



Nombre del Alumno: Óscar Gael Figueroa Penagos

Parcial: 4

Nombre de la Materia: Geometría

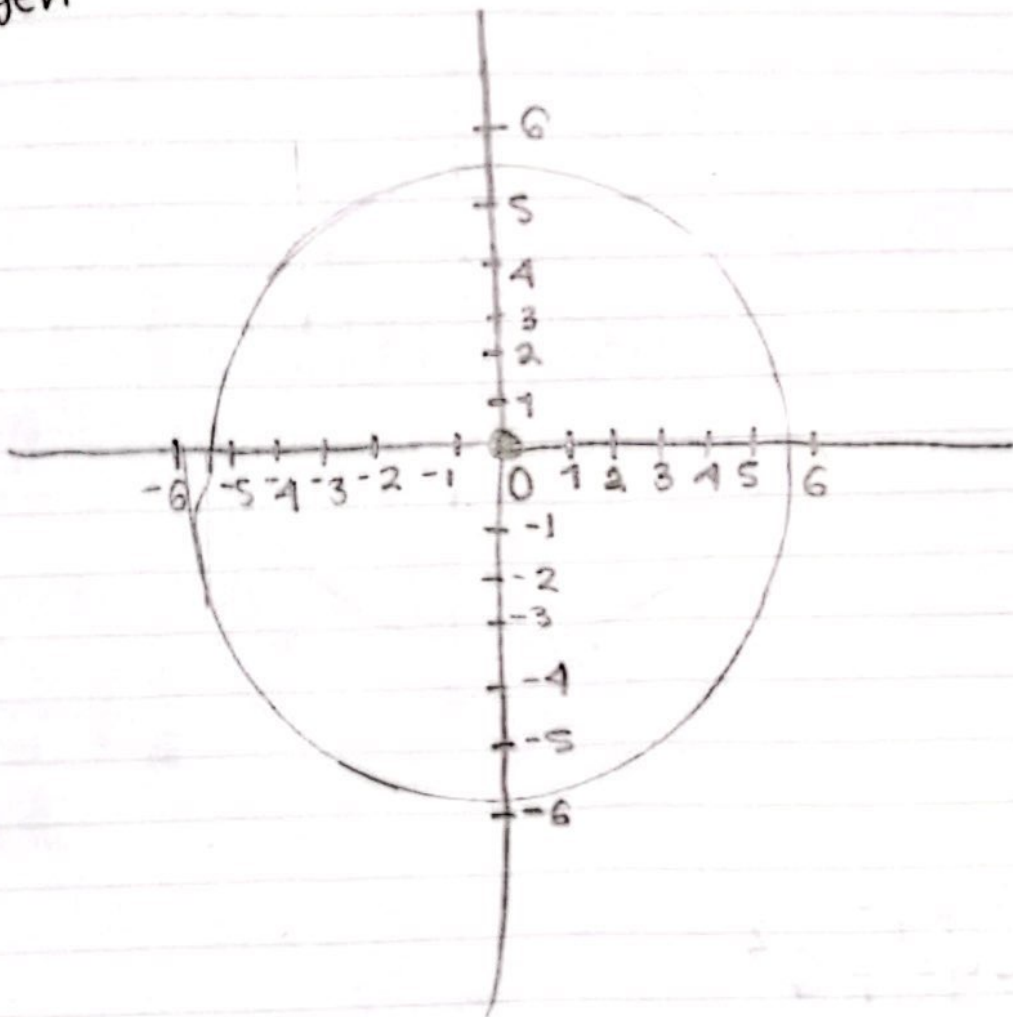
Nombre del profesor: Sebastián

Nombre de la Licenciatura: Recursos humanos

Cuatrimestre: tercero

TAREA DE PLATAFORMA

1. Determina la ecuación de las circunferencias situadas al origen

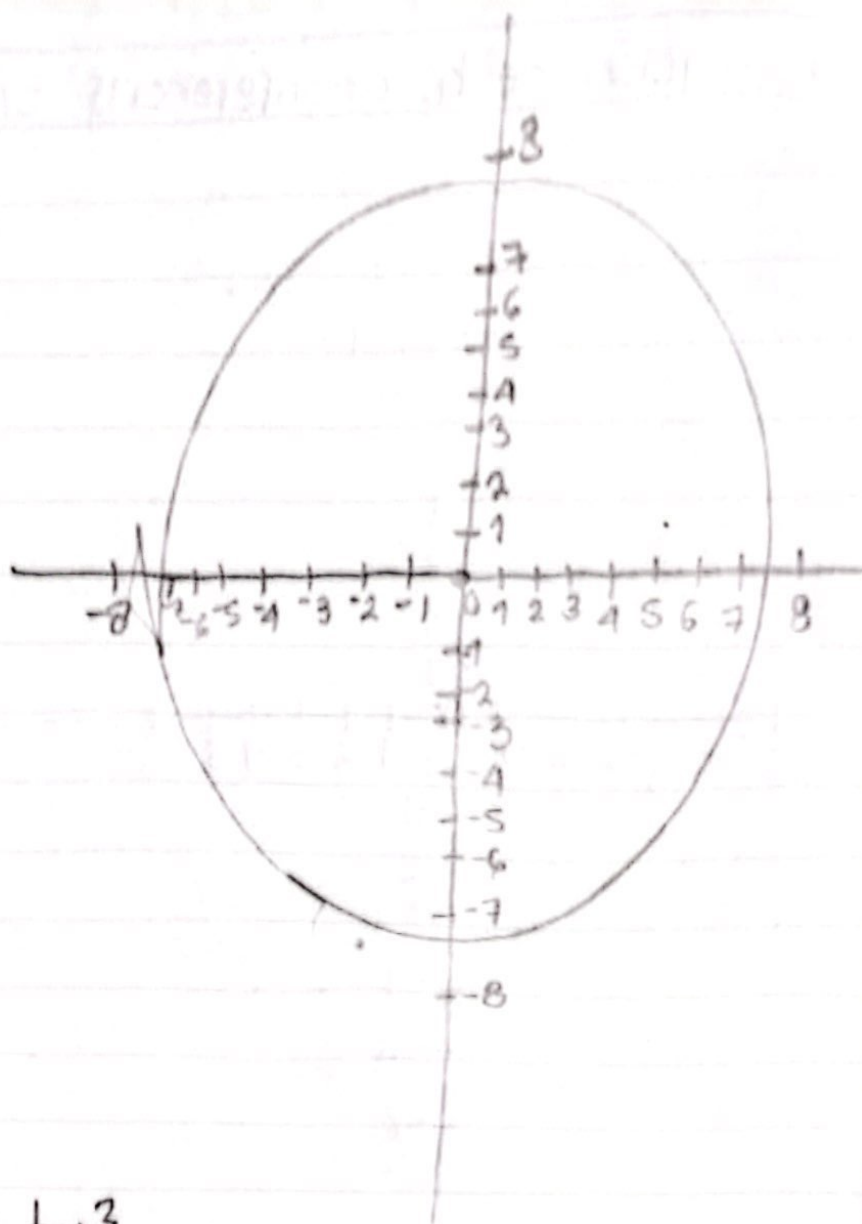


$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$r^2 = 4^2 + 4^2$$

$$r^2 = 16 + 16$$

$$r^2 = \underline{\underline{32}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}r^2 &= x^2 + y^2 \\r^2 &= -4^2 + 6^2 \\r^2 &= 16 + 36 \\r^2 &= 52 // \\&= \end{aligned}$$

Scribe

Dadas las ecuaciones de la circunferencia, obtén el valor del radio

$$46 = x^2 + y^2$$
$$r = \sqrt{46}$$

$$34 = x^2 + y^2$$
$$r = \sqrt{34}$$

$$25 = (x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2$$
$$r = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$$
$$r = \sqrt{9 + 16}$$
$$r = \underline{\underline{25}}$$

$$50 = (x-5)^2 + (y+6)^2$$
$$r = \sqrt{5^2 + 6^2}$$
$$r = \sqrt{25 + 36} \quad r = 61$$

$$49 = (x+1)^2 + (y-7)^2$$
$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + 7^2}$$
$$r = \sqrt{1 + 49}$$
$$r = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

