

1. Considera los puntos $P_1 = (2, 2)$, $P_2 = (4, 6)$,
 $Q_1 = (-2, 1)$ y $Q_2 = (-3, 2)$.

a) Da la ecuaciones normales para las mediatrices

$M_{P_1 P_2}$ y $M_{Q_1 Q_2}$

$M_{P_1 P_2}$ primero consideramos el punto medio U de
 esta recta. Quizá lo notamos como:

$$U = \frac{1}{2}(2, 2) + \frac{1}{2}(4, 6) = (1, 1) + (2, 3) = (3, 4)$$

y un vector director ortogonal a la recta que
 pasa por P_1, P_2 , consideramos $\Rightarrow (2, 2) - (4, 6) = C$
 con C vector director

$\Rightarrow (-2, -4) = C$ y necesitamos C ortogonal

$$\Rightarrow (-2, -4)^{\perp} = C^{\perp} = (4, -2)$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{P_1 P_2} = \{(3, 4) + t(4, -2) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

o $M_{Q_1 Q_2}$ análogamente

$$Q_1 = (-2, 1)$$

$$Q_2 = (-3, 2)$$

$$C = (-2, 1) - (-3, 2) = (-2+3, 1-2) = (1, -1)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2}(-2, 1) + \frac{1}{2}(-3, 2) = (-1, \frac{1}{2}) + (-\frac{3}{2}, 1)$$

$$U = (-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2}) \cdot 2 = (-5, 3)$$

un escalar más bonito etc.

$$M_{Q_1 Q_2} = \{(-5, 3) + s(1, 1) \mid s \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

b) encuentra la intersección de las mediatrices propias

el punto de intersección \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow (x, y) = (-5, 3) + t(1, 1)$$

$$(x, y) = (3, 4) + s(4, -2)$$

$$x = -5 + t \quad y = 3 + t$$

$$x = 3 + 4s \quad y = 4 - 2s$$

$$-5 + t = 3 + 4s$$

$$-3 + t = 4 - 2s$$

$$\text{Como } t - 4s = -2$$

$$t + 2s = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 0, s = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y) = s + t, 3 + t) \in S, 3 = A$$

c)

$$L_{P_1, q_1} \vee L_{P_2, q_2} \quad (4, 1)$$

$$L_{P_1, q_1} = \{ (2, 2) + t(2, 2 - (-2, 1)) \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$L_{P_2, q_2} = \{ (4, 6) + s((4, 6) - (-3, 2)) \mid s \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{A, L_{P_1, q_1}} = \frac{(4, 1) \cdot (2, 2) - (5, 3)}{\sqrt{(4, 1) \cdot (4, 1)}} = \frac{(4, 1) \cdot (-3, -1) - (7, 4)}{\sqrt{18}} = \frac{-13}{\sqrt{18}}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{A, L_{P_2, q_2}} = \frac{(4, 6) \cdot (4, 6) - (5, 3)}{\sqrt{(7, 4) \cdot (7, 4)}} = \frac{(4, 6) \cdot (-1, 3)}{\sqrt{55}} = \frac{14}{\sqrt{55}}$$

2) Sean v el sistema de ejes.

Consideremos $u_0 = [2, 9]$

a) Sabemos que $v \cdot v = \|v\|^2$

$$\Rightarrow [2, 9] \cdot [2, 9] = \sqrt{4 + 81} = \sqrt{85}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{85}} [2, 9] \quad y \quad u_1^\perp = u_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{85}} [-9, 2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{85}} [2, 9] \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{85}} [-9, 2] = \frac{1}{85} [(2, 9) \cdot (-9, 2)] =$$

$$\frac{1}{85} (-18 + 18) = \frac{1}{85} (0) = 0 \quad \text{so } u_1 \text{ y } u_2 \text{ son ortogonales.}$$

Demostremos de norma = 1

$$\|u_1\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{85}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{9}{\sqrt{85}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{85} + \frac{81}{85}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\|u_2\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-9}{\sqrt{85}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{85}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{85} + \frac{4}{85}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

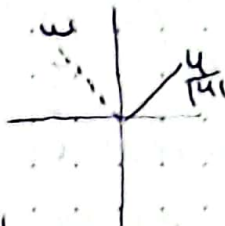
$\therefore u_1, u_2$ son base ortogonal

b) Respuestas:

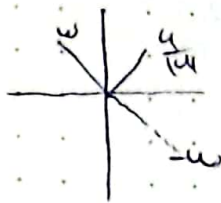
dado cualquier vector u , si lo dividimos sobre su $n = \|u\|$, tenemos un vector unitario



a su vez tenemos el siguiente vector w ortogonal a u .



que cumple ser base ortogonal y a su vez



cumple la misma propiedad, además, el vector $\frac{u}{\|u\|}$ es combinación lineal de $\frac{u}{\|u\|}$ y para cualquier

distinto a w y $-w$ ~~se cumple~~ su producto punto

es distinto de cero.

c) Escriba a los vectores $(1, 1)$, $(7, 4)$, $(-3, 5)$ como combinación lineal de u_1 y u_2 .

buscamos $(1, 1)$

a y b. es: $v = a u_1 + b u_2$

$$\Rightarrow (1, 1) = a \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + b \left(\frac{-9}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (2, 9)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-9, 2)$$

1.1)

$$(1, 1) = \left((1, 1) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \right) u_1 + \left((1, 1) \cdot \left(\frac{-9}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \right) u_2$$

$$= (1, 1) = \frac{21}{\sqrt{5}} u_1 + \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} u_2$$

7.4)

$$(7, 4) = \left((7, 4) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \right) u_1 + \left((7, 4) \cdot \left(\frac{-9}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \right) u_2$$

$$\Rightarrow (7, 4) = \left(\frac{30}{\sqrt{5}} \right) u_1 + \left(\frac{-55}{\sqrt{5}} \right) u_2$$

