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- $4x + 3y - 6 = 0$ y Pasa por $P(-2, 2)$ • Paralela - Perpendicular

$$4x + 3y - 6$$

$$3y = -4x - 6$$

$$y = \left(\frac{-4x}{3} - \frac{6}{3}\right)$$

$$m \rightarrow -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$4x + 3y = 6$$

x	0	$\frac{3}{2}$
y	2	0

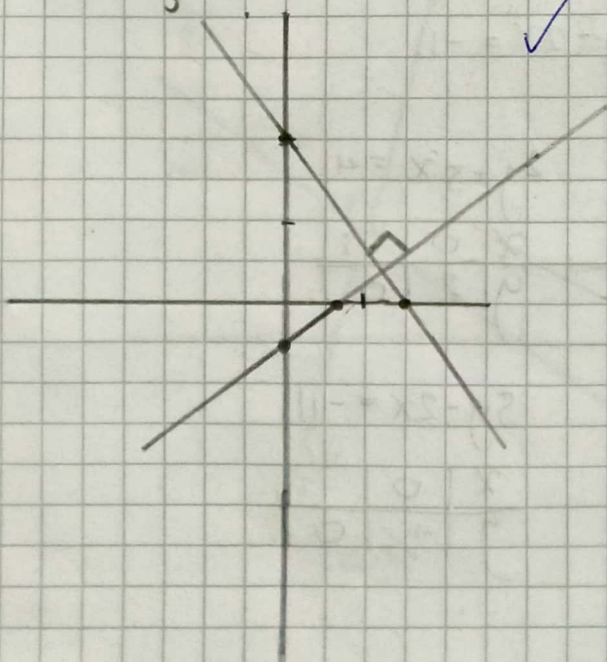
x	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$
y	$-\frac{4}{3}$	0

$$3y + 4x = -14$$

$$m_1 \rightarrow -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$m_1 \rightarrow -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$m_1 \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$$



