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Nombre del profesor: Jorge Sebastián Domínguez Torres.

Nombre del trabajo: repaso del parcial.

Materia: Geometría Analítica.

Grado: 2°

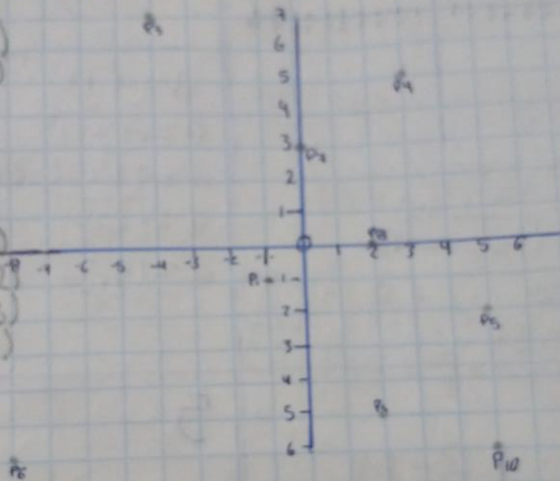
Grupo: a

1.1 El Plano Cartesiano

2- Localización de Puntos

Escribe la coordenada de los puntos que se localizan en el siguiente plano Cartesiano y ubica los puntos de las coordenadas

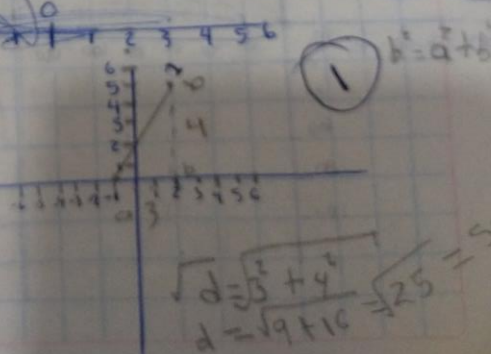
1. A = (-4, 2)
2. B = (-1, 2)
3. C = (1, 3)
4. D = (2, 2)
5. E = (0, 1)
6. F = (4, 0)
7. G = (-2, 0)
8. H = (-4, -2)
9. I = (-1, -3)
10. J = (2, -2)



3. Distancia entre dos puntos.

$$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

1. $P_1(2, 5)$ y $P_2(-1, 0) = 5$
2. $P_1(-3, 0)$ y $P_2(-11, 2) = 11,31$
3. $P_1(6, 72)$ y $P_2(9, 2) = 14,31$
4. $P_1(0, 0)$ y $P_2(100, 0) = 100$
5. $P_1(-2, -15)$ y $P_2(-6, -13) = 4,47$





$$d = a^2 + b^2$$

$$d = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{64 + 64} = 128$$

$$d = \sqrt{128}$$

$$d = 11.31$$

3

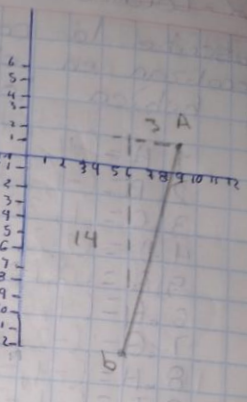
$$d = a^2 + b^2$$

$$d = \sqrt{3^2 + 14^2}$$

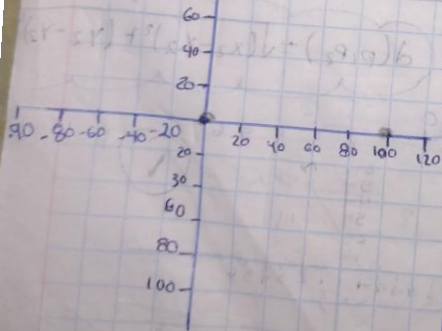
$$d = 9 + 196 = 205$$

$$d = \sqrt{205}$$

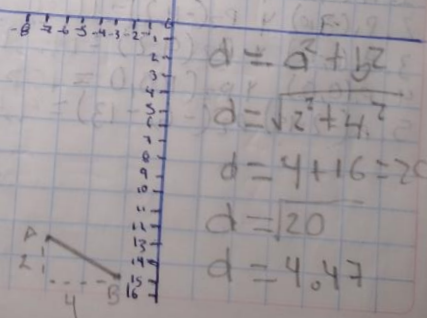
$$d = 14.31$$



4



5



$$d = a^2 + b^2$$

$$d = \sqrt{4^2 + 16^2}$$

$$d = 4 + 16 = 20$$

$$d = \sqrt{20}$$

$$d = 4.47$$



4. Cálculo del punto medio de un segmento

1. $P_1(-4, 2)$ al $P_2(6, 0)$

$$x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \quad y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

2. $P_1(-3, -2)$ al $P_2(6, -9)$

① $(-4, 2)$ $(6, 0)$

3. $P_1(0, 0)$ al $P_2(12, -20)$

$$\frac{-4+2}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1 \quad \frac{6+0}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

