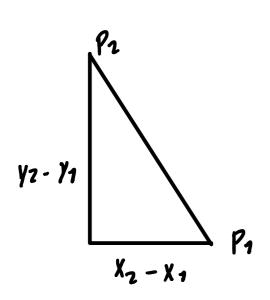
12.1.2 distancias y superficies básicas p.15

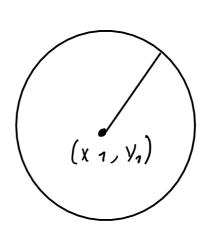
Thursday, January 9, 2020 10:01

En 2-d, la distribución entre
$$f_1(\chi_1, \chi_1)$$
 y $f_2(\chi_2, \chi_2)$



$$d = \sqrt{(\chi_{2} - \chi_{1})^{2} + (\gamma_{2} - \gamma_{1})^{2}}$$

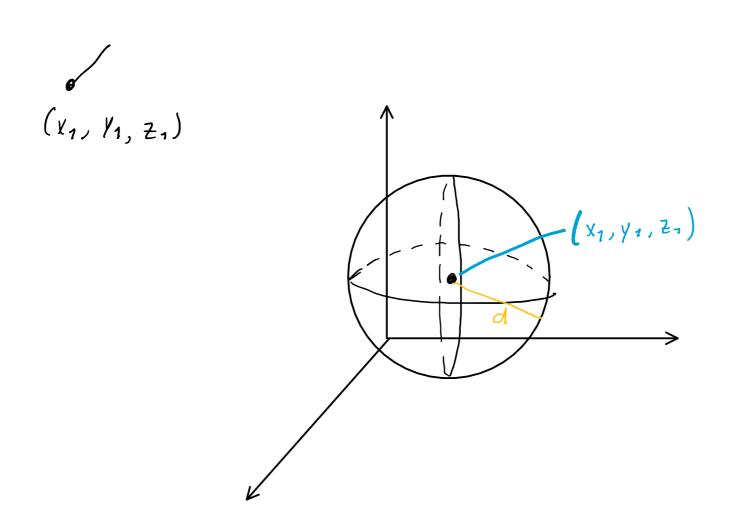
$$(\chi_{2} - \chi_{1})^{2} + (\gamma_{2} - \gamma_{1})^{2} = d^{2}$$



EC. Circunferencia de radio d. Centrada en (x1,x2)

En 3-D, la distancia entre p1(x1,y1,z1) y p2(x2,y2,z2)calcule la diferencia entre z2 & z1.

$$d = +\sqrt{\left(\chi_2 - \chi_1\right)^2 + \left(\chi_2 - \chi_1\right)^2 + \left(Z_2 + Z_1\right)^2}$$
Notación $d = \left|P_2 P_1\right|$ & No puede seu negativo



Entencer,
$$(x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2 + (z-z_1)^2 = d^2$$

Ec. de una estera du radio r centrada
en el origen.