

NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO: PAULO FERNANDO NAVARRO AGUILAR.

NOMBRE DEL PROFESOR: JUAN JOSE OJEDA.

NOMBRE DE LA MATERIA: GEOMETRIA ANALITICA.

NOMBRE DEL TRABAJO: PROBLEMARIO.

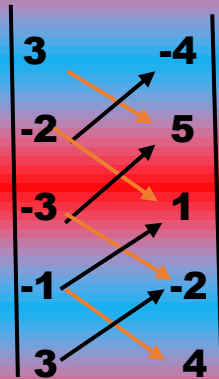
GRADO: 3ER SEMESTRE.

GRUPO: "A"

COMITAN E DOMINGUEZ CHIAPAS...

FÓRMULA PARA CALCULAR EL ÁREA DE UNA FIGURA PLANA CUANDO SE CONOCEN LAS COORDENADAS DE SUS VÉRTICES:

AREA: $\frac{1}{2}$



AREA: $\frac{1}{2}$ {[(3)(5) + (-2)(1) + (-3)(-2) + (-1)(-4)] - [(3)(-2) + (-1)(1) + (-3)(5) + (-2)(-4)]}

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow

15 -2 +6 +4 -6 -1 -15

+8

AREA: $\frac{1}{2}$ {[15-2+6+4] - [-6 -1 -15 +8]}

AREA: $\frac{1}{2}$ {23-[-14]}

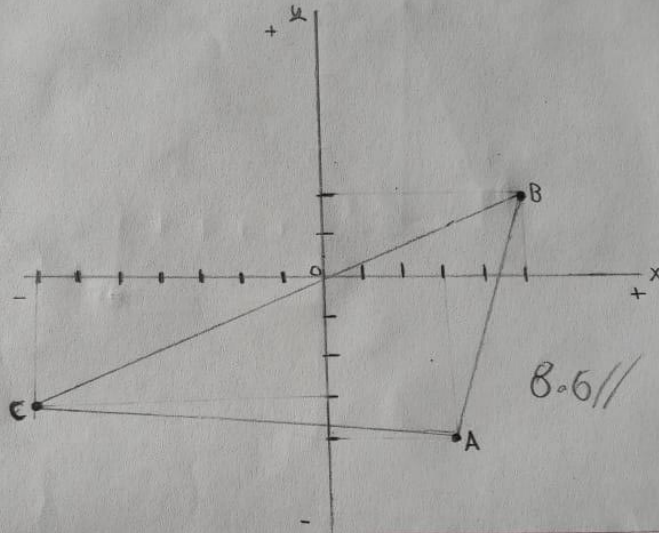
AREA: $\frac{1}{2}$ [37]

AREA: 37/2

AREA: 18.5

4.

1. $A(3, -4)$ $B(6, 2)$ $C(-7, -3)$



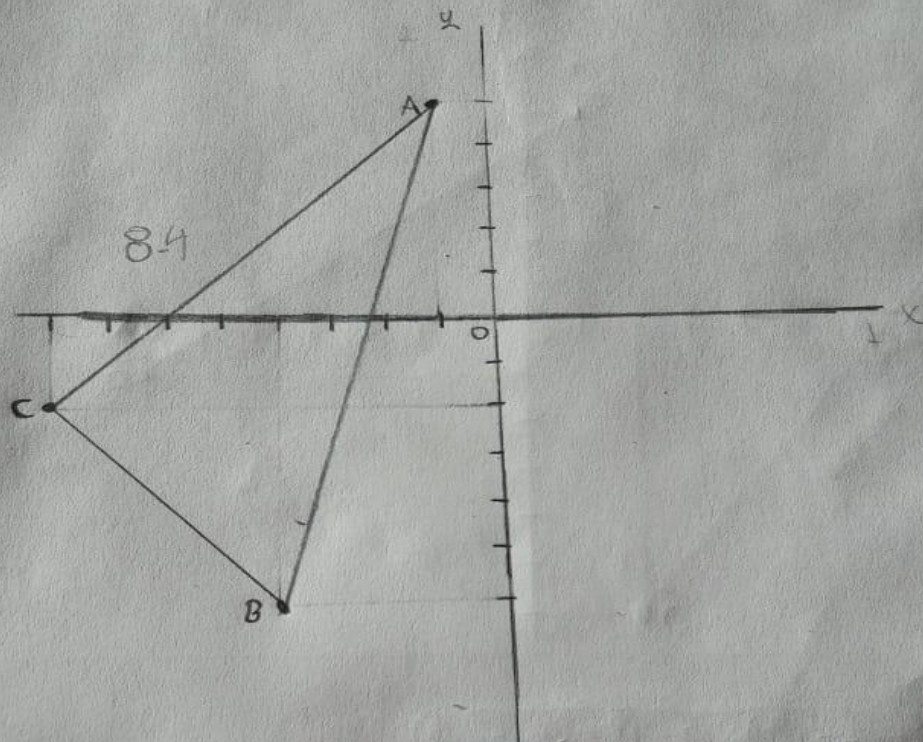
Procedimiento:

$$D: \sqrt{(5-3)^2 + (-4-2)^2 + (-3-(-7))^2}$$

$$D: \sqrt{(5-3)^2 + (4+8)^2 + (3+7)^2} = \sqrt{6+38+30}$$

$$D: \sqrt{74} = 8.6 //$$

6. $A(-1, 5)$ $B(4, -6)$ $C(-8, -2)$



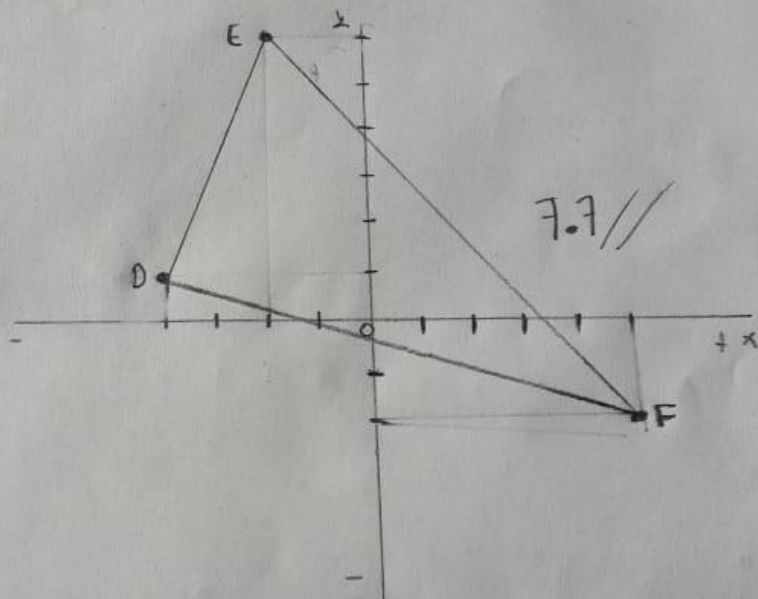
Procedimiento:

$$D: \sqrt{(4 - (-1))^2 + (5 - (-6))^2 + (-2 - (-8))^2}$$

$$D: \sqrt{(4+1)^2 + (5+6)^2 + (-2+8)^2} = \sqrt{15 + 27 + 30} =$$

$$D: \sqrt{72} = 8.4$$

2. $D(-4, -1)$ $E(-2, -6)$ $F(5, -2)$



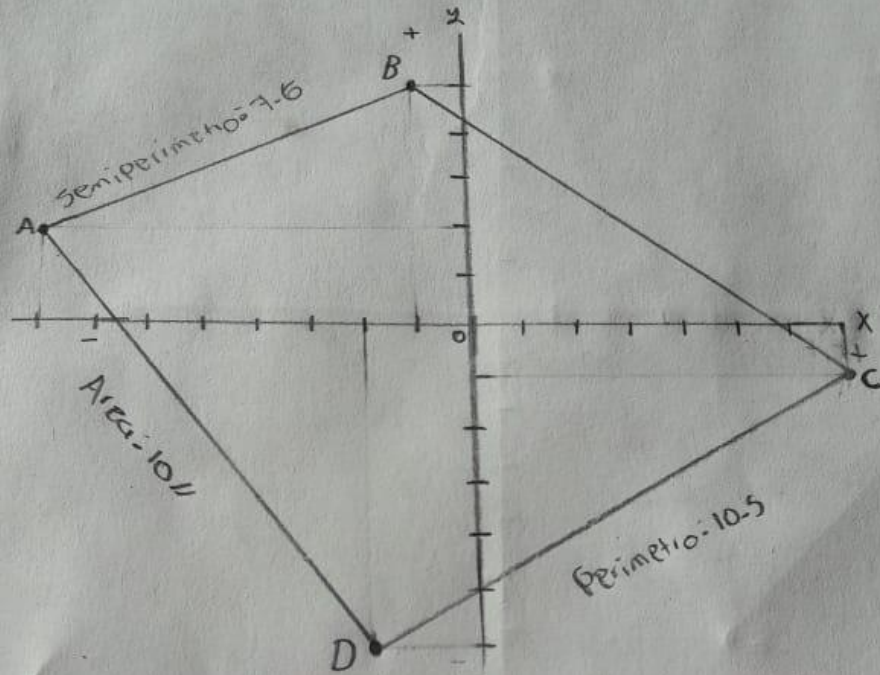
Procedimiento:

$$D: \sqrt{(-2 - (-4))^2 + (-6 - (-1))^2 + (-2 - (-7))^2}$$

$$D: \sqrt{(2+4)^2 + (-1+6)^2 + (-2+7)^2} = \sqrt{12+21+27}$$

$$D: \sqrt{60} = 7.7 //$$

5. $A(-8, 2)$ $B(-1, 5)$ $C(7, -1)$ $D(-2, -6)$



Procedimiento:

$$D: \sqrt{(-1 - (-8))^2 + (2 - 5)^2} + \sqrt{(-2 - 7)^2 + (-1 - (-6))}$$

$$D: \sqrt{(1+8)^2 + (2-5)^2} + \sqrt{(2+7)^2 + (1+8)^2} = D: \sqrt{29+9+27+27} =$$

$$D: \sqrt{90} = 9.4$$