4. $P_1(-1, -6)$ al $P_2(8, 10)$

$M(3, 3)$

5. $P_1(-2, 4)$ al $P_2(10, 4)$

② $(-3, 6)$ $(-2, -9)$

$$\frac{-3+6}{2} = \frac{-9}{2} = -4.5 \quad \frac{-2-9}{2} = \frac{-11}{2} = -5.5$$

$M(-4.5, -5.5)$

④ $(-1, 8)$ $(-6, 10)$

$$\frac{-1+8}{2} = \frac{-9}{2} = -4.5 \quad \frac{-6+10}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

③ $(0, 12)$ $(0, -26)$

$$\frac{12-26}{2} = \frac{-14}{2} = -7$$

$M(0, -7)$

⑤ $M(-4.5, 2)$

$(-2, 10)$ $(4, 4)$

$$\frac{-2+10}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6 \quad \frac{4+4}{2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$M(6, 4)$



6. Pendiente y Angulo de inclinación de una recta.

Recta	P ₁	P ₂	m	A
L ₁	(0,0)	(6,6)	(6,6)	45°
L ₂	(-3,4)	(1,4)	(0,4)	0
L ₃	(-1,0)	(3,-8)	(-8,-4)	63°
L ₄	(-2,-4)	(0,7)	(-11,-2)	80°
L ₅	(-5,0)	(0,2)	(2,-5)	72°
L ₆	(1,5)	(6,0)	(5,5)	45°
L ₇	(-1,-1)	(3,2)	(-3,-4)	31°

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{6 - 0}{6 - 0} = \frac{6}{6} = 1 \quad \frac{4 - 4}{1 - 3} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$$

$$\frac{-8 - 0}{3 - (-1)} = \frac{-8}{4} = -2 \quad \frac{7 - (-4)}{0 - (-2)} = \frac{11}{2} = 5.5$$

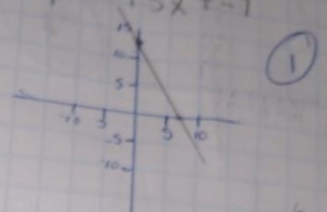
$$\frac{2 - 0}{0 - (-5)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \quad \frac{0 - 5}{6 - 1} = \frac{-5}{5} = -1 \quad \frac{2 - (-1)}{3 - (-1)} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$



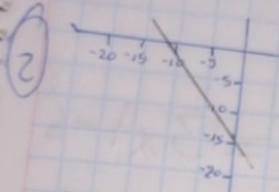
1. Ecuación Pendiente Ordenada al Origen $y = mx + b$

1	$m = -13$	$b = -7$
2	$m = -11$	$b = -14$
3	$m = -2.5$	$b = 8$
4	$m = -13$	$b = 5$
5	$m = 9$	$b = 4$
6	$m = -1.6$	$b = 15$
7	$m = 8$	$b = 13$
8	$m = 11$	$b = -2$
9	$m = 13$	$b = 0$
10	$m = 13$	$b = -6$

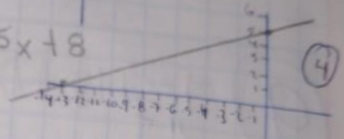
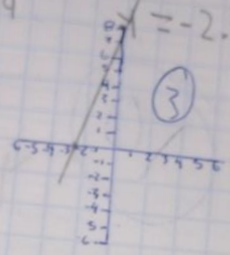
$y = -13x - 7$



$y = -11x - 14$

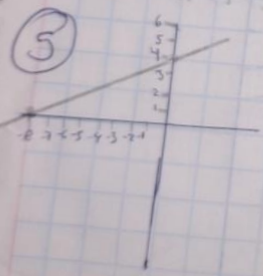


$y = -2.5x + 8$

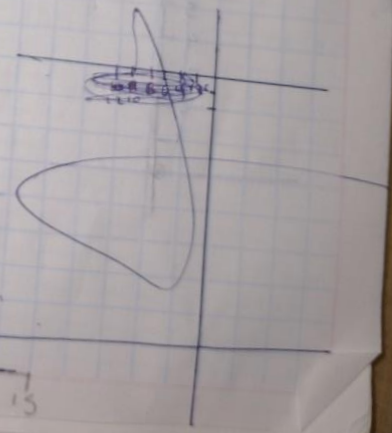
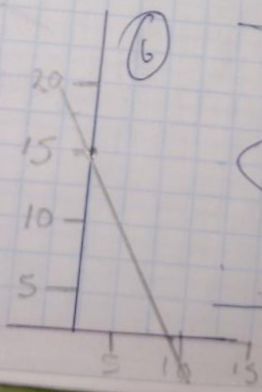


$y = -13x + 5$

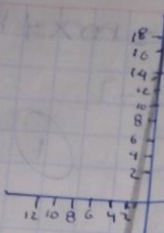
$y = -3x + 4$



$y = 9x + 15$



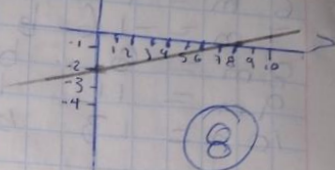
Factorial Experiment



$$y = -1.6x + 13$$

7

$$y = 8x + -2$$



8

9

$$y = 11x + 0$$

10

$$y = 13x + -6$$

