2}{x+1} = \frac{5}{4}$; $\frac{8(x+1)}{4(x-1)(x+1)} + \frac{4(x-1)(x-2)}{4(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{5(x-1)(x+1)}{4(x-1)(x+1)}$; $8x+8+4(x^2-3x+2)=5(x^2-1)$

$$8x+8+4x^2-12x+8=5x^2-5;$$

$$0=x^2+4x-21;$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16+84}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{100}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 10}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=3 \\ x=-7 \end{cases}$$

12) $x+4=\sqrt{4x+12}$; $(x+4)^2=4x+12$; $x^2+16+8x=4x+12$; $x^2+4x+4=0$;

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-16}}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

Comprobación: $x=-2 \rightarrow 2=\sqrt{4} \rightarrow$ sí es válida

13) $\frac{2x-1}{x} + \frac{4}{x-1} = \frac{11}{2}$; $\frac{2(2x-1)(x-1)}{2x(x-1)} + \frac{8x}{2x(x-1)} = \frac{11x(x-1)}{2x(x-1)}$; $2(2x^2-3x+1)+8x=11x^2-11x$

$$4x^2-6x+2+8x=11x^2-11x; 0=7x^2-13x-2;$$

$$x = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{169+56}}{14} = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{225}}{14} = \frac{13 \pm 15}{14} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ x = \frac{-2}{14} = \frac{-1}{7} \end{cases}$$

14) Sacamos factor común: $x^4+x^3-9x^2-9x=x(x^3+x^2-9x-9)=0$

Factorizamos x^3+x^2-9x-9 :

-1	1	1	-9	-9
1	0	-9	9	9
1	0	-9	0	0

$$x^2-9=0 \Rightarrow x=\pm 3$$

$$x^4 + x^3 - 9x^2 - 9x = x(x+1)(x-3)(x+3) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x+1=0 \rightarrow x=-1 \\ x-3=0 \rightarrow x=3 \\ x+3=0 \rightarrow x=-3 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, las soluciones de la ecuación son: $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = -1$, $x_3 = 3$, $x_4 = -3$

15) Factorizamos:

	1	-2	-11	12	
1		1	-1	-12	
	1	-1	-12	0	
4		4	12		
	1	3	0		

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 11x + 12 = (x-1)(x-4)(x+3) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1 \\ x-4=0 \rightarrow x=4 \\ x+3=0 \rightarrow x=-3 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, las soluciones de la ecuación son: $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = 4$, $x_3 = -3$

16) Sacamos factor común: $x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x = x(x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4) = 0$

Factorizamos $x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4$:

	1	1	-4	-4	
-1		-1	0	4	
	1	0	-4	0	
2		2	4		
	1	2	0		

$$x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x = x(x+1)(x-2)(x+2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x+1=0 \rightarrow x=-1 \\ x-2=0 \rightarrow x=2 \\ x+2=0 \rightarrow x=-2 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto las soluciones de la ecuación son: $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = -1$, $x_3 = 2$, $x_4 = -2$

17) Factorizamos:

	1	-2	-5	6	
1		1	-1	-6	
	1	-1	-6	0	
3		3	6		
	1	2	0		

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x-1)(x-3)(x+2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1 \\ x-3=0 \rightarrow x=3 \\ x+2=0 \rightarrow x=-2 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, las soluciones de la ecuación son: $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = 3$, $x_3 = -2$

18) Factorizamos:

	1	4	-1	-4	
1		1	5	4	
	1	5	4	0	
-1		-1	-4		
	1	4	0		

$$x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 4 = (x-1)(x+1)(x+4) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1=0 & \rightarrow x=1 \\ x+1=0 & \rightarrow x=-1 \\ x+4=0 & \rightarrow x=-4 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, las soluciones de la ecuación son: $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = -1$, $x_3 = -4$

$$19) 2^{x-1} + 2^x + \frac{1}{2^x} = \frac{7}{2}; \quad \frac{2^x}{2} + 2^x + \frac{1}{2^x} = \frac{7}{2}$$

