

Tarea parcial 1

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Ecuación de la esfera

1 = Encuentre la ecuación de la esfera que tiene centro en el origen y radio $\sqrt{2}$

$$r^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$r^2 = 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$$

2 = Encuentre la ecuación de la esfera que tiene centro $(0, -1, 1)$ y radio $\sqrt{3}$

$$r^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$r^2 = 3$$

$$(x-0)^2 + (y+1)^2 + (z-1)^2 = 3$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2y + 2z + 1 = 3$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2y + 2z = 3 - 1$$

$$\underline{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2y + 2z = 1}$$

3 = Determine el centro y el radio de la esfera

$$4x^2 + 4y^2 - 4x - 32y + 8z + 33 = 0$$

$$\frac{4x^2 - 4x + 4y^2 - 32y + 8z}{4} = \frac{-33}{4}$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}(y - 4)^2 - 16(z - 1)^2 - 7 = \frac{-33}{4}$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - 4)^2 + (z - 1)^2 = \frac{-33}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 16 + 1$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - 4)^2 + (z - 1)^2 = \frac{35}{4}$$

$$\text{Centro} = (\frac{1}{2}, 4, 1)$$

$$r^2 = \sqrt{\frac{35}{4}}$$

3= Si los puntos $A(-3, 2, -1)$ y $B(3, -2, 1)$
son los extremos de un diámetro de una esfera,
determine si tiene centro en el origen y calcule
la ecuación de la esfera.

$$P_m = \left(\frac{-3+3}{2}, \frac{2+(-2)}{2}, \frac{-1+1}{2} \right)$$

$$P_m = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$D = \sqrt{(-3+0)^2 + (2+0)^2 + (-1+0)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{14}$$

$$r^2 = (\sqrt{14})^2$$

$$\underline{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14} \quad \times$$

$$4 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 8y + 6z + 28 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8y + z^2 + 6z = -25$$

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

$$(x+0)^2 + (y-4)^2 + (z+3)^2 = 50$$

Centro $(0, 4, -3)$ radio $\sqrt{50}$

5: Uno de los diámetros es el segmento de recta que tiene extremos en $(6, 2, 5)$ y $(-4, 0, 7)$

$$d = \sqrt{(-10)^2 + (-2)^2 + (12)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{248}$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{248}}{2} = 7.874$$

$$P_m = \left(\frac{6-4}{2}, \frac{2+0}{2}, \frac{5+7}{2} \right)$$

Centro $(1, 1, 1)$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2 = 61.9998$$

$$x^2 - 2x + y^2 - 2y + z^2 - 2z = 58.998$$

vectores magnitud.

$$6 = P_1(3, 0, -1) \quad P_2(-3, 8, -1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_2}(-3, 8, -1)$$

$$- \overrightarrow{P_1}(3, 0, -1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{-6, 8, 0}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{V(P_1P_2)}| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + (8)^2 + (0)^2}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{V(P_1P_2)}| = \sqrt{100} = 10$$

$$7 = P_1(-8, -5, 2) \quad P_2(-3, -9, 4)$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_2}(-3, -9, 4)$$

$$- \overrightarrow{P_1}(-8, -5, 2)$$

$$\overrightarrow{5, -4, 2}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{V(P_1P_2)}| = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-4)^2 + (2)^2}$$

$$\overrightarrow{|V(P_1P_2)|} = \sqrt{78}$$

$$8 = P_1(3, -1, -4) \quad P_2(7, 2, 4)$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_2}(7, 2, 4)$$

$$- \overrightarrow{P_1}(3, -1, -4)$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_1P_2} = \langle 4, 3, 8 \rangle$$

$$|\overrightarrow{V(P_1P_2)}| = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (3)^2 + (8)^2} = \sqrt{89} \approx 9. 433$$

$$9: P_1(-2, 6, 5) \quad P_1(2, 4, 1)$$

$$\frac{P_2(2, 4, 1)}{-P_1(-2, 6, 5)}$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_1P_2} = \langle 4, -2, -9 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{|P_1P_2|} = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (-2)^2 + (-9)^2} = \sqrt{36} \approx 6$$

$$10: P_1(4, -3, -1) \quad P_1(-2, -4, -8)$$

$$\frac{P_2(-2, -4, -8)}{-P_1(4, -3, -1)}$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_1P_2} = \langle -6, -1, -7 \rangle$$

$$|\overrightarrow{P_1P_2}| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-7)^2}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{P_1P_2}| = \sqrt{86} \approx 9.2736$$

Productos punto.

