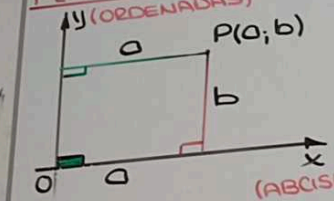
TRIBUTOS

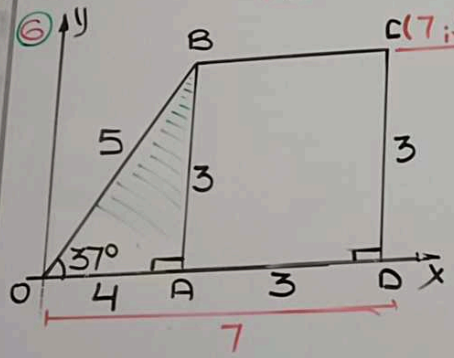
(TOSCANO)

GEOMETRÍA ANALÍTICA
LA RECTA

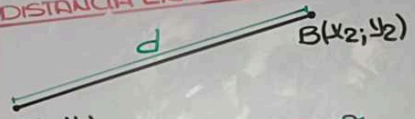
PLANO CARTESIANO



⑥

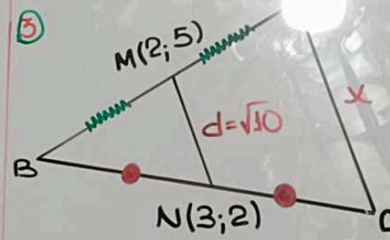


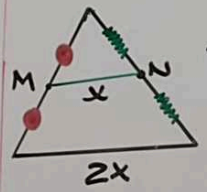
DISTANCIA ENTRE 2 PUNTOS



$$d^2=(x_1-x_2)^2+(y_1-y_2)^2$$

⑤



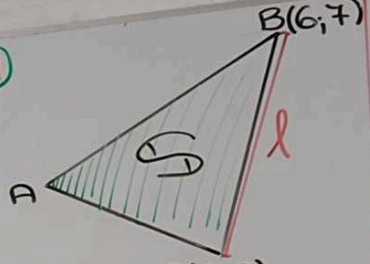


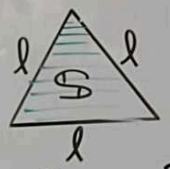
$d^2=(2-3)^2+(5-2)^2$

$d=\sqrt{10}$

$\therefore x=2\sqrt{10}$!

④





$$S=\frac{\ell^2\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$\ell^2=(6-3)^2+(7-2)^2$

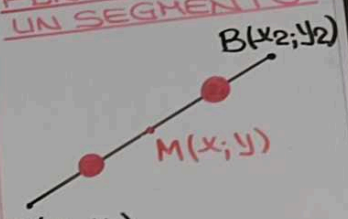
$=9+25$

$\ell^2=34$

$S=\frac{34\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$\therefore S=\frac{17\sqrt{3}}{2}$!

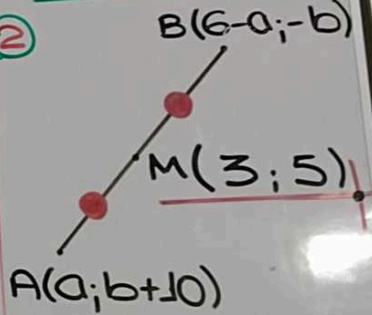
PUNTO MEDIO DE UN SEGMENTO



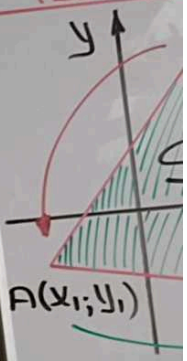
$$x=\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}$$

$$y=\frac{y_1+y_2}{2}$$

②



ÁREA DE U TRIANGU



$x_2 \cdot y_1$

$y_3 \cdot y_2$

$x_1 \cdot y_3$

I

1

-ROBUSTOS: A

"DE RAYAR" (OK)

(TOSCANO)

