TRIGONOMETRY Chapter 16





GEOMETRÍA ANALÍTICA IV



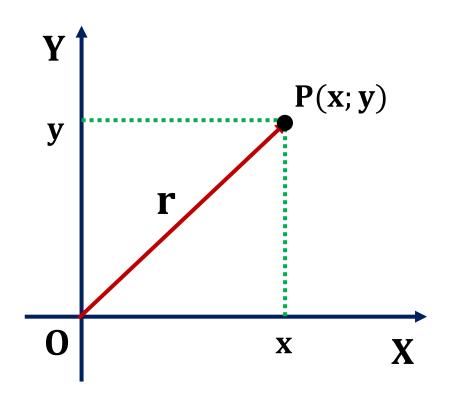


HELICO-MOTIVACIÓN



GEOMETRÍA ANALÍTICA

RADIO VECTOR (r) Es la distancia de un punto cualquiera del Plano cartesiano al origen ; punto O(0;0)





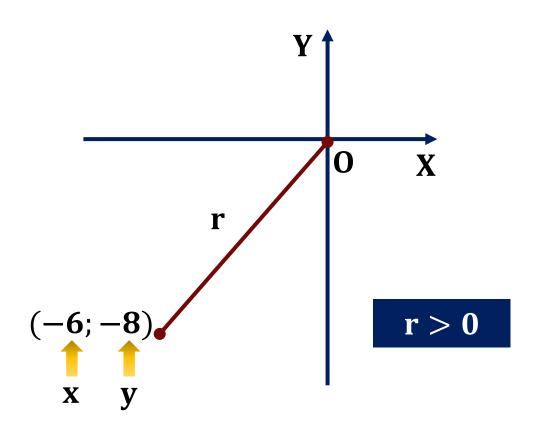
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
; $r > 0$

iGREAT!



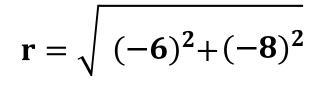


En el siguiente plano cartesiano, calcule el valor del radio vector:









$$r = \sqrt{36 + 64}$$

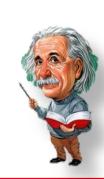
$$r = \sqrt{100}$$



$$r = 10$$

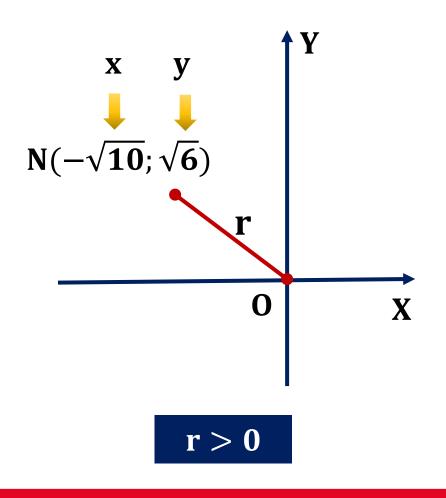


iQue bien!





Dado el punto $N(-\sqrt{10};\sqrt{6})$, calcule el valor de su radio vector.





Resolución:





$$r = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{10})^2 + (\sqrt{6})^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{10 + 6}$$

$$r = \sqrt{16}$$



!Geniali

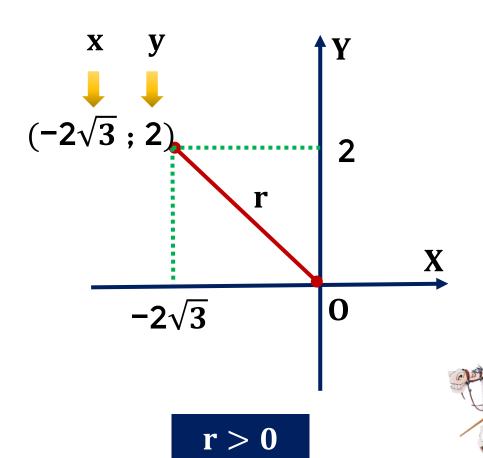
Recordar

$$r = 4$$





En el plano cartesiano, calcule el valor del radio vector (r).





