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Nombre del profesor: Juan Jose Ojeda

Nombre del trabajo: Problemario

Materia: Geometria Analitica

Grado: Tercer semestre de enfermería

Grupo: BEN01EMM0122-A

1. A(-8,3) B(-1,5) C(7,-1) y D(-2,-6). Área, perímetro, y circunferencia del polígono

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -8 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 \\ 7 & -1 \\ -2 & -6 \\ -8 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (-40 + 1 - 42 - 6) - (-48 + 21 - 35 - 3)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (-87) - (-82)$$

$$A = -169 \quad A = 84.5$$

$$D_{AB} = \sqrt{(-1+8)^2 + (5-3)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{49+4} \quad D = \sqrt{53} \quad D = 7.28$$

$$D_{BC} = \sqrt{(7+1)^2 + (-1-5)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{64+36} \quad D = \sqrt{100} \quad D = 10$$

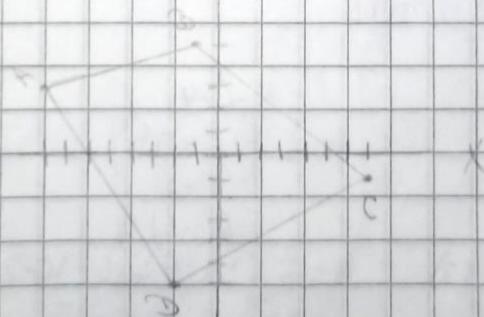
$$D_{CD} = \sqrt{(-2-7)^2 + (-6+1)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{81+25} \quad D = \sqrt{106} \quad D = 10.29$$

$$D_{DA} = \sqrt{(-8+2)^2 + (3+6)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{36+81} \quad D = \sqrt{117} \quad D = 10.81$$

$$P = 38.38 \quad S = 19.19$$



2: Demuestra que las rectas que unen los puntos medios de los lados de un triángulo cuyos vértices son: $A(-1, 5)$, $B(-4, 6)$, $C(-8, -2)$ dividen a dicho triángulo en cuatro triángulos de áreas iguales.

$$X = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \quad Y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{-1 + 4}{2} \quad Y = \frac{5 + 6}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{3}{2} \quad Y = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$X = 1.5 \quad Y = 5.5$$

$$X = \frac{-4 + 8}{2} \quad Y = \frac{6 + (-2)}{2}$$

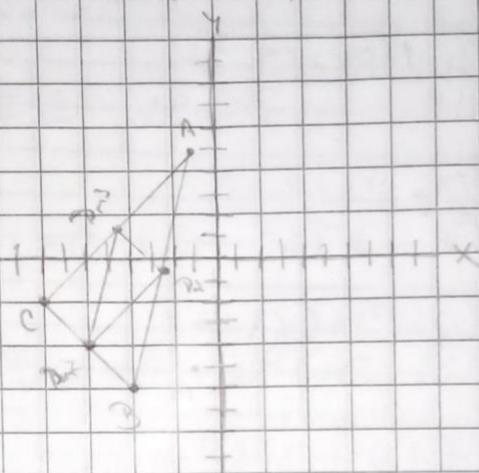
$$X = \frac{4}{2} \quad Y = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$X = 2 \quad Y = 2$$

$$X = \frac{-1 + 8}{2} \quad Y = \frac{5 + (-2)}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{7}{2} \quad Y = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$X = 3.5 \quad Y = 1.5$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -4.5 & 1.5 \\ -2.5 & -0.5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (-4.5 \cdot -0.5 - 1.5 \cdot -2.5)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (2.25 + 3.75)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (6)$$

$$A = 3$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -4.5 & 1.5 \\ -2.5 & -0.5 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$A = 3$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -6 & -4 \\ -8 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (-6 \cdot -2 - (-4) \cdot -8)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (12 - 32)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (-20)$$

$$A = -10$$

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3: El área de un triángulo es 3 unidades cuadradas de sus vértices con los puntos A(3,1) y B(1,-3), el tercer vértice C está situado en el eje y. Determina las coordenadas del vértice C.

$$3 = \frac{1}{2} [(-9+y) - (3y+1)]$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{2} [-9+y-3y-1]$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{2} [-9+y-3y-1]$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{2} [-10 - 2y]$$

$$6 = -10 - 2y$$

$$16 = -2y$$

$$\frac{16}{-2} = y$$

$$y = -8$$



4: Area de triangulo A(0,0) B(1,2) C(3,-4)

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(-4) - (6) \\ 1 & 2 & \\ 3 & -4 & \frac{1}{2}(-4+6) \\ 0 & 0 & = \frac{1}{2} = -10 \end{vmatrix} \quad A = 5$$

$$DA = \sqrt{1+4} = \sqrt{5} \quad D = 2.23$$

$$DB = \sqrt{4+36} = \sqrt{40} \quad D = 6.32$$

$$DC = \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} \quad D = 5$$

$$2.23 + 6.32 + 5 \quad S = 6.775$$

$$S = 2$$

$$A = \sqrt{6.775(6.775-2.23)(6.775-6.32)(6.775-5)}$$

$$A = \sqrt{6.775(4.545)(0.455)(1.775)}$$

$$A = \sqrt{24.868669186}$$

$$A = 4.98$$



5. A(-3,3) B(4,2) C(7,7) D(-1,6) Área, perímetro y semiperímetro

$$-3 \ 3 \ \frac{1}{2} = (-6 + 28 + 42 - 3) - (-18 - 7 + 14 + 12)$$

$$A = 7 \ 7 \ \frac{1}{2} = 6(1) - (1)$$

$$-1 \ 6$$

$$\rightarrow 3 \ \frac{1}{2} = 60 \quad A = 30$$

$$D_{AB} = \sqrt{(4+3)^2 + (2-3)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{49+1} \quad D = \sqrt{50} \quad D = 7.07$$

