Esercicios del librotal

) A+ 5B b) 76-50=9 Disin) 117cm- MSDM

d) 117C-SD11

A = (1,2,3) = 1 + 27 + 37B=(A,-3,-1) = 4(-3) = 1

C = (-5,-3,5) = -5i-35+5k

D= (-2,1,6) = 5-2(+19+6)x+31

a) 58 = 5(4(+3) - 12) 5B = 201 - 15A - 5R

alubrus ny A+5B=([+2]+3k)+(201-15)-5k)

A+SB=211-139-2K

b) 7c=7(-si-39+5R)

7c = -35i - 219 + 352 50 = 5(-2i+9+62)

50 = -101+59 + 30 K

7C-SD =-3Si-211+35/2-10i+S+30/2

7C-SD=-4Si-169+65k

() |7cl - |50) = 53.7680 - 32.0156 |17cl - |50| = 21.75241 7c= -3si-215+ 35\$ 17c1= -1(-35)2+(-21)2+(35)2 11761= 53.7680 50 = -10 i+5+ 30k $|50| = -\sqrt{(-10)^2 + (5)^2 + (30)^2}$ 1 |5D| = 32.0156 d) 117c-SDI = -(-45)2+(-16)2+(65)2 7C-SD = -451-169+657 117C-501= 80.6597

deddaddaddaddad

(30)

$$A = (1,2,3) = i + 2.1 + 3k$$

 $B = (4,-3,-1) = 4i + 3.1 - 2.1 + 3k$
 $C = (-5,-3,5) = -5i + 3.1 + 5.1$

a)
$$2A-C=2i+45+67+5i+37-57$$

 $2A-C=7i+75+7$

$$|2A|^2 \sqrt{(7)^2 + (7)^2 + (1)^2} = |9.9498|$$

$$|c| = \sqrt{(s)^2 + (-3)^2 + (s)^2} = [7.6811]$$

c) 4B + 6C - 2D 4B = 4(4i - 3t - 4) 4B = 16i - 12t - 4 6C = 6(-5i - 3t + 5) 6C = -30i - 18t + 3020 = 2(-2i + t + 6)

20 = -41+28 + 128

48 + 60-20 = 161-121-42-30i -188 + 30 2 + 41-28-128

43+60-20=-101-329+147

d) |4B| + 16c| - |201

1431= - (16)2+(-12)2+(-4)2

[1481= 20.3960]

1601= -1 (-30)2+ (-18)2+ (30)2

[16c1 = 46.0868)

1201= - (-4)2+ (+2)2+ (12)2

1201=12.8062

1481+16c1-1201= 20.3960 + 46.0868 -12.8062

1401 + 16c1 - 1201 = 53.6766

(31)

a) C+3D-8A b) IAI 131(C-D)

A = (1,2,3) = (+2f+3k) B = (4,-3,-1) = 4i + 3f - k C = (-5,-3,5) = -5i - 3f + 5k

D= (-2,1,6) = -2(+++6)

a) c + 30 -8A

30 = 3(-2i+++6R) 30 = -6i+3++18R

-8A = -8(1+29+3k) 1-8A = -8(-169-24k)

C+30-8A=-Si-35+5R-Gi+35+18R

C+30-8A=-19-1-165-R

$$A = (1,2,3) = (1+2f+3k)$$

$$B = (4,-3,-1) = (41-3f-k)$$

$$C = (-5,-3,5) = (-5i-3f+5k)$$

$$0 = (-2,1,6) = (-2i+f+6k)$$

6) IAIC - 1810

1A1 = 3.6055

1B1 = 5.0990

(S.0990) (-21+9+62)

1A16-1B10=(-18.0275: -10.81655+18.02754

- (-10.1981 +5.0995 +30.5997)

|A|c-1310=-7.8395i-15.9155 9+12.56657=

P1(3,-1,-4) P2(7,2,4) Q(X,4,7) Q = ? V(P1P2) = 3V(P1Q) 71+2+4K - (31-3-4K) 3[(x-3)i+3(9+1)+3(2-4)) 41 + 35 +81 4i+3+1+82 = 3(x-3)+ 3(4+1)+ 41+39+8= 3x-91+39+39+37-127 41+3++8++96-3+12k=3x+34+34 131+09+20=3(x+4+7) 131 + 09 + 20 R = X+9+7 Q (13/3, 0, 20/3)

