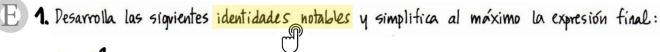
## ESQUEMÁTICA

## EXÁMENES RESUELTOS DESCARGABLES EN WWW. ESQUEMATICA. ES - PAGINA 1/2



$$(x+2)^2 =$$

$$(y-3)^2 =$$

$$(2 + x)(2-x) =$$

$$(x+2)(x-2) =$$

$$(22+1)^2=$$

$$(a+4)(a-4) =$$

$$(5b-c)^2=$$

$$(x+4)^2 =$$

$$(9x^2-3y^3)^2=$$

$$(3a+2)(3a-2) =$$

$$(2-y)^2=$$

$$(2+a)^2$$
=

$$(x-y^2)(x+y^2)=$$

$$(2a+3b)^2 =$$

$$(2X^{2}X)^{2} =$$

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

$$\left(X - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 =$$

$$(3X+7y)^2=$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 =$$

$$(3 - \sqrt{x})^2 =$$

$$(2-a^3) =$$

## ESQUEMÁTICA



## EXÁMENES RESUELTOS DESCARGABLES EN WWW. ESQUEMATICA. ES - PAGINA 2/2

E 1. Desarrolla las siguientes identidades notables y simplifica al máximo la expresión final:

12 id. 
$$(\hat{X} + \hat{Z})^2 = X^2 + 2^2 + 2 \cdot X \cdot 2 = X^2 + 4 + 4 \times$$

sique los pasos indicados en la

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$$2^{2}$$
id.  $(\sqrt{13})^{2} = y^{2} + 3^{2} - 2 \cdot y \cdot 3 = y^{2} + 9 - 6y$ 

5-id. (2)+8)(2-8) = 
$$2^2 - \chi^2 = 4 - \chi^2$$

$$(x)+2$$
)  $(x-2) = x^2-2^2 = x^2-4$  No son lo mismo

$$2^{2}$$
  $(0^{-6})^{2}$   $1^{2} + (3x)^{2} - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3x = 1 + 9x^{2} - 6x$ 

1= 
$$(22)^2 + 1^2 + 2 \cdot 22 \cdot 1 = 42^2 + 1 + 42$$
 es muy importante poner paréntesis solo cuando es necesario

3= 
$$(a+4)(a-4) = a^2-4^2 = a^2-16$$

$$2^2$$
  $(5b)^2 = (5b)^2 + C^2 - 2.5b \cdot C = 25b^2 + C^2 - 10bC$  por favor, las letras en

$$1^{2} (X^{+}Y^{-})^{2} = X^{2} + Y^{2} + 2 \cdot X \cdot Y = X^{2} + 16 + 8X$$

$$2^{2} (9x^{2} - 3y^{3})^{2} = (9x^{2})^{2} + (3y^{3})^{2} - 2 \cdot 9x^{2} \cdot 3y^{3} = 81x^{4} + 9y^{6} - 54x^{2}y^{3}$$

32 (3a+2)(3a-2) = 
$$(3a)^2 - 2^2 = 9a^2 - 4$$

$$2^{2}$$
  $\sqrt{2^{2}}$   $\sqrt{2^{2}}$   $\sqrt{2^{2}}$   $\sqrt{2^{2}}$   $\sqrt{2^{2}}$   $\sqrt{2^{2}}$   $\sqrt{2^{2}}$   $\sqrt{2^{2}}$   $\sqrt{2^{2}}$ 

$$(2+a)^2 = 2^2 + a^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot a = 4 + a^2 + 4a$$

$$(x^2 y^2)(x+y^2) = \chi^2 - (y^2)^2 = \chi^2 - y^4$$

12 
$$(2a+3b)^2 = (2a)^2 + (3b)^2 + 2 \cdot 2a \cdot 3b = 4a^2 + 9b^2 + 12ab$$

12 
$$(5+5a)^2 = 5^2 + (5a)^2 + 2.5.5a = 25 + 25a^2 + 50a$$

$$2^{2} \left(2x^{2}x^{3}\right)^{2} = (2x^{2})^{2} + x^{2} - 2 \cdot 2x^{2} x^{2} + x^{4} + x^{2} - 4x^{3}$$

propiedades de las potencias

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

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

12 
$$(3x) + 7y^2 = (3x)^2 + (7y)^2 + 2.3x \cdot 7y = 9x^2 + 49y^2 + 42xy$$

$$2^{2} \quad (3^{-}(\sqrt{x}))^{2} = 3^{2} + (\sqrt{x})^{2} - 2 \cdot 3\sqrt{x} = 9 + x - 6\sqrt{x}$$

$$2^{2} - (2^{3}) = 2^{2} + (a^{3})^{2} - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot a^{3} = 4 + a^{6} - 4a^{3}$$