$$D_{BC} = \sqrt{(7-4)^2 + (7-2)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{9+25} \quad D = \sqrt{34} \quad D = 5.83$$

$$D_{CD} = \sqrt{(-1-7)^2 + (6-7)^2}$$

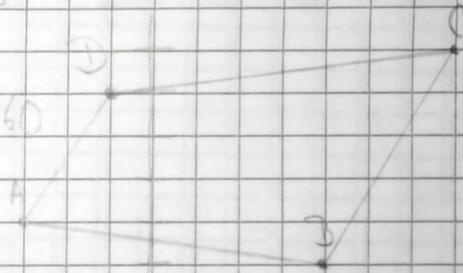
$$D = \sqrt{64+1} \quad D = \sqrt{65} \quad D = 8.06$$

$$D_{DA} = \sqrt{(-3+1)^2 + (3-6)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{4+9} \quad D = \sqrt{13} \quad D = 3.60$$

$$P = 24.56$$

$$S_{em.} = 12.28$$



7. $A(3, -6)$ $B(11, -5)$ $C(9, 2)$ $D(1, 1)$ vértices paralelogramo

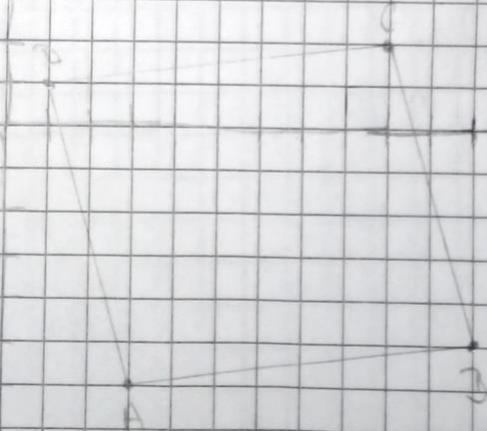
demostrar

$$DA = \sqrt{(11-3)^2 + (-5+6)^2}$$
$$D = \sqrt{64+1} \quad D = \sqrt{65} \quad D = 8.06$$

$$DB = \sqrt{(9-11)^2 + (2+5)^2}$$
$$D = \sqrt{4+49} \quad D = \sqrt{53} \quad D = 7.61$$

$$DC = \sqrt{(1-9)^2 + (1-2)^2}$$
$$D = \sqrt{64+1} \quad D = \sqrt{65} \quad D = 8.06$$

$$DA = \sqrt{(3-1)^2 + (-6-1)^2}$$
$$D = \sqrt{4+49} \quad D = \sqrt{53} \quad D = 7.28$$



$$8. x^2 - y = 0$$

A) $y = 0$ $x = 0$

B) SZ bay simetria

Substitui x por $-x$

$(-x^2) - y = 0$ SZ bay simetria
 $x^2 - y = 0$

$x^2 - (-y) = 0$ $Não$ bay simetria
 $x^2 + y = 0$

C) $Gráfico$

$$y = x^2$$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	9	4	1	0	1	4	9



$$q: 4x^2 + 5y^2 - 20 = 0$$

A)

$$x=0$$

$$5y^2 - 20 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{-20}}{5}$$

$$y = \sqrt{-4}$$

$$y=0$$

$$y=0$$

$$4x^2 - 20 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{-20}}{4}$$

$$x = \sqrt{-5}$$

$$x=0$$

B) 22) met 120

$$4(-x)^2 + 5y^2 - 20 = 0$$

$$4x^2 + 5y^2 - 20 = 0$$

So have symmetric

$$4x^2 + 5(-y)^2 - 20 = 0$$

$$4x^2 + 5y^2 - 20 = 0$$

So have symmetric

C) 25) 52) 100

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{20 - 4(x)^2}}{5}$$

$$x-3 = 2 - 10 \cdot 23$$

$$y \mid 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$10 = x^2 - y^2 = 16$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{16}{-1}$$

$$x = 8$$

$$(0, 8)$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x^2 = 16$$

$$x = \sqrt{16}$$

$$x = 4$$

$$(4, 0)$$

Graphing

$$x^2 - y^2 = 16$$

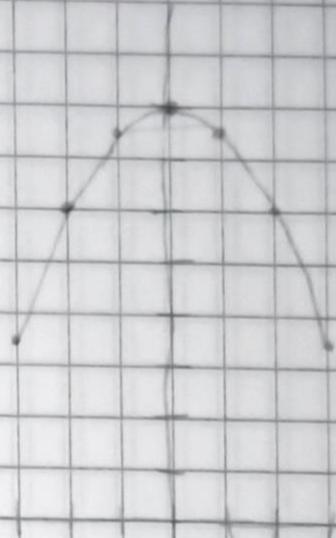
$$x^2 - y^2 = 16$$

So may symmetric

$$x^2 - (-y)^2 = 16$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16$$

Do have symmetric



c) Graph of 2(a)

$$y = \frac{16 - (x)^2}{2}$$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	1.5	6	7.5	8	7.5	6	1.5