



Nombre del alumno : Sharon Carolina Torres Trujillo

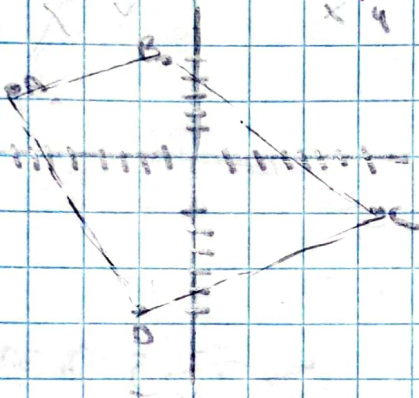
Docente : Juan José Ojeda Trujillo

Escuela : Universidad del sureste (UDS)

Fecha de entrega : 12/ 10/ 2024

Geometria Analitica

1: Hallar el area, perimetro y semiperimetro del Poligono si las coordenadas de sus vertices son A(-8,3) B(-1,5) C(7,-1) y D(-2,-6)



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

$$= \frac{1}{2} (-89) = -44.5 = 22.5$$

AREA = 22.5

$$A(-8,3) \quad B(-1,5)$$

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

$$D = \sqrt{81 + 2^2} = 85 = 9.21$$

$$C(7,-1) \quad D(-2,-6)$$

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

$$D = \sqrt{81 + 49} = 130 = 11.40$$

$$B(-1,5) \quad C(7,-1)$$

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

$$D = \sqrt{36 + 36} = 72 = 8.48$$

$$D(-2,-6) \quad A(-8,3)$$

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

$$D = \sqrt{100 + 9} = 109 = 10.4$$

PERIMETRO = 39.49

SEMIPERIMETRO = 19.74

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 de áreas iguales

$$x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{1 + 1}$$

$$y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{1 + 1}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 + 1(-4)}{1 + 1}$$

$$y = \frac{5 + 1(6)}{1 + 1}$$

$$= 2.5, -0.5 \text{ P.M. AB}$$

$$x = \frac{-5}{2} = -2.5$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$x = \frac{-4 + 1(-8)}{1 + 1}$$

$$y = \frac{-6 + 1(-2)}{1 + 1}$$

$$= -6, -4 \text{ P.M. BC}$$

$$x = \frac{-12}{2} = -6$$

$$y = \frac{-8}{2} = -4$$

$$x = \frac{-8 + 1(-1)}{1 + 1}$$

$$y = \frac{-2 + 1(5)}{1 + 1}$$

$$= 4.5, 1.5 \text{ P.M. CA}$$

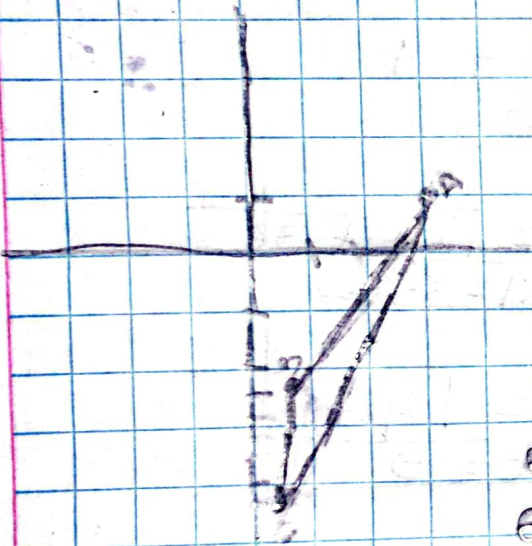
$$x = \frac{-9}{2} = -4.5$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

3. El área de un triángulo es 3 unidades cuadradas; dos de sus vértices son los puntos $A(3, 1)$ y $B(7, -3)$ el tercer vértice C está situado en el eje y y determina las coordenadas del vértice C .

$$A = 3 \text{ U}^2$$

$$A(3, 1) \quad B(7, -3) \quad C(0, y)$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 7 & -3 \\ 0 & y \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (-9 + 4) - (3y + 1)$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{2} (-9 + 4 - 3y - 1) = \frac{1}{2} (-10 - 2y)$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{2} (-10 - 2y)$$

$$6 = -10 - 2y$$

$$6 + 10 = -2y$$

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

$$\boxed{y = -8}$$

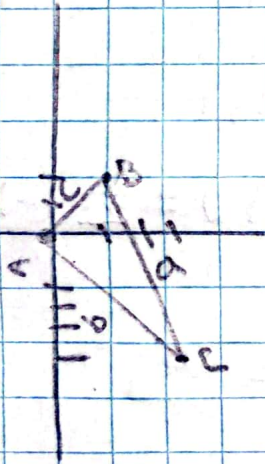
4. Hallar el área del triángulo cuyos vértices son $A(0,0)$, $B(1,2)$ y $C(3,-4)$ comprueba el resultado por la fórmula de Heron para el área en función de sus lados.

