

NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO: PAULO FERNANDO NAVARRO AGUILAR.

NOMBRE DEL PROFESOR: JUAN JOSE OJEDA.

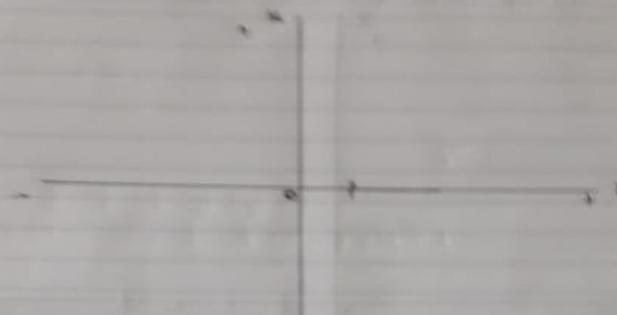
NOMBRE DEL TRABAJO: PROBLEMARIO.

GRADO: 3ER SEMESTRE.

GRUPO: A

MATERIA: GEOMETRIA ANALITICA

2.



$$D = \sqrt{17}$$

$$D = \sqrt{(4+2)^2 + (2+(-1))^2}$$

$$\sqrt{17} = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 12}$$

$$\sqrt{17} = \sqrt{2^2 + 12}$$

$$0 = 2^2 + 12 - 19$$

$$1x^2 + x^2 + 109 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A}$$

$$Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{10^2 - 4(1)(109)}}{2(1)}$$

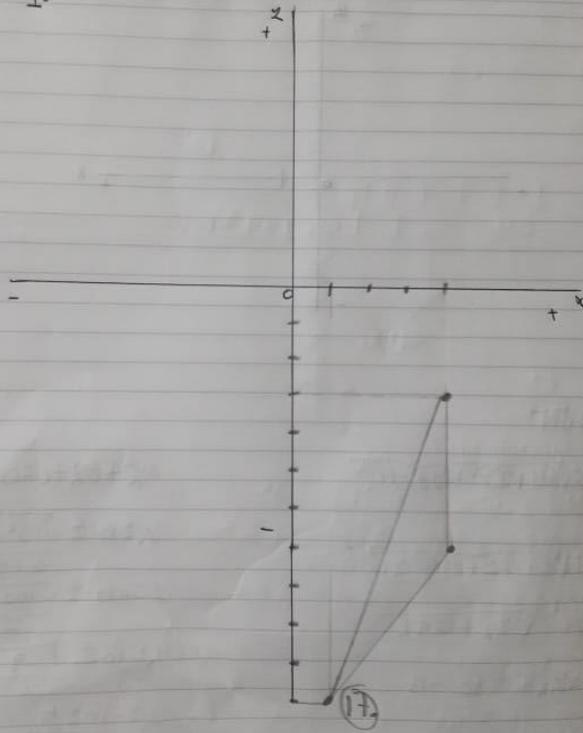
$$x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 436}}{2}$$

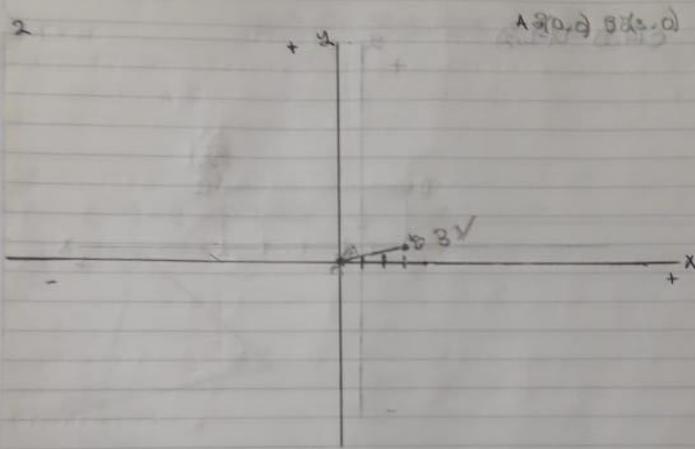
$$x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{-336}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-10 \pm 4i}{2}$$

$$x_1 = -3 \quad x_2 = -2$$

1.





