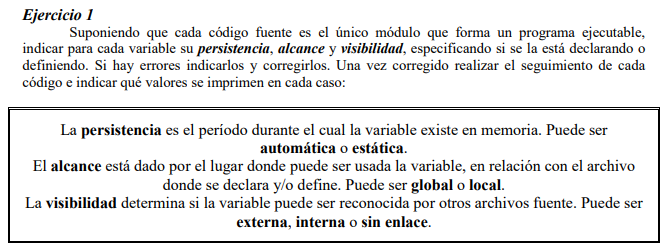
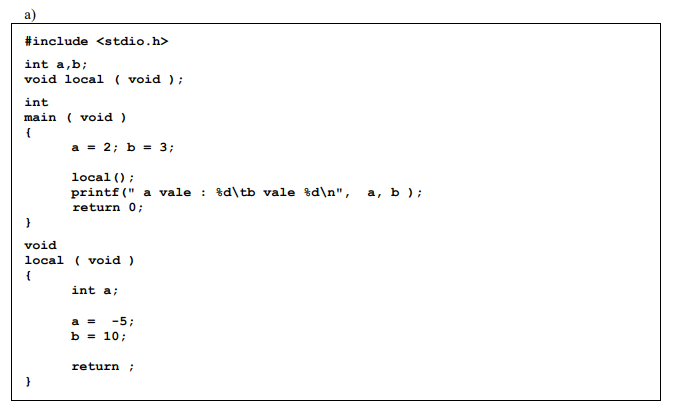
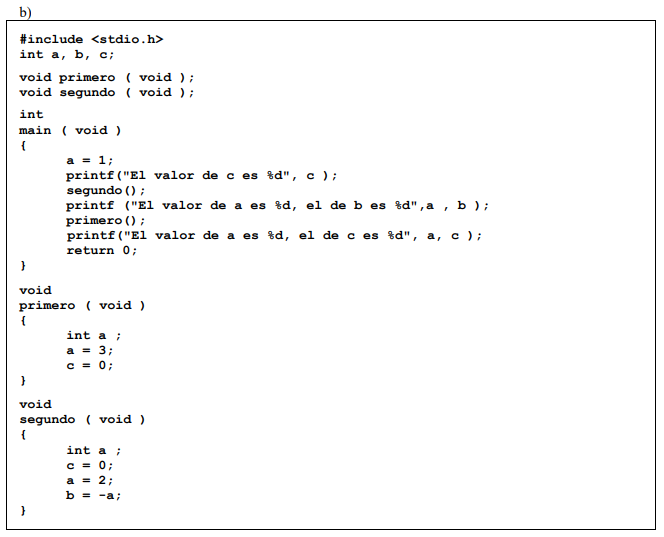
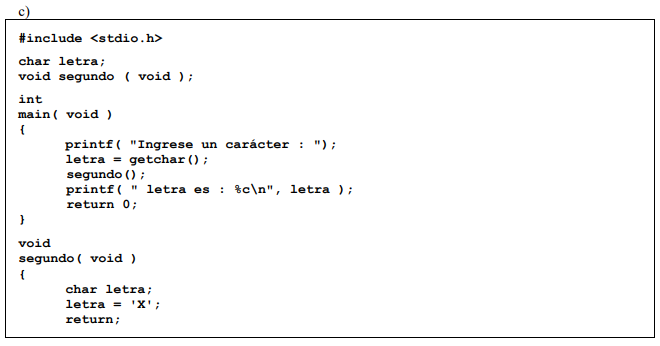
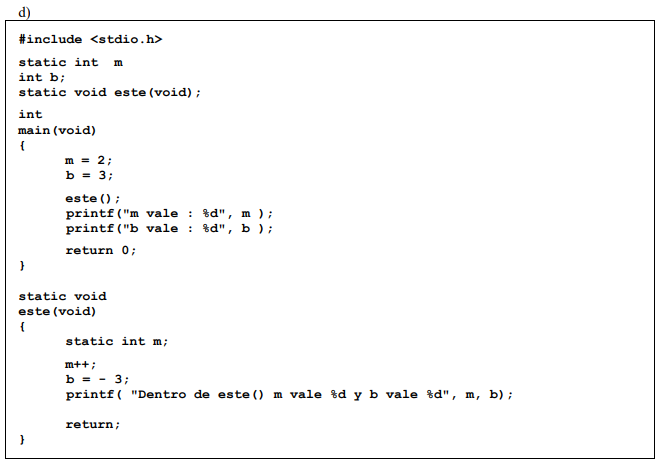
### Ejercicio 1