3. Determina las coordenadas del centro de las siguientes ecuaciones de circunferencia

$$46 = x^2 + y^2$$

$(-1, -1)$

$$34 = x^2 + y^2$$

$(-1, -1)$

$$25 = (x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2$$

$(-3, 4)$

$$50 = (x-5)^2 + (y+6)^2$$

$(5, -6)$

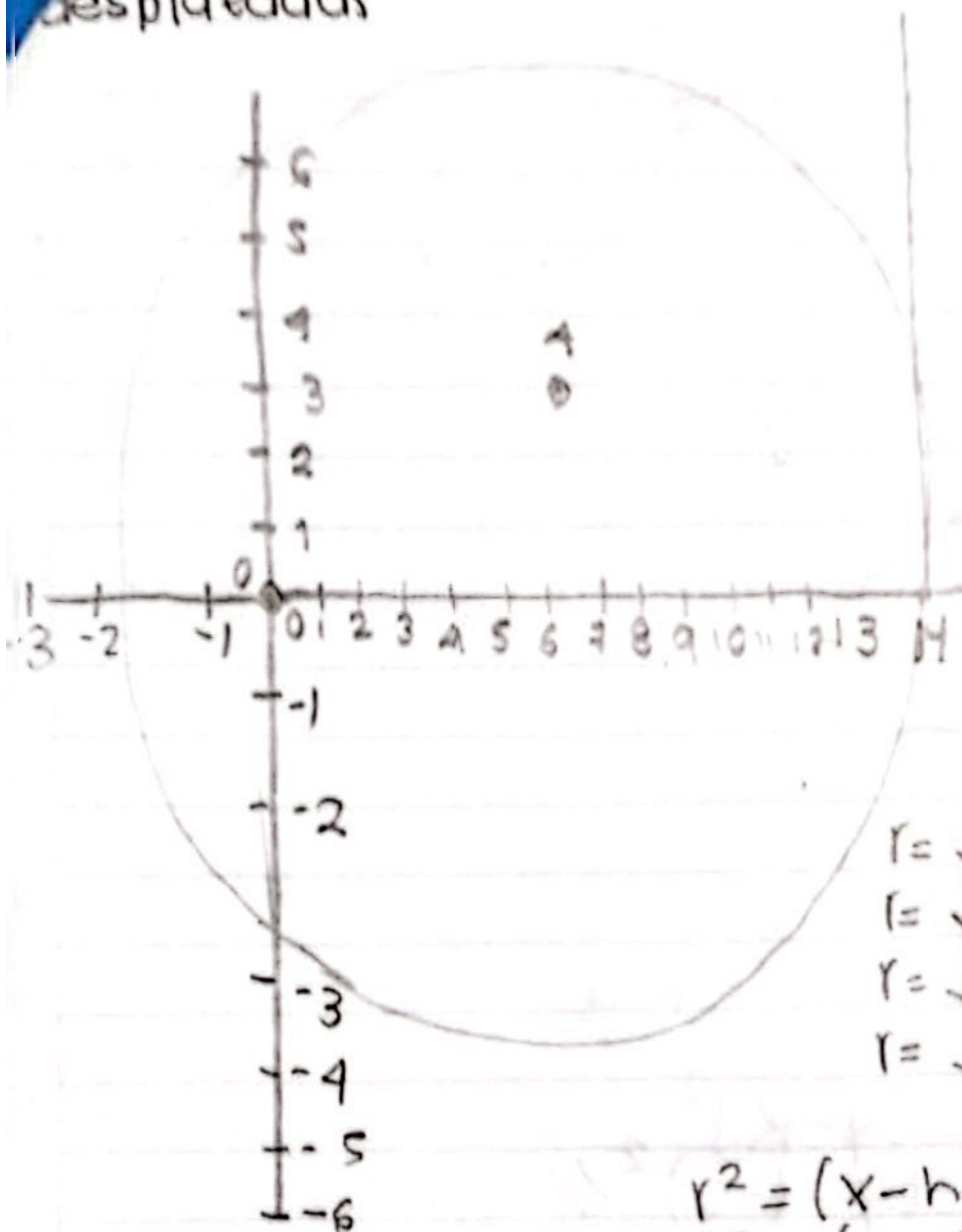
$$49 = (x+1)^2 + (y-1)^2$$

$(-1, 1)$

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Determina la ecuación de las siguientes circunferencias desplazadas

