

EJEMPLOS DE RESOLUCIÓN DE  
SISTEMAS DE 2º GRADO

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 - y^2 = 3 \\ 3x + y = 5 \end{array} \right\}$$

Despeja  $y = 5 - 3x$  y sustituyes en 1:

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

$$x^2 - (25 + 9x^2 - 30x) = 3$$

$$x^2 - 25 - 9x^2 + 30x - 3 = 0$$

$$-8x^2 + 30x - 28 = 0$$

$$-4x^2 + 15x - 14 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-15 \pm \sqrt{15^2 - 4(-4)(-14)}}{-8} = \frac{-15 \pm \sqrt{225 - 224}}{-8} = \frac{-15 \pm 1}{-8}$$

$$x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-15+1}{-8} = \frac{-14}{-8} = \frac{7}{4} \\ x_2 = \frac{-15-1}{-8} = \frac{-16}{-8} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{para } x_1 = \frac{7}{4} \Rightarrow y = 5 - 3 \cdot \frac{7}{4} = 5 - \frac{21}{4} = \frac{120 - 21}{24} = \frac{99}{24} = \frac{33}{8}$$

$$\text{una solución es } (x, y) = \left( \frac{7}{4}, \frac{33}{8} \right)$$

$$\text{para } x_2 = 2 \Rightarrow y = 5 - 3 \cdot 2 = 5 - 6 = -1$$

$$\text{otra solución es } (x, y) = (2, -1)$$

$$2) \begin{cases} xy = 12 \\ x+y = 8 \end{cases}$$

Despejamos  $y$ :  $y = 8 - x$  y sustituyendo en la 1<sup>a</sup>:

$$x(8-x) = 12$$

$$8x - x^2 - 12 = 0 \quad -x^2 + 8x - 12 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4(-1)(-12)}}{-2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 48}}{-2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{16}}{-2} =$$

$$= \frac{-8 \pm 4}{-2} = \begin{cases} x = \frac{-8+4}{-2} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \\ x = \frac{-8-4}{-2} = \frac{-12}{-2} = 6 \end{cases}$$

Para  $x = 2$   $y = 8 - 2 = 6$  Solución  $(x, y) = (2, 6)$

Para  $x = 6$   $y = 8 - 6 = 2$  Solución  $(x, y) = (6, 2)$

$$3) \begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 = 17 \\ xy = 6 \end{cases}$$

despejamos  $y$ :  $y = \frac{6}{x}$  y sustituimos en la 1<sup>a</sup>

$$2x^2 + \left(\frac{6}{x}\right)^2 = 17 \quad ; \quad 2x^2 + \frac{36}{x^2} = 17$$

$$\frac{2x^4 + 36}{x^2} = 17 \quad ; \quad 2x^4 + 36 = 17x^2 \quad ; \quad 2x^4 - 17x^2 + 36 = 0$$

equac binomica de la forma  $x^2 = t$  y queda:

$$2t^2 - 17t + 36 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{17 \pm \sqrt{(17)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 36}}{4} = \frac{17 \pm \sqrt{289 - 288}}{2} = \frac{17 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} 9 \\ 8 \end{cases}$$

1)  $t = 9 \Rightarrow x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 & y = \frac{6}{3} = 2 \quad [(x, y) = (3, 2)] \\ x = -3 & y = \frac{6}{-3} = -2 \quad [(x, y) = (-3, -2)] \end{cases}$

2)  $t = 8 \Rightarrow x^2 = 8 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2\sqrt{2} & y = \frac{6}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ x = -2\sqrt{2} & y = \frac{6}{-2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$   
 $(x, y) = (2\sqrt{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})$   
 $(x, y) = (-2\sqrt{2}, -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 3y^2 = 49/4 \\ 8x^2 - y^2 = -2 \end{array} \right\}$$

Fijémonos en que las dos ecuaciones sólo contienen términos en " $x^2$ " e " $y^2$ ". Podemos resolver por reducción:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 3y^2 = 49/4 \\ 8x^2 - y^2 = -2 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 3y^2 = 49/4 \\ 24x^2 - 3y^2 = -6 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{los.} \\ \text{suma} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 3y^2 = 49/4}{25x^2 = \frac{49}{4} - 6}$$

$$25x^2 = \frac{49 - 24}{4}$$

$$25x^2 = \frac{25}{4} \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

Ahora de la 2º ecuación despejamos  $y^2$ :

$$y^2 = 8x^2 + 2$$

$$a) x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y^2 = 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 2 = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 2 = 4$$

$$y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow y = \pm 2$$

Soluciones:  $(x, y) = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2}, 2) \\ (\frac{1}{2}, -2) \end{cases}$

$$b) x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y^2 = 8\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 2 = 4 \quad y = \pm 2$$

