

caractériser $w = (5, -6)$, un vecteur perpendiculaire
 \vec{v}_r : $(-1) \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 1 = 0$

Pu tant, le vect directeur est

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 + 5\lambda \\ y = 1 + \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$d) r: \begin{cases} x = 3 + 5\lambda \\ y = -2 - 6\lambda \end{cases}$$

$P(1,1)$

Tenir que $\vec{v}_r = (5, -6)$ est el v. dir de r.

$\vec{w} = (6, 5)$ est perpendiculaire \vec{v}_r :

$$6 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot (-6) = 0$$

Pu tant:

$$s: \begin{cases} x = 1 + 6\lambda \\ y = 1 + 5\lambda \end{cases}$$

est le vect directeur

16a) Calculez el valor de a per a per el rectes $r: 3x + ay + 4 = 0$

$s: 4x - 2y - 1 = 0$ si són:

*) paral·leles.

Trodam els seus vectors directes

$$\vec{v}_r = (-a, 3)$$

$$\vec{v}_s = (2, 4)$$

Si són paral·leles \Rightarrow han de ser proporcionals.

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{a}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow -4a = 6 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{3}{2}}$$

b) perpendiculaires

$$\text{Valeurs } \vec{v}_r \cdot \vec{v}_s = 0 \Rightarrow -2a + 12 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{-12}{-2} = \boxed{6}$$

c) Formin un angle de 45°

$$\vec{v}_r \cdot \vec{v}_s = |\vec{v}_r| \cdot |\vec{v}_s| \cdot \cos 45^\circ$$

$$-2a + 12 = \sqrt{a^2 + 9} \cdot \sqrt{4 + 16} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$-2a + 12 = \sqrt{a^2 + 9} \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$-2a + 12 = \sqrt{a^2 + 9} \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{20/2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$-2a + 12 = \sqrt{10(a^2 + 9)}$$

$$\cancel{(-2a + 12)^2} = \cancel{10(a^2 + 9) \cdot a}$$

$$(-2a + 12)^2 = 10(a^2 + 9)$$

$$4a^2 + 144 - 48a = 10a^2 + 90$$

$$4a^2 + 144 - 48a - 10a^2 - 90 = 0$$

$$-6a^2 - 48a + 54 = 0$$

$$-3a^2 - 29a + 27 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{29 \pm \sqrt{1705}}{-6}$$

$$\frac{29 + \sqrt{1705}}{-6}$$

$$\frac{29 - \sqrt{1705}}{-6}$$

(Hein de comprendre faire est le Jue)

d) Forme un angle de 60°

$$\$ \vec{v}_s \cdot \vec{v}_r = |\vec{v}_s| \cdot |\vec{v}_r| \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

$$-2a+12 = \sqrt{a^2+9} \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-2a+12 = \sqrt{a^2+9} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{20}{4}}$$

$$-2a+12 = \sqrt{5(a^2+9)}$$

$$(-2a+12)^2 = 5a^2+9$$

$$4a^2+144-48a = 5a^2+9$$

$$-a^2-48a+135=0$$

$$a = \frac{48 \pm \sqrt{2844}}{-2}$$

$$\frac{48 + \sqrt{2844}}{-2}$$

$$\frac{48 - \sqrt{2844}}{-2}$$

(Hein de composer finis à la Jane)

170) Calculez l'angle que forment les rectes suivantes.

$$r: x-y+1=0 \rightarrow \vec{v}_r = (1, 1)$$

$$s: 7x+2y-3=0 \rightarrow \vec{v}_s = (-2, 7)$$

$$\vec{v}_r \cdot \vec{v}_s = |\vec{v}_r| \cdot |\vec{v}_s| \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$-2+7 = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{53} \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$5 = \sqrt{106} \cdot \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \approx 60,94^\circ$$

b) r: $y = -3x + 4$
 s: $y = -x + 1$

r: $x=0 \Rightarrow y=4 \Rightarrow (0, 4)$
 $x=1 \Rightarrow y=1 \Rightarrow (1, 1)$ $\Rightarrow \vec{v}_r = (1, -3)$

s: $x=0 \Rightarrow y=1 \Rightarrow (0, 1)$
 $x=1 \Rightarrow y=0 \Rightarrow (1, 0)$ $\Rightarrow \vec{v}_s = (1, -1)$

$$\vec{v}_r \cdot \vec{v}_s = |\vec{v}_r| \cdot |\vec{v}_s| \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$1 + 3 = \sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$4 = \sqrt{20} \cdot \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{\sqrt{20}} \Rightarrow \alpha \approx 26'56''$$