$$11: A = \left\langle \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{3}{2} \right\rangle \quad B = \left\langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \left(\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \right) + \left(-\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{20} - \frac{3}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{20} = \frac{20+15}{100} = \frac{35}{100}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \underline{-\frac{2}{8}} \downarrow$$

$$\frac{7}{20} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{-7-60}{80} = \frac{-32}{80} = \underline{-\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$12: A = 3j - 2k, B = i + j - 3k$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = (0)(1) + (3)(1) + (-2)(-3)$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 9 \quad \times$$

$$13: A = \langle 4, 0, 2 \rangle \quad B = \langle 5, 2, -1 \rangle$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = (4)(5) + (0)(2) + (2)(-1)$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 20 - 2$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \underline{18} \downarrow$$

$$14: 3i - 2j + k; B = 6i + 7j + 2k$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = (3)(6) + (-2)(7) + (1)(2)$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 18 - 14 + 2$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \underline{6} \downarrow$$

Producto cruz

$$15 = A \cdot \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle, B = \langle 4, -3, -1 \rangle$$

$$AXB = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [i[(1)(3)] - [(-1)(4)]] - j[(1)(-1) - (4)(1)] \\ & + k[(1)(-3) - (4)(-3))] \\ & i(-2) - j(-9) + k(9) \end{aligned}$$

$$AXB = \underline{-2j + 9j + 9k} \quad \times$$

16 = Cálculo $D \times E$

$$DXE = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -2 & 1 & 6 \\ 4 & 0 & -7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & i((1)(0) - (-7)(4)) = 17i \\ & -j((-2)(-7) - (4)(-1)) = -8j \\ & k((-2)(0) - (4)(0)) = 0k \end{aligned}$$

$$D \times E = 17i - 8j \quad \cancel{\times}$$

Parallelipedo

$$V = P(1, 3, 4) \rightarrow Q(3, 5, 3) \rightarrow S(2, 2, 5)$$
$$\overrightarrow{PQ} = Q(3, 5, 3) - P(1, 3, 4) \rightarrow \overrightarrow{PR} = R(2, 1, 6) - P(1, 3, 4) \rightarrow \overrightarrow{PS} = S(2, 2, 5) - P(1, 3, 4)$$
$$\frac{\overrightarrow{PQ}}{2, 2, -1} \quad \frac{\overrightarrow{PR}}{1, -2, 2} \quad \frac{\overrightarrow{PS}}{1, -1, 1}$$

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\overrightarrow{i}[(2)(2) - (-2)(-1)] = 2\overrightarrow{i}$$
$$-\overrightarrow{j}[(2)(-2) - (1)(-1)] = -5\overrightarrow{j}$$
$$\overrightarrow{k}[(2)(-2) - (1)(2)] = -6\overrightarrow{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR} = \langle 2, -5, -6 \rangle$$

$$V = |\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR} \cdot \overrightarrow{PS}|$$

$$V = (2)(-1) + (-5)(-1) + (-6)(-1)$$

$$V = 9 \text{ u}^3$$

18 = Paralelepipedo

$$\vec{c} + 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}, \vec{i}, 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}, \vec{i}, -2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$A = \langle 1, 3, 2 \rangle$$

$$B = \langle 2, 1, -1 \rangle$$

$$C = \langle 1, -2, 1 \rangle$$

$$AXB \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$i [(3)(-1) - (1)(2)] = -5i$$

$$-j [(1)(-1) - (2)(2)] = +5j$$

$$k [(2)(1) - (2)(3)] = -4k$$

$$V = AXB \cdot C$$

$$V = \langle -5 + 5 - 4 \rangle \langle 1, -2, 1 \rangle$$

$$V = (-5)(1) + (5)(-2) + (-4)(1)$$

$$V = -19$$

19: Determine el área del triángulo que tiene vértices $A(0, 2, 2)$, $B(8, 8, -2)$ y $C(9, 12, 6)$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = B(8, 8, -2) - A(0, 2, 2) \quad \overrightarrow{AC} = C(9, 12, 6) - A(0, 2, 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8, 6, -4 \\ - 0, 2, 2 \\ \hline 8, 6, -4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 9, 12, 6 \\ - 0, 2, 2 \\ \hline 9, 10, 4 \end{array}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 8 & 6 & -4 \\ 9 & 10 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \quad i = ((6)(10) - (9)(6)) = 6i \\ -j = ((8)(4) - (9)(6)) = -22j \\ k = ((8)(10) - (4)(10)) = 40k$$

$$\text{Área} = \frac{\sqrt{(6)^2 + (-22)^2 + (40)^2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{96.04345}}{2} = 23.0217$$

