

1.- (2 puntos)

Determinar el valor del parámetro a para que las rectas $r: 5x - y = 0$ y $s: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+7}{a}$ formen un ángulo de 60° (Dar resultado de a en forma decimal, approximando hasta milésimas)

2.- (2 puntos)

Calcula el valor de m para que la distancia entre las rectas r y s sea de 2 unidades, siendo: $r: \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+2}{4}$ y $s: \begin{cases} x = 4 + 3t \\ y = m + 4t \end{cases}$

3.- (3 puntos)

Calcular la recta r' simétrica de la recta $r: x - y = 0$ respecto de la recta $s: 2x + y - 6 = 0$

4.- (3 puntos)

Calcular el ortocentro del triángulo de vértices $A = (2, 1)$, $B = (-1, 0)$ y $C = (1, -1)$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad ? \quad (\hat{r}, \hat{s}) = 60^\circ \quad r: 5x - y = 0 \quad s: \frac{x-1}{z} = \frac{y+7}{a}$$

$$\cos(\hat{r}, \hat{s}) = |\cos(\vec{U}_r, \vec{U}_s)| = \left| \frac{(1, 5) \cdot (2, a)}{|(1, 5)| \cdot |(2, a)|} \right| = \frac{|1 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot a|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 5^2} \cdot \sqrt{4 + a^2}} =$$

$\vec{U}_r = (5, -1) \Rightarrow \vec{U}_r = (1, 5)$

$\vec{U}_s = (2, a)$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{|1 + 5a|}{\sqrt{104 + 26a^2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{104 + 26a^2} = 2 \cdot |1 + 5a| \Rightarrow$$

Al elevar los 2 miembros al cuadrado, desaparece el valor absoluto por ser igual el resultado:

$$104 + 26a^2 = 2^2 \cdot (1 + 5a)^2 \Rightarrow 104 + 26a^2 = 4 \cdot (1 + 20a + 25a^2)$$

$$104 + 26a^2 = 16 + 80a + 100a^2 \Rightarrow 74a^2 + 80a - 88 = 0 \Rightarrow 37a^2 + 40a - 44 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{-40 \pm \sqrt{40^2 - 4 \cdot 37 \cdot (-44)}}{2 \cdot 37} = \frac{-40 \pm \sqrt{1600 + 6512}}{74} = \frac{-40 \pm \sqrt{8112}}{74} = \frac{-40 \pm 90,067}{74} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{50,067}{74} = 0,6766 \\ a_2 = \frac{-130,067}{74} = -1,7577 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{U}_r = (3, 4) \quad \vec{U}_s = (3, 4)$$

$$s: \begin{cases} x = 4 + 3t \\ y = m + 4t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{3} = \frac{4}{4} \quad r \parallel s$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad ? \quad d(r, s) = 2 \quad r: \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+2}{4}$$

$$2 = d(r, s) = d(P_3, r) \quad y \quad P_3 = (4, m)$$

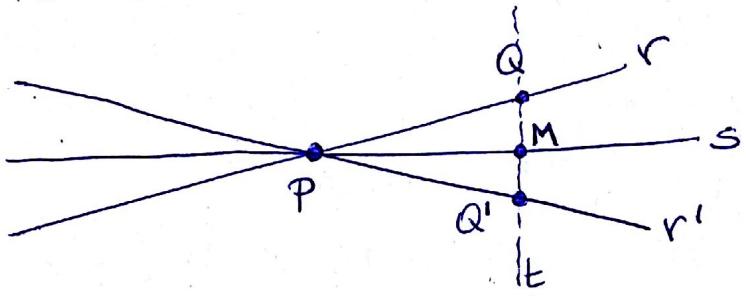
$$r: 4(x-2) = 3(y+2) \Rightarrow 4x - 8 = 3y + 6 \Rightarrow 4x - 3y - 14 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$2 = \frac{|4 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot m - 14|}{\sqrt{4^2 + (-3)^2}} \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{|16 - 3m - 14|}{\sqrt{25}} \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 5 = |2 - 3m| \Rightarrow$$

$$10 = |2 - 3m| \quad \begin{cases} 10 = 2 - 3m \Rightarrow 3m = 2 - 10 \Rightarrow 3m = -8 \Rightarrow m = \frac{-8}{3} \\ -10 = 2 - 3m \Rightarrow 3m = 2 + 10 \Rightarrow 3m = 12 \Rightarrow m = \frac{12}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{m = 4}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad ? \quad r: x-y=0 \quad s: 2x+y-6=0 \quad r' = \text{recta simétrica}$$



