## Solución:

Aprovechamos el hecho de la perpendicularidad común (consecuencia de interés N°2) para obtener dos direcciones paralelas a  $\overrightarrow{D}$  y  $\overrightarrow{E}$ :

$$\begin{cases}
\overrightarrow{A} \perp \overrightarrow{D} \\
\overrightarrow{B} \perp \overrightarrow{D}
\end{cases} \implies \overrightarrow{D} = \lambda \overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}
\begin{cases}
\overrightarrow{B} \perp \overrightarrow{E} \\
\overrightarrow{C} \perp \overrightarrow{E}
\end{cases} \implies \overrightarrow{E} = \beta \overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C}$$
La otra ecuación involucrada es  $\cos \phi = \frac{\overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{E}}{\|\overrightarrow{D}\| \|\overrightarrow{E}\|} = \frac{\lambda (\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}) \cdot \beta (\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C})}{|\lambda| |\beta| \|\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}\| \|\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C}\|} = \frac{\pm (\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C})}{\|\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}\| \|\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C}\|}$ 

involucrada es 
$$\cos \phi = \frac{\overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{E}}{\|\overrightarrow{D}\| \|\overrightarrow{E}\|} = \frac{\lambda \left(\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}\right) \cdot \beta \left(\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C}\right)}{|\lambda| |\beta| \|\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}\| \|\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C}\|} = \frac{\pm \left(\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}\right) \cdot \left(\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C}\right)}{\|\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}\| \|\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C}\|}$$

$$\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B} = \det \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{i} & \widehat{j} & \widehat{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -5i + 10j - 5k = -5(1, -2, 1) \Longrightarrow$$

$$\|\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}\| = |-5|\sqrt{1 + 2^2 + 1} = 5\sqrt{6}$$

$$\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C} = \det \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{i} & \widehat{j} & \widehat{k} \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 8i - 6j - 12k = 2(4, -3, -6) \Longrightarrow$$

$$\|\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C}\| = |2|\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2 + 6^2} = 2\sqrt{61}$$

$$(\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C}) = -5(1, -2, 1) \cdot 2(4, -3, -6) = -10(1(4) + (-2)(-3) + (1)(-6)) = -40$$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{\pm (\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C})}{\|\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}\| \|\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C}\|} = \frac{\pm (-40)}{5\sqrt{6}2\sqrt{61}} = \mp \frac{2}{183}\sqrt{6}\sqrt{61} \text{ El negativo corresponde al obtuso}$$
The positive all agrads.

$$\phi_1 = \arccos\left(\frac{2}{183}\sqrt{6}\sqrt{61}\right) = 1{,}3602 \qquad \text{Llevados a grados } 1{,}3602(\frac{180}{\pi})^{\circ} = 77{,}934^{\circ}$$
 
$$\phi_2 = \arccos\left(\frac{-2}{183}\sqrt{6}\sqrt{61}\right) = 1{,}7814 \qquad \text{Llevados a grados } 1{,}7814(\frac{180}{\pi})^{\circ} = 102{,}07^{\circ}$$

## Resultado:

$$\phi_1=77{,}934\,^\circ$$

$$\phi_2=102{,}07\,^\circ$$