

SOLUCIONES GEOMETRÍA ANALÍTICA.

1) $\vec{AB} = (-5, 5)$ $|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$

2) $\vec{u}(4, 2)$ $\vec{w} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{u} + 3\vec{v} = \frac{1}{2}(4, 2) + 3(1, -2) = (2, 1) + (3, -6) = (5, -5)$
 $\vec{v}(1, -2)$

3) a) $\vec{\alpha} = -3\vec{u} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{v} + 2\vec{w} = -3(3, -1) - \frac{1}{2}(-2, 4) + 2(7, -4) = (-9, 3) - (-1, 2) + (14, -8) =$
 $= (-8, 1) + (14, -8) = (6, -7)$

b) $(7, -4) = x(3, -1) + y(-2, 4)$
 $(7, -4) = (3x, -x) + (-2y, 4y) = (3x - 2y, -x + 4y) \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 7 \\ -x + 4y = -4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 6x - 4y = 14 \\ -x + 4y = -4 \end{cases}$
 $5x = 10$
 $\boxed{x = 2}$
 $\boxed{y = -1/2}$

4) $\vec{a}(-1, 2)$ $\frac{-1}{2} \neq \frac{2}{4}$ $\vec{a} \nparallel \vec{b}$
 $\vec{b}(2, 4)$ $\frac{-1}{2} \neq \frac{2}{1}$ $\vec{a} \nparallel \vec{c}$
 $\vec{c}(2, 1)$ $\frac{2}{2} \neq \frac{4}{1}$ $\vec{b} \nparallel \vec{c}$
 Ninguno tiene la misma dirección que otro
 $\vec{a} \perp \vec{c}$

5) a) $\vec{u}(3, x)$ \vec{u} ha de ser paralelo a \vec{v} y \vec{v} paralelo a \vec{w} , así $\vec{u} \parallel \vec{w}$
 $\vec{v}(-6, 2)$ $\frac{3}{-6} = \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow x = -1$
 $\vec{w}(y, -4)$ $\frac{-6}{y} = \frac{2}{-4} \rightarrow y = 12$

b) $\vec{v}(-6, 2)$ $\vec{a}(2, 6)$, $\vec{b}(1, 3)$, $\vec{c}(-1, -3)$ Son \perp a \vec{v}

c) $\vec{u}(-6, 2)$ $\vec{a}(3, -1)$, $\vec{b}(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{-1}{2})$

$$7) M\left(\frac{2+6}{2}, \frac{5-2}{2}\right) = \left(4, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$8) \left(\frac{8+x}{2}, \frac{-2+y}{2}\right) = (-1, 0) \quad \frac{8+x}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow x = -10 \quad A_2(-10, 2)$$

$$\frac{-2+y}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$9) a) d(A, B) = |\vec{AB}| = |(-10, -24)| = \sqrt{100 + 576} = 26$$

$$b) d(P, Q) = |\vec{PQ}| = |(6, -8)| = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$$

$$10) a) \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{AB}(1, -4) \\ \vec{BC}(1, -3) \end{array} \right\} \text{ tienen que ser paralelos} \quad \frac{1}{1} \neq \frac{-4}{-3} \quad \text{Los puntos no est\u00e1n alineados}$$

$$b) \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{PQ}(-2-x, -2) \\ \vec{QR}(-2, -1) \end{array} \right\} \text{ tienen que ser } \parallel \quad \frac{-2-x}{-2} = \frac{-2}{-1} \Rightarrow 2+x = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=2}$$

$$11) a) \left. \begin{array}{l} P(0, -2) \\ Q(-1, -5) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \vec{d} = \vec{PQ} = (-1, -3) \parallel (1, 3) \\ \vec{d}(1, 3) \rightarrow m = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \end{array}$$

$$y = -2 + 3(x-0)$$

$$\boxed{y = 3x - 2} \quad \text{Expl\u00edcita}$$

$$\boxed{(x, y) = (0, -2) + t(1, 3)} \quad \text{Vectorial}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = t \\ y = -2 + 3t \end{array} \right\} \text{Param\u00e9tricas}$$

$$\frac{x-0}{1} = \frac{y+2}{3}$$

Continua

$$\boxed{x = \frac{y+2}{3}}$$

$$b) \left. \begin{array}{l} P(4, 0) \\ m = -2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} y = 0 - 2(x-4) \\ y = -2x + 8 \end{array}$$

$$c) \left. \begin{array}{l} y = 3x - 2 \\ y = -2x + 8 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 3x - 2 = -2x + 8 \rightarrow 5x = 10 \\ \boxed{x=2} \quad \boxed{y=4} \end{array} \quad P(2, 4)$$

$$12) \left. \begin{array}{l} A(2, -1) \\ B(3, 4) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$t: 5x - y + 3 = 0 \rightarrow y = 5x + 3 \rightarrow m_t = 5 \rightarrow d_t(1, 5)$$

$$a) \left. \begin{array}{l} A(2, -1) \\ m = 5 \end{array} \right\} y = -1 + 5(x - 2) \rightarrow y = 5x - 11$$

