

Exemple 1. *Simplifica les següents expressions*

(i)

$$\frac{x^5 - 18x^3 - 4x^2 + 57x - 36}{x^4 - 13x^3 + 60x^2 - 112x + 64}$$

(ii)

$$\frac{x^4 + 8x^3 + 14x^2 - 8x - 15}{x^3 + 9x^2 + 15x - 25}$$

Resolució. (i)

$$\frac{x^5 - 18x^3 - 4x^2 + 57x - 36}{x^4 - 13x^3 + 60x^2 - 112x + 64}$$

Si descomposem els polinomis $x^5 - 18x^3 - 4x^2 + 57x - 36$ i $x^4 - 13x^3 + 60x^2 - 112x + 64$ per Ruffini resulta que

$$\begin{aligned} x^5 - 18x^3 - 4x^2 + 57x - 36 &= (x - 1)^2(x + 3)^2(x - 4) \\ x^4 - 13x^3 + 60x^2 - 112x + 64 &= (x - 1)(x - 4)^3 \end{aligned}$$

D' aquesta manera,

$$\frac{x^5 - 18x^3 - 4x^2 + 57x - 36}{x^4 - 13x^3 + 60x^2 - 112x + 64} = \frac{(x - 1)^2(x + 3)^2(x - 4)}{(x - 1)(x - 4)^3} = \frac{(x - 1)(x + 3)^2}{(x - 4)^2}$$

(ii)

$$\frac{x^4 + 8x^3 + 14x^2 - 8x - 15}{x^3 + 9x^2 + 15x - 25}$$

Descomposem els polinomis $x^4 + 8x^3 + 14x^2 - 8x - 15$ i $x^3 + 9x^2 + 15x - 25$ per Ruffini i resulta que

$$\begin{aligned} x^4 + 8x^3 + 14x^2 - 8x - 15 &= (x - 1)(x + 1)(x + 3)(x + 5) \\ x^3 + 9x^2 + 15x - 25 &= (x - 1)(x + 5)^2 \end{aligned}$$

D' aquesta manera,

$$\frac{x^4 + 8x^3 + 14x^2 - 8x - 15}{x^3 + 9x^2 + 15x - 25} = \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)(x + 3)(x + 5)}{(x - 1)(x + 5)^2} = \frac{(x + 1)(x + 3)}{(x + 5)}$$

Exemple 2. *Calcula les següents sumes i restes*

(i)

$$\frac{2x+3}{x^3-3x+2} + \frac{x+5}{x^3-2x^2-5x+6}$$

(ii)

$$\frac{2x+4}{x^2-1} + \frac{3x-2}{x+1} - \frac{4x-5}{x-1}$$

Resolució.(i)

$$\frac{2x+3}{x^3-3x+2} + \frac{x+5}{x^3-2x^2-5x+6}$$

Calculem, primerament, el mcm dels polinomis $x^3 - 3x + 2$ i $x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6$.
Descomposem, doncs, per Ruffini aquests dos polinomis i el resultat és

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

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x - 1)(x + 2)(x - 3)$$

D' aquesta manera,

$$mcm(x^3 - 3x + 2, x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6) = (x - 1)^2(x + 2)(x - 3)$$

Aleshores,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2x+3}{x^3-3x+2} + \frac{x+5}{x^3-2x^2-5x+6} &= \frac{(2x+3)(x-3) + (x+5)(x-1)}{(x-1)^2(x+2)(x-3)} = \\ &= \frac{3x^2 - 3x - 2}{(x-1)^2(x+2)(x-3)} \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\frac{2x+4}{x^2-1} + \frac{3x-2}{x+1} - \frac{4x-5}{x-1}$$

Calculem, primerament, el mcm dels polinomis $x^2 - 1$, $x + 1$ i $x - 1$. Descomposem, doncs, aquests tres polinomis i el resultat és

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

$$x - 1 = x - 1$$

$$x + 1 = x + 1$$

D' aquesta manera,

$$\text{mcm}(x^2 - 1, x + 1, x - 1) = (x - 1)(x + 1)$$

Aleshores,

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

$$\frac{-x^2 - 2x + 11}{(x - 1)(x + 1)}$$

Exemple 3. *Calcula les següents multiplicacions i divisions*

(i)

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

(ii)

$$\frac{x + 3}{x - 1} \cdot \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 9}$$

(iii)

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^2 + 2x - 8} \cdot \frac{x - 2}{x - 1}$$

(iv)

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

(v)

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

Resolució.

