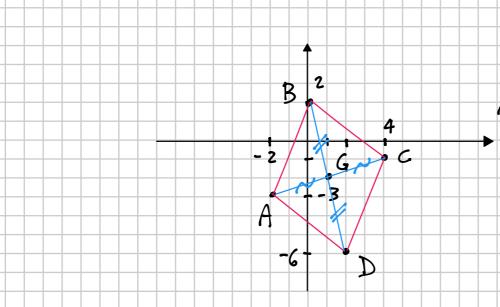
Di un parallelogramma conosci i vertici A(-2, -3), B(0, 2) e il centro G(1, -2). Determina gli altri due vertici.

[C(4,-1), D(2,-6)]

Medis delle diagonali



$$\times_{q} = \frac{\times_{A} + \times_{C}}{2} \Rightarrow \times_{C} = 2 \times_{q} - \times_{A} = 2 \cdot 1 - (-2) = 4$$

$$x_{c} = 2 \times 4 - \times 4 = 2 \cdot 1 - (-2) = 4$$

$$y_{c} = 2y_{4} - y_{4} = 2 \cdot (-2) - (-3) = -4 + 3 = -1$$

$$y_{c} = 2y_{4} - y_{4} = 2 \cdot (-2) - (-3) = -4 + 3 = -1$$

$$x_{D} = 2 \times_{q} - \times_{B} = 2 \cdot 1 - 0 = 2$$

$$y_{D} = 2y_{4} - y_{8} = 2 \cdot (-2) - 2 = -4 - 2 = -6$$

$$E(-1,3) \mid (0,\frac{1}{2})$$

[a.
$$D(2, -1)$$
; b. $\sqrt{29} + \sqrt{37}$] $F(2, \frac{5}{2})$

Transans il centre G, pento medio di AC

$$G\left(\frac{-2+4}{2},\frac{2+1}{2}\right) = \left(1,\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

Dé il simmetric di B vispetto a G

$$x_{D} = 2 \times q - x_{B} = 2 \cdot 1 - 0 = 2$$

$$y_{D} = 2 y_{q} - y_{B} = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - 4 = -1$$

$$y_{D} = 2 y_{q} - y_{B} = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - 4 = -1$$

$$=2\left(\sqrt{(-3)^2+\left(\frac{6-5}{2}\right)^2}+\sqrt{(-1)^2+\frac{25}{4}}\right)=$$

$$= 2\left(\sqrt{3+\frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{25}{4}}\right) = 2\left(\sqrt{\frac{37}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{29}{4}}\right) =$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{37}}{\sqrt{4}} + \frac{\sqrt{29}}{\sqrt{4}}\right) = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{37}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{29}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{37} + \sqrt{29}$$

