

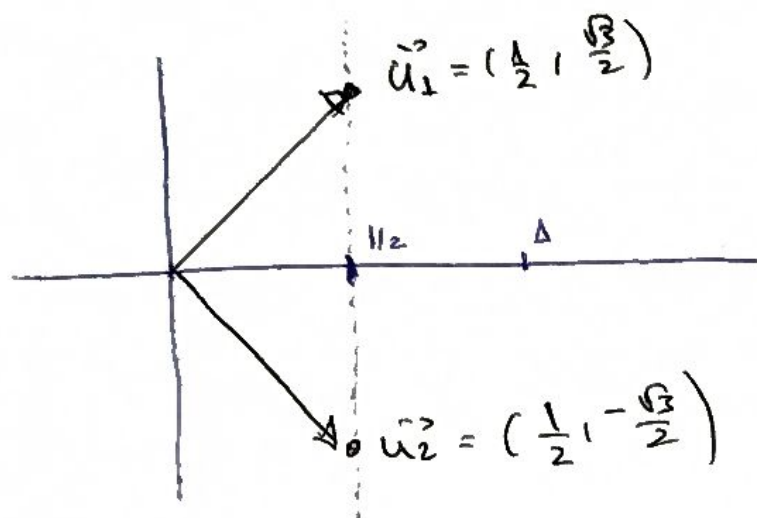
① Calcular m para que el vector $\vec{u} = (\frac{1}{2}, m)$ sea:

a) Unitario (módulo 1)

$$|\vec{u}| = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + m^2} = 1 \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + m^2 = 1^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + m^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow m^2 = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow m = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \Rightarrow \boxed{m = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{m_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \quad \boxed{m_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$



b) Tenga módulo 7

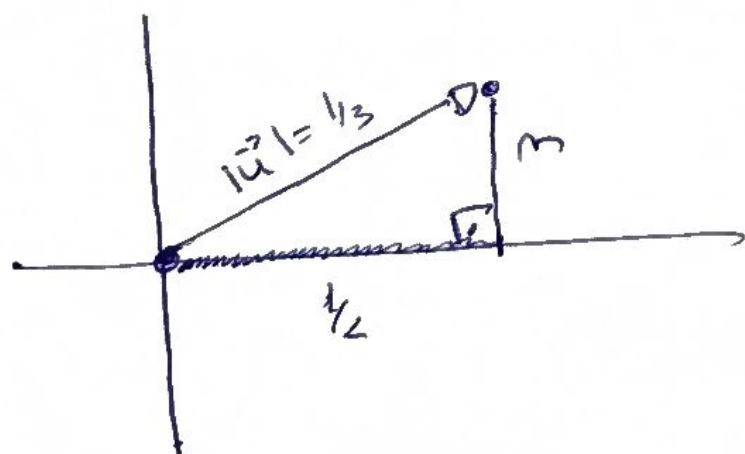
$$|\vec{u}| = 7 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + m^2} = 7 \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + m^2 = 7^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + m^2 = 49$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 = 49 - \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow m^2 = \frac{195}{4} \Rightarrow m = \pm \sqrt{\frac{195}{4}} \Rightarrow \boxed{m = \pm \frac{\sqrt{195}}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{m_1 = \frac{\sqrt{195}}{2}} \quad \boxed{m_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{195}}{2}}$$

$$c) |\vec{u}| = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + m^2} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + m^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + m^2 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow m^2 = -\frac{5}{36} \Rightarrow m = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{5}{36}} \quad \nexists \text{ Solución}$$



Esta situación es imposible.

La hipotenusa ($|\vec{u}|$) siempre tiene que ser mayor que cualquiera de sus catetos.

② Hallar K para que los puntos $A=(2,K)$ y $B=(7,1)$ disten 7 unidades.

$$\begin{aligned} d(A,B) &= 7 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(7-2)^2 + (1-K)^2} = 7 \Rightarrow 5^2 + (1-K)^2 = 7^2 \\ &\Rightarrow 25 + 1 - 2K + K^2 = 49 \Rightarrow K^2 - 2K - 23 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_1 = 1 + 2\sqrt{6} \approx 5,9 \\ K_2 = 1 - 2\sqrt{6} \approx -3,9 \end{cases}$$

⑤ ¿Qué ángulo forma el vector $\vec{u} = (-2, -3)$ con el eje X ?

