

TEMA 7

* Ángulo entre dos rectas

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{|\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}|}{|\vec{u}| |\vec{v}|}$$

• $r \perp s \Leftrightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$

* Distancia entre dos puntos

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(b_1 - a_1)^2 + (b_2 - a_2)^2 + (b_3 - a_3)^2}$$

* Distancia de un punto a un plano

$$d(P, \pi) = \frac{|Ax_P + By_P + Cz_P + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

* Distancia entre dos rectas

$$d(r, r') = \frac{|[\vec{AA'}, \vec{v}, \vec{v'}]|}{|\vec{v} \times \vec{v'}|} \rightarrow (\text{det y mod})$$

• (Prod. esc y mod.)

• Si r y r' coinciden

$$d\{r, r'\} = 0$$

• Si r y r' secantes

$$d\{r, r'\} = 0$$

imp. { • Si r y r' paralelas
 $d\{r, r'\} = d(A, r')$

• Si r y r' se cruzan

$$v = |[\vec{AA'}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}]| = |\vec{v} \times \vec{u}| \cdot d(r, r')$$

$$d(r, r') = \frac{|[\vec{AA'}, \vec{v}, \vec{v'}]|}{|\vec{v} \times \vec{v'}|}$$

* Ángulo entre dos planos

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|}$$

• $\pi_1 \perp \pi_2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 + C_1C_2 = 0$$

* Distancia de un punto a una recta

$$d(P, r) = \frac{|[\vec{OP}, \vec{v}]|}{|\vec{v}|}$$

* Distancia de un plano al origen de coordenadas

$$d(O, \pi) = \frac{|D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

* distancia entre recta y plano

$$d(r, \pi) = d(P, \pi)$$

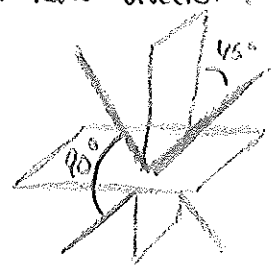
* Plano medidor: $\rightarrow P = (x, y, z)$

$$d(P, A) = d(P, B)$$



$$\sqrt{(x-a_1)^2 + (y-a_2)^2 + (z-a_3)^2} = \sqrt{(x-b_1)^2 + (y-b_2)^2 + (z-b_3)^2}$$

* Plano bisector:



$$d(P, \pi_1) = d(P, \pi_2)$$

$$\frac{|Ax + By + Cz + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \frac{|A'x + B'y + C'z + D'|}{\sqrt{A'^2 + B'^2 + C'^2}}$$

* Vectores perpendiculares:

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \vec{w} \rightarrow \vec{w} \perp \vec{u}, \vec{v}$$

EXAMEN 3

1) Define ángulo entre 2 planos y cómo se calcula.

b) Calcula el ángulo que forma la recta $r: \begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 3 \\ x + 5y - z = 8 \end{cases}$ y el plano $\pi: 2x + y + z - 9 = 0$

2) Halla el punto simétrico de $P = (0, 0, 3)$ respecto del plano $\pi: 2x + 3y - z + 1 = 0$

3) Calcula la recta perpendicular común a las rectas. $r: \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ z = 3 \end{cases}$ y $s: \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$

4) Describe la posición relativa de los planos $\pi: 2x + 3y - z + 1 = 0$ según los valores del parámetro m y calcula, $\pi: 4x + 6y + mz + 7 = 0$, la distancia entre ellos en cada caso.

3)

$$r: \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ z = 3 \end{cases} \quad \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{u} = (1, 0, 0) \times (0, 1, 0) = \vec{w}$$

$$s: \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \quad \vec{u} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{k} \Rightarrow \vec{w} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\pi: \begin{vmatrix} x-0 & 1 & 0 \\ y-2 & 0 & 0 \\ z-3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (0+0+0) - (0+0+y-2) = -y+2=0$$

$$\pi': \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 0 & 0 \\ y-0 & 1 & 0 \\ z-1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (x-1+0+0) - (0+0+0) = x-1=0$$

$$\begin{cases} -y+2=0 \\ x-1=0 \end{cases}$$

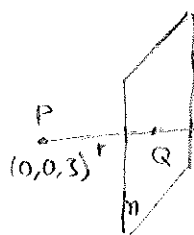
2)

$$P = (0, 0, 3)$$

$$\pi: 2x + 3y - z + 1 = 0, \quad \vec{n}_\pi = (2, 3, -1)$$

$$r: \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$$

$$r: \begin{cases} 3x-2y=0 \\ -y-3z+9=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -9 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad |A| = 42$$