c) r: $2x + y + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_r = (-1, 2)$
 s: $-3x + 2y - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_s = (-2, -3)$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_r \cdot \vec{v}_s = |\vec{v}_r| \cdot |\vec{v}_s| \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$2 - 6 = \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{13} \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$-4 = \sqrt{65} \cdot \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \approx 60'25''$$

d) r: $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-5}{3} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_r = (2, 3)$

s: $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+4}{-2} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_s = (3, -2)$

$$\vec{v}_r \cdot \vec{v}_s = 6 - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_r \perp \vec{v}_s \text{ somit}$$

perpendicular $\Rightarrow \alpha = 90^\circ$

171) Doncs de la recta $r: 2x - 3y + 1 = 0$, calcula:

a) el seu vector director i un vector perpendicular.

$$\vec{v}_r = (3, 2)$$

Volem \vec{w} perpendicular a \vec{v}_r . P.e podem dir:

$$\vec{w} = (-2, 3), \quad j = \text{que}$$

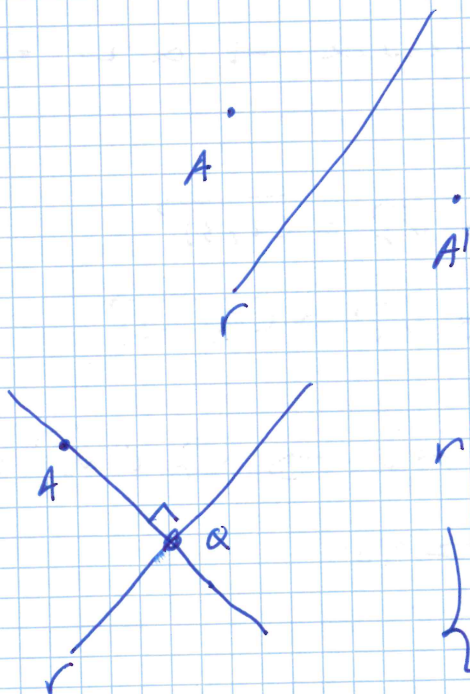
$$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{v}_r = 3 \cdot (-2) + 2 \cdot 3 = 0.$$

b) l'equació de la recta que passa pel punt $A(3, -5)$ i que és perpendicular a la recta r

Podem usar \vec{w} com al vector de la recta cercada:

$$\frac{x-3}{-2} = \frac{y+5}{3}$$

c) el punt simètric del punt A respecte de la recta r .



Primer trobem el punt de tall de r i de la recta perpendicular.

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \\ \frac{x-3}{-2} = \frac{y+5}{3} \Rightarrow 3(x-3) = -2(y+5) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 9 = -2y - 10$$

$$2y + 10 = -3x + 9$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 1 = 0 \\ 3x + 2y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 4x - 6y + 2 = 0 \\ 9x + 6y + 3 = 0 \\ \hline 13x \quad + 5 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$x = \frac{-5}{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot \left(\frac{-5}{13} \right) - 3y + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{-10}{13} - 3y + 1 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-1 + \frac{10}{13}}{-3} = \frac{\frac{-3}{13}}{-3/1} = \frac{-3}{-3 \cdot 13}$$

$$= \frac{1}{13}$$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{-5}{13}, \frac{1}{13} \right)$ es el punt de tall

$\Rightarrow Q$ es el punt mitjà de $A(3, -5)$: $A'(x, y)$

$$\left(\frac{-5}{13}, \frac{1}{13} \right) = \left(\frac{3+x}{2}, \frac{-5+y}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{-5}{13} = \frac{3+x}{2} \Rightarrow -10 = 39 + 13x \\ \frac{1}{13} = \frac{-5+y}{2} \Rightarrow 2 = -65 + 13y \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-49}{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow A' \left(\frac{-49}{13}, \frac{67}{13} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{67}{13}$$

172) Calcule el pendiente y el ordenada al origen de las rectas siguientes:

a) $x + 3y = 4$

\downarrow
 $3y = 4 - x \Rightarrow y = -\frac{x}{3} + \frac{4}{3}$
 ~~$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$~~

\Rightarrow pendiente $m = -\frac{1}{3}$

ordenada al origen $\frac{4}{3}$

b) $4y + 5 = -x$

$y = \frac{-x - 5}{4}$

$y = -\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{4}$
 $n = -\frac{5}{4}$

c) $2x - 7y = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-2x}{-7} = \frac{2}{7}x$

$\Rightarrow m = \frac{2}{7}$
 $n = 0$

d) $-8y = 8 \Rightarrow y = \frac{8}{-8} = -1$

$\Rightarrow m = 0, n = -1$

173) Calcule las ecuaciones de la recta que pasa por los puntos A(-1, 0) y B(-4, -1). Calcule el vector director y ados los puntos más de

$\overrightarrow{AB} = (-3, -1)$ es el vec vector director.