(i)

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

$$= \frac{x^4 + 7x^3 + 7x^2 - 17x + 6}{x^2 + x - 2}$$

(ii)

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

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2+2x-3}{x^2+2x-8} \cdot \frac{x-2}{x-1} &= \frac{(x^2+2x-3)(x-2)}{(x^2+2x-8)(x-1)} = \frac{(x+3) \cdot (x-1) \cdot (x-2)}{(x-2) \cdot (x+4) \cdot (x-1)} \\ &= \frac{x+3}{x+4} \end{aligned}$$

(iv)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2-3x-2}{x-1} \cdot \frac{x^2+4x-3}{x+2} &= \frac{(x^2-3x-2) \cdot (x+2)}{(x-1) \cdot (x^2+2x-3)} = \frac{(x-1) \cdot (x-2) \cdot (x+2)}{(x-1) \cdot (x-1) \cdot (x+3)} \\ &= \frac{(x-2) \cdot (x+2)}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{x^2-4}{x^2+2x-3} \end{aligned}$$

(v)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x+1}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x+3}{x^2-4} &= \frac{(x+1) \cdot (x^2-4)}{(x-2) \cdot (x+3)} = \frac{(x+1) \cdot (x+2) \cdot (x-2)}{(x+2) \cdot (x+3)} \\ &= \frac{(x+1) \cdot (x+2) \cdot (x-2)}{(x+2) \cdot (x+3)} = \frac{(x+1) \cdot (x-2)}{(x+2) \cdot (x+3)} = \frac{x^2-x-2}{x^2+5x+6} \end{aligned}$$

Exemple 4. *Efectua les següents operacions*

(i)

$$\frac{\frac{x+1}{x-2} - \frac{x-1}{x+3}}{\frac{x+2}{x+3} - \frac{x-1}{x+2}}$$

(ii)

$$\frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}$$

(iii)

$$\frac{\frac{x+3}{x+1} - \frac{x+4}{x-1}}{\frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{x+3}{x+1}}$$

Resolució.

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\frac{x+1}{x-2} - \frac{x-1}{x+3}}{\frac{x+2}{x+3} - \frac{x-1}{x+2}} &= \left(\frac{x+1}{x-2} - \frac{x-1}{x+3} \right) : \left(\frac{x+2}{x+3} - \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{(x+1)(x+3) - (x-1)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+3)} : \frac{(x+2)(x+2) - (x-1)(x+3)}{(x+2)(x+3)} \\
 &= \frac{7x+1}{(x-2)(x+3)} : \frac{2x^2+6x+1}{(x+2)(x+3)} \\
 &= \frac{(7x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}{(x-2)(x+3)(2x^2+6x+1)} = \frac{(7x+1)(x+2)}{(x-2)(2x^2+6x+1)} \\
 &= \frac{7x^2+15x+2}{2x^3+2x^2-11x-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) : \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) : \left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right) = \frac{x(x-1)}{x(x+1)} = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\frac{x+3}{x+1} - \frac{x+4}{x-1}}{\frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{x+3}{x+1}} &= \left(\frac{x+3}{x+1} - \frac{x+4}{x-1} \right) : \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{x+3}{x+1} \right) \\
 &= \frac{(x-1)(x+3) - (x+4)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} : \frac{(x+1)(x+1) + (x-1)(x+3)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\
 &= \frac{7x-7}{(x-1)(x+1)} : \frac{2x^2+4x-2}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\
 &= \frac{(7x+7)(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)(2x^2+4x-2)} = \frac{(7x+7)}{(2x^2+4x-2)}
 \end{aligned}$$