

353. Given three lines passing through the same point. If a point moves along one of the lines, then the ratio of the distances from this point to the other two lines remains fixed.

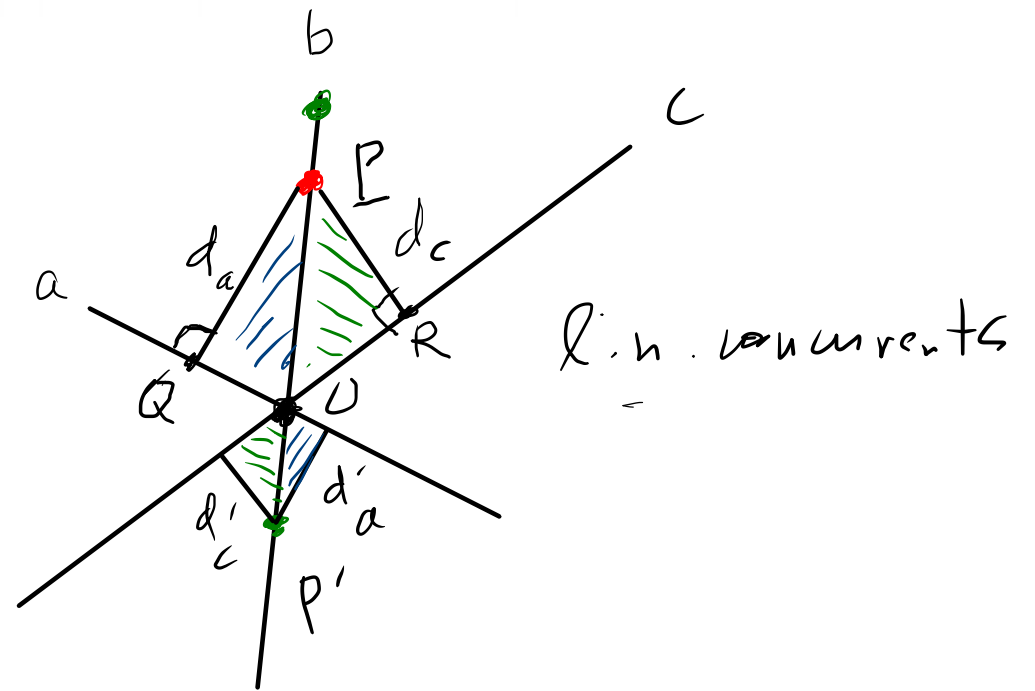
Dado: - ratio = razón, proporción
 $P, P' \neq O = a \cap b \cap c$

$$r = \frac{d_a}{d_c}$$

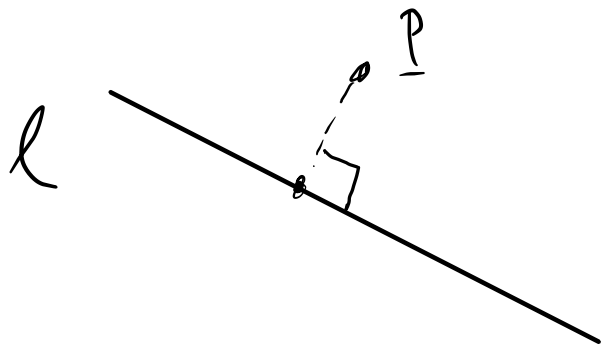
$$r' = \frac{d'_a}{d'_c}$$

P.D.

