



1) $A+B, A-B, 3A, -2B$

a) $A = (2, -1), B = (-1, 1)$

$$A+B = (2, -1) + (-1, 1) = (1, 0)$$

$$A-B = (2, -1) - (-1, 1) = (3, -2)$$

$$3A = 3(2, -1) = (6, -3)$$

$$-2B = -2(-1, 1) = (-2, 2)$$

b) $A = (0, 3, -1), B = (2, -3, 7)$

$$A+B = (0, 3, -1) + (2, -3, 7) = (2, 0, 6)$$

$$A-B = (0, 3, -1) - (2, -3, 7) = (-2, 6, -8)$$

$$3A = 3(0, 3, -1) = (0, 9, -3)$$

$$-2B = -2(2, -3, 7) = (-4, 6, -14)$$

4) a) Dar la ecuación vectorial del plano S generado por $(-2, 1, \frac{1}{2})$ y $(4, -\frac{1}{5}, -1)$ y contiene al punto $(0, -1, 4)$

• ¿Pasa por el plano origen?

• ¿Contiene los puntos $(1, -1, \frac{1}{2}), (0, -\frac{1}{10}, \frac{7}{2})$ y $(0, \frac{3}{2}, 1)$?

$$L = P_0 + sV_1 + tV_2$$

$$L = (0, -1, 4) + s(-2, 1, \frac{1}{2}) + t(4, -\frac{1}{5}, -1)$$

Pasa por $(0, 0, 0)$?

$$(0, -1, 4) + s(-2, 1, \frac{1}{2}) + t(4, -\frac{1}{5}, -1) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 + -2s + 4t = 0 \Rightarrow -2s + 4t = 0 \Rightarrow 4t = 2s \Rightarrow 2t = s \\ -1 + s - \frac{1}{5}t = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = s - \frac{1}{5}t \\ 4 + \frac{1}{2}s - t = 0 \Rightarrow -4 = \frac{1}{2}s - t \end{cases}$$

②

$$1 = s - \frac{1}{5}t$$

$$1 = 2t - \frac{1}{5}t$$

$$1 = \frac{9}{5}t$$

$$\frac{5}{9} = t$$

③

$$-4 = \frac{1}{2}s - t$$

$$-4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2t - t \quad \therefore \text{No pasa por el origen}$$

$$-4 = t - t$$

$$-4 = 0$$

ABS

b) Dar la ecuación vectorial del plano que determina la ecuación $3x + 3y + z = 1$

Si: $x=0$ y $y=0 \Rightarrow z=1 \quad P_0 = (0, 0, 1)$

Si: $x=1$ y $y=0 \Rightarrow z=-2 \quad V_1 = (1, 0, -2) \Rightarrow L = (0, 0, 1) + s(1, 0, -2) + t(0, 1, -2)$

Si: $y=1$ y $x=0 \Rightarrow z=-2 \quad V_2 = (0, 1, -2)$

c) Dar la ecuación normal de los siguientes planos.

① el plano que contiene a los puntos $(1, -1, 1), (-2, 0, 1), (-1, 1, 1)$

② $X = s(1, 2, 0) + t(2, 0, 1) + (1, 0, 0) \quad \forall s, t \in \mathbb{R}$

③ $V_1 = (-2-1, 0+1, 1+1) = (-3, 1, 2) \quad n = (-3, 1, 2) \times (0, 0, 2) =$

$$V_2 = (-1+1, -1+1, 1+1) = (0, 0, 2)$$

④ $n = (1, 2, 0) \times (2, 0, 1) =$

a) Calcular el producto escalar o interno $A \cdot B$

① $A = (-1, 3), B = (0, 4) \quad \text{②} \quad A = (-1, -1, 3), B = (-1, 3, -4)$

$$(-1) \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 4 = 12 \quad (t-1) \cdot (-1) + ((-1) \cdot 3) + (3 \cdot (-4)) = -14$$

b) ¿Cuales de los siguientes pares de vectores son perpendiculares

($A \cdot B = 0$) entre s ?

