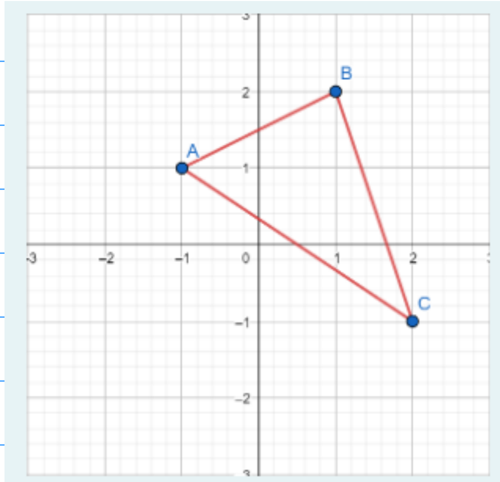

$$d(A,B) = \sqrt{(x_a - x_b)^2 + (y_a - y_b)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(-1-1)^2 + (1-2)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{4 + 1}$$
$$= \sqrt{5}$$

$$d(A,C) = \sqrt{(x_a - x_c)^2 + (y_a - y_c)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(-1-2)^2 + (1+1)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 2^2}$$
$$= 9 + 4$$
$$= \sqrt{13}$$

$$d(B,C) = \sqrt{(x_b - x_c)^2 + (y_b - y_c)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(1-2)^2 + (2+1)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 3^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{1 + 9}$$
$$= \sqrt{10}$$

Sea t un número real. Sabiendo que $cos(t) = \frac{2}{5}$, calcular el valor de $2sen^2(-t+\pi) - 2$

$$Sen(-t+\pi) = -Sen(t)$$

$$-2\left(-sen^2(t)+1\right)$$

Como $Cos^2(t) + Sen^2(t) = 1 \Rightarrow Cos^2(t) = -Sen(t) + 1 \therefore$

$$-2\left(Cos^2(t)\right)$$

$$-2\,Cos(t)$$

$$-2 \cdot \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{-4}{5}$$