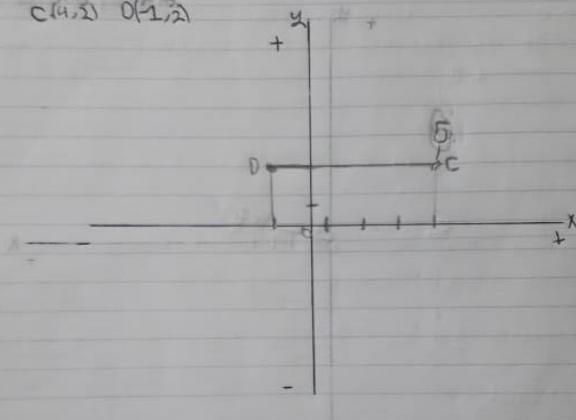
Procedimiento

$$D = \sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (0-0)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{3^2 + 0} = \sqrt{9+0}$$

$$D = \sqrt{9} = 3 \checkmark$$

2.  $C(4,2)$   $O(-1,2)$



Procedimento:

$$D = \sqrt{(-1-4)^2 + (2-2)^2}$$

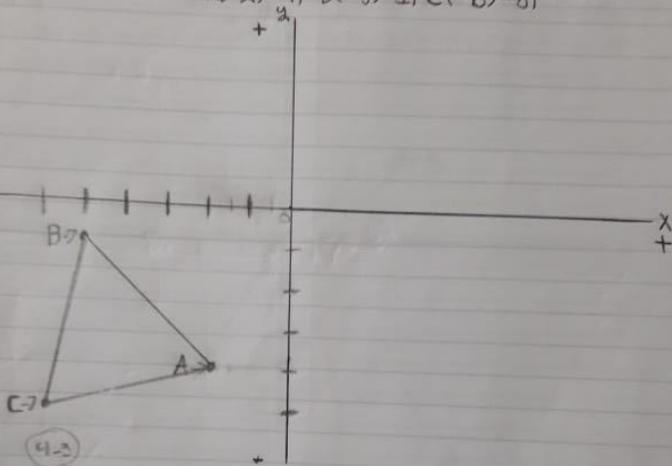
$$D = \sqrt{1+4)^2 + (2-2)^2} = \sqrt{25+0}$$

$$D = \sqrt{25} = 5$$



3

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



Procedimiento

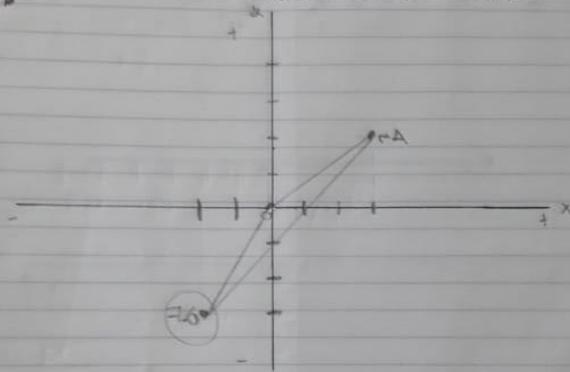
$$D = \sqrt{(-6 - (-2))^2 + (-4 - (-1))^2 + (-5 - (-6))^2}$$

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

$$D = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-3)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9 + 1} =$$

$$D = \sqrt{26} = 4.3$$

h<sub>2</sub> A(3,2) B(-2,-3) C(0,4)



Procedimiento:

$$D = \sqrt{(-2-3)^2 + (2-(-3))^2 + (4-0)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{(-2+3)^2 + (2+3)^2 + (4+0)^2} =$$

$$D = \sqrt{1+25+16} =$$

$$D = \sqrt{42} \approx 6.48$$