MEDIO DE SEGMENTO

B(x₂;y₂)

M(x;y)

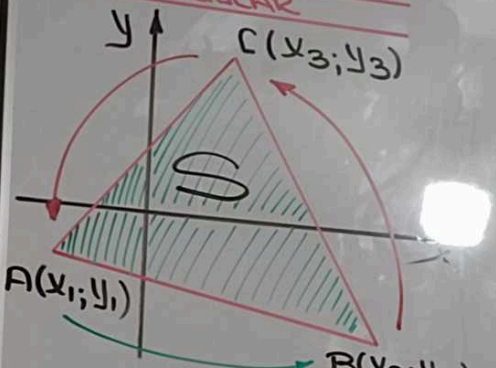
$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$

$\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$

B(6-a;-b)

(3;5)

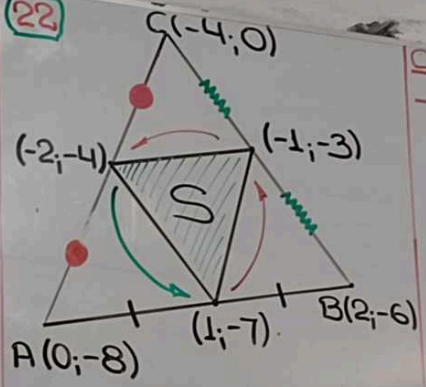
ÁREA DE UNA REGIÓN TRIANGULAR



	x_1	y_1	
$x_2 \cdot y_1$	x_2	y_2	$x_1 \cdot y_2$
$x_3 \cdot y_2$	x_3	y_3	$x_2 \cdot y_3$
$x_1 \cdot y_3$	x_1	y_1	$x_3 \cdot y_1$
	I		D

$S = \frac{1}{2}|D - I|$

22.

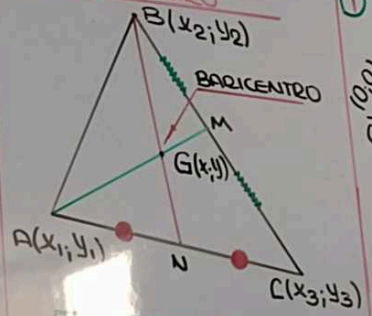


	1	-7	
7	-1	-3	-3
6	-2	-4	4
-4	1	-7	14
	9		15

$S = \frac{1}{2}|6|$

$\therefore S = 3$

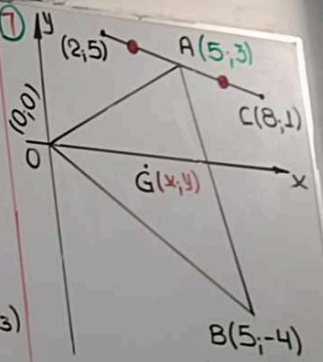
COORDENADAS DEL BARICENTRO



$x = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}$

$y = \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3}{3}$

1.



$x = \frac{0+5+5}{3} = \frac{10}{3}$

$y = \frac{0+3+(-4)}{3} = \frac{-1}{3}$

$\therefore G\left(\frac{10}{3}; -\frac{1}{3}\right)$

CONMIGO MISMA:
AMA SUAVIDAD Y NO RAYAR
QUIETA OCIOSO

ECUACIÓN: $Ax+By+C$

PENDIENTE:

$$m=-\frac{A}{B}$$

$$2x+3y-5=0$$

$$m=-\frac{2}{3}$$

$$-3x+5y+2=0$$

$$m=-\frac{-3}{5}=\frac{3}{5}$$

TRIBUTOS

LA RECTA

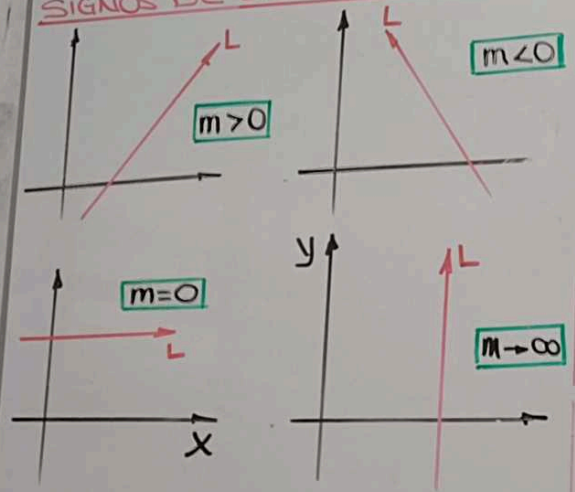
ECUACIÓN GENERAL:

$$Ax+By+C=0$$

PENDIENTE:

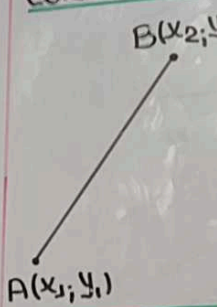
$$m=-\frac{A}{B}$$

SIGNOS DE LA PENDIENTE:



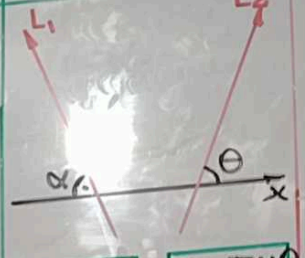
CÁLCULO DE LA PENDIENTE

CON 2 PUNTOS



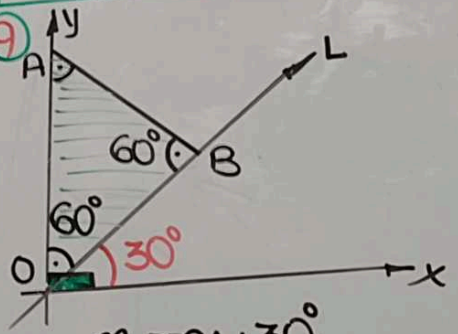
$$m=\frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}$$

GRÁFICAMENTE



$m_1=-\tan\alpha$ $\quad m_2=\tan\theta$

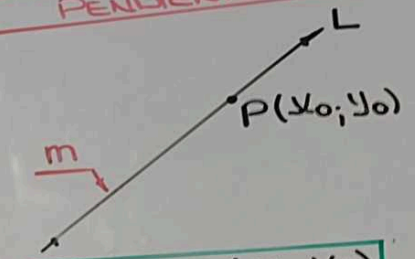
⑨



$m=\tan 30°$

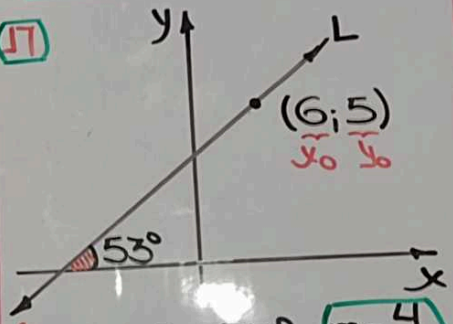
$\therefore m=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

ECUACIÓN PUNTO-PENDIENTE



$$y-y_0=m(x-x_0)$$

⑰



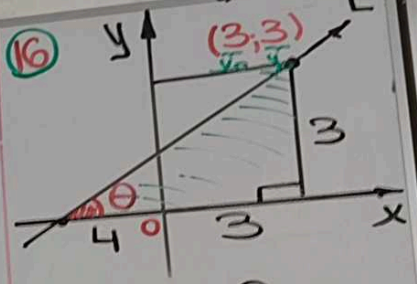
$m=\tan 53°$ → $m=\frac{4}{3}$

$y-5=\frac{4}{3}(x-6)$

$3y-15=4x-24$

$4x-3y-9=0$

⑯



$m=\tan\theta$

$m=\frac{3}{7}$

L: $y-3=\frac{3}{7}(x-3)$

$7y-21=3x-9$

$3x-7y+12=0$

TOSCANO

ROBUSTOS: A

NO RAYAR :(OK)