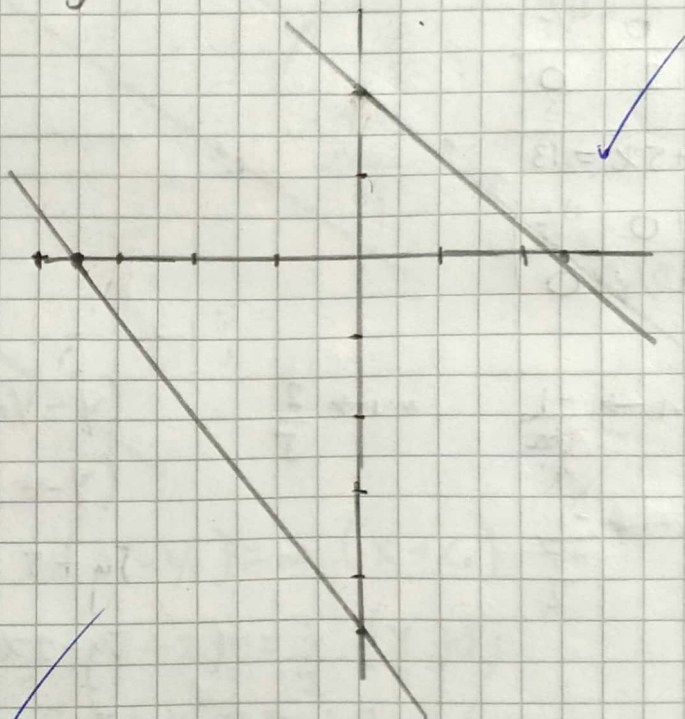
$$(y - y_1) = m(x - x_1)$$

$$(y + 2) = -\frac{4}{3}(x + 2)$$

$$3y + 6 = -4x - 8$$

$$3y + 4x = -6 - 8$$

$$3y + 4x = -14$$



$$(y - y_1) = m(x - x_1)$$

$$(y + 2) = \frac{3}{4}(x + 2)$$

$$4y + 8 = 3x + 6$$

$$4y - 3x = -8 + 6$$

$$4y - 3x = -2$$

x	0	$\frac{2}{3}$
y	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0

$$4x + 3y = 6$$

x	0	$\frac{3}{2}$
y	2	0

Calcular el ángulo y la normal

La ecuación es $2y + 5x - 4 = 0$ pasa por $(3, -1)$ • Paralela - Perpendicular •

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

$$2y = -5x + 4$$

$$y = \frac{-5x}{2} + \frac{4}{2}$$

$$m \rightarrow -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$(y - y_1) = m(x - x_1)$$

$$(y + 1) = \frac{-5}{2}(x - 3)$$

$$2y + 2 = -5x + 15$$

$$2y + 5x = -2 + 15$$

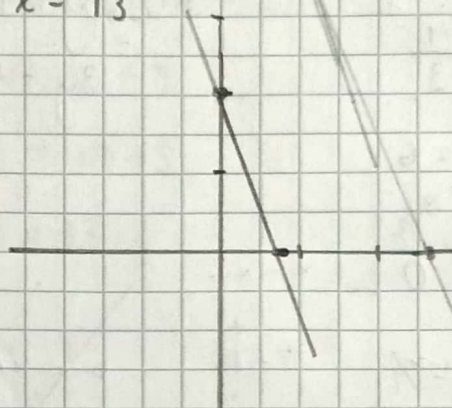
$$2y + 5x = 13$$

$$2y + 5x = 4$$

x	0	4/5
y	2	0

$$2y + 5x = 13$$

x	0	13/5
y	13/2	0



$$m_1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{m}$$

$$m \rightarrow \frac{2}{5}$$

$$(y - y_1) = m(x - x_1)$$

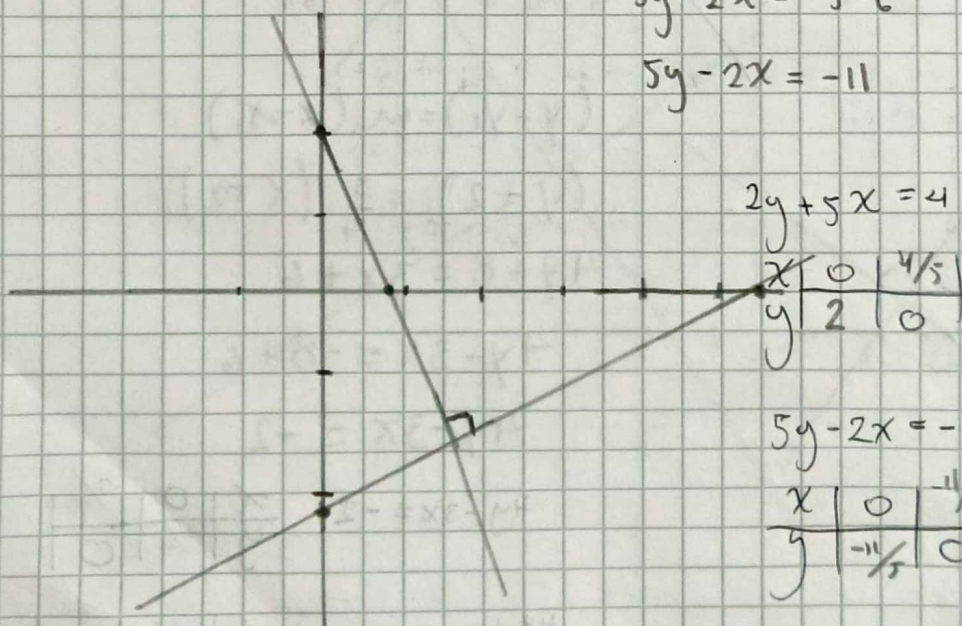
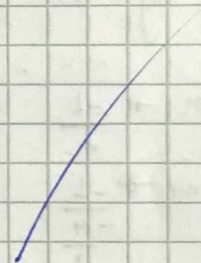
$$(y + 2) = \frac{2}{5}(x - 3)$$

