

P42

(44) a.) $2^{-3} = \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8} = \underline{\underline{0,125}}$

c.) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2} = \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^2 = 2^2 = \underline{\underline{4}}$

P43

(49)

e.) $\left[\left(-\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{9}\right)^3 \right] : \left[\left(-\frac{1}{9}\right)^4 : \left(-\frac{1}{9}\right) \right] = \left(-\frac{1}{9}\right)^5 : \left(-\frac{1}{9}\right)^3 =$
 $= \left(-\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9^2} = \underline{\underline{9^{-2}}}$

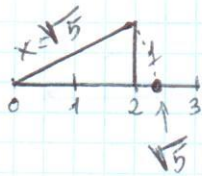
P22

(67)

c.) $2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{7} : \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{5} - \frac{16}{21} = \frac{126}{105} - \frac{80}{105} = \underline{\underline{\frac{46}{105}}}$

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(26)



$$5 = 2^2 + 1^2$$

$$x^2 = 2^2 + 1^2$$

$$x^2 = 5$$

$$x = \sqrt{5}$$

(27)

$$3 = (\sqrt{2})^2 + 1^2 = 2 + 1$$

$$x^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 + 1^2$$

$$x^2 = 3$$

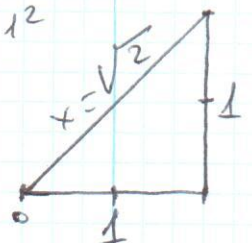
$$x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$2 = 1^2 + 1^2$$

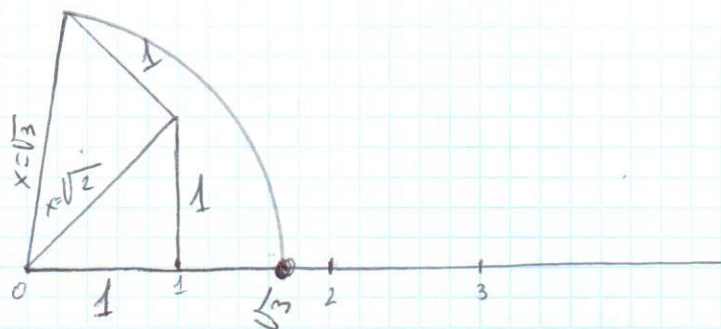
$$x^2 = 1^2 + 1^2$$

$$x^2 = 2$$

$$x = \sqrt{2}$$



Como los catetos son $\sqrt{2}$ y 1, primero tenemos que representar $\sqrt{2}$ y sobre este lado construimos el triángulo rectángulo cuya hipotenusa será $\sqrt{3}$



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(28)

$$x^2 = 2^2 + 2^2 = 8$$

$$x = \sqrt{8}$$

(29)

$$13 = 3^2 + 2^2$$

$$x^2 = 3^2 + 2^2$$

$$x^2 = 13$$

$$x = \sqrt{13}$$