20: Calcule el área del triángulo que tiene vértices en $A(4, 5, 6)$, $B(4, 4, 5)$ y $C(3, 5, 5)$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = B(4, 4, 5) - A(4, 5, 6) \quad \overrightarrow{AC} = C(3, 5, 5) - A(4, 5, 6)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4, 4, 5 \\ - 4, 5, 6 \\ \hline 0, -1, -1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3, 5, 5 \\ - 4, 5, 6 \\ \hline -1, 0, -1 \end{array}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad i = ((-1)(0) - (-1)(-1)) = -1 \\ -j = ((0)(-1) - (-1)(-1)) = 1j \\ k = ((0)(0) - (-1)(0)) = 0k$$

$$\text{Área} = \frac{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + (1)^2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0.707106$$

Ecuación del plano

21 = El plano que pasa por el origen y es perpendicular al vector $\langle 1, -2, 5 \rangle$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$1(x - 0) - 2(y - 0) + 5(z - 0) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 2y + 5z = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

22 = El plano que pasa por el punto $(5, 3, 5)$ y con vector normal $\langle 2i + j - k \rangle$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$2(x - 5) + 1(y - 3) + (-1)(z - 5) = 0$$

$$2x - 10 + y - 3 - z + 5 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + y - z = 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

23: Encuentre la ecuación del plano que pasa por los puntos $A(0, 1, 1)$, $B(1, 0, 1)$ y $C(1, 1, 0)$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = B(1, 0, 1) - A(0, 1, 1) \\ \langle 1, -1, 0 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = C(1, 1, 0) - A(0, 1, 1) \\ \langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle$$

$$N = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$i[(-1)(-1) - (0)(0)] = i$$

$$-j[(1)(-1) - (1)(0)] = +j$$

$$k[(1)(0) - (1)(-1)] = -k$$

$$N = i + j - k$$

$$N = \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$1(x - 0) + 1(y - 1) + 1(z - 1) = 0$$

$$x + y - 1 + z - 1 = 0$$

$$x + y + z = 2$$

~~X~~

24 = Encuentra la ecuación del plano que pasa por el origen y los puntos $(2, -4, 6)$ y $(5, 1, 3)$

$$A = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle \quad \overrightarrow{AB} = B(2, -4, 6) \quad \overrightarrow{AC} = C(5, 1, 3)$$

$$B = (1, -4, 6) \quad -A(0, 0, 0) \quad \overline{A(0, 0, 0)}$$

$$C = (5, 1, 3) \quad \underline{\langle 2, -4, 6 \rangle} \quad \underline{\langle 5, 1, 3 \rangle}$$

$$N = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & -4 & 6 \\ 5 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$i[(-4)(3) - (1)(6)] = -18i$$

$$-j[(2)(3) - (5)(6)] = +24j$$

$$k[(2)(1) - (5)(-4)] = 22k$$

$$N = -18i + 24j + 22k$$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$-18i(x - 2) + 24(y - (-4)) + 22(z - 6) = 0$$

$$-18x + 36 + 24y + 96 + 22z - 132 = 0$$

$$\underline{-18x + 24y + 22z = 0} \quad \cancel{x}$$

25: Encuentre la ecuación vectorial y las ecuaciones paramétricas de la recta L que pasa por el punto $(5, 1, 3)$ y es paralela al vector $\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$

$$r_0 = 5\vec{j} + \vec{i}\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{i} + 4\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$$

$$t\vec{v} = t\vec{i} + 4t\vec{j} - 2t\vec{k}$$

$$r_0 = 5\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$$

$$L = r(t) = (5+t)\vec{i} + (1+4t)\vec{j} + (3-2t)\vec{k} \quad \text{vectorial}$$

$$x = 5+t$$

$$= 4t+1$$

$$y = 3-2t$$

26 = Encuentre la ecuación de la recta
 $(1, 5, -4) \vee (2, -7, 3)$

$$P_2 (2, -1, 3)$$

$$P_1 (1, 5, -4)$$

$$\langle 1, 4, 7 \rangle = v_0$$

$$R_0 = 1\bar{i} + 5\bar{j} - 4\bar{k}$$

$$\sqrt{d} = 1 + 1 + 4 + 7 = \sqrt{13}$$

$$r(t) = (t+1)\bar{i} + (4t+5)\bar{j} + (7t-4)\bar{k}$$

$$L = r(t) = (t+1)\bar{i} + (4t+5)\bar{j} + (7t-4)\bar{k}$$

$$L = r(t) = (t+2)\bar{i} + (4t+7)\bar{j} + (7t+3)\bar{k}$$

27 = Encuentre la posición de un objeto que sigue la trayectoria de la siguiente funciones vectorial, ademas genere el vector, velocidad, la velocidad instantanea y el vector aceleración en tiempo de $t=2$ de

