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Nombre del trabajo: Repaso

Materia: Geometría Analítica

PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Grado: 3

Grupo: A

Punto 2, apartado a, los 20 ejercicios

Punto 3, apartado a, los primeros 5 ejercicios

Punto 4, apartado a, los primeros 5 ejercicios

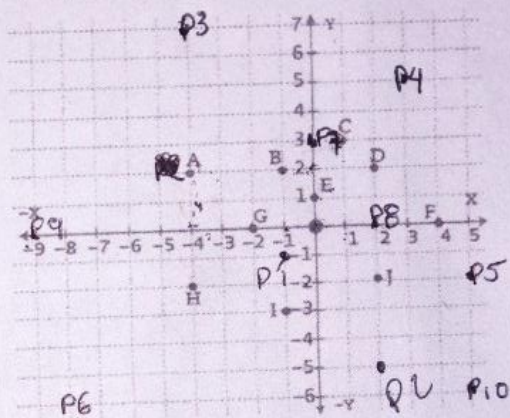
Punto 6, apartado a, la tabla de la izquierda (los primeros 7 ejercicios)

Punto 1, apartado a, los primeros 10 ejercicios

2 Localización de puntos

a **ESCRIBE** la coordenada de los puntos que se localizan en el siguiente plano cartesiano y ubica los puntos de las coordenadas que se te dan.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. $A = (-4, 2)$ | 11. $P_1(-1, -1)$ |
| 2. $B = (-1, 2)$ | 12. $P_2(2, -5)$ |
| 3. $C = (1, 3)$ | 13. $P_3(-4, 7)$ |
| 4. $D = (2, 2)$ | 14. $P_4(3, 5)$ |
| 5. $E = (0, 1)$ | 15. $P_5(5, -2)$ |
| 6. $F = (4, 0)$ | 16. $P_6(-8, -6)$ |
| 7. $G = (-2, 0)$ | 17. $P_7(0, 3)$ |
| 8. $H = (-4, -2)$ | 18. $P_8(2, 0)$ |
| 9. $I = (-1, -3)$ | 19. $P_9(-9, 0)$ |
| 10. $J = (2, -2)$ | 20. $P_{10}(5, -6)$ |



3 Distancia entre dos puntos

a **CALCULA** la distancia entre los siguientes puntos:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. $P_1(2, 5)$ y $P_2(-1, 0) =$ | 6. $P_1(20, -12)$ y $P_2(14, -21) =$ |
| 2. $P_1(-3, 10)$ y $P_2(-11, 2) =$ | 7. $P_1(-4, 8)$ y $P_2(10, 23) =$ |
| 3. $P_1(6, -12)$ y $P_2(9, 2) =$ | 8. $P_1(0, 9)$ y $P_2(-1, -31) =$ |
| 4. $P_1(0, 0)$ y $P_2(100, 0) =$ | 9. $P_1(7, 10)$ y $P_2(17, 19) =$ |
| 5. $P_1(-2, -15)$ y $P_2(-6, -13) =$ | 10. $P_1(-2, 40)$ y $P_2(-1, -6) =$ |

2

$$d = \sqrt{(x^2 - x_1)^2 + (y^2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$(-3, 10) \quad (-11, 2)$$

$$\sqrt{(-11 - (-3))^2 + (2 - 10)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(-8)^2 + (-8)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{64 + 64}$$

$$\sqrt{128}$$

$$d = 11.3$$

3

$$d = \sqrt{(x^2 - x_1)^2 + (y^2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 & y_1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ \sqrt{(6 - 12)} & (9, 2) \end{matrix}$$

$$\sqrt{(9 - 6)^2 + (2 - 12)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(3)^2 + (-10)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{9 + 100}$$

$$\sqrt{109}$$

$$d = 10.4$$

Scribe

~~3~~ x_1 y_1 x_2 y_2
5 $P_1(-2, -15)$ $P_2(-6, +13)$

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{-6 - (-2) + (-13 - (-15))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-6 + 2)^2 + (-13 + 15)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{16 + 4}$$

$$= \sqrt{20}$$

$$= \underline{4.47}$$

④ x_1 y_1 x_2 y_2
 $P_1(0, 0)$ $P_2(100, 0)$

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(100 - 0)^2 + (0 - 0)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{10,000}$$

$$= \underline{100}$$

4

Cálculo del punto medio de un segmento

a

ENCUENTRA las coordenadas del punto medio de los siguientes segmentos:

1. $P_1(-4,6)$ al $P_2(2,0)$.
2. $P_1(-3,-2)$ al $P_2(6,-9)$.
3. $P_1(0,0)$ al $P_2(12,-26)$.
4. $P_1(-1,-6)$ al $P_2(8,10)$.
5. $P_1(-2,4)$ al $P_2(10,4)$.
6. $P_1(-20,7)$ al $P_2(-2,15)$.
7. $P_1(-6,6)$ al $P_2(0,0)$.
8. $P_1(-12,4)$ al $P_2(3,-16)$.
9. $P_1(-1,0)$ al $P_2(2,7)$.
10. $P_1(5,-3)$ al $P_2(24,0)$.
11. $P_1(-15,1)$ al $P_2(-1,9)$.
12. $P_1(-1,-20)$ al $P_2(0,12)$.
13. $P_1(0,4)$ al $P_2(4,0)$.
14. $P_1(1,5)$ al $P_2(16,1)$.
15. $P_1(0,10)$ al $P_2(5,-4)$.

Cálculo del punto medio
 $A = (x_1, y_1)$

4) a) ①

BC

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(m)$$

Punto medio $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$

① $P_1(-4,6)$ $P_2(2,0)$

② $P_1(-3,-2)$ $P_2(6,-9)$

$$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{-4 + 2}{2}, \frac{6 + 0}{2}$$

$$\frac{-3 + 6}{2}, \frac{-2 + (-9)}{2}$$

$$\frac{-2}{2}, \frac{6}{2}$$

$$\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{-11}{2}\right]$$

$$(-1, 3)$$

③ $P_1(0,0)$ $P_2(12,-26)$

④ $P_1(-1,-6)$ $P_2(8,10)$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{0 + 12}{2}, \frac{0 + (-26)}{2}$$

$$\frac{-1 + 8}{2}, \frac{-6 + 10}{2}$$

$$\frac{12}{2}, \frac{-26}{2}$$

$$\frac{7}{2}, \frac{4}{2}$$

$$(6, -13)$$

$$\left(\frac{7}{2}, 2\right)$$

Scribe

$$\textcircled{5} P_1(-2, 4) \quad P_2(10, 4)$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \quad \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{-2 + 10}{2}, \quad \frac{4 + 4}{2}$$

$$\frac{8}{2}, \quad \frac{8}{2}$$

$$(4, 4)$$

1.2 Segmentos de la recta

6 Pendiente y ángulo de inclinación de

a **ENCUENTRA** la pendiente y el ángulo de inclinación de las

	Recta	P ₁	P ₂	m	θ
1.	L ₁	(0,0)	(6,6)		
2.	L ₂	(-3,4)	(1,4)		
3.	L ₃	(-1,0)	(3,-8)		
4.	L ₄	(-2,-4)	(0,7)		
5.	L ₅	(-5,0)	(0,2)		
6.	L ₆	(1,5)	(6,0)		
7.	L ₇	(-1,-1)	(3,2)		

6) Pendiente y ángulo de inclinación

① L₁ P₁(0,0) P₂(6,6)

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{6 - 0}{6 - 0} = 1$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(1) = 45^\circ$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(m)$$

② P₁(-2,-4) P₂(0,7)

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{7 - (-4)}{0 - (-2)} = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{7 + 4}{0 - (-2)}$$

$$m = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{11}{2}\right)$$

$$\theta = 88.55^\circ$$

$$\theta = 88.55^\circ$$

③ P₁(-3,4) P₂(1,4)

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{4 - 4}{1 - (-3)} = 0$$

$$m = \frac{4 - 4}{1 - (-3)}$$

$$m = \frac{0}{4} = 0$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(0) = 0^\circ$$

