



COLEGIO ALMA'S  
bilingual school

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CURSO: 2° Bachillerato N° 2° Evaluación  
FECHA: 20-02-2018 ASIGNATURA: Matemáticas 2

$$\textcircled{1} \quad r = \begin{cases} x = 2\lambda \\ y = 2 + 6\lambda \\ z = 2 - 4\lambda \end{cases} \quad \pi = 5x + ay + 4z - 5 = 0$$

Sustituimos  $r$  en  $\pi \rightarrow 10\lambda + a(2 + 6\lambda) + 4(2 - 4\lambda) - 5 = 0$   
 $10\lambda + 2a + 6a\lambda + 8 - 16\lambda - 5 = 0$   
 $10\lambda + 6a\lambda - 16\lambda = 5 - 2a - 8$   
 $(6a - 6)\lambda = -2a - 3$

a) Para que sean paralelos  $6a - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$

b) Si  $a = 0 \rightarrow \vec{O}(2, 6, -4) \left| \vec{n}(5, 0, 4) \right. \alpha = \arcsen \frac{6}{\sqrt{35} \sqrt{41}} = \boxed{7'33''}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} \pi_1 = x - y + z = 0 \\ \pi_2 = 2x + y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

a)  $\vec{n}_1(1, -1, 0) \rightarrow \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-2}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{0} \rightarrow \begin{cases} z-1=0 \\ x+y-4=0 \end{cases}$   
 $P(2, 2, 1)$

b)  $\left| \begin{array}{ccc} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right| = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + 3\vec{k} \rightarrow \vec{n}(1, 1, 3) \left| \begin{array}{l} (x-1) + (y-1) + 3(z+1) = 0 \\ \boxed{x+y+3z+1=0} \end{array} \right.$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \pi = 2x + y - z = 0 \quad r = \begin{cases} x - y + z = 3 \\ 2x + y = 1 \end{cases}$$

a)  $\left| \begin{array}{ccc} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right| = -\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k} \left| \begin{array}{l} \boxed{\frac{x}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-4}{3}} \end{array} \right.$   
 $P(0, 1, 4)$



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$$\begin{array}{l}
 b) \quad P(1,2,1) \\
 Q(-1,2,3) \\
 R(2,1,-1)
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} P \\ Q \\ R \end{array}} \right\}
 \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 x-1 & y-2 & z-1 & \\
 -1 & 2 & 3 & = 0 \\
 2 & 1 & -1 & 
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 -5(x-1) + 5(y-2) - 5(z-1) = 0 \\
 (x-1) - (y-2) + (z-1) = 0
 \end{array}$$

$$x - y + z = 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad r = \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z - \frac{11}{m}}{-\frac{3}{m}}$$

$$\pi: 2x + y + z = 9$$

$$a) \quad \vec{O}(m, m, -3) \left. \vphantom{\vec{O}} \right\} \text{Para que sean paralelos } \vec{O} \cdot \vec{r} = 0 \\
 \vec{r}(2, 1, 1) \quad \left. \vphantom{\vec{r}} \right\} 2m + m - 3 = 0 \rightarrow 3m = 3 \rightarrow \boxed{m=1}$$

$$b) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = 2\lambda \\ y = -1 + 2\lambda \\ z = \frac{11}{2} - 3\lambda \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2(2\lambda) + (-1 + 2\lambda) + (\frac{11}{2} - 3\lambda) = 9 \\ 4\lambda - 1 + 2\lambda + \frac{11}{2} - 3\lambda = 9 \\ 3\lambda = 10 - \frac{11}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

Punto de corte  
 $\boxed{P(3, 2, 1)}$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad r = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y + z = 1 \\ x - 2y - 2z = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \pi: 2x + y + mz - 3 = 0$$

$$a) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} \\ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \\ 1 \ -2 \ -2 \\ P(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0) \end{array} \right\} = 3\vec{j} - 3\vec{k} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Paramétrica} \\ x = \frac{2}{3} \\ y = \frac{1}{3} + \lambda \\ z = -\lambda \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sustitución} \\ \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \lambda - m\lambda - 3 = 0 \\ (1-m)\lambda = \frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

Para que sean secantes  $1-m \neq 0$   
 $1-m \neq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{m \neq 1}$

b) Para que sean paralelos  $\boxed{m=1}$