

Consideramos los polinomios  $P(x) = x^3 + Ax^2 + Bx + C$ ,  $Q(x) = 3x^2 + 2Ax + B$  ( $x$  es la variable,  $A, B, C$  son parámetros reales). Supongamos que si  $a, b, c$  son las tres raíces de  $P$ , las de  $Q$  son  $\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{b+c}{2}$ . Determinar todos los posibles polinomios  $P$  y  $Q$ .

$$\begin{cases} P(x) = x^3 + Ax^2 + Bx + C \rightarrow P'(x) = 3x^2 + 2Ax + B \\ P(x) = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) \end{cases} \quad \boxed{P'(x) = Q(x)}$$

$$Q(x) = 3x^2 + 2Ax + B$$

$$Q(x) = 3 \left( x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) \left( x - \frac{b+c}{2} \right)$$

$$P(x) = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P'(x) &= (x-b)(x-c) + (x-a)[(x-c) + (x-b)] = \\ &= \underbrace{(x-b)(x-c)} + \underbrace{(x-a)(x-c)} + \underbrace{(x-a)(x-b)} \end{aligned}$$

$$P'(x) = Q(x) \quad (*) = 3 \left( x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) \left( x - \frac{b+c}{2} \right)$$

$$\boxed{a=b=c} = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{b+c}{2}$$

$$P(x) = \overline{(x-a)(x-b)}(x-c) = (x^2 - (a+b)x + ab)(x-c)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^3 - (a+b)x^2 + abx - cx^2 + c(a+b)x - abc \\
 &= x^3 - (a+b+c)x^2 + (ab+ac+bc)x - abc \\
 &= x^3 + Ax^2 + Bx + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= -(a+b+c) & \xrightarrow{a=b=c} & A = -3a \\
 B &= ab+ac+bc & \xrightarrow{a=b=c} & B = 3a^2 \\
 C &= -abc & \xrightarrow{a=b=c} & C = -a^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= x^3 - 3ax^2 + 3a^2x - a^3 \\
 Q(x) &= 3x^2 - 6ax + 3a^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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