

Maximiliano Eduardo Castillo Villagran  
Mecánico Industrial

10-10-12

3º A

**M**ácula el radio con los y desmitiendo los triángulos con los sig vértices:

A)  $(3, 7), (6, 10), (12, 4)$

B)  $(-4, 0), (0, 6), (4, -4)$

P1, P2

$$D = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{(6 - 3)^2 + (10 - 7)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{16 + 9}$$

$$D = \sqrt{25}$$

~~D = 5~~

~~P1, P3~~

$$D = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{(12 - 2)^2 + (1 - 7)^2}$$

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

$$D = \sqrt{100 + 36}$$

$$D = \sqrt{136}$$

~~D = 4.6~~

~~P2, P3~~

$$D = \sqrt{(2 - 6)^2 + (1 - 10)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-9)^2}$$

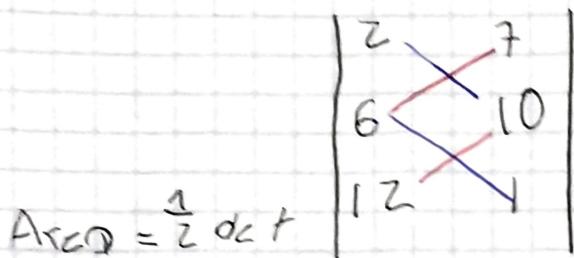
$$D = \sqrt{16 + 81}$$

$$D = \sqrt{117}$$

$$D = \underline{\underline{10.8}}$$

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Perímetro:  $5 + 4.6 + 10.8 = \underline{\underline{20.4}}$



$$A_{\text{tra}} = \frac{1}{2} d \cdot t$$

$$= 1(2)(10) + (6)(11)$$

$$= 1(6)(7) + (12)(10)$$

$$= 1[20 + 6] - [42 + 120]$$

$$= 1[26] - [162]$$

$$= -136$$

$$= 68 \text{ u}^2$$

$A_{\text{tra}}$

~~68 u<sup>2</sup>~~

$\boxed{68 \text{ u}^2}$

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 $P_1$   $P_2$   $P_3$

B)  $(-4, 0), (0, 6), (4, -4)$

$$D = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{(0 - (-4))^2 + (6 - 0)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{16 + 36}$$

$$D = \sqrt{52}$$

$$D = 7.2$$

$$D = \sqrt{(4 - (-4))^2 + (-4 - 0)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{(4 + 4)^2 + (-4)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{8^2 + (-4)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{64 + 16}$$

$$D = \sqrt{80}$$

$$D = 8.9$$

$$D = \sqrt{(4 - 0)^2 + (-4 - 6)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{4^2 + (-10)^2}$$

$$D = \sqrt{16 + 100}$$

$$D = \sqrt{116}$$

$$D = 10.7$$

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Partida 10 = 7.2 + 8.9 + 10.7 = 26.3

$$A_{\text{rcg}} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \\ 9 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1(-4)(6) + (0)(-4) |$$

$$= 1(0)(0) + (4)(6) |$$

$$= 1(-18) + (-0) |$$

$$= (0) + (18)$$

$$= 18 - 18$$

$$= 36$$

$$= 18$$

Arcg = 18

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Calculo de los lados de un cuadrilatero cuyos vértices son:  
 $A(-1, -1), B(4, -1), C(5, 2), D(0, 2)$

$$D_{AB} = \sqrt{(4 - (-1))^2 + (-1 - (-1))^2}$$

$$D_{AB} = \sqrt{(4 + 1)^2 + (-1 + 1)^2}$$

$$D_{AD} = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (3)^2}$$

$$D_{AB} = \sqrt{25 + 9}$$

$$D_{AB} = 5.8$$

$$D_{BC} = \sqrt{(5 - 4)^2 + (5 - (-1))^2}$$

$$D_{BC} = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (5 + 1)^2}$$

$$D_{BC} = \sqrt{1 + 36}$$

$$D_{BC} = \sqrt{37}$$

$$D_{BC} = 3.6$$

$$D_{CD} = \sqrt{(0 - 5)^2 + (2 - 2)^2}$$

$$D_{CD} = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (0)^2}$$

$$D_{CD} = \sqrt{25 + 0}$$

$$D_{CD} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$D_{CD} = 5$$

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$$DDA = \sqrt{(-2-0)^2 + (2-0)^2}$$

$$DDA = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (2+1)^2}$$

$$DDA = \sqrt{1+9}$$

$$DDA = \sqrt{10}$$

$$DDA = 3.1$$

$$\text{Perímetro} = 3.1 + 5.8 + 3.6 + 5 = 17.5$$

$$A_{tri} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (1 + 8 + 10 - 0 + 4 + 5 - 0 + 2)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (30) = \frac{1}{2} (30) = 15 \text{ u}^2$$

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3 Calcular el volumen de  $(4, 8, 5), (-3, 2), (3, -2), (-5, 3)$  cm

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \\ -5 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} ((4)(2) + (-3)(-2) + (3)(3) + (-5)(4)) \\ A &= \frac{1}{2} ((-2)(4) + (3)(2) + (-5)(-2) + (4)(4)) \\ A &= \frac{1}{2} (8 + 6 + 9 - 20) - (-12 + 6 + 10 + 16) \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (3) - (13)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} - 35$$

$$A = \frac{1 \times 35}{2(11)} = \frac{35}{22} = \underline{\underline{1.502}}$$

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$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -5 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (4)(3) + (-5)(-2) + (2)(2) + (-2)(4)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (-5)(4) + (2)(2) + (-2)(-2) + (4)(2)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (12 + 10 + 6 - 12) - (-20 + 8 + 6 + 8)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(16) - (0)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16$$

$$A = \frac{16 \times 1}{2(1)} = \frac{16}{2} = 6.5 \cancel{0.7}$$

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Perímetro =  $7.2 + 8.9 + 10.7 = \underline{26.8}$

$$A_{\text{triangulo}} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= |(-4)(6) + (0)(-4)| \\ &= |(0)(0) + (4)(6)| \\ &= |-18| + (-0) \\ &= (0) + (18) \\ &= 18 - 18 \\ &= 36 \\ &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

$A_{\text{triangulo}} = 18$