30 
$$A(2a-3b, a+2b)$$
  $B(2a+b, a-b)$  [5|b|]

$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(x_{A} - x_{B})^{2} + (y_{A} - y_{B})^{2}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{(2a-3l--(2a+l))^2 + (a+2l-(a-l))^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{(2a-3l-2a-l)^2 + (a+2l-a+l-)^2} =$$

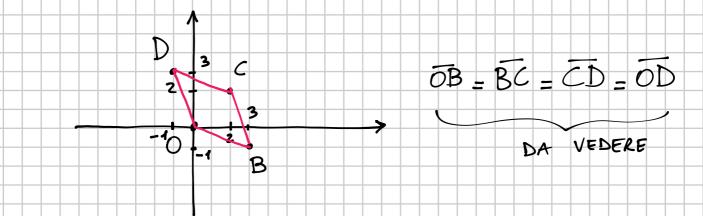
$$= \sqrt{(-4b)^2 + (3b)^2} = \sqrt{16b^2 + 9b^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{25l^2} = |5l| = 5|l|$$

$$\sqrt{(5l)^2}$$

Ricordere che 
$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$
 e che  $|x \cdot y| = |x| \cdot |y|$ 

Verifica che i punti O(0, 0), B(3, -1), C(2, 2), D(-1, 3) sono i vertici di un rombo OBCD.



$$\overline{OB} = \sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (-1-0)^2} = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(z-3)^2 + (z+1)^2} = \sqrt{1+9} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$CD = \sqrt{(-1-2)^2 + (3-2)^2} = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$OD = \sqrt{(-1-0)^2 + (3-0)^2} = \sqrt{1+9} = \sqrt{10}$$

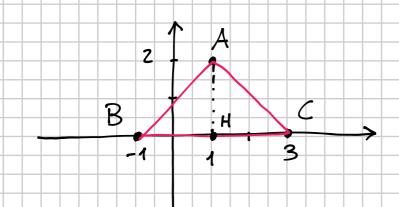
E UN ROMBO

Verifica che il quadrilatero di vertici A(-3, -2), B(1, -1), C(2, 5), D(-2, 4) è un parallelogramma. (*Suggerimento*: basta controllare che i lati opposti hanno la stessa lunghezza)

Dollians venfrione che  $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{CD}$  a  $\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AD}$   $\overrightarrow{AB} \cong \overrightarrow{CD}$   $\overrightarrow{AB} \cong \overrightarrow{CD}$   $\overrightarrow{AB} = \sqrt{(1+3)^2 + (-1+2)^2} = \sqrt{16+1} = \sqrt{17}$   $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{CD}$   $\overrightarrow{CD} = \sqrt{(-2-2)^2 + (4-5)^2} = \sqrt{16+1} = \sqrt{17}$   $\overrightarrow{BC} = \sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (5+1)^2} = \sqrt{1+36} = \sqrt{37}$   $\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AD}$ 

 $\overline{AD} = \sqrt{(-2+3)^2 + (4+2)^2} = \sqrt{1+36} = \sqrt{37}$ 

E UN PARALLELOGRAMULA



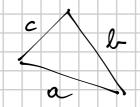
$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(1+1)^2 + (2-0)^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot 4\cdot 2=4$$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \sqrt{(1-3)^2 + (2-0)^2} = \sqrt{4+4} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$2p = 4 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} = 4 + 4\sqrt{2}$$

FORMULA DI ERONE PER L'AREA DEL TRIANGOLO



NEL NOSTRO CASO

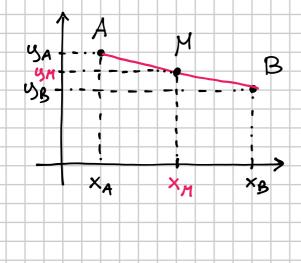
$$p = 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$$
  $\alpha = l_{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$   $c = 4$ 

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

$$P = P-a = P-b = P-c$$

$$=\sqrt{4(8-4)}=\sqrt{16}=4$$

PUNTO MEDIO DI UN SEGMENTO la data il segments AB, il junto medio Me il pents che apartiere ad AB per cui MA = MB



$$M(x_{H}, y_{H})$$

$$X_{M} = \frac{X_{A} + X_{B}}{2}$$

$$y_{M} = \frac{y_{A} + y_{B}}{2}$$

**67** 
$$A\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

67 
$$A\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$
  $B\left(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$   $\left[\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{12}\right)\right]$  Colore if punts

medis di AB

$$X_{M} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_{M} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3 - 2}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_{M} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$M\left(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{12}\right)$$

$$x_{H} = \frac{x_{A} + x_{B}}{2}$$

$$4 = \frac{-1 + \times_{B}}{2} \Rightarrow 8 = -1 + \times_{B}$$

$$\times_{B} = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$\times_{B} = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$3+y_{B}=10 \Rightarrow y_{B}=7$$