$$r = r'$$

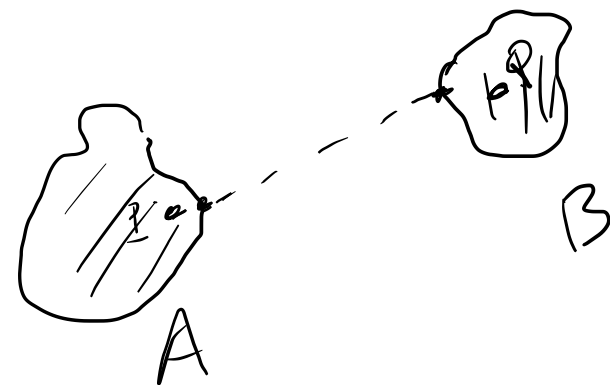


puntos colineales



$$d(A, B) = \inf \{ \text{dist}(P, Q) \mid P \in A, Q \in B \}$$

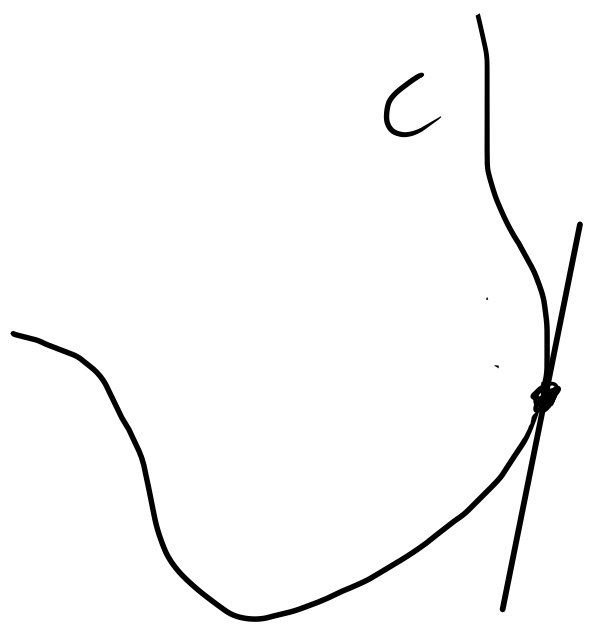
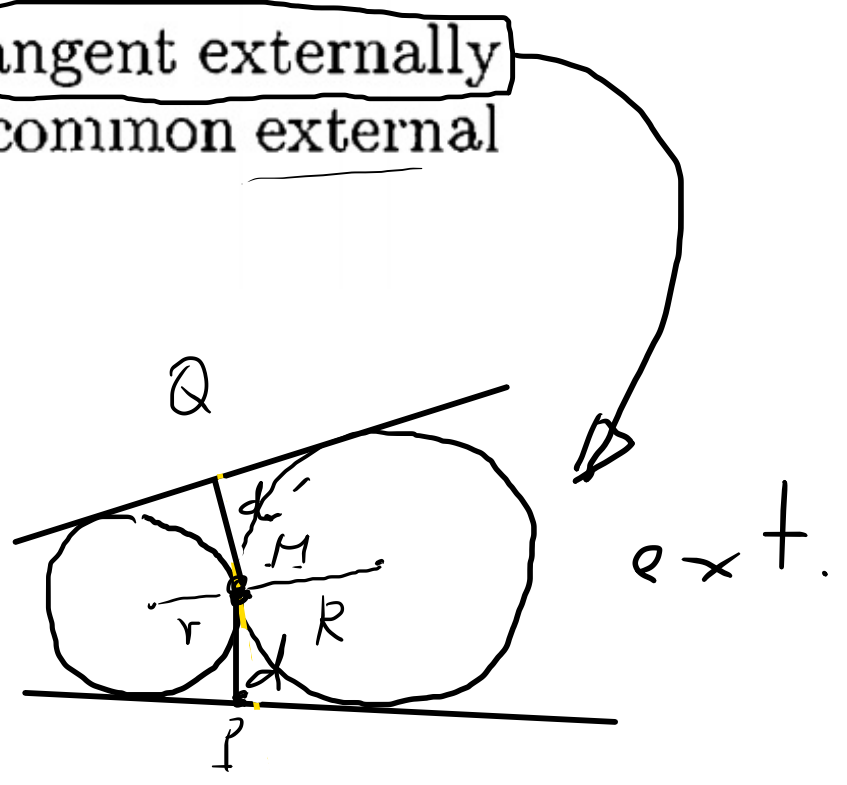
$$0 = \inf \{ x \mid x > 0 \}$$



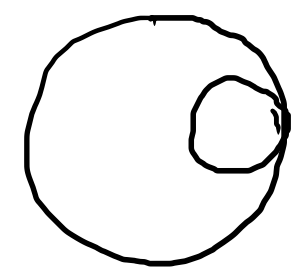
359. Two circles of radii R and r respectively are tangent externally at a point M . Compute the distance from M to the common external tangents of the circles.