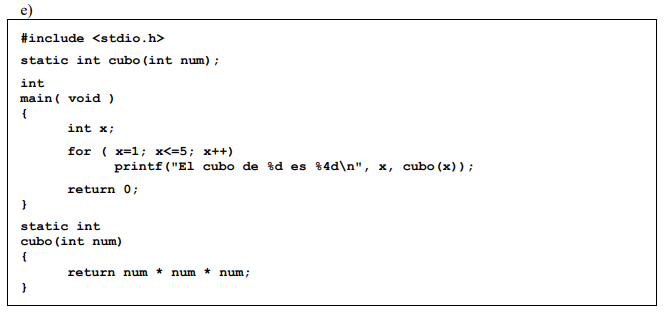




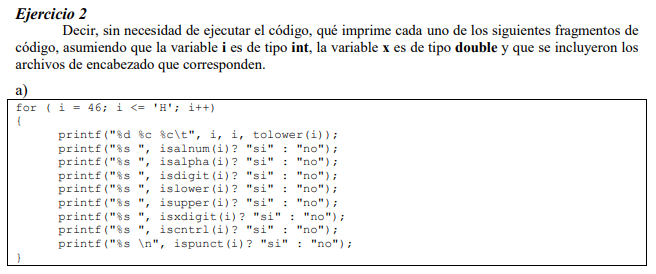


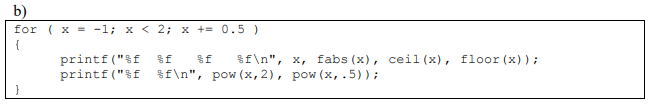




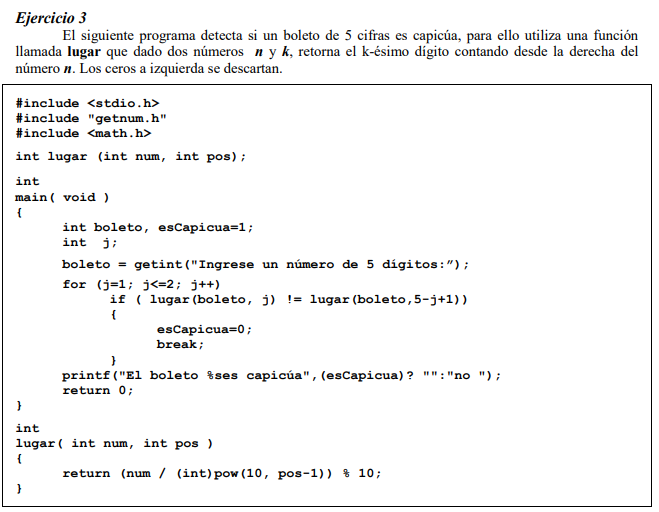


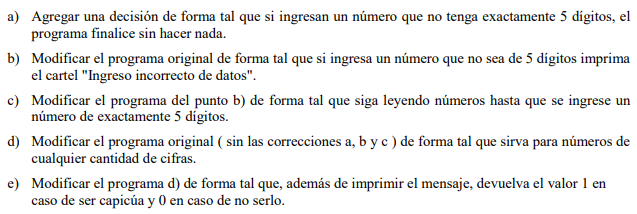
### Ejercicio 2

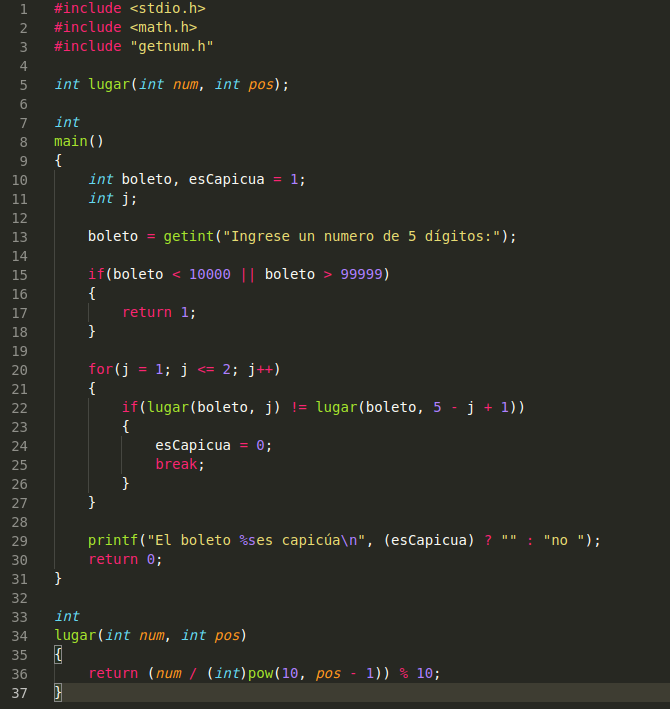