$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -9 & -1 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{|A|} = \frac{12}{42}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{|A|} = \frac{18}{42}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{|A|} = \frac{120}{42}$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{12}{42}, \frac{18}{42}, \frac{120}{42} \right)$$

$$P \quad Q \quad P' (a, b, c)$$

$$\frac{0+a}{2} = \frac{12}{42} \Rightarrow a = \frac{24}{42}$$

$$\frac{0+b}{2} = \frac{18}{42} \Rightarrow b = \frac{36}{42}$$

$$\frac{3+c}{2} = \frac{120}{42} \Rightarrow c = \frac{114}{42}$$

$$P' = \left(\frac{24}{42}, \frac{36}{42}, \frac{114}{42} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ a) } \alpha = \arccos \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|}$$

$$\pi_1 \perp \pi_2 \iff \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2 + C_1 C_2 = 0$$

El coseno del ángulo α entre los dos planos coincide, salvo en el signo, con el ángulo que forman los vectores normales.

$$\text{b) } r: \begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 3 \\ x + 5y - 2z = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\pi: 2x + y + z - 9 = 0$$

$$\alpha = \arcsen \frac{|\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{v}| |\vec{n}|}$$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (2\vec{i} \times \vec{j} + 10\vec{k}) - (\vec{k} + 5\vec{i} - 4\vec{j}) = -3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} + 11\vec{k} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = (-3, 5, 11)$$

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

$$\alpha = \arcsen \frac{|10|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 5^2 + 11^2} \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{155} \sqrt{6}}; \alpha = 0'33''$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ } \pi: 2x + 3y - z + 1 = 0$$

$$\pi': 4x + 6y + mz + 7 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & m & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} A \\ A' \end{matrix}$$

$$|A| = 3m - (-6); 3m = -6; m = \frac{-6}{3}; m = -2$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } m \neq -2 \rightarrow \text{Rang } A = 2 = \text{Rang } A' \Rightarrow \text{Secantes}$$

$$\text{Distancia} = 0$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } m = -2 \rightarrow \text{Rang } A = 1 \neq \text{Rang } A' = 2 \Rightarrow \text{Paralelos}$$

$$d(\pi, \pi') = d(P, \pi')$$

$$P \text{ de } \pi = (0, 0, 1): d(P, \pi') = \frac{|4 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 0 + (-2) \cdot 1|}{\sqrt{4^2 + 6^2 + (-2)^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{56}} = \frac{2\sqrt{56}}{56}$$

EXAMEN 2

① Calcular la distancia del punto $P=(1,2,1)$ al plano $\pi: 2x+3y-z-1=0$ y a la recta $r: \frac{x}{2} = y-1 = \frac{z}{2}$.

a) $P=(1,2,1)$

$\pi: 2x+3y-z-1=0$; $\vec{n}=(2,3,-1)$

$$d(P,\pi) = \frac{|Ax_P + By_P + Cz_P + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

$$d(P,\pi) = \frac{|2+6+(-1)+(-1)|}{\sqrt{2^2+3^2+(-1)^2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{14}} \Rightarrow \frac{6\sqrt{14}}{14}$$

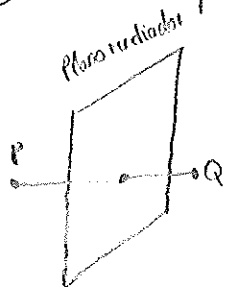
b) $P=(1,2,1)$

$r: \frac{x}{2} = y-1 = \frac{z}{2}$; $\vec{v}=(2,1,2)$; $Q=(0,1,0)$

$$d(P,r) = \frac{|\vec{QP} \times \vec{v}|}{|\vec{v}|}$$

$$d(P,r) = \frac{|(1,1,1)|}{\sqrt{2^2+1^2+2^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+1^2}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

