

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{x^2-1}{2x^2-2x} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{2x(x-1)} = \frac{x+1}{2x} \Rightarrow \{1\}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{x^3}{2} - x \Big|_{x=-2} = \frac{(-2)^3}{2} - (-2) = \frac{-8}{2} + 2 = -4 + 2 = -2 \Rightarrow \{1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad \frac{m+5\sqrt{m}+6}{\sqrt{m}+2} - 3 &= \frac{m+5\sqrt{m}+6-3\sqrt{m}-6}{\sqrt{m}+2} = \frac{m+2\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{m}+2} \\ &= \frac{(m+2\sqrt{m})(\sqrt{m}-2)}{(\sqrt{m}+2)(\sqrt{m}-2)} = \frac{m\sqrt{m}-2m-4\sqrt{m}+2m}{m-4} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{m}(m-4)}{(m-4)} = \sqrt{m} \Rightarrow \{2\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (y-y_1) = m(x-x_1) ; \quad m = \frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{1-(-2)}{-2-1} = \frac{3}{-3} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \downarrow \\ & \downarrow \\ & ; \text{ con } A = (x_1, y_1) = (-2, 1) \\ & \quad B = (x_2, y_2) = (1, -2) \end{aligned}$$

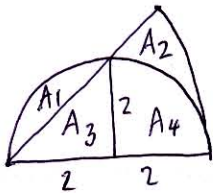
$$\begin{aligned} y-1 &= (-1)(x-(-2)) \\ y-1 &= -(x+2) = -x-2 \rightarrow \boxed{y = -x-1} \Rightarrow \{3\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \quad (x-(-1))(x-\frac{1}{7}) &= (x+1)(x-\frac{1}{7}) = x^2 - \frac{x}{7} + x - \frac{1}{7} = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{6}{7}x - \frac{1}{7} = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow \boxed{7x^2 + 6x - 1 = 0} \Rightarrow \{5\} \end{aligned}$$

↑ ↑
raíces

⑥ - ⑧ al reverso / next-page.

6



$$A_3 = \frac{2(2)}{2} = 2$$

$$A_1 + A_3 = \frac{1}{4} \pi (2)^2 = \pi$$

$$\therefore \boxed{A_1 = \pi - 2}$$

$$A_4 = A_1 + A_3 = \pi$$

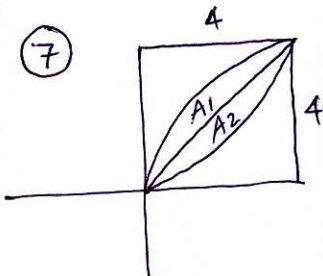
$$A_1 + A_3 + A_4 = \frac{1}{8} \pi (4)^2 = \frac{16\pi}{8} = 2\pi$$

$$\therefore A_2 = 2\pi - A_3 - A_4 = 2\pi - 2 - \pi$$

$$\boxed{A_2 = \pi - 2}$$

$$\therefore A_1 + A_2 = \pi - 2 + (\pi - 2) = 2\pi - 4 = \boxed{2(\pi - 2)} \Rightarrow \{a\}$$

7



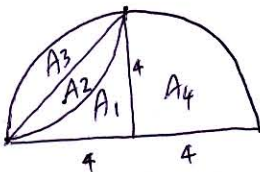
$$A_1 = A_2$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{4} \pi (4)^2 - \frac{4(4)}{2} = \frac{16\pi}{4} - 8 = 4\pi - 8 = \boxed{4(\pi - 2)}$$

$$A_1 + A_2 = 8(\pi - 2)$$

$$4(A_1 + A_2) = \boxed{32(\pi - 2)} \Rightarrow \{b\}$$

8



$$A_2 = A_3 = \frac{1}{4} \pi (4)^2 - \frac{4(4)}{2} = \frac{16\pi}{4} - \frac{16}{2} = 4\pi - 8 = 4(\pi - 2)$$

$$A_1 = \frac{4(4)}{2} - A_2 = 8 - (4\pi - 8) = 16 - 4\pi = 4(4 - \pi)$$

$$A_4 = \frac{1}{4} \pi (4)^2 = \frac{16\pi}{4} = 4\pi \rightarrow A_1 + A_4 = 16 - 4\pi + 4\pi = \boxed{16} \Rightarrow \{c\}$$

Por tanto, respuestas: $\langle 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, a, b, c \rangle$