

$$1. \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{2}{x-3} \right) : \frac{1-x^2}{x^2-5x+6}$$

$$C.E.: x \neq \pm 1 \wedge x \neq 2 \\ \wedge x \neq 3$$

$$= \frac{x-3-2(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-3)} : \frac{1-x^2}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{x-3-2x+4}{(x-2)(x-3)} : \frac{1-x^2}{x^2-5x+6} =$$

$$= \frac{-x+1}{(x-2)(x-3)} \cdot \frac{x^2-5x+6}{1-x^2} = \frac{1-x}{(x-2)(x-3)} \cdot \frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$4. \left[ \left( \frac{x^2-6x+9}{x-3} + 5 \right)^{-1} + \frac{1}{x^2-4} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{x^2-4x+4}{x^2-2x+1}$$

$$C.E.: x \neq 1 \wedge x \neq 3 \\ \wedge x \neq \pm 2$$

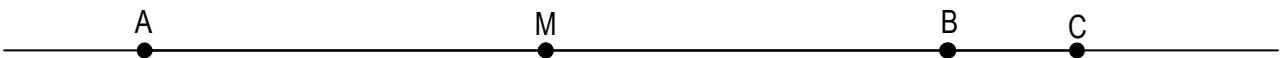
$$= \left[ \left( \frac{(x-3)^2}{x-3} + 5 \right)^{-1} + \frac{1}{x^2-4} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{(x-2)^2}{(x-1)^2} = \left[ (x-3+5)^{-1} + \frac{1}{x^2-4} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{(x-2)^2}{(x-1)^2} =$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad & \left( \frac{x+2}{2-x} - \frac{x}{2x-4} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{4x+12}{9x^2+24x+16} + \frac{x^2-5x+1}{4-4x+x^2} \quad C.E.: x \neq 2 \wedge x \neq -\frac{4}{3} \\
 & = \left( \frac{x+2}{2-x} + \frac{x}{2(2-x)} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{4(x+3)}{(3x+4)^2} + \frac{x^2-5x+1}{(2-x)^2} = \left( \frac{2x+4+x}{2(2-x)} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{4(x+3)}{(3x+4)^2} + \frac{x^2-5x+1}{(2-x)^2} = \\
 & = \frac{(3x+4)^2}{4(2-x)^2} \cdot \frac{4(x+3)}{(3x+4)^2} + \frac{x^2-5x+1}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{x+3}{(2-x)^2} + \frac{x^2-5x+1}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{x+3+x^2-5x+1}{(2-x)^2} = \\
 & = \frac{x^2-4x+4}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{(2-x)^2}{(2-x)^2} = \mathbf{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

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.