

Curso 0 de Matemática

Departamento de Matemáticas
Universidad de Jaén



Conjuntos numéricos

\mathbb{N} = Números naturales

\mathbb{Z} = Números enteros

\mathbb{Q} = Números racionales (fracciones)

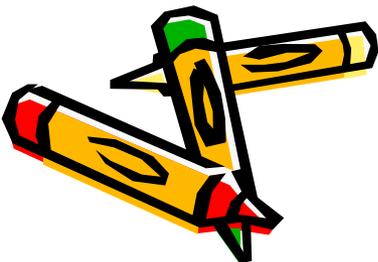
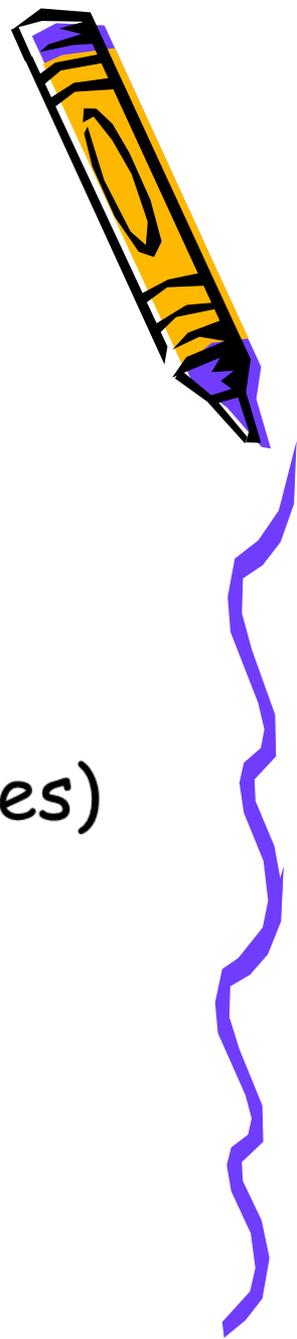
$$\mathbb{Q} = \{a/b : a \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ y } 0 \neq b \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

\mathbb{R} = Números reales (racionales + irracionales)

\mathbb{C} = Números complejos

$$\mathbb{C} = \{a + bi : a, b \in \mathbb{R}, i = \sqrt{-1}\}$$

$$\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$$



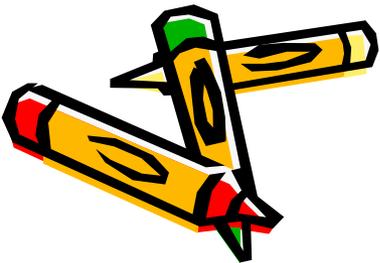
Conjuntos numéricos

Si clasificamos los números reales en enteros y decimales, la correspondencia con los anteriores conjuntos sería:

\mathbb{Z}^+ = enteros positivos

\mathbb{Q} = decimales con un número finito de cifras decimales o con infinitas cifras decimales periódicas

$\mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$ = Irracionales = decimales con infinitas cifras decimales no periódicas



Operaciones con fracciones

Fracciones equivalentes

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \Leftrightarrow ad = bc$$

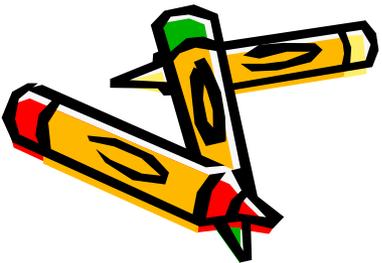
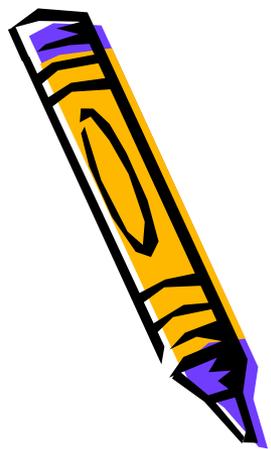
Fracción irreducible

$$\frac{a}{b} \text{ es irreducible} \Leftrightarrow \text{m.c.d.}\{a, b\} = 1$$

Comparación de fracciones

$$\frac{a}{b} \leq \frac{c}{d} \Leftrightarrow ad \leq bc$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \geq \frac{c}{d} \Leftrightarrow ad \geq bc$$