① $A = (1, -1, 1), B = (2, 3, 1) \quad \text{②} \quad A = (-5, 2, 7), B = (3, -1, 2)$

$$1 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \quad (-5) \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot (-1) + 7 \cdot 2 = -3$$

\therefore son perpendiculares

\therefore no son perpendiculares

c) Obtener la longitud o norma ($\sqrt{X \cdot X}$) de cada uno de los siguientes vectores

$A = (2, -1), B = (2, 3, 1), C = (-\frac{1}{2}, 2, 7)$

$$\|A\| = \sqrt{\langle A, A \rangle} \quad \|B\| = \sqrt{\langle B, B \rangle} \quad \|C\| = \sqrt{\langle C, C \rangle}$$

$$\|A\| = \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5} \quad \|B\| = \sqrt{4+9+1} = \sqrt{14} \quad \|C\| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}+53}$$

3) Dar la ecuación

a) L pasa por $(-3, 2)$

y es paralela a $(1, -2)$

$$L = P_0 + t(1, 2)$$

$$L = (-3, 2) + t(1, 2)$$

$$L = (-3, 2) + t(1, 2)$$

$$L = (-3+t, 2+2t)$$

b) L esta definida por

$$x = 3t+1, y = 5t-2, z = 2t+1$$

$$L = P_0 + tV \quad \text{con } t=0, P_0 = (1, -2, 1)$$

$$L = (1, -2, 1) + t(3, 5, 2) \quad \therefore V = (3, 5, 2)$$

$$L = 1+3t, -2+5t, 1+2t$$

c) L pasa por $(2, 0)$ y es ortogonal a $(1, 3)$

$$L = P_0 + tV \quad \forall V \cdot \langle V, (1, 3) \rangle = 0$$

$$L = (2, 0) + tV \quad V = (a, b)$$

$$L = (2, 0) + t(3, -1) \quad \langle (a, b), (1, 3) \rangle = a+3b=0 \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow (3, -1)$$

$$(0, -1, 4) + s(-2, 1, \frac{1}{2}) + t(4, -\frac{1}{5}, -1) = (1, -1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 + -2s + 4t = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = -2s + 4t \\ -1 + s - \frac{1}{5}t = -1 \Rightarrow 0 = s - \frac{1}{5}t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5}t = s \\ 4 + \frac{1}{2}s - t = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{7}{4} = \frac{1}{2}s - t \end{cases}$$

$$1 = -2s + 4t$$

$$1 = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{5}t + 4t$$

$$1 = -\frac{2}{5}t + \frac{20}{5}t$$

$$1 = \frac{18}{5}t$$

$$\frac{5}{18} = t$$

$$-\frac{7}{4} = \frac{1}{2}s - t$$

$$-\frac{7}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5}t - t$$

$$-\frac{7}{4} = \frac{1}{10}t - t$$

$$-\frac{7}{4} = -\frac{9}{10}t$$

$$\frac{(-7) \cdot 10}{4 \cdot (-9)} = t$$

$$\frac{70}{36} = t$$

$$\frac{35}{18} = t \quad \text{ABS}$$

\therefore no pasa por el punto $(1, -1, \frac{1}{2})$

$$(0, -1, 4) + s(-2, 1, \frac{1}{2}) + t(4, -\frac{1}{5}, -1) = (0, -\frac{1}{10}, \frac{7}{2})$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 + -2s + 4t = 0 \Rightarrow 2s = 4t \Rightarrow s = 2t \\ -1 + s - \frac{1}{5}t = -\frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{9}{10} = s - \frac{1}{5}t \\ 4 + \frac{1}{2}s - t = \frac{7}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}s - t \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{9}{10} = s - \frac{1}{5}t$$

$$\frac{9}{10} = 2t - \frac{1}{5}t$$

$$\frac{9}{10} = \frac{9}{5}t$$

$$\frac{9 \cdot 5}{10 \cdot 9} = t$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = t$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}s - t$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2t - t$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{ABS}$$

\therefore no pasa por el punto $(0, -\frac{1}{10}, \frac{7}{2})$

Contiene a $(1, -1, \frac{1}{2})$, $(0, -\frac{1}{10}, \frac{7}{2})$ y $(0, \frac{3}{2}, 1)$? Otra forma

$$\langle X - P_0, N \rangle$$

$$N = v \times w = \det \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 4 & -\frac{1}{5} & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \left(1 \cdot (-1) - (-\frac{1}{5}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}, -((-2) \cdot (-1) - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}), (-2) \cdot (-\frac{1}{5}) - 4 \cdot 1 \right)$$

$$N = \left(-\frac{11}{10}, 0, -\frac{18}{5} \right)$$

$$S = \{ X : \langle X - P_0, N \rangle = 0 \}$$

$$S = \{ (x, y, z) : \langle (x, y, z) - (0, -1, 4), (-\frac{11}{10}, 0, -\frac{18}{5}) \rangle = 0 \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle (1, -1, \frac{1}{2}) - (0, -1, 4), (-\frac{11}{10}, 0, -\frac{18}{5}) \rangle$$