Soluciones:  $(x, y) = \begin{cases} (-\frac{1}{2}, 4) \\ (-\frac{1}{2}, -4) \end{cases}$

$$5) \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 11 = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 8y + 21 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Al restar } 1^{\circ} - 2^{\circ} \text{ quedan}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 11 = 0 \\ -x^2 - y^2 + 6x + 8y - 21 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2x + 2y - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow x + y - 5 = 0$$

de esta ecuación despejamos por ej 6 "y" y lo sustituimos por ej en la 1<sup>o</sup> ecuación:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 11 = 0 \\ x + y - 5 = 0 \end{cases} \quad | \quad y = 5 - x$$

$$x^2 + (5-x)^2 - 4x - 6(5-x) + 11 = 0 \quad \text{quedan una}$$

$$x^2 + 25 + x^2 - 10x - 4x - 30 + 6x + 11 = 0 \quad \text{ecuación}$$

$$2x^2 - 8x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

(a ojimetros!)  $x = 3, 1$ .

$$1^{\circ}) \quad x = 3 \quad y = 5 - x \quad y = 5 - 3 = 2 \quad | \quad (x, y) = (3, 2)$$

$$2^{\circ}) \quad x = 1 \quad y = 5 - x \quad y = 5 - 1 = 4 \quad | \quad (x, y) = (1, 4)$$

$$6) \begin{cases} 2^x - 3^{y-1} = 5 \\ 2^{x+1} + 8 \cdot 3^y = 712 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2^x - 3^{-1} 3^y = 5 \\ 2 \cdot 2^x + 8 \cdot 3^y = 712 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{llame} \\ 2^x = a \\ 3^y = b \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} a - \frac{1}{3}b = 5 \\ 2a + 8b = 712 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3a - b = 15 \\ 2a + 8b = 712 \end{cases} \quad \text{para reducirlos}$$

$$\begin{cases} 24a - 8b = 180 \\ 2a + 8b = 712 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 26a = 832 \\ a = \frac{832}{26} = 32 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b = 3a - 15 = 3 \cdot 32 - 15 \\ = 81 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2^x = 32 = 2^5 \\ x = 5 \\ 2^y = 81 = 3^4 \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$5) \begin{cases} 2x^2 - 3y^2 - 4x + 6y = 6 \\ x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 2y = 18 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Multiplico la 2º ecuac} \\ \text{por +3 y las sumo:} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 - 3y^2 - 4x + 6y = 6 \\ + 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 9x - 6y = 54 \\ \hline 5x^2 + 5x = 60 \Rightarrow x^2 + x = 12 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 12 = 0 \end{array}$$

(2º ojimetro?)  $x = -4, 3$

1º)  $x = -4$  sustituyos en las 2º ecuac:

$$x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 2y = 18 ; (-4)^2 + y^2 + 3(-4) - 2y = 18$$

$$16 + y^2 - 12 - 2y = 18 \quad y^2 - 2y - 14 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 56}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{60}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{15}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{15}.$$

Soluciones  $\boxed{(x, y) = \begin{cases} (-4, 1 + \sqrt{15}) \\ (-4, 1 - \sqrt{15}) \end{cases}}$

2º)  $x = 3$  sustituyos en las 2º ecuac:

$$x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 2y = 18 ; 3^2 + y^2 + 9 - 2y = 18 ;$$

$$9 + y^2 + 9 - 2y = 18 ; y^2 - 2y = 0 \quad y(y-2) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y=0 \\ y=2 \end{array} \right.$$

Soluciones  $\boxed{(x, y) = \begin{cases} (3, 0) \\ (3, 2) \end{cases}}$

6)  $\begin{cases} 2\log x - 3\log y = 7 \\ \log x + \log y = 1 \end{cases}$  Fijémosme en que si los logaritmos  
de  $x$  y  $y$  son  $a$  y  $b$ :  $\log x = a$   
 $\log y = b$

$$\begin{cases} 2a - 3b = 7 \\ a + b = 1 \end{cases}$$

para reducción

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2a - 3b = 7 \\ 3a + 3b = 3 \\ \hline 5a = 10 & a = 2 \end{array}$$

$$b = 1 - a = 1 - 2 = -1$$

poro  $\log x = a$   $\log x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 100$

$$\log y = b \quad \log y = -1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$(x, y) = (100, \frac{1}{10})$$

7)  $\begin{cases} x+y=20 \rightarrow \text{desvijo p ej } b \quad y = 20-x \\ \log x + \log y = 2 \rightarrow \log xy = 2 \Rightarrow xy = 100 \end{cases}$

$$x+y=20 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quedó de 2º piso.} \\ y = 20-x \end{array} \right.$$

$$xy = 100 \quad x(20-x) = 100$$

$$20x - x^2 - 100 = 0 \quad -x^2 + 20x - 100 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 20x + 100 = 0 \quad x = \frac{20 \pm \sqrt{400-400}}{2} = 10$$

poro  $x = 10 \Rightarrow y = 20 - x \quad y = 20 - 10 = 10$

Solución  $(x, y) = (10, 10)$