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 - 3\lambda \\ y = -\lambda \end{cases} \text{ Eq. paramétrica.}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{-3} = \frac{y}{-1} \quad \text{Eq. canónica}$$

$$-1(x+1) = -3y$$

$$-x-1 = -3y$$

$$-x+3y-1=0 \quad \text{Eq. general}$$

$$y = \frac{-x}{-3} - \frac{1}{-3} = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{eq. explícita.}$$

Si hem de calcular 2 punts més, podem substituir les variables a l'eq. que vulguem. P.e.

$$\text{Si } x=0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow (0, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$\text{Si } x=1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) (1, \frac{2}{3})$$

174) Calculeu totes les eq. de la recta que passa pel punt $A(3, -5)$ i que segueix la direcció $\vec{v}(-1, 7)$. Calculeu el seu pendent

$$\text{eq. can.} \quad \frac{x-3}{-1} = \frac{y+5}{7} \Rightarrow 7(x-3) = -y-5$$

$$\text{eq. para.} \quad \begin{cases} x = 3 - \lambda \\ y = -5 + 7\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$7x - 21 = -y - 5$$

$$7x + y - 16 = 0$$

Eq. general

$$\text{pendent} \quad \leftarrow y = -7x + 16$$

175) Calculeu totes les eq. de la recta que passa pels punts $A(2, 3)$ i $B(-5, 1)$.

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (-7, -2)$$

v.d. $(-B, A)$: $-2x + 7y + C = 0$

Passa per A: $-2 \cdot 2 + 7 \cdot 3 + C = 0$
 $-4 + 21 + C = 0$
 $C = -16$

Par. $\begin{cases} x = 2 - 7\lambda \\ y = 3 + \lambda \end{cases}$

Comb. $\frac{x-2}{-7} = \frac{y-3}{-2}$

$$\Rightarrow -2x + 7y - 16 = 0 \text{ Eq. general.}$$

176) Donada la recta $y = 2x + 8$, calculeu:

a) el seu vector director.

$$-2x + y - 8 = 0$$

v.d. és de la forma $(-B, A) = (-1, -2)$

b) eq. de la recta paral·lela que passa pel punt $(0, -8)$.

Si és paral·lela té el mateix v.d.

$$\frac{x-0}{-1} = \frac{y+8}{-2} ; \frac{x}{-1} = \frac{y+8}{-2}$$

c) un vector perpendicular a la recta

P.e. $(2, -1)$ és perp. a $(-1, 2)$

$$f \cdot g = 0: 2 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot (-2) = 0.$$

d) l'eq. de la recta perpendicular que passa pel punt $(0, -8)$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y+8}{-1}$$

147) Calculeu els punts de tall dels parelles de rectes següents.

$$a) r: \frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y+1}{4}$$

$$s: 3x - 5y + 2 = 0 \rightarrow 3x = -2 + 5y$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{3}y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{3}y - 3}{2} = \frac{y+1}{4}$$

$$\frac{20}{3}y - \frac{44}{3} = 2y + 2$$

$$20y - 44 = 6y + 6$$

$$14y = 50$$

$$y = \frac{50}{14} = \frac{25}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{25}{7}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{125}{21} = \frac{37}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{P.T. } \left(\frac{37}{7}, \frac{25}{7} \right)$$

$$b) r: y = 6x - 10$$

$$s: 9x - 3y + 27 = 0$$

$$9x - 3(6x - 10) + 27 = 0$$

$$9x - 18x + 30 + 27 = 0$$

$$-9x = -57$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{19}{3}}$$

$$c) \quad r: \begin{cases} x = 3 + 2\lambda \\ y = -1 + 10\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$s: y = -x + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 + 10\lambda = -(3 + 2\lambda) + 2$$

$$-1 + 10\lambda = -3 - 2\lambda + 2$$

$$10\lambda + 2\lambda = -3 + 2 + 1$$

$$12\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 + 2 \cdot 0 = 3$$

$$y = -1 + 10 \cdot 0 = -1$$

$\Rightarrow (3, -1)$ es el punt de tall.

