

1. RESOLVER LAS SIGUIENTES ECUACIONES BICUADRADAS

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|--|--|---|--|
| 1. $x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 = 0$                        | (Soluc: $x = \pm 1, x = \pm 2$ )               | 28. $\frac{x^2 - 32}{4} = -\frac{28}{x^2 - 9}$                              | (Soluc: $x = \pm 4, x = \pm 5$ )                                       |
| 2. $x^4 - 5x^2 - 36 = 0$                       | (Soluc: $x = \pm 3$ )                          | 29. $\frac{2}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{x^2 - 16}{72}$                               | (Soluc: $x = 0; x = \pm 5$ )   |
| 3. $x^4 + 13x^2 + 36 = 0$                      | (Soluc: $\exists$ soluc)                       | 30. $\frac{(2x+3)^2 - 12x}{x^2 + 2x} = x^2 - 2x$                            | (Soluc: $x = \pm 3$ )  |
| 4. $x^4 - 13x^2 + 36 = 0$                      | (Soluc: $x = \pm 2, x = \pm 3$ )               | 31. $\frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{2} - \frac{(x^2+3)(x^2-3)}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$         | (Soluc: $x = \pm 2$ )  |
| 5. $x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0$                        | (Soluc: $x = \pm 1, x = \pm \sqrt{3}$ )        | 32. $\frac{(2x+1)^2 - (x^2+1)(x^2-1)}{x} = 3(x+1) + 1$                      | (Soluc: $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$ )   |
| 6. $x^4 + 21x^2 - 100 = 0$                     | (Soluc: $x = \pm 2$ )                          | 33. $\frac{(2x+1)^2}{4} - \frac{(x^2+2)(x^2-2)}{3} = \frac{4x+1}{4}$        | (Soluc: $x = \pm 2$ )  |
| 7. $x^4 + 2x^2 + 3 = 0$                        | (Soluc: $\exists$ soluc)                       | 34. $\frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{(x^2-2x)(x^2+2x)}{4} - 2$ | (Sol: $x = \pm 2$ )  |
| 8. $x^4 - 41x^2 + 400 = 0$                     | (Soluc: $x = \pm 4, x = \pm 5$ )               | 35. $\frac{(3x^2-1)(x^2+3)}{4} - \frac{(2x^2+1)(x^2-3)}{3} = 4x^2$          | ( $x = \pm 1, x = \pm \sqrt{3}$ )                                      |
| 9. $36x^4 - 13x^2 + 1 = 0$                     | (Soluc: $x = \pm 1/2, x = \pm 1/3$ )           | 36. $\frac{(3x^2+2)(3x^2-2)}{5} - \frac{(3x-1)^2}{4} = \frac{3(x-1)}{2}$    | ( $x = \pm 1/2, x = \pm 1$ )   |
| 10. $x^4 - 77x^2 - 324 = 0$                    | (Soluc: $x = \pm 9$ )                          | 37. $(2x^2 - 8)(2x^2 + 8x)(x^4 - 2x^2 - 8) = 0$                             | ( $x = \pm 2, x = 0, x = -4$ )   |
| 11. $x^4 - 45x^2 + 324 = 0$                    | (Soluc: $x = \pm 3, x = \pm 6$ )               | 38. $(9 - 4x^2)(9x - 4x^2)(4x^4 - 21x^2 + 27) = 0$                          | (Soluc: $x = \pm 2/3, x = 0, x = 9/4, x = \pm 3/2, x = \pm \sqrt{3}$ ) |
| 12. $x^4 + 2x^2 - 8 = 0$                       | (Soluc: $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$ )                   | 39. $\frac{3x^2+1}{6x+1} = \frac{6x-1}{3x^2-1}$                             | (Soluc: $x = \pm 2, x = 0$ )   |
| 13. $x^6 + 7x^3 - 8 = 0$                       | (Soluc: $x = 1, x = -2$ )                      | 40. $\frac{(2x^2+3)(2x^2-3)}{2} - \frac{(2x-3)^2}{3} = 4x - \frac{41}{6}$   | (Sol: $x = \pm 1$ )  |
| 14. $x^4 - 16 = 0$                             | (Soluc: $x = \pm 2$ )                          | 41. $x^2(x+1)(x-1) = (2-x)^2 + (x+4)x$                                      | (Soluc: $x = \pm 2$ )  |
| 15. $x^4 + 16 = 0$                             | (Soluc: $\exists$ soluc)                       |   |  |
| 16. $x^4 - 16x^2 = 0$                          | (Soluc: $x = 0, x = \pm 4$ )                   |   |  |
| 17. $x^6 - 64 = 0$                             | (Soluc: $x = \pm 2$ )                          |   |  |
| 18. $(x^2+2)(x^2-2) + 3x^2 = 0$                | (Soluc: $x = \pm 1$ )                          |   |  |
| 19. $5x^2 = (6+x^2)(6-x^2)$                    | (Soluc: $x = \pm 2$ )                          |   |  |
| 20. $(x^2+x)(x^2-x) = (x-2)^2 + x(x+4)$        | (Soluc: $x = \pm 2$ )                          |   |  |
| 21. $(2x^2+1)(x^2-3) = (x^2+1)(x^2-1) - 8$     | (Soluc: $x = \pm \sqrt{2}, x = \pm \sqrt{3}$ ) |   |  |
| 22. $(x^2-2)^2 = 5(1+x)(1-x) + 1$              | (Soluc: $x = \pm 1$ )                          |   |  |
| 23. $(x^2+1)(x^2-1) + 3x^2 = 3$                | (Soluc: $x = \pm 1$ )                          |   |  |
| 24. $(3+x)(3-x)x^2 - 2x(x-3) = (x+3)^2 - 1$    | (Soluc: $x = \pm 2, x = \pm \sqrt{2}$ )        |   |  |
| 25. $5(x+1)(x-1) = 1 - (x^2-2)^2$              | (Soluc: $x = \pm 1$ )                          |   |  |
| 26. $(x+3)(x-3) = \left(\frac{20}{x}\right)^2$ | (Soluc: $x = \pm 5$ )                          |   |  |

Ejercicios libro ed. Edítex: pág. 54: 9; pág. 62: 31 (sencillas); pág. 63: 32 y 33 (con paréntesis y algún denominador)