(-3, 5)

$$(-3, 5) = \left(\frac{39}{\sqrt{5}} \right) u_1 + \left(\frac{37}{\sqrt{5}} \right) u_2$$

Como $a = \left(\frac{21.25}{85}, \frac{9.72}{85} \right)$ y $b = (a + \left(-\frac{9.72}{85}, \frac{21.25}{85} \right))$

$\Rightarrow (7, 4) = \left(\frac{21.25}{85}, \frac{9.72}{85} \right) + \left(-\frac{9.72}{85}, \frac{21.25}{85} \right)$
 ~~$(7, 4) = \left(\frac{21.25}{85}, \frac{9.72}{85} \right) + \left(-\frac{9.72}{85}, \frac{21.25}{85} \right)$~~
 ~~$(7, 4) = \left(\frac{21.25}{85}, \frac{9.72}{85} \right) + \left(-\frac{9.72}{85}, \frac{21.25}{85} \right)$~~

d) vector $7, 4$ con respecto al generado por u ,

[...] Norma de la reflexión

$$c = (0, 0) \cdot (4) = 0$$

$$1 + 2(c - u \cdot x)u$$

$$\Rightarrow (7, 4) + 2 \left(0 - \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{85}}, \frac{9}{\sqrt{85}} \right) \cdot (7, 4) \right) \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{85}}, \frac{9}{\sqrt{85}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (7, 4) + 2 \left(\frac{14}{\sqrt{85}}, \frac{27}{\sqrt{85}} \right) \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{85}}, \frac{9}{\sqrt{85}} \right)$$

~~$(7, 4) + 2 \left(\frac{14}{\sqrt{85}}, \frac{27}{\sqrt{85}} \right) \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{85}}, \frac{9}{\sqrt{85}} \right)$~~ $\Rightarrow (7, 4) + \left(\frac{146}{\sqrt{85}}, \frac{216}{\sqrt{85}} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{146}{\sqrt{85}} + 7, \frac{216}{\sqrt{85}} + 4 \right)$$

$$\frac{146}{\sqrt{85}} + 7, \frac{216}{\sqrt{85}} + 4 = \left(\left(\frac{146}{\sqrt{85}} + 7, \frac{216}{\sqrt{85}} + 4 \right) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{85}}, \frac{9}{\sqrt{85}} \right) \right) u_1 + \left(\left(\frac{146}{\sqrt{85}} + 7, \frac{216}{\sqrt{85}} + 4 \right) \cdot u_2 \right) u_2$$

$$= \left(\frac{392}{85} + 7 + \frac{964}{85} + 4 \right) u_1 + \left(\frac{-1764}{85} + 7 + \frac{932}{85} + 4 \right) u_2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1256}{85} + 11 \right) u_1 + \left(\frac{-1352}{85} + 11 \right) u_2$$

y escrito como combinación lineal es

$$\left(\frac{146}{\sqrt{85}} + 7, \frac{216}{\sqrt{85}} + 4 \right) = \left(\frac{1256}{85} + 11 \right) u_1 + \left(\frac{-1352}{85} + 11 \right) u_2$$

y el original $(7, 4)$ es

$$\left(\frac{30}{\sqrt{85}} \right) u_1 + \left(\frac{-50}{\sqrt{85}} \right) u_2$$

al ser proyectado y volteado sobre uno de los ejes

3. Sean () a circunferencia $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 8y = 0$

a) $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 8y - 6$

$$x^2 - 6x = (x-3)^2 - 9 \quad \vee \quad y^2 + 8 = (y+4)^2 + 16$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 - 9 + (y+4)^2 - 16 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-3)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 25$$

2º. el centro es $(-3, 4)$ y el radio es 5

$$b) C = (x-3)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 25$$

$$p = \left(\frac{37}{9}, -4 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{37}{4}, -4 \right) - (-3, 4) = \left(\frac{37}{4}, -4 \right) - (3, 4) = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x - 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 - (4 \cdot 4) - (4 \cdot 4) = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2.5}{4} (x-3) = 2.5$$

~~$$\left(\frac{25}{4}\right)(1-3) = -25$$~~

$$\frac{2.5}{4} (1.3) =$$

4) Sean $p = (-1, 3)$ y $q = (3, -1)$
 sea $\bar{x} = (x, y)$

a) esta ecuación se ve de la forma

$$(\bar{x} - (-1, 3)) \cdot (\bar{x} - (3, -1)) = \frac{10, -1}{2} \rightarrow \text{ya que ambos tienen la misma norma}$$

$$(+x, -y) \cdot (-3x, y) = 9, -1$$

$$(x, -y) \cdot (-3x, y) = 1, 0$$

b) elige $T \in (0, 1)$, $k = \frac{1}{2}$ y considere $q = p + T(q - p)$

conjugado armónico

$$q = (-1, 3) + \frac{1}{4} (q - p) = (-1, 3) + \frac{1}{4} ((-1, 3) - (3, -1))$$

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

$$= (-1, 3) + (-1, 1)$$

$$= (0, 2)$$

conjugado armónico

$$\text{como } (0, 2) = \frac{1}{n+1} (-1, 3) + \frac{n}{n+1} (3, -1)$$

no conjugado es

$$\frac{1}{1-n} (-1, 3) + \frac{n}{n-1} (3, -1)$$

$$\text{como } n = \frac{d(p, q)}{d(p, q)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{4+4}}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{no armónico es}$$

$$B \frac{(x, p)}{J(q, p)}$$

$$\alpha \frac{A(x, q)}{J(p, q)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{d(q, p) = (x, q)}{(p, q)^2}$$

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