



**Nombre del alumno: MANUEL DE JESUS
SANCHEZ VELAZQUEZ**

**Nombre del profesor: ANDRES
ALEJANDRO REYES MOLINA**

**Nombre del trabajo: Solución de
Problemas**

PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Materia: MATEMATICAS APLICADAS

Grado: SEGUNDO CUATRIMESTRE

Grupo: ADMINISTRACION DE EMPRESAS

$$18. \quad 2x^3 + 5x - 3 + 4x - 3x^2 + 2x^3$$

$$4x^3 - 3x^2 + 9x - 3$$

$$19. \quad 7x^4 + 4x^2 + 7x + 2 + 6x^3 + 8x + 3$$

$$7x^4 + 6x^3 + 4x^2 + 15x + 5$$

11.- $2k + 7 = 12 - 3k$
 $2k + 3k = 12 - 7$
 $5k = 5$
 $k = \frac{5}{5}$
 $k = 1$

12.- $10 - 4x = 7 - 6x$
 $-4x + 6x = 7 - 10$
 $2x = -3$
 $x = \frac{-3}{2}$

$x = -1.5$

13.- $2 * 3x = 8 - x$
 $3x + x = 8 - 2$
 $4x = 6$
 $x = \frac{6}{4}$

$x = 1.5$

14.- $-3x + 5 = 4 - x$
 $-3x + x = 4 - 5$
 $-4x = -1$
 $x = \frac{-1}{-4}$

$x = 0.25$

15.- $4 - 2t = t - 5$
 $-2t + t = -5 - 4$
 $-t = -9$
 $t = 9$

16.- $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$
 $x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 6}}{2 \times 1}$

$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 24}}{2}$

$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2}$

$x = \frac{5 + 1}{2}$

$x_1 = \frac{5 + 1}{2} = 3$

$x_2 = \frac{5 - 1}{2} = 2$

17.- $2x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0$

$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{7^2 + 4(2)(3)}}{2(2)}$

$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 24}}{4}$

$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{73}}{4}$

$x_1 = 3.88$

$x_2 = 0.38$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad 5 + 6x &= 2 \\
 6x &= 2 - 5 \\
 6x &= -3 \\
 x &= \frac{-3}{6} \\
 x &= -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = -0.5$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad -3x + 1 &= 4 \\
 -3x &= 4 - 1 \\
 -3x &= 3 \\
 x &= \frac{3}{-3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad 4b + 1 &= -18 \\
 4b &= -18 - 1 \\
 4b &= -19 \\
 b &= \frac{-19}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b = -4.75$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \quad -2 - 5x &= 0 \\
 -5x &= 0 + 2 \\
 -5x &= 2 \\
 x &= \frac{2}{-5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = -0.4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad 18x - 3 &= 0 \\
 18x &= 0 + 3 \\
 18x &= 3 \\
 x &= \frac{3}{18}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 0.166$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \quad x &= 6 - x \\
 x + x &= 6 \\
 2x &= 6 \\
 x &= \frac{6}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \quad 5 &= -9 - x \\
 5 + 9 &= -x \\
 14 &= -x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad 5y + 1 &= 6 \\
 5y &= 6 - 1 \\
 5y &= 5 \\
 y &= \frac{5}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \quad 5x - 9 &= 3x + 5 \\
 5x - 3x &= 5 + 9 \\
 2x &= 14 \\
 x &= \frac{14}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 7$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad 5 - 2x &= 9 \\
 2x &= 9 - 5 \\
 2x &= 4 \\
 x &= \frac{4}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 2$$