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} (-4 - 12) = \frac{1}{2} (-16) = -8$$

$DAB = C = 1 + 4$
 $\boxed{A = 2.2}$



$$DA = c = \sqrt{4 + 36}$$

$$\boxed{c = 6.32}$$

$$DA = b = \sqrt{9 + 16}$$

$$\boxed{b = 5}$$

Heron:

$$A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$A = \sqrt{6.76 (6.76 - 6.32) (6.76 - 5) (6.76 - 2.2)}$$

$$s = \frac{6.32 + 5 + 2.2}{2}$$

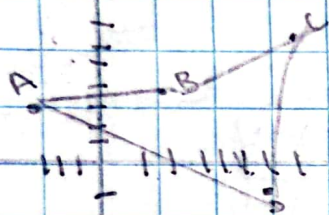
$$A = \sqrt{23.8}$$

$$\boxed{A = 4.88}$$

$$\boxed{s = 6.76}$$

$$A = \sqrt{6.76 (6.76 - 6.32) (6.76 - 5) (6.76 - 2.2)}$$

5. Hallar el área, perímetro, y semiperímetro de la figura formada por los siguientes puntos:
 $A(-3, 3)$ $B(4, 2)$ $C(7, 7)$ $D(-1, 6)$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 7 & 7 \\ -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (-6 + 28 + 42 - 3) - (-18 - 7 + 14 + 12)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (61) - (37)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (24) = 12 \quad \text{ÁREA} = 6$$

$$A(-3, 3) \quad B(4, 2)$$

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

$$D = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{1 + 1} = 2 = 1.4$$

$$B(4, 2) \quad C(7, 7)$$

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

$$D = \sqrt{3^2 + 5^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{9 + 25} = 34 = 5.8$$

$$C(7, 7) \quad D(-1, 6)$$

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

$$D = \sqrt{-8^2 + 1^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{64 + 1} = 2.33 = 15.2$$

$$D(-1, 6) \quad A(-3, 3)$$

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

$$D = \sqrt{-4^2 + 9^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{-16 + 81} = 65 = 8.06$$

PERÍMETRO = 30.46

SEMIPERÍMETRO = 15.23

6.- Hallar el área del triángulo cuyos vértices son $A(0,0)$ $B(1,2)$ $C(3,4)$ Comprueba el resultado con la fórmula de Herón

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

$$DAB = c = \sqrt{1 + 4}$$

$$c = 2.2$$

$$DAC = a = \sqrt{4 + 36}$$

$$a = 6.32$$

$$DAC = b = \sqrt{9 + 16}$$

$$b = 5$$

$$s = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$$

Herón:

$$A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$s = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$$

$$s = \frac{6.32 + 5 + 2.2}{2}$$

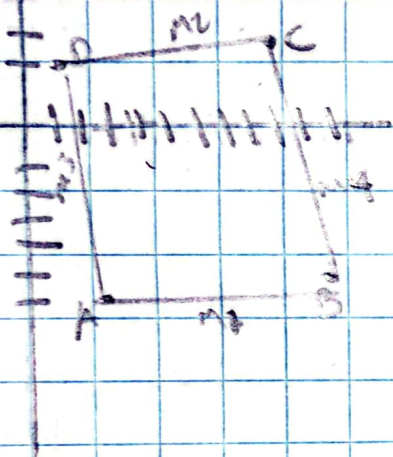
$$s = 6.76$$

$$A = \sqrt{6.76(6.76 - 6.32)(6.76 - 5)(6.76 - 2.2)}$$

$$A = \sqrt{6.76(0.44)(1.76)(4.56)}$$

$$A = 22.8 \quad A = 4.28$$

7: Demuestra por medio de la pendiente de los puntos $A(3, -6)$, $B(11, -5)$, $C(9, 2)$ y $D(1, 1)$ son vértices de un paralelogramo.



$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

①

$$m = \frac{5 - (-6)}{11 - (3)} = \frac{11}{8}$$



②

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

BC

$$m = \frac{2 - (-5)}{9 - (11)} = \frac{7}{-2}$$



③ $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ (D)

$$m = \frac{1 - (-2)}{1 - (-9)} = \frac{3}{-8} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$|m = 0.1|$$

④ $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

DA

$$m = \frac{-6 - (1)}{3 - (-1)} = \frac{-7}{4}$$