$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$





$$\mathbf{r} = \sqrt{(-2\sqrt{3})^2 + (2)^2}$$

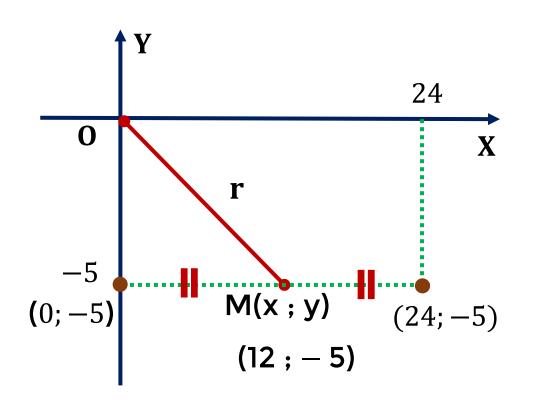
$$\mathbf{r} = \sqrt{12 + 4}$$

$$r = \sqrt{16}$$

$$r = 4$$



En el siguiente plano cartesiano, calcule el valor del radio vector (r).



Resolución:

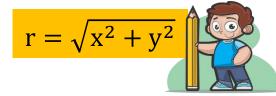
• Hallamos las coordenas del punto medio M.

$$\mathbf{M} \begin{cases} \mathbf{x} = \frac{24 + 0}{2} & \longrightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{12} \\ \mathbf{y} = \frac{-5 + (-5)}{2} & \longrightarrow \mathbf{y} = -\mathbf{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{12}; -\mathbf{5})$$

Hallamos el radio vector

$$r = \sqrt{(12)^2 + (-5)}$$
 $r = \sqrt{144 + 25}$

$$r = \sqrt{169}$$

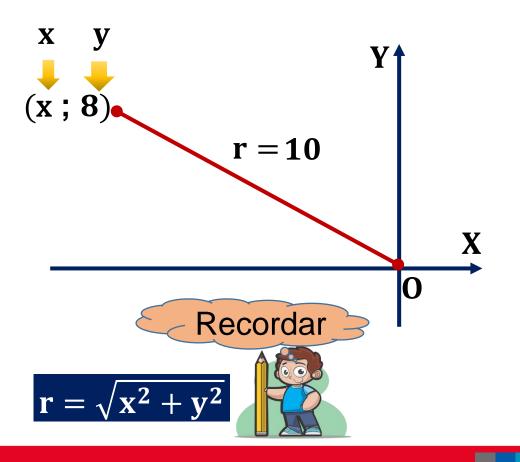


iMuy bien!

$$r = 13$$



Del gráfico, calcule el valor de la variable x.





$$10 = \sqrt{(x)^2 + (8)^2}$$

$$10 = \sqrt{x^2 + 64}$$

$$100 = x^2 + 64$$

$$36 = x^2$$

$$x = 6$$

$$x = -6$$

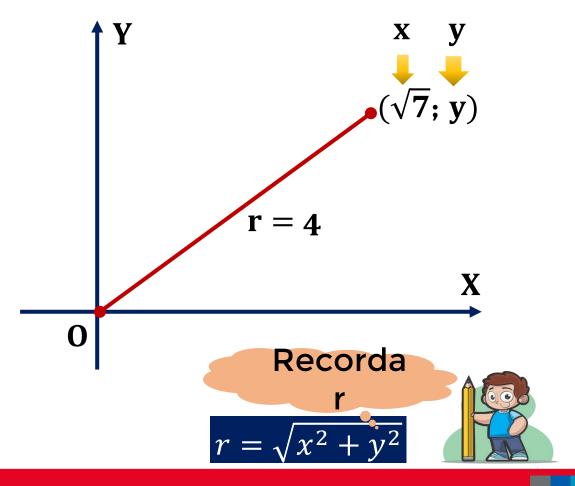
¡Sigue así!



$$x = -6$$



Del gráfico, calcule el valor de la variable y.



