



b) 1° Romano potahonte en 0 para sibér un ser an
$$-1 = G$$

lum: $1/41(S) = (S+2)(S+4) = (1)(3) = K_0$
 $(S+3) = (S+3) = (2)$
 $1/4(S) = (S+2)(S+4) = 3 = S^2 + 9 + 5 + \frac{7}{4}$
 $1/4(S) = (S+2)(S+4) = 3 = S^2 + 9 + 5 + \frac{7}{4}$
 $1/4(S) = (S+2)(S+4) = 3 = S^2 + 9 + 5 + \frac{7}{4}$
 $1/4(S) = (S+1)(S+\frac{7}{4}) = (S+3)$
 $1/4(S) = (S+1)(S+\frac{7}{4}) = (S+3)$
 $1/4(S) = (S+3) = (S+3) = (S+3)$
 $1/4(S) = (S+3) = (S+3) = (S+3) = (S+3)$
 $1/4(S) = (S+3) = (S+3) = (S+3) = (S+3)$
 $1/4(S) = (S+3) = (S+3) = (S+3) = (S+\frac{7}{4})(\frac{1}{4})$
 $1/4(S) = (S+1)(S+\frac{7}{4})(S+1) = (S+\frac{7}{4})(\frac{1}{4})$
 $1/4(S) = (S+1)(S+\frac{7}{4})(S+1) = (S+\frac{7}{4})(S+1)$
 $1/4(S+1)(S+\frac{7}{4})(S+1) = (S+\frac{7}{4})(S+1)$
 $1/4(S+1)(S+\frac{7}{4})(S+\frac{7}{4})(S+1)$
 $1/4(S+1)(S+\frac{7}{4}$