$$\vec{u} = (r \cos \alpha, r \sin \alpha) = (-2, -3)$$

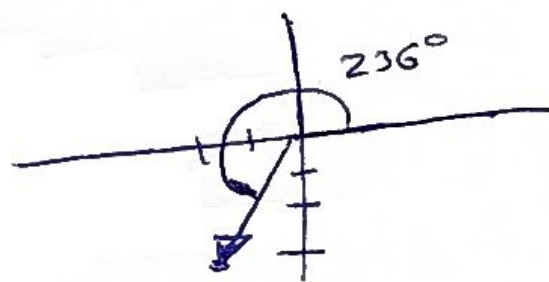
$$\begin{cases} r \cos \alpha = -2 \\ r \sin \alpha = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$r = |\vec{u}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

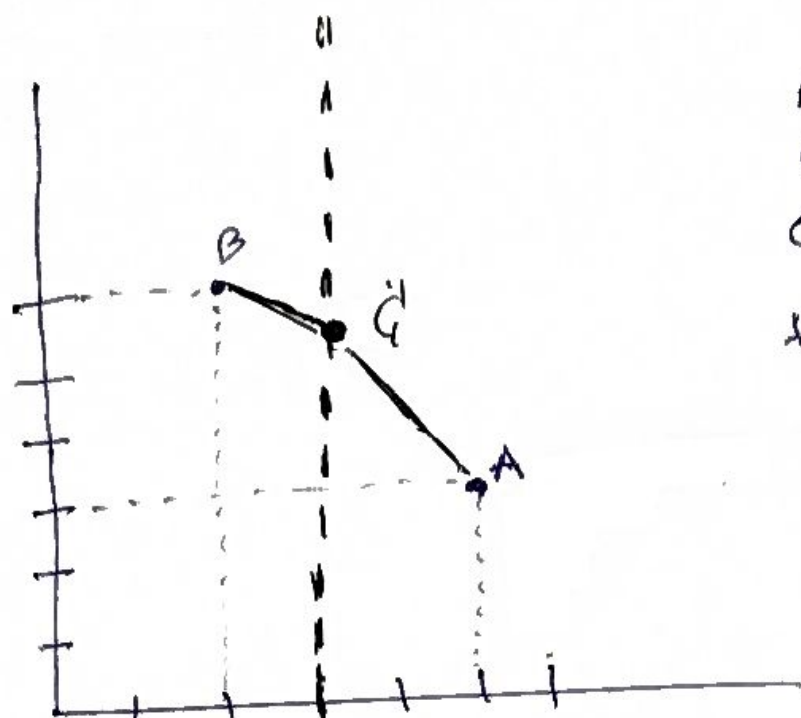
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{13}} \Rightarrow \alpha = \arccos\left(\frac{-2}{\sqrt{13}}\right) \approx 124^\circ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 124^\circ \quad \times \\ \alpha_2 = 236^\circ \quad \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$360^\circ - 124^\circ = 236^\circ$

Solución Forma un ángulo de $\alpha \approx 236^\circ$.



7



$$A = (5, 3)$$

$$B = (2, 6)$$

$$Q = (3, y)$$

Hay que determinar y

$$d(A, Q) - d(B, Q) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} d(A, Q) = \sqrt{(5-3)^2 + (3-y)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 9 - 6y + y^2} = \sqrt{y^2 - 6y + 13} \\ d(B, Q) = \sqrt{(2-3)^2 + (6-y)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 36 - 12y + y^2} = \sqrt{y^2 - 12y + 37} \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{y^2 - 6y + 13} - \sqrt{y^2 - 12y + 37} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{y^2 - 6y + 13} = 1 + \sqrt{y^2 - 12y + 37} \quad (1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 6y + 13 = 1 + 2\sqrt{y^2 - 12y + 37} + y^2 - 12y + 37 \Rightarrow -6y + 13 - 1 + 12y - 37 = 2\sqrt{y^2 - 12y + 37}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6y - 25 = 2\sqrt{y^2 - 12y + 37} \Rightarrow (6y - 25)^2 = (2\sqrt{y^2 - 12y + 37})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 36y^2 - 300y + 625 = 4(y^2 - 12y + 37) \Rightarrow 36y^2 - 300y + 625 = 4y^2 - 48y + 148$$

$$\Rightarrow 36y^2 - 300y + 625 - 4y^2 + 48y - 148 = 0 \Rightarrow 32y^2 - 252y + 477 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{63 \pm 3\sqrt{17}}{16} \begin{cases} y_1 \approx 4.71 & \text{VA < DPA} \\ y_2 \approx 3.16 & \text{No VA < DPA} \end{cases}$$

