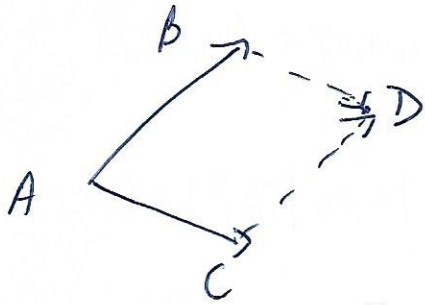


1) Considere los puntos $A=(-1,0,3)$, $B=(0,1,1)$, $C=(-1,-3,0)$.

a) Encuentre un punto $D \in \mathbb{R}^3$ tq $ABDC$ sea un paralelogramo.



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{AB} &= \vec{CD} \\ B-A &= D-C \\ D &= B-A+C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}D &= (0,1,1) - (-1,0,3) + (-1,-3,0) \\ D &= (0,-2,-2)\end{aligned}$$

(5)

b) $A = \|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}\|$ $\vec{AB} = B-A = (0,1,1) - (-1,0,3) = (1,1,-2)$
 $\vec{AC} = C-A = (-1,-3,0) - (-1,0,3) = (0,-3,-3)$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} &= \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = e_1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} - e_2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} + e_3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-9, 3, -3)\end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\Rightarrow A = \|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}\| = \|(-9, 3, -3)\| = 3\sqrt{11}$$

c) $\text{Proy}_{\vec{AC}} \vec{AB} = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{\|\vec{AC}\|^2} \cdot \vec{AC}$

$$= \frac{(1,1,-2) \cdot (0,-3,-3)}{\|(0,-3,-3)\|^2} \cdot (0,-3,-3)$$

(5)

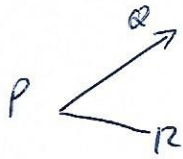
$$= \frac{3}{18} \cdot (0,-3,-3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot (0,-3,-3)$$

$$= \left(0, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

2) $P = (1, -1, 0)$, $Q = (0, 1, 0)$, $R = (1, 0, -1)$

a)



$$\vec{PQ} = Q - P = (0, 1, 0) - (1, -1, 0) = (-1, 2, 0)$$

$$\vec{PR} = R - P = (1, 0, -1) - (1, -1, 0) = (0, 1, -1)$$

$$\vec{n}_1 = \vec{PQ} \times \vec{PR} = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = e_1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} - e_2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + e_3 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2, -1, -1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1: \quad x\vec{n}_1 &= P\vec{n}_1 \\ (x, y, z)(-2, -1, -1) &= (1, -1, 0)(-2, -1, -1) \\ -2x - y - z &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

(8)

b) $\pi_2 // \pi_1$ para por $(0, 0, 1)$

$$\vec{n}_2 = \vec{n}_1 = (-2, -1, -1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x\vec{n}_2 &= P\vec{n}_2 \\ (x, y, z)(-2, -1, -1) &= (0, 0, 1)(-2, -1, -1) \\ -2x - y - z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(5P)

3) $\pi_1: 2x - y + z = 1$, $\pi_2: 3x + y + z = 2$

$$\lambda) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-f_1 + f_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-2f_2 + f_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -5 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{1}{5}f_1 \\ f_1 \leftrightarrow f_2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/5 & 1/5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xrightarrow{-2f_2 + f_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2/5 & 3/5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/5 & 1/5 \end{array} \right) \quad & \begin{aligned} x + 2/5 z &= 3/5 \\ y - 1/5 z &= 1/5 \end{aligned} \\ & z = t \\ & x = -\frac{2}{5}t + \frac{3}{5}, \quad y = \frac{1}{5}t + \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$(x, y, z) = \left(-\frac{2}{5}t + \frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5}t + \frac{1}{5}, t\right) = \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, 0\right) + t\left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, 1\right)$$

b) $d(\pi_2, P) = \frac{|3 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 7 - 2|}{\|(3, 1, 1)\|} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{11}}$

(5P)

(8P)

$$4a) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-3f_1+f_2 \\ -2f_1+f_3 \\ -f_1+f_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{f_2+f_1 \\ -f_2+f_3 \\ -f_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-f_3+f_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 - x_3 - 2x_5 = 0 \quad x_2 + 2x_3 + 5x_5 = 0 \quad x_4 = 0$$

$$x_1 = x_3 + 2x_5 \quad x_2 = -2x_3 - 5x_5$$

(8p)

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = (x_3 + 2x_5, -2x_3 - 5x_5, x_3, 0, x_5)$$

$$= x_3(1, -2, 1, 0, 0) + x_5(2, -5, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$N(A) = \{(1, -2, 1, 0, 0), (2, -5, 0, 0, 1)\}$$

$$b) \mathcal{F}_A = \{(1, 0, -1, 0, -2), (0, 1, 2, 0, 5), (0, 0, 0, 1, 0)\} \quad (3)$$

c) Pivotes 1: Columna 1, columna 2, columna 4.

$$C_A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad (3)$$