② Calcular el plano mediador del segmento de extremos $P=(1,0,0)$ y $Q=(0,1,0)$



$$d(A,P) = d(A,Q); \sqrt{(x-p_1)^2 + (y-p_2)^2 + (z-p_3)^2} = \sqrt{(x-q_1)^2 + (y-q_2)^2 + (z-q_3)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-0)^2 + (z-0)^2} = \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-0)^2}$$

$$x^2+1=2x+y^2+z^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2-2y+1; -2x+2y=0$$

$$\pi: -2x+2y=0$$

$P=(1,0,0)$

$Q=(0,1,0)$

$A=(x,y,z)$

③ Hallar la proyección ortogonal de la recta $r: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{x-2}{1}$ sobre el plano OXY ($z=0$).

$\pi: z=0$; $\vec{n}=(0,0,1)$

$r: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{x-2}{1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A=(1,0,2) \\ \vec{v}=(2,3,1) \end{array} \right.$

$\pi' = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x-1 & 2 & 0 \\ y-0 & 3 & -1 \\ z-2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\text{perpendicular a } \vec{n}} = (0-2z+4+0) - (0-x+1+0) = -2z+4+x-1 = x-2z+3$

$$\pi' = x-2z+3=0$$

$$r \subset \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z=0 \\ x-2z+3=0 \end{array} \right.$$

④ Calcular la distancia entre las rectas:

$$r: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{3} = \frac{z-1}{1}$$

$$\vec{v} = (1, 3, 1)$$

$$A = (1, -2, 1)$$

$$s: \frac{x+2}{-3} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z+3}{2}$$

$$\vec{u} = (-3, 1, 2)$$

$$B = (-2, 1, -3)$$

$$d(r, s) = \frac{|[\vec{AB}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}]|}{|\vec{v} \times \vec{u}|}$$

$$\vec{AB} = (-3, 3, -4)$$

$$\circ \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-18 - 9 - 4) - (36 - 3 + 6) = -70$$

$$\circ |(\vec{v} \times \vec{u})| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{22}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} d(r, s) = \frac{|-70|}{\sqrt{22}} = \frac{70}{\sqrt{22}} \Rightarrow \frac{70\sqrt{22}}{22}$$

⑤ Halla la perpendicular común a las rectas del ejercicio anterior.

$$r: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{3} = \frac{z-1}{1}; \vec{v} = (1, 3, 1); A = (1, -2, 1)$$

$$s: \frac{x+2}{-3} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z+3}{2}; \vec{u} = (-3, 1, 2); B = (-2, 1, -3)$$

$$\circ \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = (-3, 1, 2) \times (1, 3, 1) \Rightarrow \vec{w} = (-3, 3, 2)$$

$$\circ \pi: \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 1 & -3 \\ y+2 & 3 & 3 \\ z-1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (6x - 6 + 3z - 3 - 3y - 6) - (-9z + 9 + 3x - 3 + 2y + 4) = 3x - 5y + 12z - 25$$

$$\pi: 3x - 5y + 12z - 25 = 0$$

$$\circ \pi': \begin{vmatrix} x+2 & -3 & -3 \\ y-1 & 1 & 3 \\ z+3 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (2x + 4 - 9z - 27 - 6y + 6) - (-3z - 9 + 6x + 12 - 6y + 6) = -4x - 6z - 26$$

$$\pi': -4x - 6z - 26 = 0$$

$$t = \begin{cases} 3x - 5y + 12z - 25 = 0 \\ -4x - 6z - 26 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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- (69) Halla el valor del parámetro k para que los planos π y π' sean perpendiculares y da un vector director de la recta intersección para el valor de k hallado.