Hacemos el cambio de variable: $2^x = y$: $\frac{y}{2} + y + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{7}{2}$; $y^2 + 2y^2 + 2 = 7y \rightarrow 3y^2 - 7y + 2 = 0$

$$y = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 24}}{6} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{25}}{6} = \frac{7 \pm 5}{6} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ y = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

• $y = 2 \rightarrow 2^x = 2 \rightarrow x = 1$

• $y = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 2^x = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow x = \log_2 \frac{1}{3} = -\log_2 3 = -\frac{\log 3}{\log 2} = -1,58$

Hay dos soluciones: $x = 1$; $x_2 = -1,58$

$$20) \log(x-3)^2 + \log 4 = \log x; \quad \log [4(x-3)^2] = \log x; \quad 4(x-3)^2 = x \rightarrow 4(x^2 - 6x + 9) = x$$

$$4x^2 - 24x + 36 = x \rightarrow 4x^2 - 25x + 36 = 0;$$

$$x = \frac{25 \pm \sqrt{625 - 576}}{8} = \frac{25 \pm \sqrt{49}}{8} = \frac{25 \pm 7}{8} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ x = \frac{18}{8} = \frac{9}{4} \end{cases} \quad \text{Hay dos soluciones: } x_1 = 4; x_2 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$21) x^4 - 37x^2 + 36 = 0; \quad \text{Cambio: } x^2 = z \rightarrow x^4 = z^2 \Rightarrow z^2 - 37z + 36 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{37 \pm \sqrt{1369 - 144}}{2} = \frac{37 \pm \sqrt{1225}}{2} = \frac{37 \pm 35}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} z = 36 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$z = 36 \rightarrow x^2 = 36 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{36} \rightarrow x = \pm 6$

$z = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{1} \rightarrow x = \pm 1$

Hay cuatro soluciones: $x_1 = -6$, $x_2 = -1$, $x_3 = 1$, $x_4 = 6$

$$22) 2\ln(x+1) - \ln(2x) = \ln 2; \quad \ln(x+1)^2 - \ln(2x) = \ln 2; \quad \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{2x} = \ln 2 \rightarrow \frac{(x+1)^2}{2x} = 2$$

$$(x+1)^2 = 4x \rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 = 4x \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0; \quad x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1; \quad \text{Hay una única sol: } x = 1$$

$$23) \sqrt{5x+4} = 2x+1 \Rightarrow 5x+4 = (2x+1)^2 \Rightarrow 5x+4 = 4x^2 + 4x+1 \Rightarrow 0 = 4x^2 - x - 3$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 48}}{8} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{49}}{8} = \frac{1 \pm 7}{8} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = \frac{-6}{8} = \frac{-3}{4} \end{cases}$$

Comprobación:

$x = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{9} = 3 = 2 + 1 \rightarrow \text{Es válida}$

$x = \frac{-3}{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{-3}{2} + 1 = \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow \text{No es válida}$

Hay una solución: $x = 1$

$$24) 3^{2x} - 3^{x+1} + \frac{8}{9} = 0; \quad (3^x)^2 - 3^x \cdot 3 + \frac{8}{9} = 0$$

Hacemos el cambio $3^x = y$: $y^2 - 3y + \frac{8}{9} = 0 \rightarrow 9y^2 - 27y + 8 = 0$

$$y = \frac{27 \pm \sqrt{729 - 288}}{18} = \frac{27 \pm \sqrt{441}}{18} = \frac{27 \pm 21}{18} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{48}{18} = \frac{8}{3} \\ y = \frac{6}{18} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

• $y = \frac{8}{3} \rightarrow 3^x = \frac{8}{3} \rightarrow x = \log_3 \frac{8}{3} = \log_3 8 - 1 = \frac{\log 8}{\log 3} - 1 = 0,89$

• $y = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 3^x = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow x = -1$

Hay dos soluciones: $x_1 = -1; x_2 = 0,89$

25) $\frac{5}{4x^2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{15}{12x^2} - \frac{4x^2}{12x^2} = \frac{6}{12x^2} \Rightarrow 15 - 4x^2 = 6 \Rightarrow 15 - 6 = 4x^2 \Rightarrow 9 = 4x^2$

