

$$1. \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{3}{x-4} \right) : \frac{1-x^2}{x^2-6x+8}$$

$$C.E.: x \neq \pm 1 \wedge x \neq 2 \\ \wedge x \neq 4$$

$$= \frac{x-4-3(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-4)} : \frac{1-x^2}{x^2-6x+8} = \frac{x-4-3x+6}{(x-2)(x-4)} : \frac{1-x^2}{x^2-6x+8} =$$

$$= \frac{-2x+2}{(x-2)(x-4)} \cdot \frac{x^2-6x+8}{1-x^2} = \frac{2(1-x)}{(x-2)(x-4)} \cdot \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{2}{1+x}$$

$$2. \frac{x^3-6x^2+12x-8}{x^2-4x+4} \cdot \frac{2x^3+4x^2+8x}{x^3-8}$$

$$C.E.: x \neq 2$$

$$= \frac{(x-2)^3}{(x-2)^2} \cdot \frac{2x(x^2+2x+4)}{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)} = 2x$$

$$3. \frac{2}{x^2-2x-3} + \frac{3}{x^2-4x+3} - \frac{5x+1}{x^3-3x^2-x+3}$$

$$C.E.: x \neq \pm 1 \wedge x \neq 3$$

$$= \frac{2}{(x-3)(x+1)} + \frac{3}{(x-3)(x-1)} - \frac{5x+1}{x^2(x-3)-1(x-3)} = \frac{2}{(x-3)(x+1)} + \frac{3}{(x-3)(x-1)} - \frac{5x+1}{(x-3)(x^2-1)} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{(x-3)(x+1)} + \frac{3}{(x-3)(x-1)} - \frac{5x+1}{(x-3)(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{2(x-1)+3(x+1)-(5x+1)}{(x-3)(x+1)(x-1)} =$$

$$= \frac{2x-2+3x+3-5x-1}{(x-3)(x+1)(x-1)} = 0$$

$$4. \left[\left(\frac{x^2-8x+16}{x-4} + 2 \right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{x^2-4} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{x^2+4x+4}{x^2+2x+1}$$

$$C.E.: x \neq -1 \wedge x \neq 4 \\ \wedge x \neq \pm 2$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{(x-4)^2}{x-4} + 2 \right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{x^2-4} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{(x+2)^2}{(x+1)^2} = \left[(x-4+2)^{-1} - \frac{1}{x^2-4} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{(x+2)^2}{(x+1)^2} =$$

$$= \left[(x-2)^{-1} - \frac{1}{x^2-4} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{(x+2)^2}{(x+1)^2} = \left[\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+2)} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{(x+2)^2}{(x+1)^2} = \left[\frac{x+2-1}{(x-2)(x+2)} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{(x+2)^2}{(x+1)^2} =$$

$$= \left[\frac{x+1}{(x-2)(x+2)} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{(x+2)^2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{(x+1)^2}{(x+2)^2(x-2)^2} \cdot \frac{(x+2)^2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad & \left(\frac{x+1}{x-2} - \frac{x}{4-2x} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{4x+12}{9x^2+12x+4} + \frac{x^2-5x+1}{x^2-4x+4} \quad C.E.: x \neq 2 \wedge x \neq -\frac{2}{3} \\
 & = \left(\frac{x+1}{x-2} + \frac{x}{2(x-2)} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{4(x+3)}{(3x+2)^2} + \frac{x^2-5x+1}{(x-2)^2} = \left(\frac{2x+2+x}{2(x-2)} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{4(x+3)}{(3x+2)^2} + \frac{x^2-5x+1}{(x-2)^2} = \\
 & = \frac{(3x+2)^2}{4(x-2)^2} \cdot \frac{4(x+3)}{(3x+2)^2} + \frac{x^2-5x+1}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x+3}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{x^2-5x+1}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x+3+x^2-5x+1}{(x-2)^2} = \\
 & = \frac{x^2-4x+4}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{(x-2)^2}{(x-2)^2} = \mathbf{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Dimostra che la distanza del punto medio di un segmento da un qualunque punto esterno al segmento, ma appartenente alla retta su cui giace il segmento, è congruente alla semisomma delle distanze di questo punto dagli estremi del segmento.



Consideriamo la situazione in cui C, il punto esterno al segmento, segue B rispetto ad A. Analoga dimostrazione dovremmo effettuare per il caso in cui C preceda A, rispetto a B.

Ipotesi:

$$M \in \overline{AB}$$

$$\overline{AM} \cong \overline{MB}$$

A, M, B, C allineati

Tesi: $\overline{MC} \cong \frac{\overline{AC} + \overline{BC}}{2}$

$$\overline{AC} + \overline{BC} = \overline{AM} + \overline{MB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{BC} \cong \overline{MB} + \overline{MB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{BC} =$$

La congruenza $\overline{AM} \cong \overline{MB}$ vale per ipotesi

$$= 2(\overline{MB} + \overline{BC}) = 2\overline{MC}$$

Dividendo entrambi i membri per 2, ottengo la tesi.

C.V.D.