COMPROBACIÓN

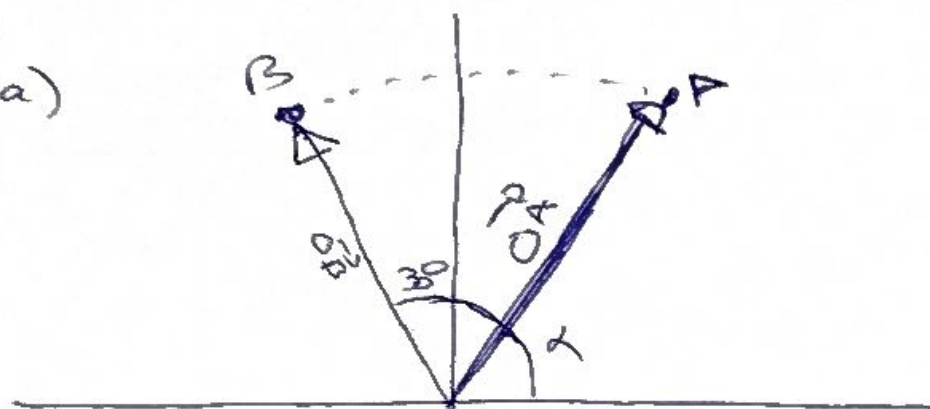
$$\sqrt{4.71^2 - 6 \cdot 4.71 + 13} - \sqrt{4.71^2 - 12 \cdot 4.71 + 37} \approx 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{3.16^2 - 6 \cdot 3.16 + 13} - \sqrt{3.16^2 - 12 \cdot 3.16 + 37} \approx 3$$

SOLUCIÓN El pto pedido es ~~Q = (3, y)~~ $Q = (3, 4.71)$

9)

a)



Recuerda, las coordenadas de $\vec{OA}$ coinciden con las de A.

$$\vec{OA} = (r \cos \alpha, r \sin \alpha) = (3, 2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r \cos \alpha = 3 \\ r \sin \alpha = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$r = |\vec{OA}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

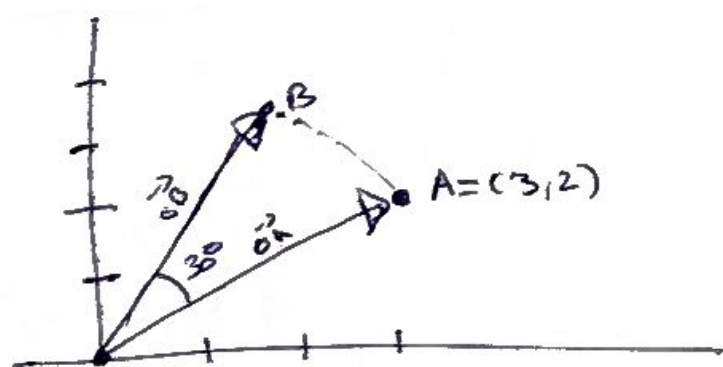
$$\text{Luego } \alpha = \arccos\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}\right) \approx 34^\circ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 34^\circ \checkmark \\ \alpha_2 = 360^\circ - 34^\circ = 326^\circ \times \end{cases}$$

El vector $\vec{OB}$ tiene misma longitud que $\vec{OA}$ $r = \sqrt{13}$ y su ángulo polar es $\beta = \alpha + 30^\circ \approx 34^\circ + 30^\circ = 64^\circ$

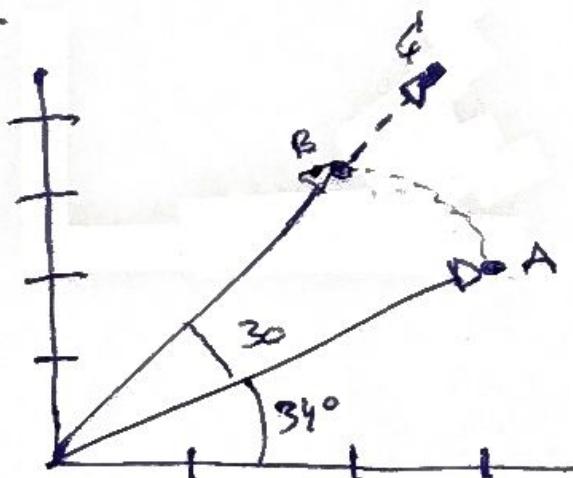
$$\vec{OB} = (\sqrt{13} \cos 64^\circ, \sqrt{13} \sin 64^\circ) \approx (1.58, 3.24)$$