Resolución:

$$4 = \sqrt{(\sqrt{7})^2 + (\mathbf{y})^2}$$

$$4 = \sqrt{7 + y^2}$$

$$16 = 7 + y^2$$

$$9 = y^2$$

$$y = 3$$

$$y = -3 \implies$$

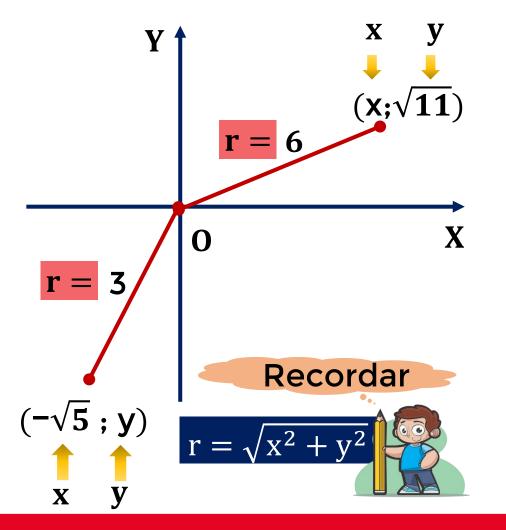
iSigue así!



$$\therefore y = 3$$



Del gráfico, calcule K = 2x - y



Resolución:

$$6 = \sqrt{(\mathbf{x})^2 + (\sqrt{11})^2}$$

$$6 = \sqrt{x^2 + 11}$$

$$36 = x^2 + 11$$

$$25 = x^2 \begin{cases} x = 5 \\ x = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$3 = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{5})^2 + (\mathbf{y})^2}$$

$$3 = \sqrt{5 + y^2}$$

$$9 = 5 + y^2$$

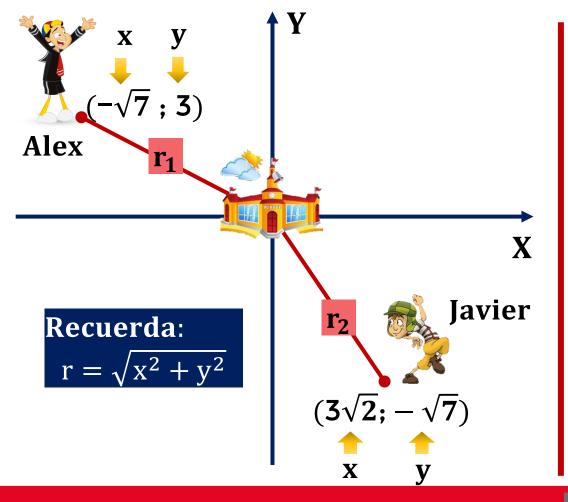
$$4 = y^2 \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$K = 2(5) - (-2)$$

∴ K = 12



Observe el siguiente gráfico y determine cuál de los dos amigos llegará primero al colegio si ambos camina a la misma velocidad.





Resolución:

$$\mathbf{r_1} = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{7})^2 + 3^2}$$

$$r_1 = \sqrt{7+9}$$

$$r_1 = \sqrt{16}$$

$$r_1 = 4$$

$$r_1 = \sqrt{(-\sqrt{7})^2 + 3^2}$$
 $r_2 = \sqrt{(3\sqrt{2})^2 + (-\sqrt{7})^2}$

$$\mathbf{r}_2 = \sqrt{18 + 7}$$

$$r_2 = \sqrt{25}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{r}_2 = \mathbf{5}$$

: Alex llegará primero



MUCHAS GRACIAS POR TUATENCIÓN

Tu curso amigo TRIGONOMETRÍA