



**Asignatura:**

1167-MAT131-CALCULO Y GEOMETRIA ANALITICA-SEM

**Tema:**

Actividad de Aprendizaje #1

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## Práctica 1

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Demuestra cada uno de los ejercicios siguientes:

1) Demuestra que el Triángulo de vértices  $A(-1, 2)$ ,  $B(-3, 1)$ ,  $C(-2, 4)$  es isósceles y rectángulo

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(-3 - (-1))^2 + (1 - 2)^2} = \sqrt{(-3 + 1)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(-2 - (-3))^2 + (4 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{(-2 + 3)^2 + (3)^2} = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (3)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 9} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{(-2 - (-1))^2 + (4 - 2)^2} = \sqrt{(-2 + 1)^2 + (2)^2} = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (2)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4} = \sqrt{5}$$

El Triángulo es isósceles ya que la distancia de  $(A, B)$  es igual que  $(B, C)$

y es rectángulo ya que  $AB + AC = BC$

Práctica I  
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2) Si los vértices de un triángulo son  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(2, 5)$ ,  $(5, -2/3)$ . Demuestra que es un triángulo rectángulo.

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (-5-(-2))^2}, \quad d(A, B) = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-5+2)^2}$$

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-3)^2}$$

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{1+9}$$

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{10}$$

$$d(A, C) = \sqrt{(x_3 - x_1)^2 + (y_3 - y_1)^2}$$

$$d(A, C) = \sqrt{(5-1)^2 + (-2/3-(-2))^2}, \quad d(A, C) = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (-2/3+2)^2}$$

$$d(A, C) = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (-2/3+6/3)^2} \quad \& \quad \frac{2 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 3} = \frac{6}{3}$$

$$d(A, C) = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (4/3)^2}$$

$$d(A, C) = \sqrt{16 + 16/9}$$

$$d(A, C) = \sqrt{\frac{144}{9} + \frac{16}{9}}$$

$$d(A, C) = \sqrt{\frac{160}{9}}$$

$$16 = \frac{16 \cdot 9}{1 \cdot 9} = \frac{144}{9}$$

Cont

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$$d(B,C) = \sqrt{(x_3 - x_2)^2 + (y_3 - y_2)^2}$$

$$d(B,C) = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (1-\frac{2}{3} - (-5))^2} = d(B,C) = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (-\frac{2}{3} + 5)^2}$$

$$d(B,C) = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (1-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{15}{3})^2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{5 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 3} = \frac{15}{3}$$

$$d(B,C) = \sqrt{9 + (1\frac{13}{3})^2}$$

$$d(B,C) = \sqrt{9 + 16\frac{9}{4}}$$

$$d(B,C) = \sqrt{8\frac{1}{4} + 16\frac{9}{4}}$$

$$d(B,C) = \sqrt{25\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$9 = \frac{9 \cdot 9}{1 \cdot 9} = \frac{81}{9}$$

$$d(A,B) = \sqrt{10}$$

$$d(A,C) = \sqrt{16\frac{9}{4}} = \sqrt{17.7}$$

$$d(B,C) = \sqrt{25\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{27.7} \text{ (min/large)}$$

$$[d(A,B)]^2 + [d(A,C)]^2 = [d(B,C)]^2$$

$$\sqrt{10}^2 + \sqrt{17.7}^2 = \sqrt{27.7}^2$$

$$10 + 17.7 = 27.7$$

$$27.7 = 27.7$$

Conclusion: É um triângulo rectângulo



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$$3) \quad M(2,3)$$

$$AB : 0(7,5)$$

$$\frac{x_1 + 7}{2} = 2$$

$$\frac{y_1 + 5}{2} = 3$$

$$x_1 + 7 = 2(2)$$

$$y_1 + 5 = 3(2)$$

$$x_1 + 7 = 4$$

$$y_1 + 5 = 6$$

$$x_1 = 4 - 7$$

$$y_1 = 6 - 5$$

$$x_1 = -3$$

$$y_1 = 1$$

$$(-3, 1)$$

Christopher Cubilete

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4) Demuestra que los puntos  $A(0, -2)$ ,  $B(2, 4)$  y  $C(1, 1)$  son colineales.