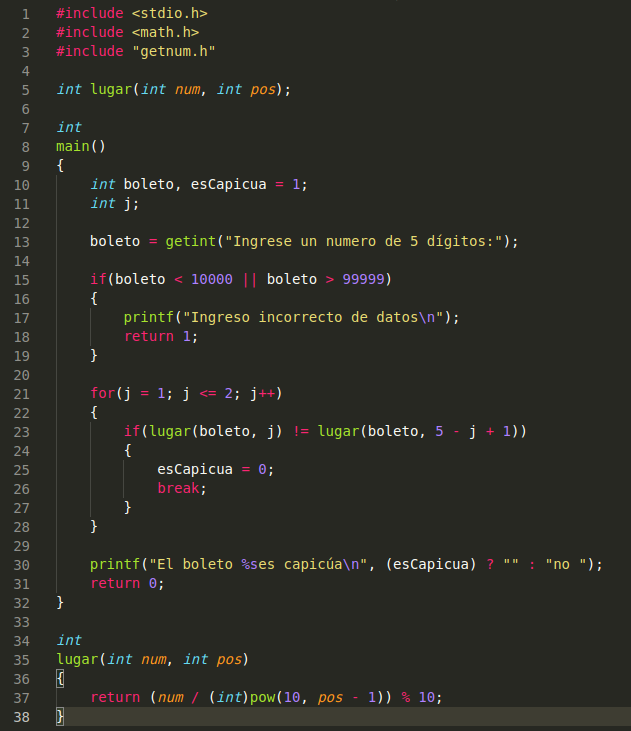


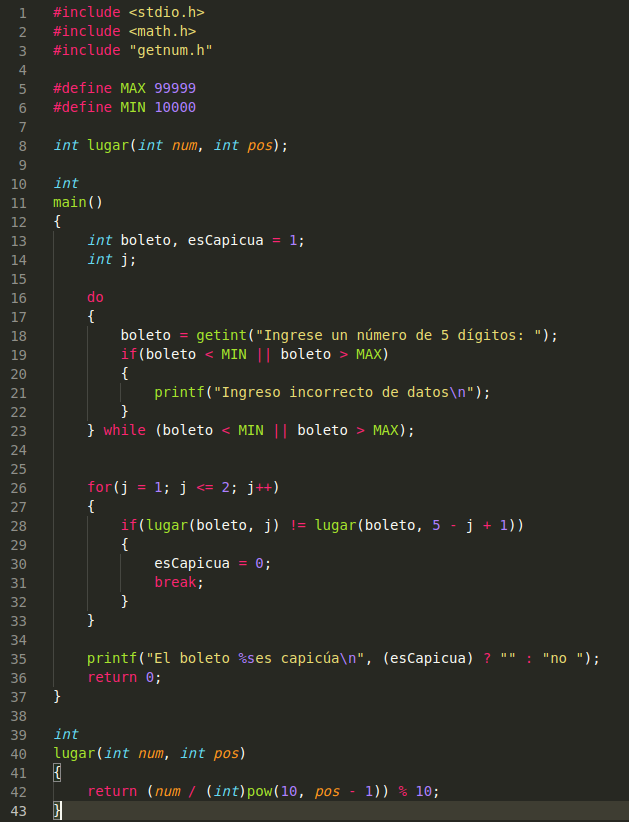
### Ejercicio 3

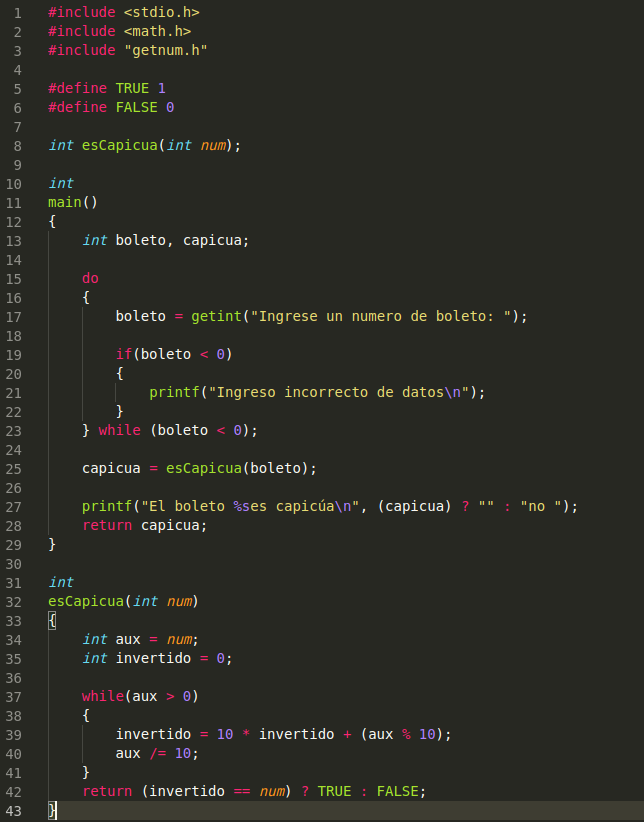




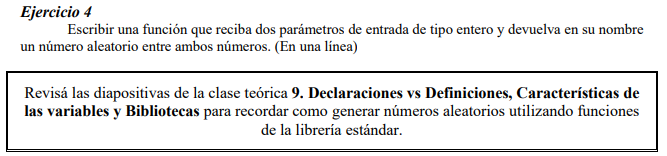


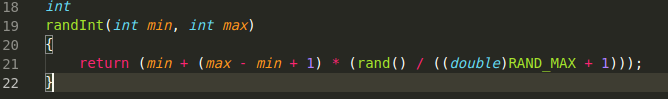