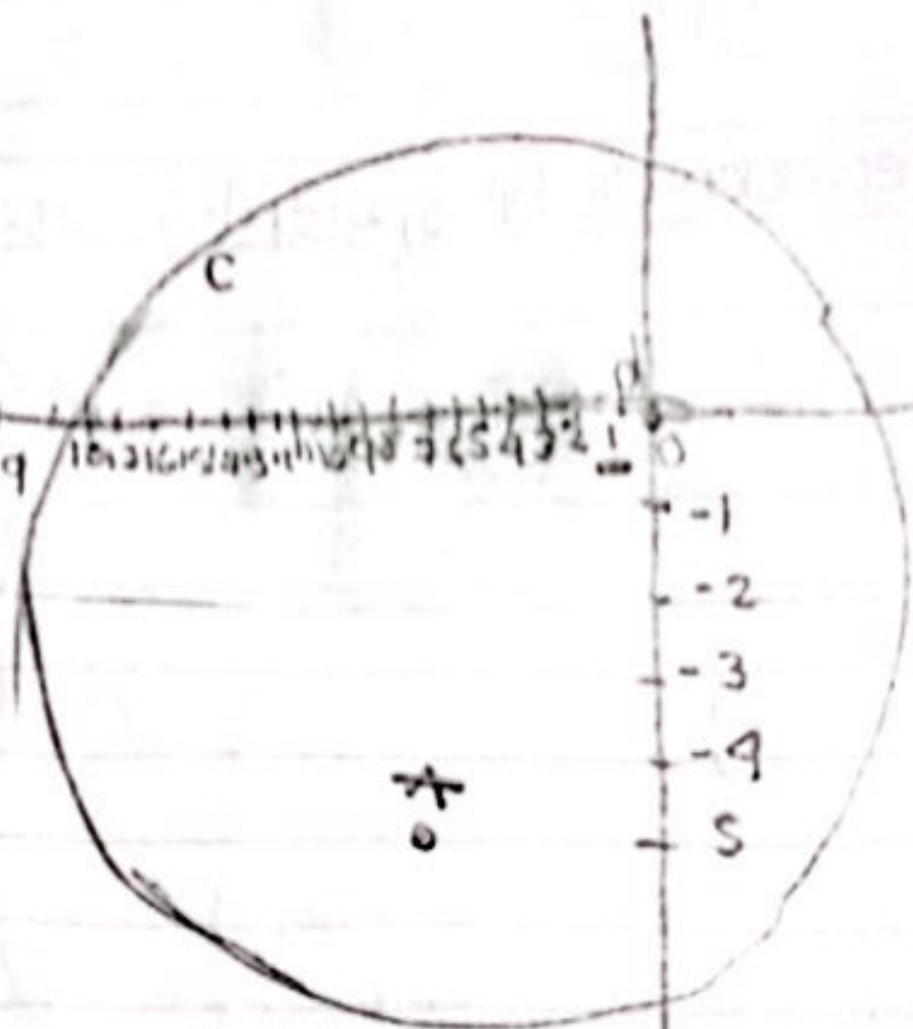


$C(6, 3)$
 $P(2, 10)$

$$r = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$
$$r = \sqrt{4^2 + 7^2}$$
$$r = \sqrt{16 + 49}$$
$$r = \sqrt{65}$$

$$r^2 = (x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2$$
$$65 = (x-6)^2 + (y-3)^2 //$$

$$C(-8, -5)$$
$$P(2, -9)$$



$$r = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{36 + 16}$$

$$r = \sqrt{52}$$

$$r^2 = (x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2$$

$$52 = (x-(-8))^2 + (y-(-5))^2 //$$

5. convierte de la ecuación ordinaria a la general

$$25 = (x+3)^2 + (y-4)^2$$

$$25 = x^2 + 6x + 9 + y^2 - 8y + 16$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 8y = 0$$

$$50 = (x-5)^2 + (y+6)^2$$

$$50 = x^2 - 10x + 25 + y^2 + 12y + 36$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x + 12y + 11 = 0$$



$$49 = (x+1)^2 + (y-1)^2$$

$$49 = x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 - 2y + 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 2y - 47 = 0$$

3. Convierte de la ecuación general a ordinaria

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y = 39$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 39 + 4 + 9$$

$$(x - 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 52$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 8x + 4y = 81$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 16 + y^2 + 4y + 4 = 81 + 16 + 4$$

$$(x + 4)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 101$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 10x - 4y = -3$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = -3 + 25 + 4$$

$$(x + 5)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 26$$