④ P₁(-1,0) P₂(3,-8)

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{-8 - 0}{3 - (-1)} = -2$$

$$m = \frac{-8 - 0}{3 - (-1)} = \frac{-8}{4} = -2$$

$$m = -2$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(-2)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(-2)$$

$$\theta = 70^\circ$$

Scribe

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 & y_1 & & x_2 & y_2 \\ P_1 & (-5, 0) & P_2 & (0, 2) \end{matrix}$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(m)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)$$

$$m = \frac{2 - 0}{0 - (-5)} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\theta = \underline{24.22^\circ}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 & y_1 & & x_2 & y_2 \\ P_1 & (1, 5) & P_2 & (6, 0) \end{matrix}$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(m)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(1)$$

$$m = \frac{0 - 5}{6 - 1} = \frac{-5}{5}$$

$$\theta = \underline{-50^\circ}$$

$$m = \underline{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 & y_1 & & x_2 & y_2 \\ P_1 & (-1, 1) & P_2 & (3, 2) \end{matrix}$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(m)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$m = \frac{2 - 1}{3 - (-1)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\theta = \underline{15.59^\circ}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{4}$$

1 Ecuación pendiente ordenada al origen

a DETERMINA la ecuación de la recta pendiente ordenada al origen $y = mx + b$.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. $m = -13$ $b = -7$ | 11. $m = -4$ $b = -4$ | 21. $m = -2$ $b = 14$ |
| 2. $m = -11$ $b = -14$ | 12. $m = -12$ $b = -10$ | 22. $m = -1$ $b = 15$ |
| 3. $m = -2.5$ $b = 8$ | 13. $m = 11$ $b = 4$ | 23. $m = -6$ $b = 11$ |
| 4. $m = -13$ $b = 5$ | 14. $m = -14$ $b = -9$ | 24. $m = -5$ $b = 14$ |
| 5. $m = -8$ $b = 4$ | 15. $m = -12$ $b = -14$ | 25. $m = -4.5$ $b = 8$ |
| 6. $m = 9$ $b = 15$ | 16. $m = -6.9$ $b = 15$ | 26. $m = 10$ $b = 2$ |
| 7. $m = -1.6$ $b = 13$ | 17. $m = -1.6$ $b = -6$ | 27. $m = 14.5$ $b = 15$ |
| 8. $m = 8$ $b = -2$ | 18. $m = -13$ $b = -7$ | 28. $m = 9$ $b = -2$ |
| 9. $m = 11$ $b = 0$ | 19. $m = 2$ $b = 9$ | 29. $m = 9$ $b = 12$ |
| 10. $m = 13$ $b = -6$ | 20. $m = 2$ $b = 14$ | 30. $m = 0$ $b = -13$ |

② Determina la ecuación de la recta pendiente ordenada al origen $y = mx + b$

① $m = -13$ $b = -7$

$$y = mx + b$$
$$y = (-13)x + (-7)$$

$$y = -13x - 7$$

② $m = -11$ $b = -14$

$$y = mx + b$$
$$y = (-11)x + (-14)$$
$$y = -11x - 14$$

③ $m = -2.5$ $b = 8$

$$y = mx + b$$
$$y = (-2.5)x + 8$$
$$y = -2.5x + 8$$

④ $m = -13$ $b = 5$

$$y = mx + b$$
$$y = (-13)x + 5$$
$$y = -13x + 5$$

⑤ $m = -8$ $b = 4$

$$y = mx + b$$
$$y = -8x + 4$$

⑥ $m = 9$ $b = 15$

$$y = mx + b$$
$$y = 9x + 15$$

⑦ $m = -1.6$ $b = 13$

$$y = mx + b$$
$$y = -1.6x + 13$$

⑧ $m = 8$ $b = -2$

$$y = mx + b$$
$$y = 8x - 2$$

⑨ $m = 11$ $b = 0$

$$y = mx + b$$
$$y = 11x$$

⑩ $m = 13$ $b = -6$

$$y = mx + b$$
$$y = 13x - 6$$