$$\pi: 2x - 6y + 5 = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_\pi \times \vec{n}_{\pi'} = \vec{0} \text{ (perpendiculares)}$$

$$\pi': 3x - ky + z - 1 = 0$$

$$(2, -6, 0) \times (3, -k, 1) = \vec{0}$$

$$6 + 6k + 0 = 0 ; k = \frac{-6}{6} ; k = -1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & -6 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-6\vec{i} + 0 + 2\vec{k}) - (-18\vec{k} + 0 + 2\vec{j}) = \vec{v}$$
$$\vec{v} = (-6, 2, 20)$$

Pag 154 (37)

- (37) Dada la recta r , con vector director $(1, 1, 0)$ y que pasa por el origen de coordenadas, determina todas las rectas que forman un ángulo de 60° con r y, además, pasan por el origen y están contenidas en el plano XY .

$$\vec{u} = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(b_1 - a_1)^2 + (b_2 - a_2)^2 + (b_3 - a_3)^2}$$

$$d(P, r) = \frac{|\vec{QP} \times \vec{v}|}{|\vec{v}|}$$

$$d(P, \pi) = \frac{|Ap_1 + Bp_2 + Cp_3 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

$$d(r, s) = \frac{|[\vec{AB}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}]|}{|\vec{v} \times \vec{u}|}$$

$$d(P, \pi) = \frac{|Ap_1 + Bp_2 + Cp_3 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

$$d(P, r) = \frac{|\vec{PQ} \times \vec{v}|}{|\vec{v}|}$$

$$d(r, s) = \frac{|[\vec{AB}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}]|}{|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}|}$$

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(b_1 - a_1)^2 + (b_2 - a_2)^2 + (b_3 - a_3)^2}$$

$$d(P, \pi) = \frac{|Ap_1 + Bp_2 + Cp_3 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(b_1 - a_1)^2 + (b_2 - a_2)^2 + (b_3 - a_3)^2}$$

$$d(r, s) = \frac{|[\vec{AB}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}]|}{|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}|}$$

$$d(P, r) = \frac{|\vec{PQ} \times \vec{v}|}{|\vec{v}|}$$

$$\text{Tridador: } d(P, A) = d(P, B)$$

~~$$\sqrt{(x-a_1)^2 + (y-a_2)^2 + (z-a_3)^2} = \sqrt{(x-b_1)^2 + (y-b_2)^2 + (z-b_3)^2}$$~~

$$\sqrt{(x-a_1)^2 + (y-a_2)^2 + (z-a_3)^2} = \sqrt{(x-b_1)^2 + (y-b_2)^2 + (z-b_3)^2}$$

$$\text{Bitector: } d(P, \pi_1) = d(P, \pi_2)$$

$$\frac{|Ax + By + Cz + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \frac{|A'x + B'y + C'z + D'|}{\sqrt{A'^2 + B'^2 + C'^2}}$$

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{|\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}|}{|\vec{u}| |\vec{v}|}$$

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|}$$

$$\alpha = \arcsin \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{v}|}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{v}|}$$

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(b_1 - a_1)^2 + (b_2 - a_2)^2 + (b_3 - a_3)^2}$$

$$d(P, \pi) = \frac{|Ap_1 + Bp_2 + Cp_3 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

$$d(P, r) = \frac{|\vec{PQ} \times \vec{v}|}{|\vec{v}|}$$

$$d(r, s) = \frac{|[\vec{AB}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}]|}{|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}|}$$

* 2 rectas

Coincidentes $\rightarrow \text{Rang } M = \text{Rang } M' = 2$

Paralelas $\rightarrow \text{Rang } M = 2 \neq \text{Rang } M' = 3$

Secantes $\rightarrow \text{Rang } M = \text{Rang } M' = 3$

de corte $\rightarrow \text{Rang } M = 3 \neq \text{Rang } M' = 4$

* Recta y plano

Coincidentes $\rightarrow \text{Rang } M = \text{Rang } M' = 2$

Paralela $\rightarrow \text{Rang } M = 2 \neq \text{Rang } M' = 3$

Secantes $\rightarrow \text{Rang } M = \text{Rang } M' = 3$

* 2 planos

Coincidentes $\rightarrow \text{Rang } M = \text{Rang } M' = 1$

Paralelos $\rightarrow \text{Rang } M = 1 \neq \text{Rang } M' = 2$

Secantes $\rightarrow \text{Rang } M = \text{Rang } M' = 2$

(30)

$$r: \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{-2} ; \vec{v} = (2, 3, -2) ; P = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$s: x = \frac{y+1}{3} = z ; \vec{u} = (1, 3, 1) ; P = (0, -1, 0)$$