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(2 - 0)^2 + (4 - (-2))^2} = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (6)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 36} = \sqrt{40} \\ = \sqrt{4} \sqrt{10} = 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{(1 - 0)^2 + (1 - (-2))^2} = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (3)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 9} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$CB = \sqrt{(2 - 1)^2 + (4 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (3)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 9} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$AC + CB = \sqrt{10} + \sqrt{10} = 2\sqrt{10} = AB$$

La suma de dos distancias es igual a la tercera por tanto  $A$ ,  $B$  y  $C$  son colineales.

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- 5) La distancia entre los puntos  $A(5, 1)$  y  $B(5, y)$  es igual a 8, ¿cuánto vale  $y$ ?

$$A(5, 1) \quad B(5, y) \quad d(A, B) = 8$$

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$8 = \sqrt{(5 - 5)^2 + (y - 1)^2}$$

$$(8)^2 = (\sqrt{(5 - 5)^2 + (y - 1)^2})^2$$

$$64 = (5 - 5)^2 + (y - 1)^2$$

$$64 = (0)^2 + (y - 1)^2$$

$$64 = 0 + (y - 1)^2$$

$$64 = (y - 1)^2$$

$$\sqrt{64} = \sqrt{(y - 1)^2}$$

$$\pm 8 = y - 1$$

$$y - 1 = -8, \quad y - 1 = 8$$

$$y - 1 + 1 = -8 + 1, \quad y - 1 + 1 = 8 + 1$$

$$y = -7, \quad y = 9$$

Para el punto  $B(5, y)$ ,  $y = -7$  o  $y = 9$ ,  
tal que:

$$A(5, 1) \text{ y } B(5, -7) \text{ o } A(5, 1) \text{ y } B(5, 9).$$



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6) Averiguar que los puntos  $A(-2, 4)$ ,  $B(4, -5)$  y  $C(1, -\frac{1}{2})$  son colineales utilizando las pendientes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A(-2, 4) & B(4, -5) & C(1, -\frac{1}{2}) \\ x_1, y_1 & x_2, y_2 & x_3, y_3 \end{array}$$

$$M_{AB} = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{y_2 - y_1} \quad M_{BC} = \frac{x_3 - x_2}{y_3 - y_2}$$

$$M_{AB} = \frac{4 - (-2)}{-5 - 4} \quad M_{BC} = \frac{1 - 4}{-\frac{1}{2} - (-5)}$$

$$M_{AB} = \frac{4 + 2}{-5 - 4} \quad M_{BC} = \frac{1 - 4}{1 + 5}$$

$$M_{AB} = \frac{6}{-9} \quad M_{BC} = -3$$

$$M_{AB} = -\frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{(-1)(1) + (2)(5)}{2(1)}$$

$$M_{BC} = -3$$

$$M_{BC} = -3$$

$$M_{BC} = -3 \cdot \frac{2}{9}$$

$$M_{BC} = -\frac{6}{9} = -\frac{2}{3}$$



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$$M_{AC} = \frac{x_3 - x_1}{y_3 - y_1}$$

$$M_{AC} = \frac{1 - (-2)}{-\frac{1}{2} - 4}$$

$$M_{AC} = \frac{1 + 2}{-\frac{1}{2} - 4}$$

$$M_{AC} = \frac{3}{\frac{(-1)(1) - (4)(2)}{2(1)}}$$

$$M_{AC} = \frac{3}{-1 - 8}$$
$$2$$

$$M_{AC} = \frac{3}{-\frac{9}{2}}$$

$$M_{AC} = 3 \cdot -\frac{2}{9}$$

$$M_{AC} = -\frac{6}{9} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$M_{AB} = M_{BC} = M_{AC}$ ; Los puntos son colineales.