$x^2 = \frac{9}{4} \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{2} \\ x = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$ Hay dos soluciones : $x_1 = \frac{-3}{2}; x_2 = \frac{3}{2}$

26) $\log(x+1) - \log(3x-2) = 1; \log \frac{x+1}{3x-2} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{x+1}{3x-2} = 10 \rightarrow x+1 = 10(3x-2)$

$x+1 = 30x-20 \rightarrow 21 = 29x \rightarrow x = \frac{21}{29}$

27) $3\sqrt{x-1} + 11 = 2x \Rightarrow 3\sqrt{x-1} = 2x - 11 \quad 3\sqrt{x-1} = 2x - 11 \Rightarrow (3\sqrt{x-1})^2 = (2x - 11)^2 \Rightarrow 9(x-1) = 4x^2 - 44x + 121$

$9x - 9 = 4x^2 - 44x + 121 \Rightarrow 0 = 4x^2 - 53x + 130$

$x = \frac{53 \pm \sqrt{2809 - 2080}}{8} = \frac{53 \pm \sqrt{729}}{8} = \frac{53 \pm 27}{8} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 10 \\ x = \frac{26}{8} = \frac{13}{4} \end{cases}$

Comprobación:

$x = 10 \rightarrow 3\sqrt{9} + 11 = 9 + 11 = 20 = 2 \cdot 10 \rightarrow$ Es válida

$x = \frac{13}{4} \rightarrow 3\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} + 11 = \frac{9}{2} + 11 = \frac{31}{2} \neq 2 \cdot \frac{13}{4} = \frac{13}{2} \rightarrow$ No es válida

Hay una solución: $x = 10$

28) $2^{x-1} + 2^{x+1} - 3 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0; \frac{2^x}{2} + 2^x \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 2^x + 4 = 0; \quad$ Hacemos el cambio: $2^x = y$

$\frac{y}{2} + 2y - 3y + 4 = 0; y + 4y - 6y + 8 = 0 \rightarrow -y + 8 = 0 \rightarrow y = 8; 2^x = 8 \rightarrow x = 3$

29) $\frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{16}{6} = \frac{x+1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{6x^2}{6x(x+1)} - \frac{16x(x+1)}{6x(x+1)} = \frac{6(x+1)^2}{6x(x+1)} \Rightarrow 6x^2 - 16x^2 - 16x = 6(x^2 + 2x + 1)$

$6x^2 - 16x^2 - 16x = 6x^2 + 12x + 6 \Rightarrow -16x^2 - 28x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow 16x^2 + 28x + 6 = 0 \rightarrow 8x^2 + 14x + 3 = 0$

$x = \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{196 - 96}}{16} = \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{100}}{16} = \frac{-14 \pm 10}{16} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{-4}{16} = -\frac{1}{4} \\ x = \frac{-24}{16} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$

Hay dos soluciones: $x_1 = -\frac{1}{4}; x_2 = -\frac{3}{2}$

30) $\frac{3^{x^2-x+1}}{3^{x+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 3^{x^2-x+1-(x+1)} = 3^{-1}; x^2 - x + 1 - x - 1 = -1 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0: x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-4}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$

Hay una única solución: $x = 1$

31) $\frac{2^1}{2^x} + 2^x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow$ Cambia $2^x = z$. Así, $\frac{2}{z} + z - 3 = 0 \quad 2 + z^2 - 3z = 0 \quad z^2 - 3z + 2 = 0$

$z = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2} \begin{cases} z = 2 \rightarrow 2^x = 2 \rightarrow x = 1 \\ z = 1 \rightarrow 2^x = 1 \rightarrow x = 0 \end{cases}$

32) $(1-x)^2 = 7-3x \rightarrow 1+x^2-2x = 7-3x \rightarrow x^2+x-6 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2} \begin{cases} x = 2 \text{ (no vale)} \\ x = -3 \end{cases}$

33) $2^x \cdot 2^2 + 2^x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 4 \cdot 2^x + 2^x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 5 \cdot 2^x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 2^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$