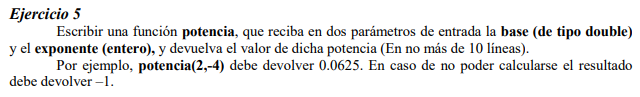


### Ejercicio 4



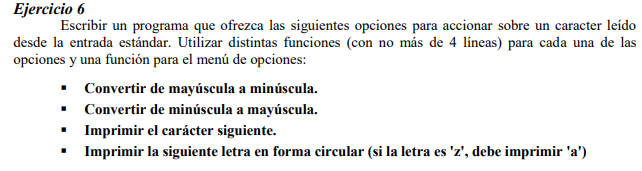


### Ejercicio 5

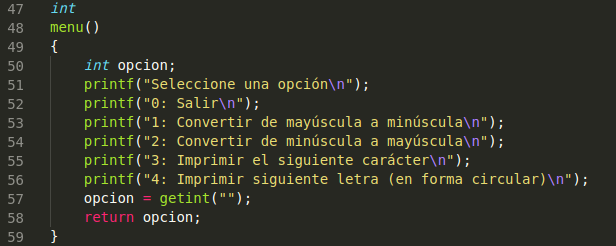




### Ejercicio 6

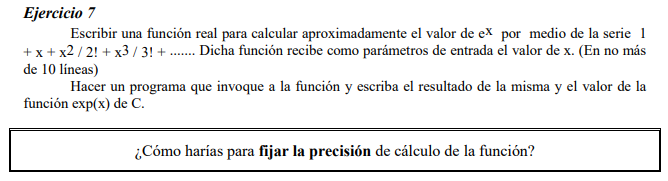


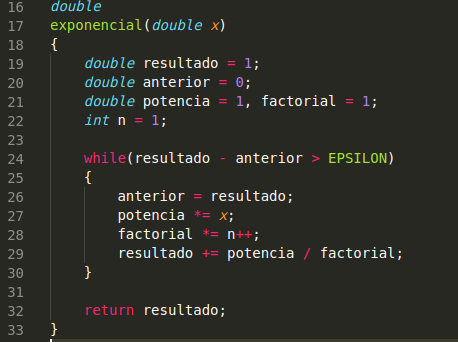






