

1 Multiplicar:

$$1(x^4 - 2x^2 + 2) \cdot (x^2 - 2x + 3) =$$

$$2(3x^2 - 5x) \cdot (2x^3 + 4x^2 - x + 2) =$$

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

2 Dados los polinomios:

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

$$Q(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 2$$

$$R(x) = 6x^2 + x + 1$$

$$S(x) = 1/2x^2 + 4$$

$$T(x) = 3/2x^2 + 5$$

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

Calcular:

$$1P(x) + Q(x) =$$

$$2P(x) - U(x) =$$

$$3P(x) + R(x) =$$

$$4P(x) - R(x) =$$

$$5S(x) + T(x) + U(x) =$$

$$6S(x) - T(x) + U(x) =$$

3 Dados los polinomios:

$$P(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 - 6x - 1$$

$$Q(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 4$$

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

Calcular:

$$P(x) + Q(x) - R(x) =$$

$$P(x) + 2Q(x) - R(x) =$$

$$Q(x) + R(x) - P(x) =$$

4 Dividir:

$$1(x^4 - 2x^3 - 11x^2 + 30x - 20) : (x^2 + 3x - 2)$$

$$2(x^6 + 5x^4 + 3x^2 - 2x) : (x^2 - x + 3)$$

$$3 P(x) = x^5 + 2x^3 - x - 8 \quad Q(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

5 Calcula:

$$(3x + 2)^2 =$$

$$(3x - 5) \cdot (3x - 5) =$$