

# MODELO 1

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} \sqrt{y+1} = x-1 \\ \frac{y}{x} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow y = 2x \rightarrow \sqrt{y+1} = x-1$$

$$\sqrt{2x+1} = x-1$$

$$\rightarrow (\sqrt{2x+1})^2 = (x-1)^2 \rightarrow 2x+1 = (x-1)^2$$

$$2x+1 = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$0 = x^2 - 4x$$

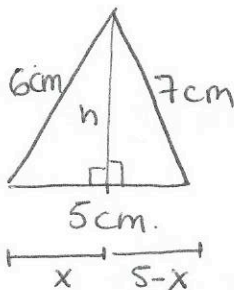
$$0 = x(x-4) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 & y=0 \\ x=4 & y=8 \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow$  Como aparecen radicales, comprobamos soluciones:

$$\text{si } \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} \neq -1 \\ \frac{0}{0} = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{No es solución.}$$

$$\text{si } \begin{cases} x=4 \\ y=8 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{9} = 3 \\ \frac{8}{4} = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{ES solución.}$$

$\textcircled{2}$



$\rightarrow$  hacemos Pitágoras. 2 veces.

$$\rightarrow h^2 = 7^2 - (5-x)^2$$

$$h^2 = 49 - (25 - 10x + x^2)$$

$$h^2 = 24 + 10x - x^2$$

$$h^2 = c_1^2 + c_2^2$$

$$\rightarrow h^2 = 6^2 - x^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow h^2 = h^2 \rightarrow 24 + 10x - x^2 = 36 - x^2$$

$$-12 = -10x$$

$$x = 1.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = \sqrt{36 - 1.2^2} = 5.88 \text{ cm}$$

$\textcircled{1}$

El Area:

$$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} = \frac{5,5'88}{2} = 14'69 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$P = 5 + 6 + 7 = 18 \text{ cm.}$$

③ Si el ángulo es agudo:

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{5}{3}$$

Aplicamos  $\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$

$$\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{25}{9} + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{34}{9} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{9}{34}$$

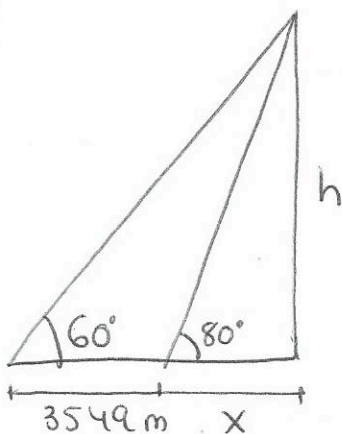
$$\cos \alpha = 0'5145$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{9}{34} \rightarrow \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha = \frac{25}{34} \rightarrow \operatorname{sen} \alpha = 0'8575$$

④



$$\operatorname{tg} 60^\circ = \frac{h}{3549+x} \rightarrow (3549+x) \operatorname{tg} 60 = h$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 80^\circ = \frac{h}{x} \rightarrow x \operatorname{tg} 80 = h$$
$$h = 5'67 x$$

→ igualo las h.

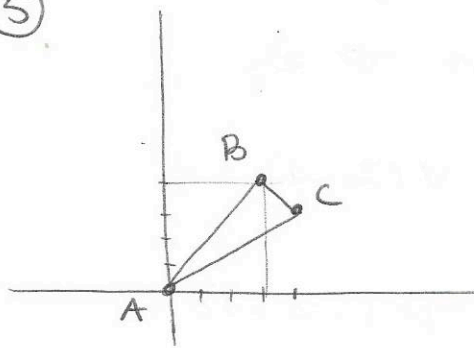
$$(3549+x) \cdot \operatorname{tg} 60 = 5'67 x$$

$$(3549+x) \cdot 1'73 = 5'67 x$$

$$6139'77 + 1'73 x = 5'67 x \rightarrow x = 1558'32 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 8835'66 \text{ m}$$

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$$A(0,0)$$

$$B(3,4)$$

$$C(4,3)$$

$$b) \begin{aligned} \vec{AB} &= (3,4) \\ \vec{BC} &= (1,-1) \\ \vec{CA} &= (-4,-3) \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \vec{BC} + \vec{CA} = (1,-1) + (-4,-3) = (-3,-4)$$

$$d) \text{ PERÍMETRO. } = |\vec{AB}| + |\vec{BC}| + |\vec{CA}| = 5 + \sqrt{2} + 5 = 10 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

$$|\vec{BC}| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$|\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{16+9} = 5.$$

→ tiene 2 lados iguales, por lo tanto es un triángulo isósceles.

6) Escribe todas las ecuaciones de la recta:

$$5x - y + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{El vector es } \vec{V} = (B, -A)$$

$$\bullet \vec{V} = (-1, -5)$$

• si  $x=0 \rightarrow y=2 \rightarrow$  sabemos que pasa por el pto  $(0,2)$

$$\text{EC. VECTORIAL } (x,y) = (0,2) + t(-1,-5)$$

$$\text{EC. PARAMÉTRICA } \begin{cases} x = -t \\ y = 2 - 5t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{EC. CONTÍNUA } \begin{cases} x = -t \rightarrow t = -x \\ \frac{y-2}{-5} = t \rightarrow t = \frac{y-2}{-5} \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -x = \frac{y-2}{-5} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{EC. PTO-PENDIENTE } y-2 = 5x$$

$$\text{EC. EXPLÍCITA } y = 5x + 2$$

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

→ esta recta pasa por el pto  $(3, -4)$  y su vector  $v(2, -1)$ .

$$r \equiv \begin{cases} x = 2 + 2t \\ y = -1 + t \end{cases}$$

$$s \equiv (x, y) = (1, 3) + t(2, -1)$$

↳ hago un sistema de ecuaciones.

$$r \equiv \frac{x-2}{2} = y+1 \rightarrow x-2 = 2y+2 \rightarrow x-2y-4=0.$$

$$s \equiv (x, y) = (1, 3) + t(2, -1) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = 1+2t \\ y = 3-t \end{matrix} \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{-1} \rightarrow -x-2y+7=0$$

$$\begin{cases} x-2y-4=0 \\ -x-2y+7=0 \end{cases} \text{ por reducci\u00f3n.}$$

$$\hline -4y+3=0$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\rightarrow x - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} - 4 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{11}{2}}$$

El punto de corte de las 2 rectas es  $(\frac{11}{2}, \frac{3}{4})$

↳ recta paralela → mismo vector director (o uno proporcional).

que pasa por el pto  $(\frac{11}{2}, \frac{3}{4})$

$$\frac{x - \frac{11}{2}}{2} = \frac{y - \frac{3}{4}}{-1}$$