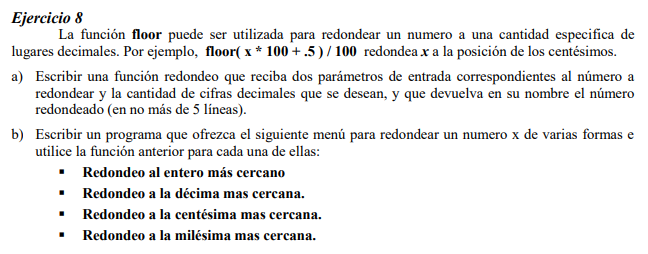
### Ejercicio 7

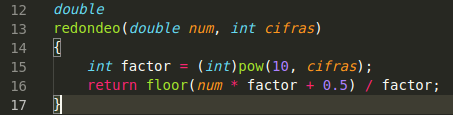


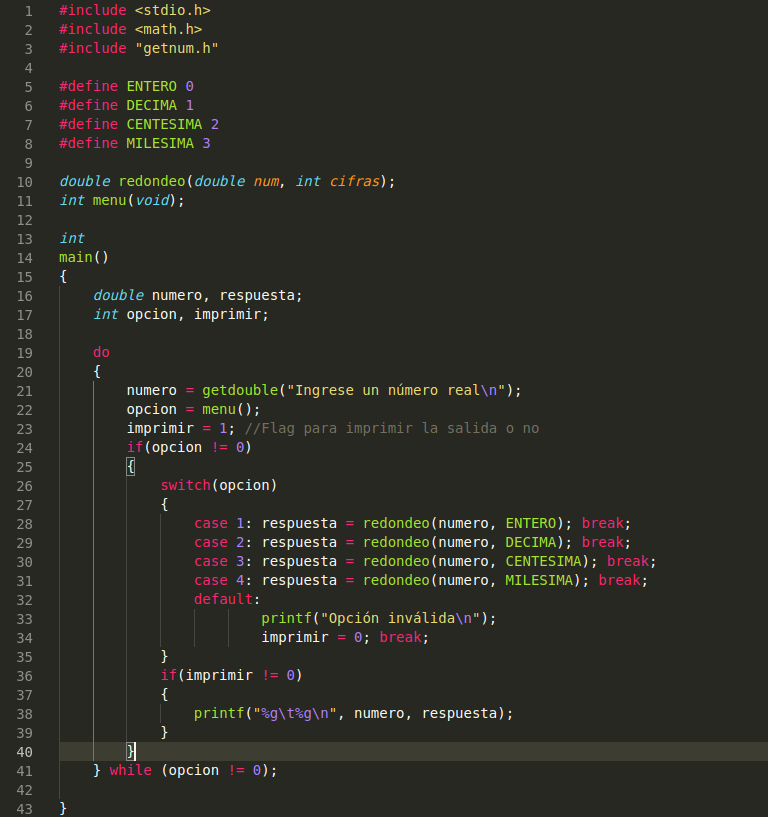


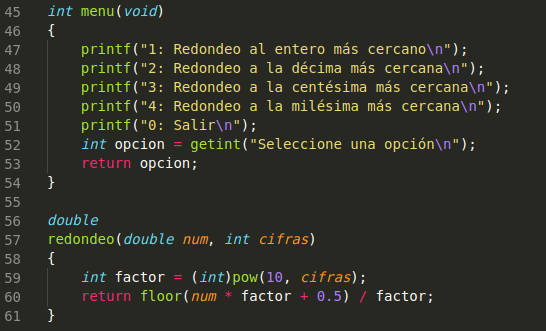
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### Ejercicio 8

