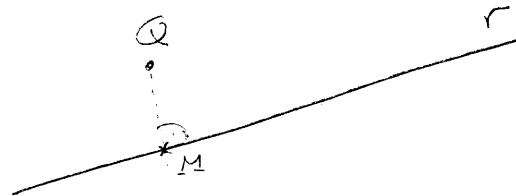


① a) $r \equiv \begin{cases} x+y-1=0 \\ z=0 \end{cases} \quad Q(3,0,1).$



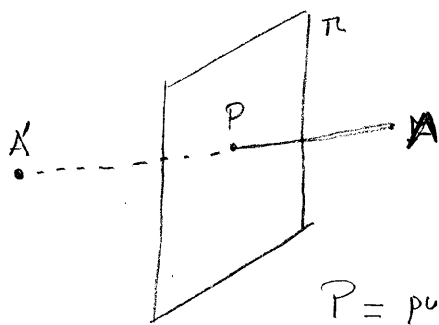
El punto más cercano será el punto M, intersección de la recta "r" con la perpendicular a ella por Q, que además la corta

$$r \equiv \begin{cases} x = 1 - \lambda \\ y = \lambda \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow M = (1 - \lambda, \lambda, 0). \text{ Como } \overrightarrow{QM} \perp \overrightarrow{dr} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{QM} \cdot \overrightarrow{dr} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\lambda - 2, \lambda, -1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda + 2 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\lambda = -1}} \Rightarrow \boxed{M(2, -1, 0)}$$

b) $\pi \equiv \begin{cases} \text{Pasa por } Q(3,0,1) \\ \text{Contiene a } r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Q(3,0,1) \\ \overrightarrow{dr}(-1,1,0) \\ \overrightarrow{QP} \text{ donde } P \in r \Rightarrow P = (1,0,0) \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{QP} = (-2,0,-1) \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \pi \equiv \begin{vmatrix} x-3 & y & z-1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -(x-3) - (y) + 2z - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{-x - y + 2z + 1 = 0} \equiv \pi$$



Busco la recta $S \perp \pi$ que pasa por $A(0,1,1)$

$$S \equiv \begin{cases} x = -\lambda \\ y = 1 - \lambda \\ z = 1 + 2\lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\overrightarrow{d_S} = \overrightarrow{n_\pi} = (-1, -1, 2)$$

P = punto de corte de S con π : Sustituyo en π .

$$-(-\lambda) - (1 - \lambda) + 2 \cdot (1 + 2\lambda) + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow -\lambda + \lambda + 4\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow P = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) \text{ es el punto}$$

medio de A y A' buscado: $P = \frac{A+A'}{2} \Rightarrow A' = 2P - A \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow A' = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) - (0, 1, 1) = \underline{\underline{\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)}}$$

$$(2) \quad (a) \quad \pi \equiv x - 2y + z + 2 = 0 \quad r \equiv \begin{cases} x = 1 + a\lambda \\ y = \lambda \\ z = 1 - \lambda \end{cases}$$

Posición relativa: $\vec{n}_\pi = (1, -2, 1) \quad \vec{dr} = (a, 1, -1)$.

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{-2}{1} = \frac{1}{-1} \Rightarrow \text{como } \frac{-2}{1} \neq \frac{1}{-1} \quad \vec{n}_\pi \nparallel \vec{dr}$$

Sustituyo un punto genérico de r en π :

$$(1 + a\lambda) - 2(\lambda) + (1 - \lambda) + 2 = 0$$

$$1 + a\lambda - 2\lambda + 1 - \lambda + 2 = 0$$

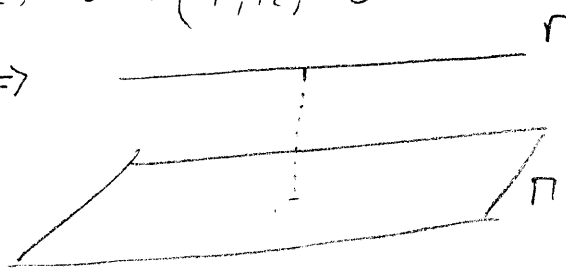
$$(a-3)\lambda + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (a-3)\lambda = -4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Si } a = +3 \Rightarrow 0\lambda = -4 \text{ imposible} \Rightarrow r \parallel \pi.$$

$$\text{Si } a \neq 3 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-4}{a-3} \text{ una solución} \Rightarrow r \text{ y } \pi \text{ se cortan en un punto.}$$

$$(b) \quad \text{Si } a \neq 3 \Rightarrow \text{dist}(r, \pi) = 0$$

$$\text{Si } a = 3 \Rightarrow$$



$$\text{dist}(r, \pi) = \text{dist}(P_r, \pi)$$

$$\pi \equiv x - 2y + z + 2 = 0$$

$$r \equiv \begin{cases} x = 1 + 3\lambda \\ y = \lambda \\ z = 1 - \lambda \end{cases} \quad P_r = (1, 0, 1) \quad \text{dist}(P_r, \pi) = \left| \frac{1 - 2 \cdot 0 + 1 + 2}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2}} \right| = \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{6} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} u$$