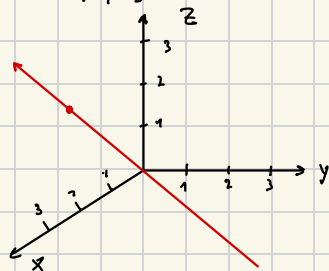
$$\langle (1, 0, -\frac{7}{2}), (-\frac{11}{10}, 0, -\frac{18}{5}) \rangle$$

$$= 1 \cdot (-\frac{11}{10}) + 0 + (-\frac{7}{2} \cdot -\frac{18}{5}) = -\frac{11}{10} + \frac{63}{5} \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{no pertenece}$$

⑤ Bosquejar la imagen de la curva descrita por las siguientes funciones vectoriales. Indicar con una flecha la dirección en la que t aumenta

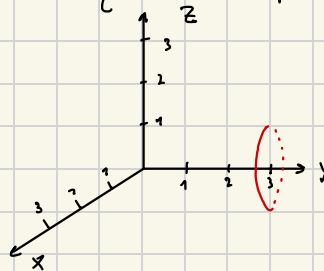
a) $r(t) = (t, -t, 2t)$

$\text{Im } r = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : t(1, -1, 2)\}$



b) $r(t) = (\sin t, 3, \cos t)$

$\text{Im } r = \{(y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y^2 + z^2 = 1 \wedge yz = 3\}$



⑥ Calcular los siguientes límites

a) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (t, \cos^2(t), 5) = (\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \cos^2(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 5) = (0, 1, 5)$

b) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (t, \ln(t+1), e^{-\frac{1}{t^2}}) = (\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \ln(t+1), \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{1}{t^2}}) = (\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \ln(t+1), \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{t^2}}}) = (0, 0, 0)$
 $\hookrightarrow \infty$

⑦ Determinar el dominio y la derivada de las siguientes funciones vectoriales

a) $r(t) = (\ln(4-t^2), t^3, \arctan(t))$

$\text{Dom}(r_1) = (-2, 2)$

$\text{Dom}(r_2) = \mathbb{R}$

$\text{Dom}(r_3) = \mathbb{R}$

$(-2, 2) \cap \mathbb{R} = (-2, 2)$

$\Rightarrow \text{Dom}(r) = (-2, 2)$

$r'(t) = (\ln(4-t^2)', t^3', \arctan(x)')$
 $= (\frac{1}{4-t^2} \cdot -2t, 3t^2, \frac{1}{1+x^2})$

b) $r(t) = ta + \langle b, c \rangle d$ donde a, b, c, d son vectores

$ta + t\langle b, c \rangle d$

$t(a + \langle b, c \rangle d)$

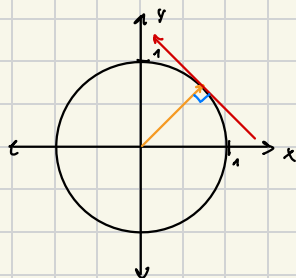
$r'(t) = (t(a + \langle b, c \rangle d))'$

$= a + \langle b, c \rangle d$

⑧ Para cada una de las siguientes funciones vectoriales bosquejar su imagen y obtener $r'(t)$. Además dar el vector posición y el vector tangente para el valor de t indicado.

a) $r(t) = (\cos(t), \sin(t))$, $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\text{Im } r(t) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$



$r'(t) = (-\sin(t), \cos(t))$

vector posición: $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

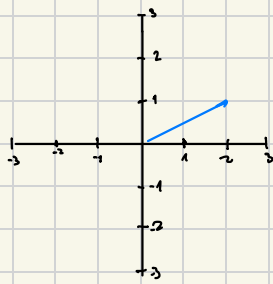
$r'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = (-\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}), \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}))$

vector tangente: $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ (velocidad)

$r'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

b) $r(t) = (1+t, t^2)$, $t=1$

Im $r(t) = \{(y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y_1 = 1+t, y_2 = t^2, t \in \mathbb{R}\}$



$r(1) = (2, 1)$

vector posición: $(2, 1)$

$r'(t) = (1, 2t)$

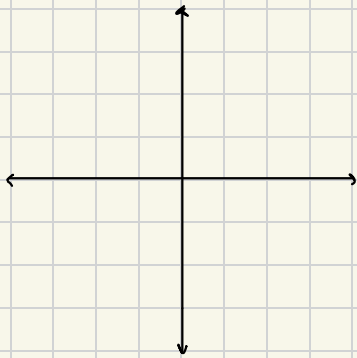
vector tangente: $(1, 2)$

$r'(1) = (1, 2)$

⊗ Como ver la imagen

c) $r(t) = (t^3, t^2)$, $t=1$

Im $r(t) = \{(y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y_1 = t^3, y_2 = t^2, t \in \mathbb{R}\}$



$r(1) = (1, 1)$

vector posición: $(1, 1)$

$r'(t) = (3t^2, 2t)$

vector tangente: $(3, 2)$

$r'(1) = (3, 2)$