Las coordenadas de B son: $B \approx (1.58, 3.24)$

REPRESENTACIÓN GRÁFICA



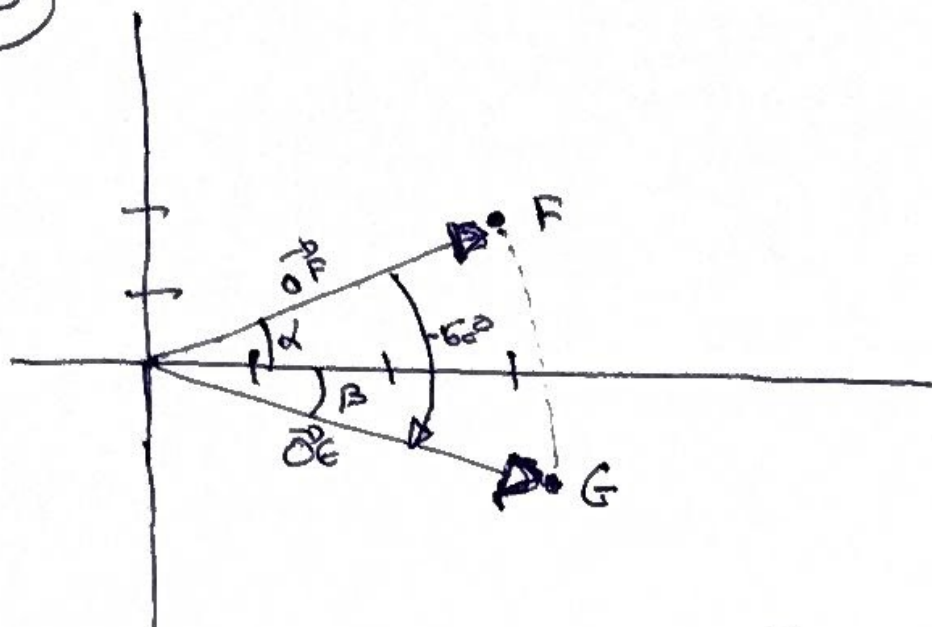
b)



En este caso el nuevo punto F tiene un ángulo polar de $\beta = 30^\circ + 34^\circ = 64^\circ$ y una longitud de $r = \sqrt{13} + 1$

$$F = ((\sqrt{13} + 1) \cos 64^\circ, (\sqrt{13} + 1) \sin 64^\circ) \approx (2.02, 4.14)$$

10



a)

$$\vec{OF} = (3, 2) = (r \cos \alpha, r \sin \alpha) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r \cos \alpha = 3 \\ r \sin \alpha = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \Rightarrow$$

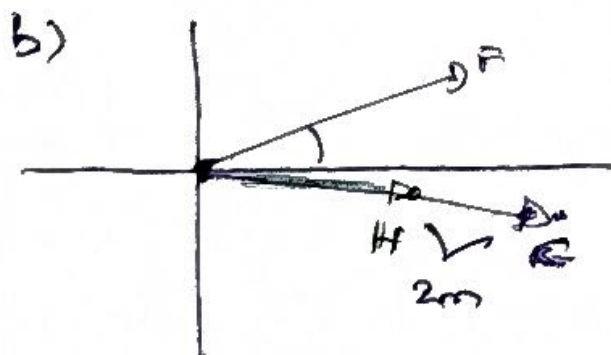
$$r = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\alpha = \arccos\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}\right) \approx 34^\circ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 34^\circ \\ \alpha_2 = 360^\circ - 34^\circ \approx 326^\circ \end{cases} \times$$

$$\vec{OG} = (r \cos \beta, r \sin \beta) = (\sqrt{13} \cos(-26^\circ), \sqrt{13} \sin(-26^\circ)) \approx (3.24, -1.158)$$

• Radio: $r = \sqrt{13}$

• Ángulo polar: $\beta = -60^\circ + \alpha = -26^\circ$



$$\vec{OH} = ((\sqrt{13}-2) \cos(-26^\circ), (\sqrt{13}-2) \sin(-26^\circ)) \approx (1.44, -0.7)$$

• Radio: $r = \sqrt{13}-2$

• Ángulo: $\beta = -26^\circ$