$$d) \quad r: \begin{cases} x = 3 + 2\lambda \\ y = -1 + 10\lambda \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Penseu que les } \lambda \text{ són diferents.}$$

$$s: \begin{cases} x = -5\lambda \\ y = 2 - 6\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$r: \begin{cases} x = 3 + 2\lambda \\ y = -1 + 10\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$s: \begin{cases} x = -5k \\ y = 2 - 6k \end{cases}$$

$$-5k = 3 + 2\lambda$$

$$-1 + 10\lambda = 2 - 6k$$

$$\begin{cases} -2\lambda - 5k = 3 \\ 10\lambda + 6k = 3 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\cdot 5} \begin{cases} -10\lambda - 25k = 15 \\ 10\lambda + 6k = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\hline 19k = 18$$

$$k = -\frac{18}{19} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Ens podem haver atret aquí} \\ \text{trobar el punt de tall a} \\ \text{s.} \end{array} \right)$$

$$-2\lambda - 5 \cdot \left(-\frac{18}{19} \right) = 3$$

$$-2\lambda = 3 - \frac{90}{19}$$

$$-2\lambda = \frac{-33}{19}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{33}{38}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 + 2 \cdot \frac{33}{38} = \frac{90}{19}$$

$$y = -1 + 10 \cdot \frac{33}{38} = \frac{146}{19}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Punt de tall} \left(\frac{90}{19}, \frac{146}{19} \right)$$

$$e) r: \frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y+1}{4}$$

$$s: \frac{x}{10} = \frac{y+8}{-1} \Rightarrow -x = 10y + 80$$

$$x = -10y - 80$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-10y - 80 - 3}{2} = \frac{y+1}{4}$$

$$-40y - 332 = 2y + 2$$

$$-42y = 334$$

$$y = \frac{-167}{21} \Rightarrow x = \frac{-1670}{21} + 80$$

P.T

1 17 19 1 1 1 1

$$f) \quad r: 3x - 2y + 6 = 0$$

$$s: 7y - 8x + 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\cdot 2}{f} \quad r: 24x - 16y + 48 = 0$$

$$\frac{\cdot 3}{s} \quad s: -24x + 21y + 6 = 0$$

$$\hline 5y = 54$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{54}{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 2 \cdot \frac{54}{5} + 6 = 0$$

$$3x - \frac{108}{5} + 6 = 0$$

$$3x = \frac{78}{5}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{26}{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{P.T. es } \left(\frac{26}{5}, \frac{54}{5} \right)$$

~~g) r: 4x - 2y + 10 = 0~~
~~s: 7y - 10x + 2 = 0~~

$$g) r: y = 4x - 2$$

$$s: y = 10x - 8$$

$$4x - 2 = 10x - 8$$

$$-6x = -6$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 4 \cdot 1 - 2 = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$\Rightarrow (1, 2)$ és el punt de tall.

$$h) r: y = 4x - 2$$

$$s: y = 4x - 10$$

$$4x - 2 = 4x - 10$$

$$0x = -8$$

$0 = -8 \Rightarrow$ no té punts de tall.

Es perquè són paral·leles (tenen la mateixa pendent $m=4$ i diferent ordenada a l'origen).

$$i) r: \begin{cases} x = 3 + 2\lambda \\ y = -1 + 10\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$s: \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3 + 2\lambda - 2}{3} = \frac{-1 + 10\lambda + 2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2\lambda + 1}{3} = \frac{10\lambda + 1}{3} \Rightarrow 2\lambda + 1 = 10\lambda + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -8\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3, y = -1$$

$\Rightarrow (3, -1)$ és el punt de tall.

$$j) \quad r: \begin{cases} x = 3 + 2\lambda \\ y = -1 + 10\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$s: 10x - 2y + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 10(3 + 2\lambda) - 2(-1 + 10\lambda) + 3 = 0$$

$$30 + 20\lambda + 2 - 20\lambda + 3 = 0$$

$$0\lambda = -35$$

$$0 \neq -35$$

\Rightarrow No té punt de tall.

$$k) \quad r: \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+10}{-2}$$

$$s: y = 10x - 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{10x - 12 + 10}{-2}$$

$$\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{10x-2}{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2(x-2) = 3(10x-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow -2x + 4 = 30x - 6$$

$$-32x = -10$$

$$x = \frac{5}{16} \Rightarrow y = 10 \cdot \frac{5}{16} - 12 = -\frac{41}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow P.T \left(\frac{5}{16}, \frac{-41}{8} \right)$$