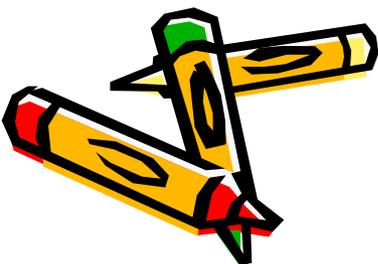
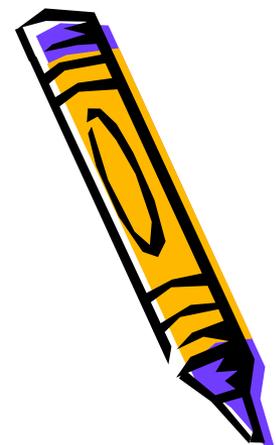


Operaciones con fracciones

Suma/diferencia:

$$\frac{a}{b} \pm \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a.r \pm c.s}{m}$$

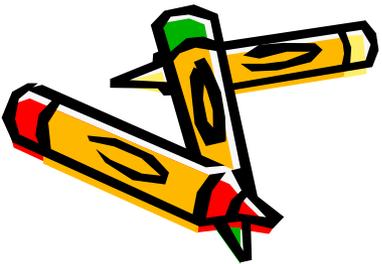
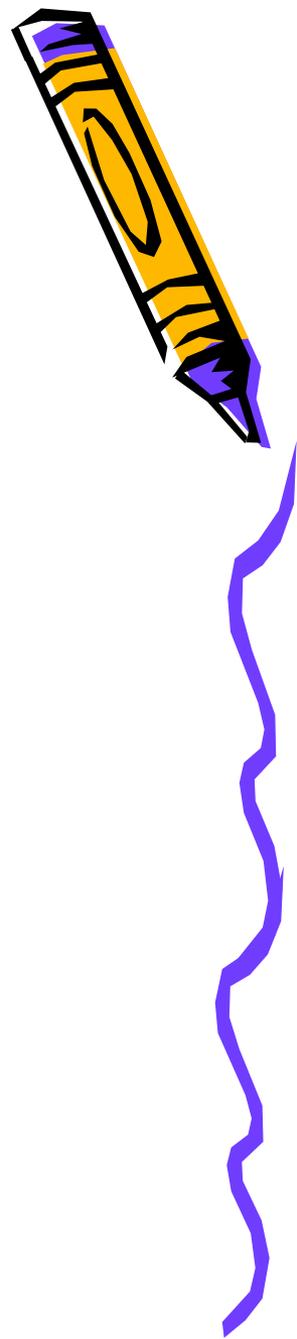
Donde $m = \text{mcm}\{b, d\}$ y
 r y s tales que $r.b = m = s.d$



Operaciones con fracciones

Producto:

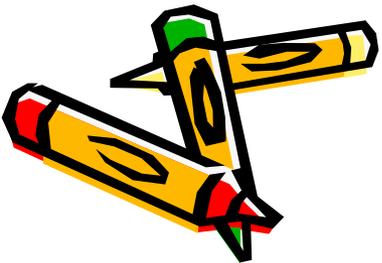
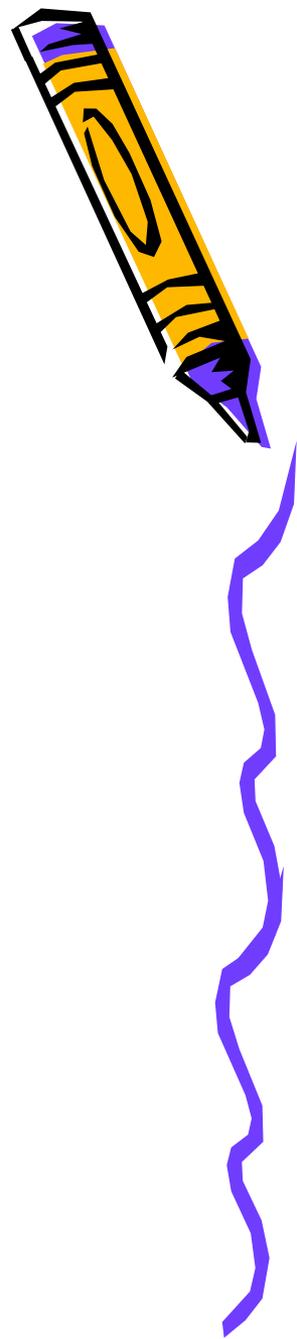
$$\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \cdot c}{b \cdot d}$$