$$b) \left. \begin{array}{l} B(3, 4) \\ m_s \cdot m_t = -1 \rightarrow m_s \cdot 5 = -1 \rightarrow m_s = -\frac{1}{5} \\ d_s^\perp(5, -1) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} y = 4 - \frac{1}{5}(x - 3) \\ \boxed{y = -\frac{1}{5}x + \frac{23}{5}} \end{array}$$

$$14) a) \left. \begin{array}{l} P(2, 1) \\ m = \frac{1}{2} \\ d^\perp(1, \frac{1}{2}) \parallel (2, 1) \end{array} \right\} y = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x - 2) \rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{1}{2}x}$$

$$b) \left. \begin{array}{l} P(0, -2) \\ \perp a \ y = -2x - 3 \\ m = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} y = -2 + \frac{1}{2}(x - 0) \\ \boxed{y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2} \end{array}$$

$$13) \left. \begin{array}{l} S: \begin{cases} x = -1 + t \\ y = 1 - 3t \end{cases} \\ P(-1, 1) \\ d^\perp(1, -3) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Ec continua} \\ \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-3} \rightarrow \boxed{y = -3x - 2} \end{array}$$

$$r \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A(-2, 4) \\ B(-3, 2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$d_r^\perp = \overrightarrow{AB}(-1, -2) \parallel (1, 2) \Rightarrow m = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$y = 4 + 2(x + 2) \rightarrow \boxed{y = 2x + 8}$$

Analiticamente

$$\begin{cases} y = -3x - 2 \\ y = 2x + 8 \end{cases}$$

$$-3x - 2 = 2x + 8$$

$$5x = -10$$

$$\boxed{x = -2} \quad \boxed{y = 4}$$

Punto de intersección
(-2, 4)

Gráficamente representar
las rectas

15) $r: \begin{cases} A(2,5) \\ B(-1,-4) \end{cases} \quad d_r = AB \vec{(-3,-9)} \parallel (1,3) \Rightarrow m=3$

$y = 5 + 3(x-2) \rightarrow \boxed{y = 3x - 1}$

Analíticamente

$S: \begin{cases} P(1,2) \\ m=1 \end{cases}$

$y = 2 + 1(x-1) \rightarrow \boxed{y = x + 1}$

$\begin{cases} y = 3x - 1 \\ y = x + 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3x - 1 = x + 1 \\ 2x = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{x = 1} \end{cases}$

$\boxed{P(1,2)} \quad \boxed{y = 2}$

16) a) $r \parallel 2x - 3y + 4 = 0$ por $(-1,2)$

\downarrow
 $3y = 2x + 4$
 $y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow \boxed{m = \frac{2}{3}}$

$y = 2 + \frac{2}{3}(x+1)$

$\boxed{y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{8}{3}}$

b) \perp a $y = 1$ (es horizontal)
 Para por $(3,2)$

Tiene que ser una recta vertical
 $x = k$
 $\boxed{x = 3}$

17) $r: \begin{cases} x = 1+t \\ y = -3+t \end{cases}$

$P(1,-3)$
 $d_r(2,1) \rightarrow m_r = \frac{1}{2}$

$S: x + y - 5 = 0$
 $\boxed{y = -x + 5}$

$y = -3 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)$
 $\boxed{y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{7}{2}}$

Analíticamente

$\begin{cases} y = -x + 5 \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{7}{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} -x + 5 = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{7}{2} \\ -2x + 10 = x - 7 \\ 3x = 17 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{17}{3}} \end{cases}$

$y = -\frac{17}{3} + 5 = \boxed{-\frac{2}{3}}$

$\boxed{(\frac{17}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})}$

18) a) $r: \begin{cases} P(3,-1) \\ \parallel \text{ a } y = 2x + 5 \rightarrow m = 2 \end{cases}$

$y = -1 + 2(x-3) \rightarrow \boxed{y = 2x - 7}$

b) \perp a $y = -3x + 1$
 Para por $(0,0)$ $\rightarrow m = \frac{-1}{-3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$y = 0 + \frac{1}{3}(x-0) \rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{1}{3}x}$

$$19) \quad r \begin{cases} P(2, -1) \\ m = -3 \end{cases} \quad y = -1 - 3(x-2) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = -3x + 5}$$

San la misma recta

$$S: 6x + 2y - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-6x + 10}{2} = -3x + 5 \quad \boxed{y = -3x + 5}$$

$$20) \quad a) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Paralela al eje } x \Rightarrow m = 0, d^{\vec{P}}(1, 0) \\ \text{Pasa por } (5, -1) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = -1 + 0(x-5) \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$b) \quad \begin{cases} \perp \text{ a } 3x - y = 1 \\ \text{Pasa por } (0, 1) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 3x - 1 \Rightarrow m = 3 \Rightarrow d^{\vec{P}}(1, 3) \\ \text{Ec. Continua } \frac{x-0}{1} = \frac{y-1}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{y-1}{3}} \end{cases}$$

$$21) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Centro } C(-2, 5) \\ \text{Pasa por } P(-5, 2) \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r = |\vec{CP}| = |(-4, -3)| = |(4, 3)| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(x+2)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 5^2$$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$$

Centro

$$22) \quad a) \quad (x-4)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 5^2$$

$$b) \quad C(0, 2), \quad r = 5$$

$$23) \quad a) \quad (x-1)^2 + (y+5)^2 = 3^2$$

$$b) \quad C(-1, 0)$$

$$r = 16$$