$$5y + 10 = 2x - 6$$

$$5y - 2x = -16$$

$$5y - 2x = -11$$

$$m_1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{-\frac{5}{2}}$$



$$2y + 5x = 4$$

x	0	4/5
y	2	0

$$5y - 2x = -11$$

x	0	-11/2
y	-11/5	0

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La ecuación es $3y + 2x - 5 = 0$ y pasa por $P(-1, -2)$ • paralela - perpendicular

$$3y = -2x - 5$$

$$y = \frac{-2x - 5}{3}$$

$$m \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$(y - y_1) = m(x - x_1)$$

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

$$3y + 6 = -2x - 2$$

$$3y + 2x = -6 - 2$$

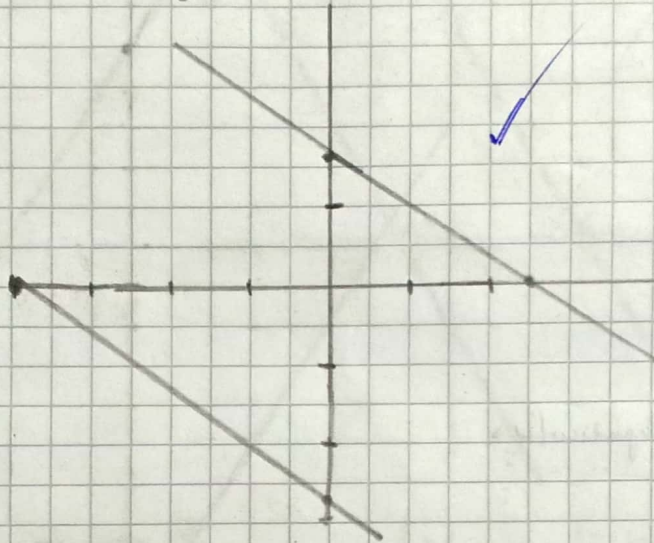
$$3y + 2x = -8$$

$$3y + 2x = 5$$

x	0	5/2
y	5/3	0

$$3y + 2x = -8$$

x	0	-8/2
y	-8/3	0



$$m_1 = -\frac{1}{m}$$

$$m_1 \rightarrow -\frac{-2}{-3}$$

$$m_1 \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$$

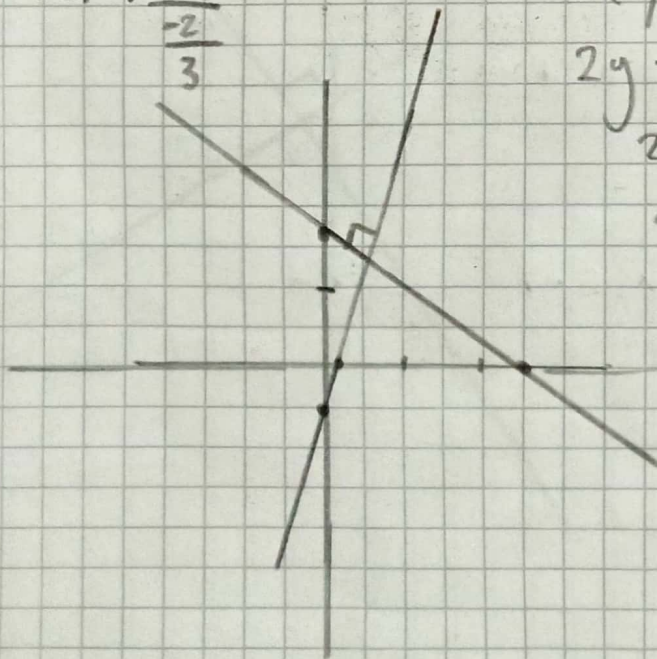
$$(y - y_1) = m(x - x_1)$$

$$(y + 2) = \frac{3}{2}(x + 1)$$

$$2y + 4 = 3x + 3$$

$$2y - 3x = -4 + 3$$

$$2y - 3x = -1$$



$$3y + 2x = 5$$

x	0	5/2
y	5/3	0

$$2y - 3x = -1$$

x	0	1/3
y	-1/2	0

Norma

La ecuación $3x + 2y - 5 = 0$ pasa por $P(-2, 2)$

$$3x + 2y - 5$$

$$2y = -3x - 5$$

$$y = \frac{-3x - 5}{2}$$

$$m \rightarrow \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$2y + 3x = -2$$