~~$$r: \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{-2} ; \vec{v} = (2, 3, -2) ; P = (1, 0, 0)$$~~

$$0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 2 & 1 \\ y-0 & 3 & 3 \\ z-0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (3x-3+6z-2y) - (3z-6z+6+2y) = 3x-4y+12z-9$$

$$d(\pi, s) = d(\pi, P_s) = \frac{|3 \cdot 0 - 4(-1) + 12 \cdot 0 + (-9)|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2 + 12^2}} = \frac{|4-9|}{\sqrt{169}} = \frac{\sqrt{4^2 + (-9)^2}}{13}$$

$$d(\pi, s) = \frac{9.84}{13} = 0.75$$

EXAMEN 1

1) Calcular el ángulo que forma la recta r dada como intersección de los planos $x=0$ y $z=0$ con el plano π paralelo al plano $x+y-z=0$ que pasa por el punto $(1, 1, 1)$

$$r: \begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$0 \quad \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{cases} y=x \\ x=0 \\ z=0 \end{cases} \quad \lambda=1 \quad \vec{v} = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\pi \parallel \pi: x+y-z=0$$

$$c(1, 1, 1)$$

$$0 \quad x+y-z+\Delta=0 ; 1+1-1+\Delta=0 ; \Delta=-1$$

$$\pi: x+y-z-1=0$$

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{|\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{v}| |\vec{n}|} = \arccos \frac{|(0, 1, 0) \cdot (1, 1, -1)|}{\sqrt{1} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 54.7^\circ$$

② Sea el punto $P = (0, 2, 0)$, la recta $r: (x, y, z) = (0, 0, 1) + k(0, 0, 1)$, la recta $s: x = y, z = 1$, y el plano π dado por la ecuación $z = 2$. Calcula:

a) Distancia del punto P y la recta r .

$$P = (0, 2, 0)$$

$$r: (x, y, z) = (0, 0, 1) + k(0, 0, 1)$$

\downarrow
 Q

\downarrow
 \vec{v}

$$d(P, r) = \frac{|\vec{QP} \times \vec{v}|}{|\vec{v}|}$$

$$\vec{QP} = (0, 2, 0) - (0, 0, 1) = (0, 2, -1)$$

$$d(P, r) = \frac{|(0, 2, -1) \times (0, 0, 1)|}{\sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + (-1)^2}}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

b) Distancias entre el punto P y el plano π .

$$P = (0, 2, 0)$$

$$\pi: z - 2 = 0; \vec{n}_\pi = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$d(P, \pi) = \frac{|Ax_P + By_P + Cz_P + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

$$d(P, \pi) = \frac{|0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 - 2|}{\sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{|-2|}{1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

c) Distancia entre la recta r y el plano π .

$$r: (x, y, z) = (0, 0, 1) + k(0, 0, 1); P = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\pi: z - 2 = 0; \vec{n}_\pi = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$d(\pi, r) = d(P, \pi) = \frac{|0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 - 2|}{\sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{|-1|}{1} = 1$$

d) la distancia entre las rectas r y s .

$$r: (x, y, z) = (0, 0, 1) + k(0, 0, 1); A = (0, 0, 1); \vec{v} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$s: x = y, z = 1; B = (0, -1, 0); \vec{u} = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$d(r, s) = \frac{|[\vec{n}_B, \vec{v}, \vec{u}]|}{|\vec{v} \times \vec{u}|}$$

$$\vec{n}_B = (0, -1, -1)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (0 - 1 + 0) - (0 + 0 + 0) = -1$$

$$|\vec{v} \times \vec{u}| = \sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = 1$$

$$d(r, s) = \frac{|-1|}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

③ Halla la perpendicular común a las rectas del ejercicio anterior.