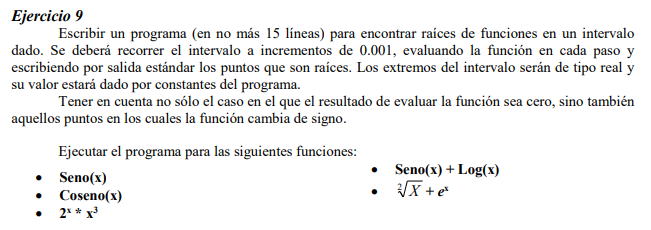


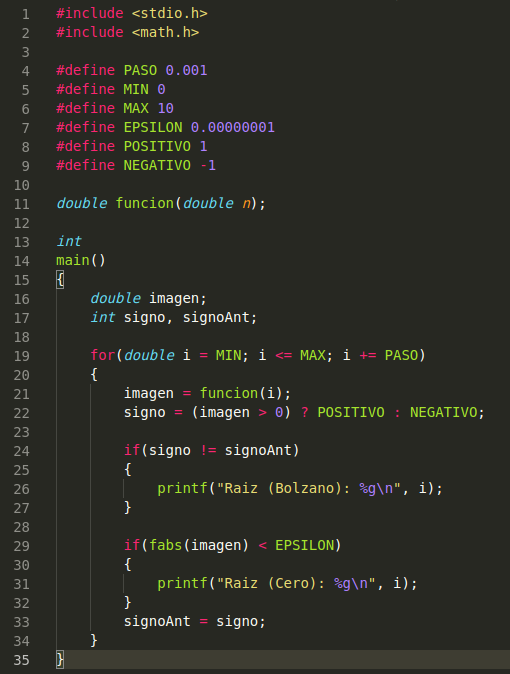




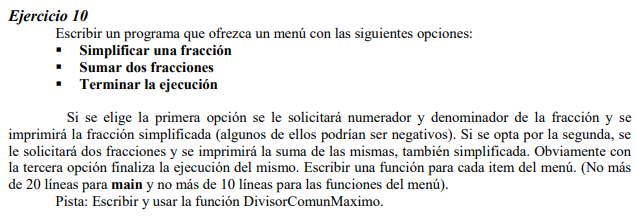


### Ejercicio 9



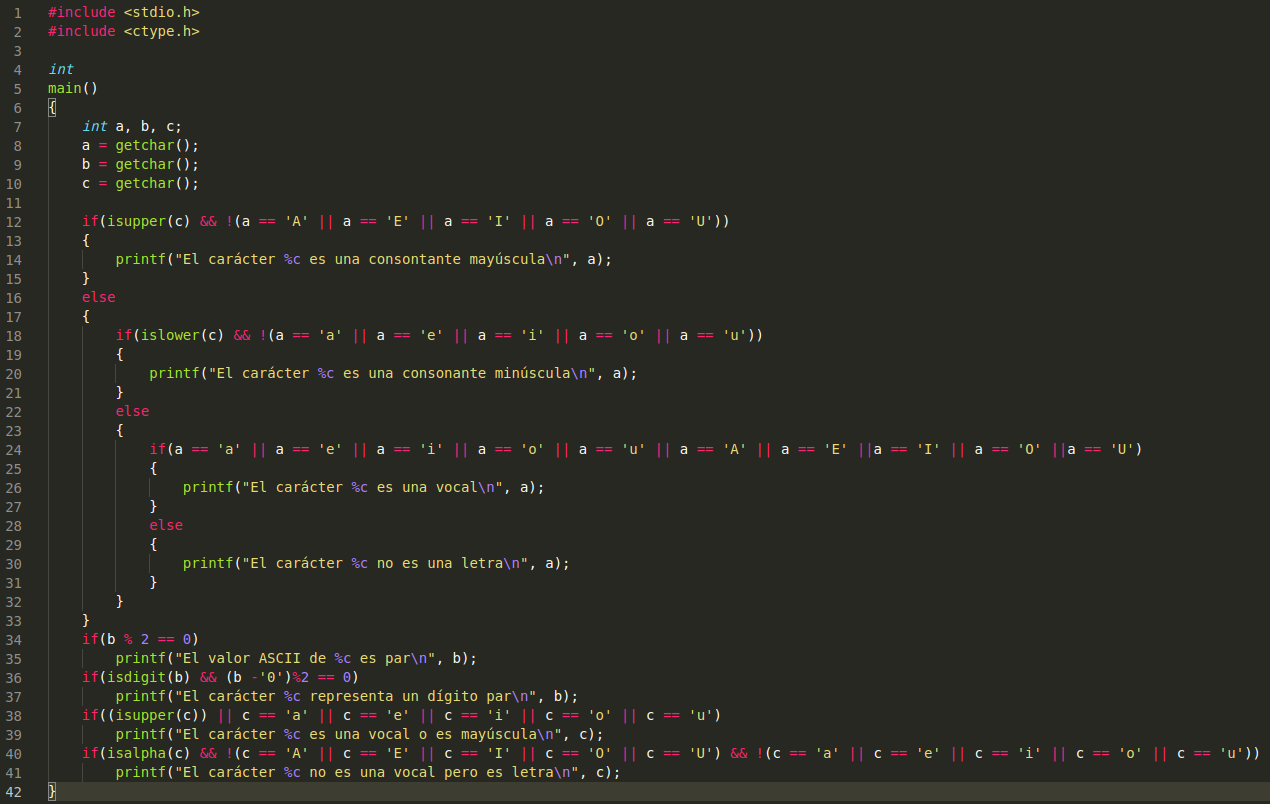