Operaciones con fracciones

División o cociente:

$$\frac{a}{b} : \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a.d}{b.c}$$

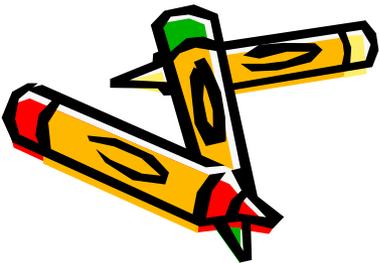
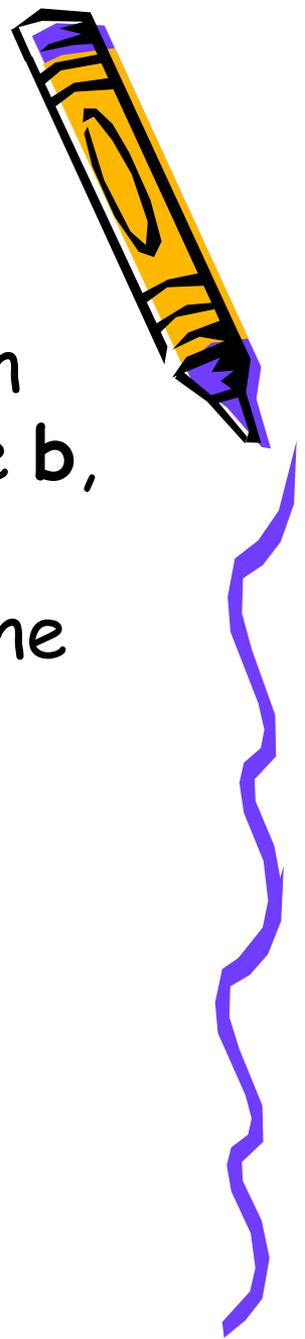


Operaciones con fracciones

Regla de tres simple:

- **Directa:** Si a a le corresponde b y un aumento de a implica un aumento de b, entonces a una cantidad a' le corresponde una cantidad x que viene dada por:

$$\frac{a}{a'} = \frac{b}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{b a'}{a}$$

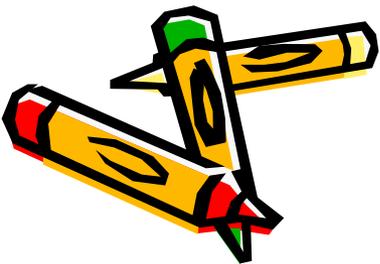
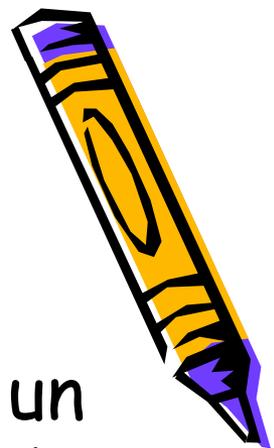


Operaciones con fracciones

Regla de tres simple:

- **Inversa:** Si a a le corresponde b y un aumento de a implica una disminución de b, entonces a una cantidad a' le corresponde una cantidad x dada por:

$$\frac{a}{a'} = \frac{x}{b} \Rightarrow x = \frac{b a}{a'}$$

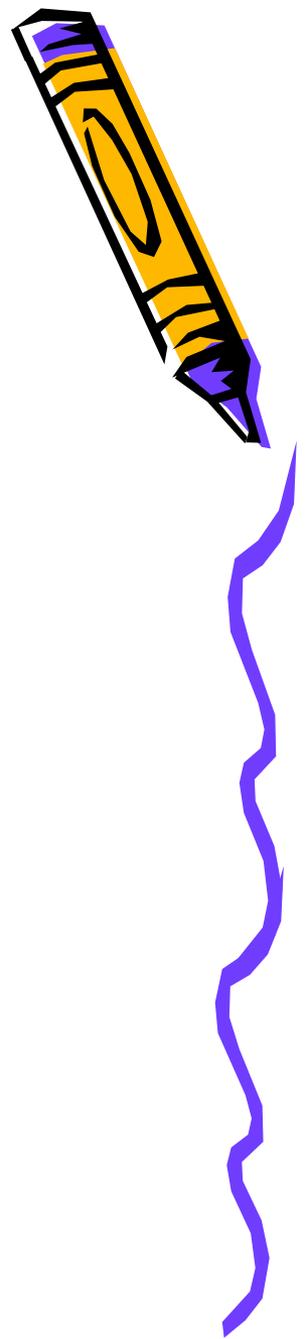
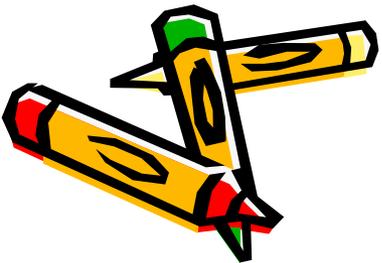


