

 $y-y_c=m(x-x_c)$ y-2=2(x-z) CH: y=2x-z

$$-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\left[\left(\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{13}\right)^{2}-5\right]\left[5-\left(\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{13}\right)^{2}\right]}=$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{(10+13+2\sqrt{130}-5)(5-10-13+2\sqrt{130})}=$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{(2\sqrt{130}+18)(2\sqrt{130}-18)}=\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{520-324}=$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{196}=\frac{14}{4}=\frac{7}{2}$$

Altre metodo ancoso:

in redte graduats

Saret mangal =
$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 3 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 2 =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{3}{2} + 3 = 4 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$ABC = 9 - \frac{11}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

c)
$$A(-1,0)$$
 $B(1,-1)$ $C(2,2)$

$$M_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -1+1 & 0-1 \\ \hline 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

MEDIANA -> rotto CMAR

$$\frac{y-2}{-\frac{1}{2}-2} = \frac{x-2}{0-2}$$

$$\frac{9-2}{-\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{x-2}{-2}$$

$$-2(y-2)=-\frac{5}{2}(x-2)$$

$$-29+4=-\frac{5}{2}x+5$$

$$-2y = -\frac{5}{2} \times +1$$

$$y = \frac{5}{4} \times -\frac{1}{2}$$

d) gie fatts of pents a)

Il triangle ABC è rettougels? ND. Infalti i leti mismons V5, V10, V13 e

$$(\sqrt{5})^2 + (\sqrt{10})^2 \neq (\sqrt{13})^2$$
 (INVELS DER TM. DI PLAGORA)