### Ejercicio 10



### Ejercicio 11

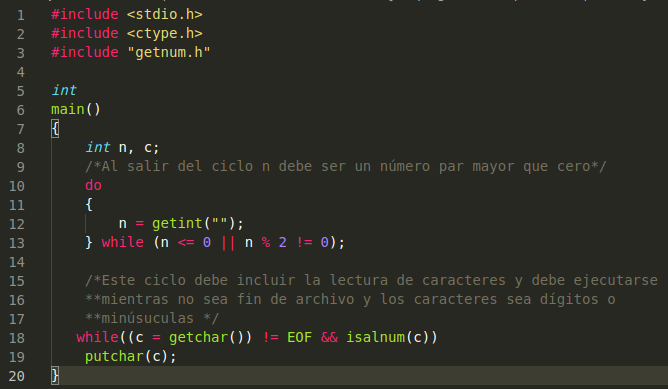




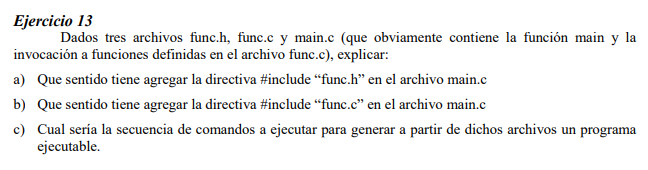
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### Ejercicio 12