Potencias

Propiedades de las potencias:

$$a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$$

$$\frac{a^n}{a^m} = a^{n-m}$$

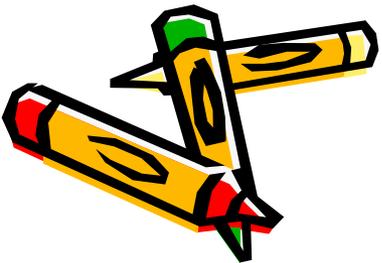
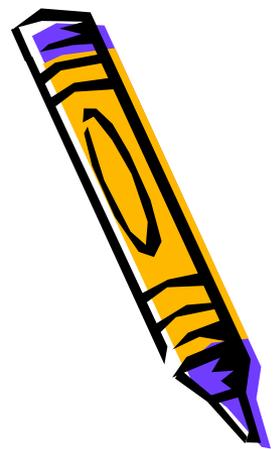


Potencias

Propiedades de las potencias:

$$a^n \cdot b^n = (a \cdot b)^n$$

$$\frac{a^n}{b^n} = \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^n$$



Potencias

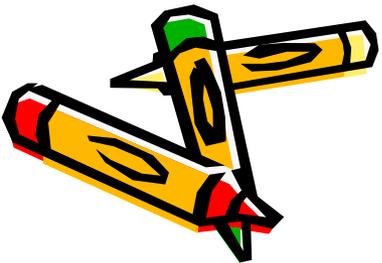
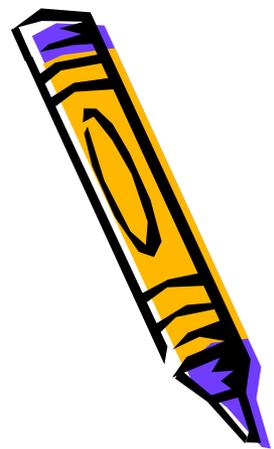
Propiedades de las potencias:

$$(a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m}$$

$$a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a}$$



Potencias

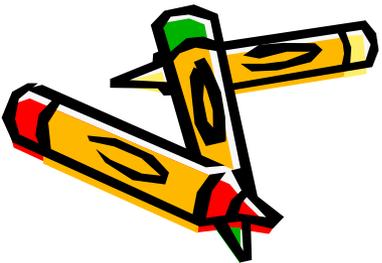
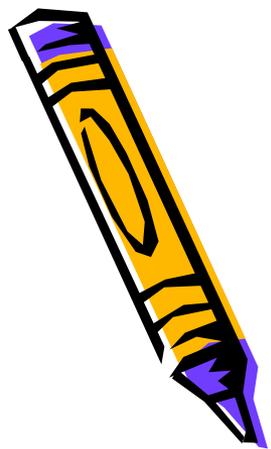
Productos notables:

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

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

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

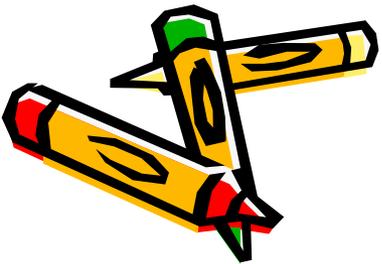
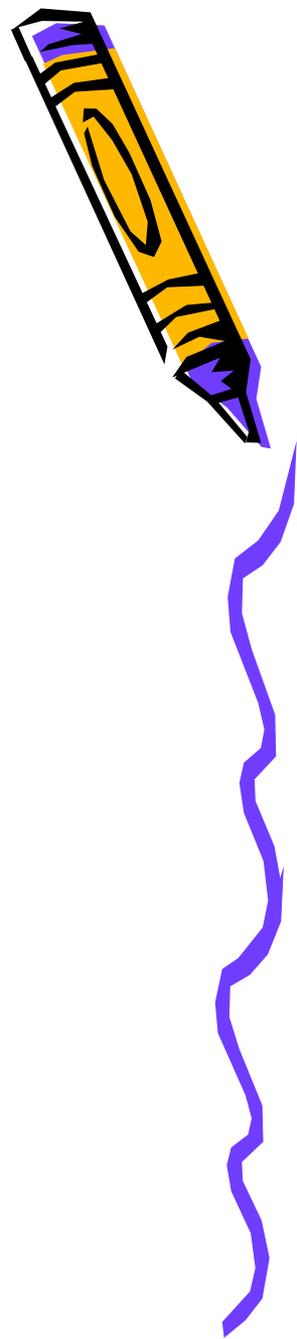
$$(a + b)^n \neq a^n + b^n \quad \text{¡¡¡¡Ojo!!!!}$$



Radicales

Definición de radical:

$$\sqrt[n]{a} = b \text{ si y sólo si } b^n = a$$

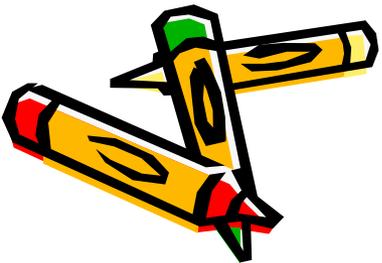
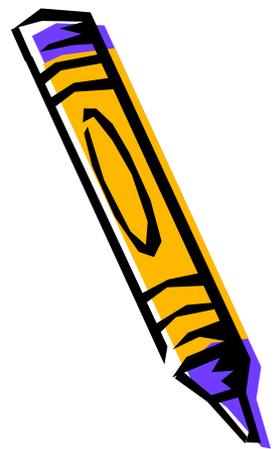


Radicales

Propiedades de los radicales:

$$\sqrt[n]{a \cdot b} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$$



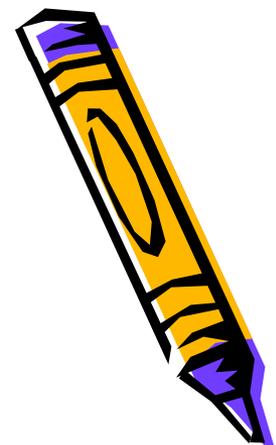
Radicales

Propiedades de los radicales:

$$\sqrt[pn]{a^{qn}} = \sqrt[p]{a^q}$$

$$(\sqrt[n]{a})^m = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$$

$$\sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \sqrt[mn]{a}$$



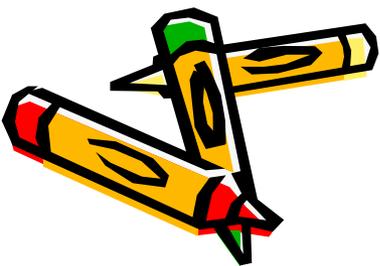
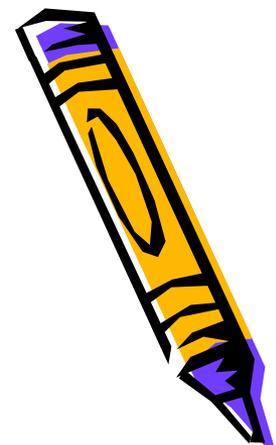
Radicales

Errores muy comunes

$$\sqrt[n]{a+b} \neq \sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^n + b^n} \neq a + b \quad \text{¡¡¡¡Ojo!!!!}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^n} \neq a \quad \text{si } n \text{ es par}$$



Intervalos

Intervalo abierto:

$$(a, b) =]a, b[= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x < b\}$$

Intervalo cerrado:

$$[a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x \leq b\}$$

Intervalos semiabiertos:

$$(a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x \leq b\}$$

$$[a, b) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x < b\}$$

Intervalos infinitos:

$$(-\infty, b], [a, \infty), (-\infty, b), (a, \infty)$$