$$\textcircled{3} \textcircled{a} \quad r \equiv \begin{cases} x = m + 2\lambda \\ y = 1 - \lambda \\ z = -1 + \lambda \end{cases} \quad s \equiv \frac{x+1}{-1} = \frac{-y+2}{-3} = \frac{z}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{x+1}{-1} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z}{1}$$

$$\vec{d}_r = (2, -1, 1) \quad \vec{d}_s = (-1, 3, 1) \Rightarrow \text{no son paralelas.}$$

$$P = (m, 1, -1) \in r, \quad Q = (-1, 2, 0) \in s \Rightarrow \vec{PQ} = (-1-m, 1, 1)$$

$$\{\vec{PQ}, \vec{d}_r, \vec{d}_s\} = \begin{vmatrix} -1-m & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 + 4m - 3 + 5 = 4m + 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \text{Si } m \neq -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow |\cdot| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Se cruzan.}$$

$$\text{Si } m = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow |\cdot| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Se cortan (vimos que no eran paralelas)}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \text{ Se cortan si } m = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow r \equiv \begin{cases} x = -\frac{3}{2} + 2\lambda \\ y = 1 - \lambda \\ z = -1 + \lambda \end{cases} \quad s \equiv \begin{cases} x = -1 - \mu \\ y = 2 + \mu \\ z = \mu \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{2} + 2\lambda = -1 - \mu \\ 1 - \lambda = 2 + 3\mu \\ -1 + \lambda = \mu \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\lambda + \mu = \frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda + 3\mu = -1 \\ \lambda - \mu = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \\ \mu = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow r \cap s \text{ es}$$

$$\text{el punto } \underline{\underline{P = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})}}$$

$$\textcircled{40} \textcircled{a} \quad A = (1, 0, 1), B = (0, 0, 4), C = (3, 1, 1) \Rightarrow \vec{AB} = (-1, 0, 3) \\ \vec{AC} = (2, 1, 0)$$

$$\text{Área triángulo } \triangle ABC = \frac{\|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}\|}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 6^2 + (-1)^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{46} \text{ u}^2}}$$

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-3, 6, -1)$$

$$(b) D = (1-\lambda, \lambda, 0) \Rightarrow \vec{AD} = (-\lambda, \lambda, -1)$$

$$\text{Si } \{\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}, \vec{AD}\} = 0 \text{ son coplanarios: } \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -\lambda & \lambda & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 6\lambda + 3\lambda \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}, \vec{AD}\} = 1 + 9\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\lambda = -\frac{1}{9}}} \Rightarrow \text{Si } \lambda \neq -\frac{1}{9} \text{ los}$$

cuatro puntos A, B, C y D NO son coplanarios.

$$\text{Si } \lambda = 2 \Rightarrow \{\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}, \vec{AD}\} = 19 \Rightarrow \text{Volumen} = \underline{\underline{\frac{19}{6} u^3}}$$

(c) La recta "s" pedida está contenida en π_{ABC} :

$$\pi_{ABC}: \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y & z-1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -3(x-1) + 6y - (z-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \pi: -3x + 6y - z + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{d}_s \perp \vec{n}_\pi.$$

$$\text{Como "s" pedida } \perp r_{AB}: \frac{x-1}{-1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z-1}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{d}_s \perp \vec{d}_{r_{AB}}. \text{ En consecuencia:}$$

$$\vec{d}_s = \vec{d}_{r_{AB}} \times \vec{n}_\pi = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ -3 & 6 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-18, 10, -6) \parallel (9, 5, 3)$$

$\Rightarrow$ La recta "s" pedida es

$$\boxed{\frac{x-1}{9} = \frac{y-1}{5} = \frac{z-1}{3}}$$

$$(5) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -a \end{pmatrix} \quad A^* = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -a & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = a^2 - 3a = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 0 \text{ y } a = 3$$

- Si $a \neq 0, 3 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = 3 = \operatorname{rg} A^* \Rightarrow \text{S.C.D.} \Rightarrow \text{Se cortan en un punto}$

- Si $a = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) = 2 \text{ y } \operatorname{rg} A^* = \operatorname{rg} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$

como $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A^* = 3 \Rightarrow \text{S.I.} \Rightarrow \text{como ninguna}$

fila es proporcional a ninguna de las otras $\Rightarrow \text{Se cortan a dos.}$

- Si $a = 3 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A = \operatorname{rg} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & -3 \end{array} \right) = 2 \text{ y } \operatorname{rg} A^* = \operatorname{rg} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 & -1 \end{array} \right)$

$\begin{matrix} \swarrow \\ F_1 \leftrightarrow F_2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \operatorname{rg} A^* = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 & -1 \end{array} \right) = \operatorname{rg} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -3 \\ \hline 0 & 4 & -7 & -3 \end{array} \right) = 2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{S.C.D.}}}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} F_2 - 3F_1 \\ F_3 - 2F_1 \end{array} \right\}$

y como n.º incógnitas $-\operatorname{rg} A = 1 \Rightarrow 1$ grado de libertad

$\Rightarrow$ se cortan en una recta.