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (t^2 - 2t)\mathbf{i} + (\ln t)\mathbf{j}$$

Posición

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}(2) &= (4 - 4)\mathbf{i} + (0.633)\mathbf{j} \\ \mathbf{r}(2) &= 0\mathbf{i} + 0.633\mathbf{j}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{v}(t) = (2t - 2)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\mathbf{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}'(2) &= \mathbf{v}(2) = (4 - 2)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\mathbf{j} \\ &= 2\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{j}\end{aligned}$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(2)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{\frac{17}{4}}$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = 2.0515$$

$$\mathbf{r}''(t) = (2)\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{t^2}\mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{r}'''(t) = 2\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{t^3}\mathbf{j}$$

28: Encuentre el dominio de la función vectorial

$$r(t) = \langle \sqrt{4-t^2}, e^{-3t}, \ln(t+1) \rangle$$

$$4-t^2 \geq 0$$

$$(2-t)(2+t) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} t+1 &\geq 0 \\ t &> -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$2-t \geq 0 \quad |2+t| \geq 0$$

$$-t \geq -2 \quad 2+t \geq 0$$

$$t \leq 2 \quad t \geq -2$$

27 = Encuentre la posición de un objeto que sigue la trayectoria de la siguiente funciones vectorial, ademas genere el vector, velocidad la velocidad instantanea y el vector aceleración en tiempo de $t=2$ de

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (t^2 + 2t)\mathbf{i} + (1 \ln t)\mathbf{j}$$

Posición

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}(2) &= (4 - 4)\mathbf{i} + (0.6331)\mathbf{j} \\ \mathbf{r}(2) &= 0\mathbf{i} + 0.6331\mathbf{j}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{v}(t) = (2t - 2)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\mathbf{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}(2) &= \mathbf{v}(2) = (4 - 2)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\mathbf{j} \\ &= 2\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{j}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}''(t) &= (2)\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{t^2}\mathbf{j} \\ \mathbf{r}''(2) &= 2\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{j}\end{aligned}$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(2)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{\frac{17}{4}}$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = 2.0515$$

23: Encuentre el dominio de la función vectorial

$$r(t) = \langle \sqrt{4-t^2}, e^{-3t}, \ln(t+1) \rangle$$

$$4-t^2 \geq 0$$

$$(2-t)(2+t) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} t+1 &> 0 \\ t &> -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$2-t \geq 0 \quad 2+t \geq 0$$

$$-t \geq -2 \quad 2+t \geq 0$$

$$t \leq 2 \quad t \geq -2$$

29: Calcule la derivada de $\vec{r}(t) = \langle t \operatorname{sen} t, t^2, \cos(zt) \rangle$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \left\langle \frac{d}{dt} t \operatorname{sen} t, \frac{d}{dt} t^2, \frac{d}{dt} \cos(zt) \right\rangle$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \left\langle \operatorname{sen} t + t \operatorname{cos} t, 2t, -z \operatorname{sen}(zt) \right\rangle$$

$$\frac{dt}{de} = t \operatorname{sen} t = \operatorname{sen} t + t \operatorname{cos} t$$

$$\frac{du \cdot v}{dt} = \frac{du}{dt} \cdot v + u \cdot \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dt^2}{dt} = 2t$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \cos(zt) = -z \operatorname{sen}(zt) =$$

30: Dado el vector de posición $\vec{r}(t)$ de una partícula.
• Encontrar el vector de posición en $t=0$.

$$\vec{r}(t) = (e^{-t})\mathbf{i} + (2\cos 3t)\mathbf{j} + (2\sin 3t)\mathbf{k}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}(t) = \vec{v}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[e^{-t}\mathbf{i} + 2\cos 3t\mathbf{j} + 2\sin 3t\mathbf{k} \right]$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \mathbf{i} - e^{-t}\mathbf{i} - 6\sin 3t\mathbf{j} + 6\cos 3t\mathbf{k}$$

$$t=0 \Rightarrow \vec{v} = -\mathbf{i} - 6\sin 0\mathbf{j} + 6\cos 0\mathbf{k} \\ = -\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{k}$$

en $t=0$; $\vec{v} = -\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{k}$ ~~X~~