



051

1.28282...

3/4E

(a) R, Q, fraccionario, periódico puro

(b)  $1.\overline{28} =$ 

$$= \frac{128-1}{99} = \frac{127}{99}$$

052

2.325137684...

3/4E

(a) R, I

053

7.4566666...

3/4E

(a) R, Q, fraccionario, periódico mixto.

(b)  $7.4\overline{56} =$ 

$$= \frac{7456-745}{900} = \frac{6711}{900} = \frac{2237}{300}$$

054

3.599999...

3/4E

(a) R, Q, fraccionario, periódico mixto.

(b)  $3.5\overline{9} =$ 

$$= \frac{359-35}{90} = \frac{324}{90} = \frac{162}{45} = \frac{54}{15} = \frac{18}{5}$$

055

- 0.123333...

3/4E

(a) R, Q, fraccionario, periódico mixto

(b)  $0.12\overline{3} =$ 

$$= \frac{123-12}{900} = \frac{111}{900} = \frac{37}{300}$$

$$- 0.123333... = \frac{-37}{300}$$

056

0.051515...

3/4E

(a) R, Q, fraccionario, periódico mixto

(b)  $0.0\overline{51} =$ 

$$= \frac{51-0}{990} = \frac{51}{990} = \frac{17}{330}$$

057

3.63862957349...

3/4E

(a) R, I

058

0.0222...

3/4E

(a) R, Q, fraccionario, periódico mixto.

(b)  $0.0\overline{2} =$ 

$$= \frac{2-0}{90} = \frac{1}{45}$$

059

Sea  $P = 23.\overline{3145}$ , se pide:

3/4E

(a) Clasifica dicho número.

(b) Halla la fracción generatriz de dicho número.

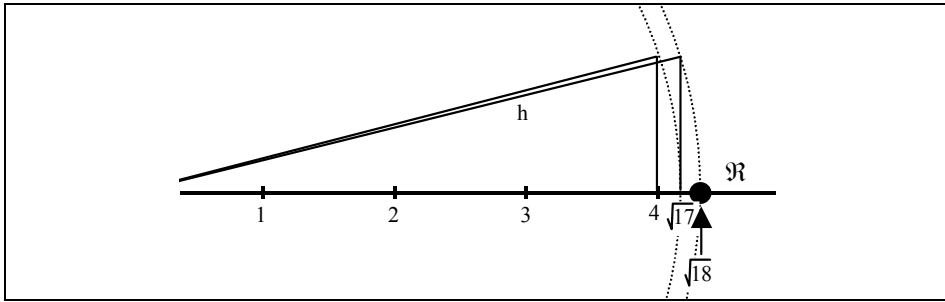
(a) R, Q, fraccionario, periódico mixto.

(b)  $23.\overline{3145} =$ 

$$= \frac{233145-2331}{9900} = \frac{230814}{9900} = \frac{115407}{4950} = \frac{38469}{1650} = \frac{12823}{550}$$



033  $\sqrt{18}$  4E/1B



$$h^2 = c^2 + c^2$$

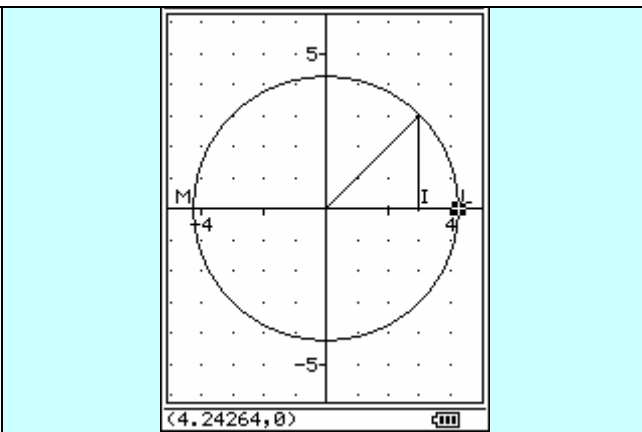
$$h^2 = \sqrt{17}^2 + 1^2$$

$$h^2 = 18$$

$$h = \pm \sqrt{18} \rightarrow \sqrt{18}$$

Veámoslo de otra forma:

ClassPad  
300  
de CASIO



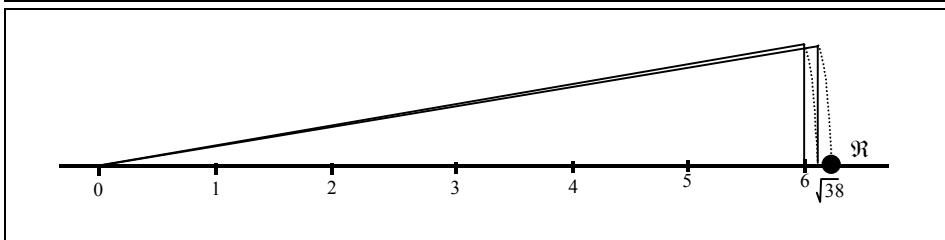
$$h^2 = c^2 + c^2$$

$$h^2 = 3^2 + 3^2$$

$$h^2 = 9 + 9$$

$$h = \pm \sqrt{18} \rightarrow \sqrt{18}$$

034  $\sqrt{38}$  4E/1B



Aplicamos el teorema de Pitágoras

$$h^2 = c^2 + c^2$$

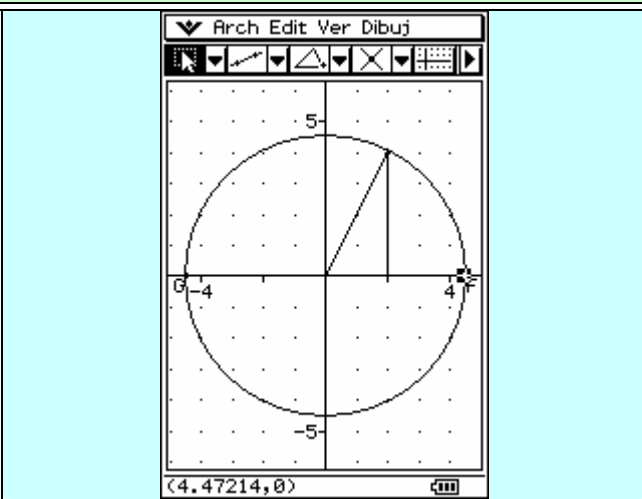
$$h^2 = \sqrt{37}^2 + 1^2$$

$$h^2 = 38$$

$$h = \pm \sqrt{38} \rightarrow \sqrt{38}$$

035  $\sqrt{20}$  4E/1B

ClassPd  
300  
de CASIO



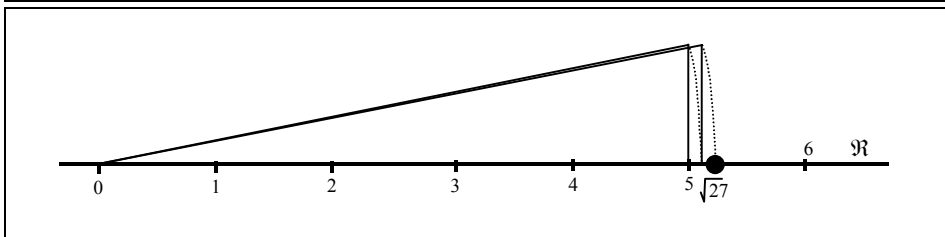
$$h^2 = c^2 + c^2$$

$$h^2 = 2^2 + 4^2$$

$$h^2 = 4 + 16$$

$$h = \pm \sqrt{20} \rightarrow \sqrt{20}$$

036  $\sqrt{27}$  4E/1B



Aplicamos el teorema de Pitágoras

$$h^2 = c^2 + c^2$$

$$h^2 = \sqrt{26}^2 + 1^2$$

$$h^2 = 27$$

$$h = \pm \sqrt{27} \rightarrow \sqrt{27}$$