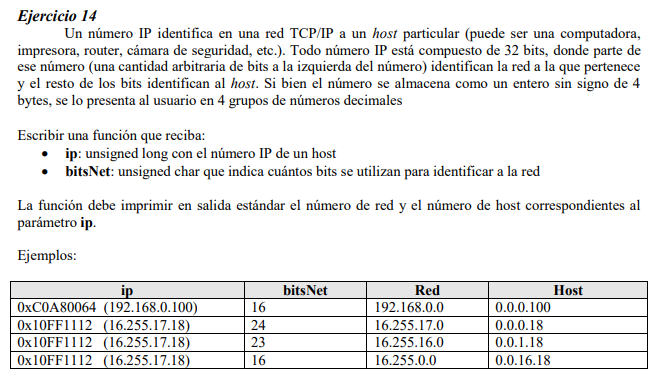


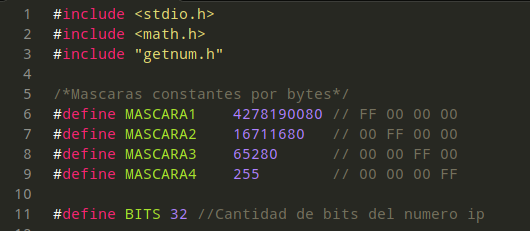
### Ejercicio 13

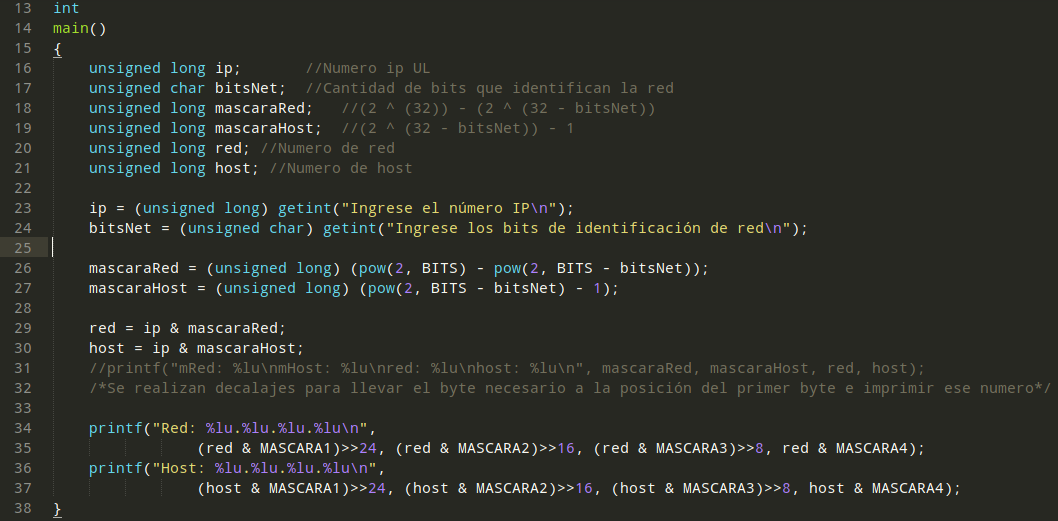


1. Sirve para que el compilador, al momento de compilar main.c, conozca los tipos involucrados de func.c (que son invocados en main.c).
2. Serviría para incluir en main.c todo el código de func.c y así evitar la compilación de ambos módulos por separado. ESTA ES UNA PRÁCTICA INADMISIBLE, NO CUMPLE CON LAS NORMAS INDIAN HILL.
3. gcc -o programa main.c func.c

### Ejercicio 14







### Ejercicio 15