$$r: (x, y, z) = (0, 0, 1) + k(0, 0, 1) ; A = (0, 0, 1) ; \vec{v} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$s: x + y + 1 = z ; B = (0, -1, 0) ; \vec{u} = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\bullet \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = (0, 0, 1) \times (1, 1, 1) \quad \vec{w} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (0 + \vec{j} \cdot 0) - (0 + \vec{i} \cdot 0) = \vec{j} - \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{w} = (-1, 1, 0)$$

$$\bullet \Pi: \begin{vmatrix} x-0 & 0 & -1 \\ y-0 & 0 & 1 \\ z-1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0 + 0 - y) - (0 + x + 0) = -y - x ; \Pi: -x - y = 0$$

$$\Pi': \begin{vmatrix} x-0 & 1 & -1 \\ y+1 & 1 & 1 \\ z-0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0 + z - y - 1) - (-z + x + 0) = z - y - x - 1 ; \Pi': -x - y + z - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -x - y = 0 \\ -x - y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

④ Dado el plano $\Pi: 2x + 2y + z - 2 = 0$, calcula:

a) El área del triángulo ABC, siendo A, B y C, los puntos de intersección del plano Π con los ejes coordenados.

$$\Pi: 2x + 2y + z - 2 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$B = \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$C = \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$A = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$2y - 2 = 0$$

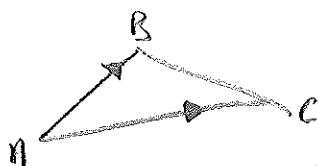
$$y = 1$$

$$B = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$z - 2 = 0$$

$$z = 2$$

$$C = (0, 0, 2)$$



$$\vec{AB} = (-1, 1, 0) = \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{AC} = (-1, 0, 2) = \vec{u}$$

$$\text{área} = |\vec{v} \times \vec{u}| = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (2\vec{i} + 0 + 0) - (-k + 0 - 2\vec{j}) = 2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + k = (2, 2, 1)$$

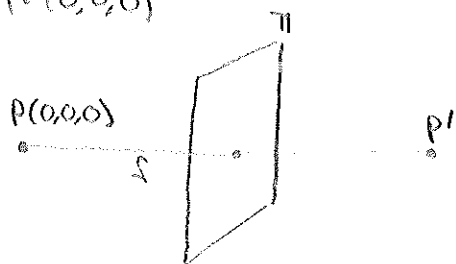
$$\hookrightarrow \text{área paralelogramo: } |\vec{v} \times \vec{u}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\text{de ser un triángulo: } \frac{3}{2}$$

b) Calcular el punto simétrico al origen de coordenadas respecto al plano π .

$$\pi: 2x + 2y + z - 2 = 0, \vec{n} = (2, 2, 1)$$

$$P = (0, 0, 0)$$



$$S \perp \pi \text{ pasa por } P \Rightarrow S = \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{1}$$

$$S = \begin{cases} x - y = 0 \\ x - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Q = \begin{cases} 2x + 2y + z - 2 = 0 \\ x - y = 0 \\ x - 2z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |A| = 9$$

$\rightarrow \epsilon(101) \rightarrow +2$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{|A|} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{|A|} = \frac{-4}{9}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{|A|} = \frac{-2}{9}$$

$$Q = \left(\frac{4}{9}, \frac{-4}{9}, \frac{-2}{9} \right)$$

$$P \quad Q \quad P'$$

$$(0, 0, 0) \quad \left(\frac{4}{9}, \frac{-4}{9}, \frac{-2}{9} \right) \quad (a, b, c)$$

$$\frac{0+a}{2} = \frac{4}{9}; 9a = 8; a = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\frac{0+b}{2} = \frac{-4}{9}; 9b = -8; b = \frac{-8}{9}$$

$$\frac{0+c}{2} = \frac{-2}{9}; 9c = -4; c = \frac{-4}{9}$$

$$P' = \left(\frac{8}{9}, \frac{-8}{9}, \frac{-4}{9} \right)$$