

## **Sumas y restas de polinomios.**

Dados los siguientes polinomios:  $P(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 2$

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

$$R(x) = 3x^2 - 5x + 5$$

$$S(x) = 3x - 2$$

$$(3x+1)(4x-12) = 12x^2 - 36x + 4x - 12 = 12x^2 - 32x - 12$$

b)  $P(x) + R(x) =$  (Soll:  $2x - x + 3$ )

c)  $P(x) + S(x) =$  (Sol:  $2x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x - 4$ )

d)  $S(x) + P(x) =$  (Sol: idem)

e)  $P(x) + P(x) =$   
 $(Sol: 4x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x - 4)$

f)  $Q(x) - S(x) =$   $(Sol: x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x + 6)$

g)  $Q(x) + R(x) =$  *(Sol:  $x^4 - x^3 + 6x^2 - 5x + 9$ )*

h)  $P(x) - R(x) =$  *(Sol:  $2x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 7$ )*

$$\text{d) } Q(x) + S(x) = \quad (\text{Sol: } x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 2)$$

i)  $P(x) - S(x) = (Sol: 2x^3 - 3x^2 + x)$

k)  $S(x) - P(x) =$   $(S(x) - P(x)) \cdot (-2x^3 + 3x^2 - x)$

$$\text{II} \quad P(x) - P(x) = \quad (\text{Sol: } 0)$$

m)  $R(x) - S(x) =$  (Sol:  $3x^2 - 8x + 7$ )

b)  $P(x) = Q(x) + R(x) =$  (Sol:  $x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 1$ )

<sup>1</sup> See [2000, 2001].  
<sup>2</sup> See [2000, 2001].

6)  $Q(x) = [R(x) + S(x)] =$  (Sol.  $x - x + 2x + 1$ )