x	0	-2/3
y	-1	0

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

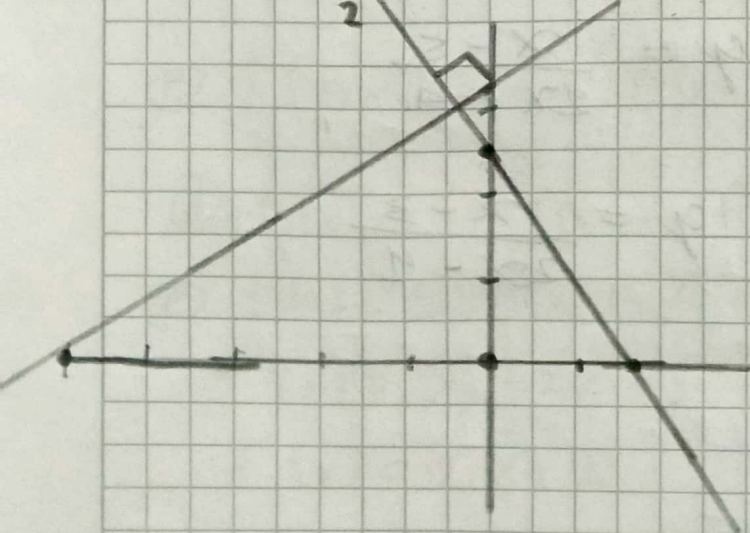
$$3x + 2y = 5$$

x	0	5/3
y	0	0

$$m_1 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{m}$$

$$m_1 \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$$

$$m_1 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\frac{-3}{2}}$$



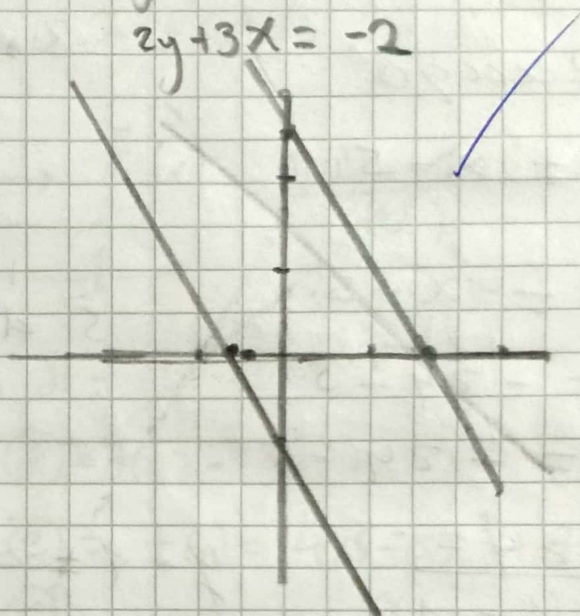
$$(y - y_1) = m(x - x_1)$$

$$(y - 2) = \frac{-3}{2}(x + 2)$$

$$2y - 4 = -3x - 6$$

$$2y + 3x = 4 - 6$$

$$2y + 3x = -2$$



$$(y - y_1) = m(x - x_1)$$

$$(y - 2) = \frac{2}{3}(x + 2)$$

$$3y - 6 = 2x + 4$$

$$3y - 2x = 6 + 4$$

$$3y - 2x = 10$$

$$3y - 2x = 10$$

x	0	10/2
y	10/3	0

$$3x + 2y = 5$$

x	0	5/3
y	0	0