$$P = r \cap s \quad \text{y} \quad P \in r'$$

$$Q \in r \quad \text{y} \quad T \in s \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} Q \in r \\ T \in s \end{array} \right\} \text{QET}$$

$$M = t \cap s$$

Con Q y M se calcula Q' y por último $r': \left. \begin{array}{l} P \\ Q' \end{array} \right\}$

$$P \left. \begin{array}{l} r: x-y=0 \Rightarrow x=y \\ s: 2x+y-6=0 \Rightarrow 2x+x-6=0 \Rightarrow 3x=6 \Rightarrow x=2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y=2$$

$$\text{Luego } P(2,2)$$

$$Q \in r \text{ pues fijamos } x=1 \Rightarrow y=1 \Rightarrow Q(1,1) \in r$$

$$\text{Ahora calculamos } M = t \cap s$$

$$t: \left. \begin{array}{l} Q(1,1) \\ t \perp s \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \vec{n}_s = \vec{v}_t \Rightarrow \vec{n}_s = (2,1) = \vec{v}_t \Rightarrow \vec{n}_t = (1,-2)$$

$$t: 1 \cdot (x-1) - 2(y-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x - 2y + 1 = 0 : t$$

$$M = \left. \begin{array}{l} x - 2y + 1 = 0 \\ 2x + y - 6 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{(2)} \left. \begin{array}{l} x - 2y = -1 \\ 4x + 2y = 12 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\oplus 5x /} \left. \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{11}{5} \\ 11 = 2y \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{11}{5} - 2y = -1 \\ \frac{11}{5} + 1 = 2y \end{array} \Rightarrow y = \frac{16}{10} = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$M = \left(\frac{11}{5}, \frac{8}{5} \right) \text{ pto medio de } QQ'$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{11}{5} = \frac{1+x'}{2} \\ \frac{8}{5} = \frac{1+y'}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 22 = 5 + 5x' \Rightarrow 17 = 5x' \Rightarrow x' = \frac{17}{5} \Rightarrow Q' \left(\frac{17}{5}, \frac{11}{5} \right)$$

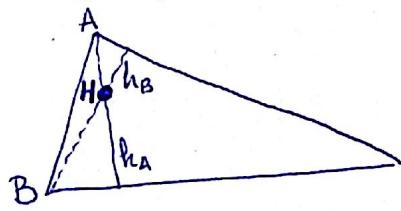
Por último, la recta r' simétrica respecto de s:

$$r' \left. \begin{array}{l} P(2,2) \\ Q' \left(\frac{17}{5}, \frac{11}{5} \right) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_{r'} = \vec{PQ}' = \left(\frac{17}{5}, \frac{11}{5} \right) - (2,2) = \left(\frac{7}{5}, \frac{1}{5} \right) \parallel (7,1)$$

$$\text{Si } \vec{v}_{r'} = (7,1) \Rightarrow \vec{n}_{r'} = (1, -7) \quad \text{y con la ec. normal:}$$

$$r': 1 \cdot (x-2) - 7(y-2) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x - 7y + 12 = 0 : r'}$$

④ \circ H? $\triangle ABC$ donde $A(2,1)$, $B(-1,0)$ y $C(1,-1)$



$$H = h_A \cap h_B$$

$$\begin{cases} h_A \mid A(2,1) \\ h_A \perp \overrightarrow{BC} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n}_{h_A} = \overrightarrow{BC} = (1,-1) - (-1,0) = (2,-1)$$

$$\text{Con la ec. normal: } h_A: 2(x-2) - 1(y-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - y - 3 = 0 \circ h_A$$

$$\begin{cases} h_B \mid B(-1,0) \\ h_B \perp \overrightarrow{AC} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{n}_{h_B} = \overrightarrow{AC} = (1,-1) - (2,1) = (-1,-2)$$

$$\text{Con la ec. normal: } h_B: -1(x+1) - 2(y-0) = 0 \Rightarrow -x - 2y - 1 = 0 \circ h_B$$

El ORTOCENTRO $H = h_A \cap h_B$, para lo que resolvemos el sistema:

$$H \begin{cases} 2x - y - 3 = 0 \\ -x - 2y - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad 2x - y - 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & & 2x - y - 3 = 0 \\ & & -x - 2y - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{(2)} -2x - 4y - 2 = 0 \\ \hline & \oplus & -5y - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow -5 = 5y \Rightarrow y = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Si: } y = -1 \Rightarrow 2x - (-1) - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + 1 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

Luego

$$\boxed{H = (1, -1)}$$