(40)
$$P_{1}(1,3,5) \quad P_{2}(2,-1,4) \quad A(x,y,z)$$

$$P_{-2}(1,3,5) \quad P_{2}(2,-1,4) \quad A(x,y,z)$$

$$P_{-2}(1,3,5) \quad P_{-2}(2,-1,4) \quad P_{-2}(2,-1,4)$$

$$P_{-2}(1,3,5) \quad P_{-2}(2,-1,4)$$

$$P$$

$$P_{2} = \frac{x_{1} + y_{3} + z_{4}}{-(2i + 3 + 4)}$$

$$-2[(x-2)i + (y+i)g + (z-a)k]$$

$$-2V(P_2R) = -2x + 4i - 2y - 29 - 27 + 82$$

$$x - i + 9 - 39 - 7 - 52 = -2x + 4i - 2y - 22 - 82$$

$$x + y + 2 + 2x + 29 + 22 = i + 39 + 52 + 4i - 29 + 82$$

41 P1 (3,2,-4) P2(-5,4,2) P3(X,4,2) 4V(P,P2) = -3V(P2P3) PIP2 = -- Si + 49 + 27 - (3(+2)-4R) 41(-8(+25+62) PIP2 = -321 + 89 + 241 P3P2 = X1+9+ 29 1- (-SI+21)+2+2+ -3((x+s)i+(y-a)f+(z+2)R) P3P2 = -3x-151-34+129-37 +67K -32(+89+24=-3x-151-39+129-32+67k - 321+83+24R+181-123-62= -3 (x+y+7) -17: -43 + 18 = - x + y + Z P3 (17/3, 4/3, -6)

P3 (3/4,-15/4, 23/4)

(45) Vectores Unitarios a) P1 (4,-1,-6) y P2 (5,7,-2) V(P, Pz) La misma dirección V(8,82)= 1+89+ 48 1PIPz1= - (1)2+ (8)2+ (4)2= - 81 = 9 Vector 1+89+4k UPIR2 = 1/91+8/99+1/9K b) P((-2,5,3) P2(-4,7,5) V(P182) = -41+79+58 add dadd dadd dadd - (-21+3+3k) - 21+21+2k |P.P2|= -\(\((-2)^2+(2)^2+(2)^2 = \sqrt{12}\)| |P.P2| = \sqrt{12} = \sqrt{4.3} = 2\sqrt{3} UPIR2 = 21 + 29 + 21 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 3 UPIPZ = - 13 1+ 13 9 + 13 4

$$V(8,82) = -3i + 99 + 41$$

 $-(-8i - 99 + 21)$
 $-3i - 49 + 21$

(31 Determine el Area del trangulo cuyos Vertices son (-2,3,1), (1,2,3) y (3,-1,2) P, (-2,3,1) Pz(1,2,3) P3 (3,-1,2) A = P1P2 = i+2+32 -(-2i+3f+2)-3i-5+2x B=P.P3 = 31-0+.22 -(-2)+39+2) 1-151-49+2 AXB 1 () RA (-1+8) i-(3-10) 5 + (-12+s) k 7: + 77 - 7 = Area del Paralele Pipedo calculamos el Area = AP = Area del trionque

 $\sqrt{(7)^2 + (7)^2 + (-7)^2} = 12.124355.65$

A=6.062

2) Indique chales son los componentes del vector que va del punto P(2,-1,3) al punto Q(-1,2,-3), si este Se translada al origen. (-3,3,-6)V(PQ) = (-1, 2, -3)+(0,0,0) -(2,-1,3) -3,3,-6 -3,3,-6 X=-3, Y=3, Z=-6 (3) Dado el vector en representación Posicion del elercicio anterior, obtensa el vetor unitario y exprese lo en terminos de los vectores unitarios P(2,-1,3) Q(-1,2,-3) V(PQ) = (-11+29-32) - (21-9+3R) -31+35--6A IPQ1= -V(-3)2+(3)2+(-6)2= -VS4=3-V6 URP = -31 + 39 - 6k [) QP = - 9-56 1 + 3-56 9 _ 18 V6 54

si el vector anterior se desea transladarlo al Punto B (-3,-2,1) cual debera ser d punto S Para que este tenga la misma magnitud, dirección y sentido. V(PQ) = (-3, 3, -6)(-3, +2, 1)El Ponto 5= (-6,1,-5) [V(PQRS)]= -(-3)2+(-6)2 1v(Pars) = - 154 2 7.3484

(5) Considere al vector en representación de Posición del eleración 2, denominado A, si ademas se le da el vector B = (4,2,1) obtenga IIAI-13BII, escriba el resultado de la operación como se le indique.

A = (-3,3,-6) = -3i + 39 - 64B = (4,2,1) = 4i + 29 + 4

a) 1/A/- 13B11

3B = 3(41+29+1)3B = 121+69+31

 $3(3) = -\sqrt{(12)^2 + (6)^2 + (3)^2} = -\sqrt{189}$

|A| = - (-3)2+ (3)2+ (-6)2 = - 54

1-154-1189 = 1-6.3992

Respuesta = 6.3992)