P.D. $MQ = MP$

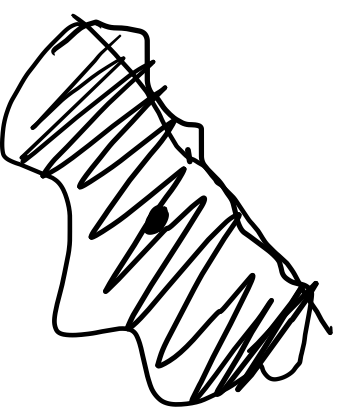
Calcular: MQ en términos de r, R



$Q =$ la recta tangente a C en P .



int.



Geometría analítica

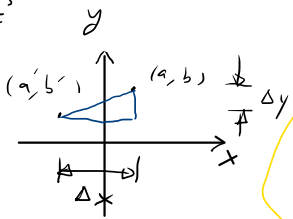
Def: Plano euclideoano $\mathbb{R}^2 = \{(a,b) \mid a,b \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Def: "punto" $= (a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Def: dist. $((a,b), (a',b'))$ dos

$$= \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(a-a')^2 + (b-b')^2}$$



Def: Recta $\subset \mathbb{R}^2$

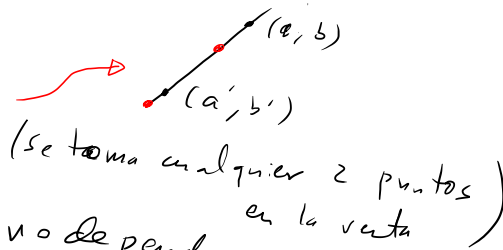
$$\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid Ax + By = C\}$$

donde $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}, (A, B) \neq (0,0)$ ($A \neq 0$ ó $B \neq 0$) $\Leftrightarrow A^2 + B^2 \neq 0$

Def: pendiente de una recta

$$1) -\frac{A}{B} \quad (\text{si } B \neq 0)$$

$$2) \frac{\Delta b}{\Delta a} = \frac{b-b'}{a-a'} = \frac{b'-b}{a'-a} \quad (\text{si } a' \neq a)$$



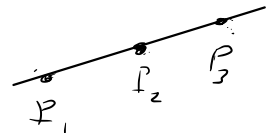
Teo: la def. 2 de pendiente no depende del par de puntos en la recta que tomamos.

Teo: def 1 \Leftrightarrow def 2

Def: Dados $P_1, P_2, P_3 \in \ell$ (una recta), distintos

P_2 es entre P_1, P_3 si:

$$|P_1, P_3| = |P_1, P_2| + |P_2, P_3|$$

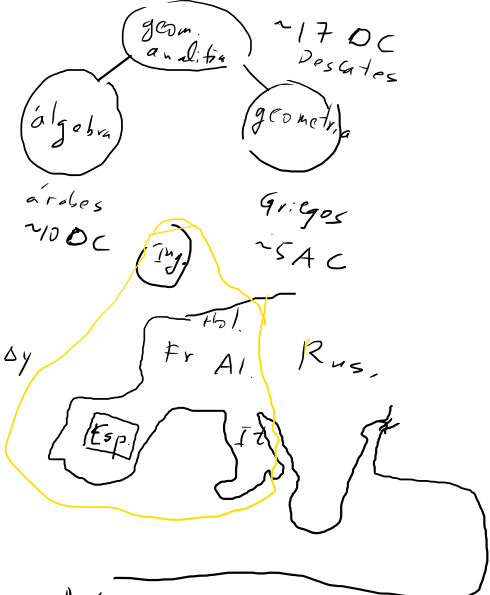


$$7x^3 - 2^{x+y^2} = \text{sen } xy$$

Solución: $(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ t.q. al sustituir $x=a, y=b$ en sale correcto.

(1,2) una sol'n? $7 \cdot 1^3 - 2^{1+4} = \text{sen } 2$

NO



Ej.

$x=1$ ($A=1, B=0, C=1$)



$A=B=0, C=1$ ~~X~~
 $B=1$ ϕ

$A=B=C=0$ ~~X~~
 \mathbb{R}^2

$x+y=0$ ~~X~~

Pregunta:

Existen 2 ecns distintas de la forma $Ax+By=C$ de la misma recta?

Respuesta:

Si: por ejemplo

$x=1$ $\cdot 2$

$$\frac{2x=2}{x+y=0}$$

$$x+y=0$$

$$2x+2y=0$$

En general, si unuH. los 2 lados de la ecn por el mismo núm $\neq 0$, la ecn nueva es de la misma recta.

