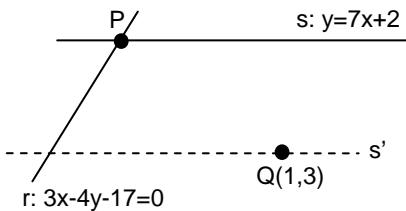


1. Dado el vector $\vec{u} = (2, a)$, hallar a para que:
- \vec{u} sea \perp al vector $\vec{v} = (-1, 2)$
 - \vec{u} sea \parallel al vector $\vec{v} = (-1, 2)$
 - Ambos vectores tengan el mismo módulo.
 - \vec{u} forme 60° con el eje x

(En todos los apartados, interpretar gráficamente cada solución obtenida) (2,25 puntos)

2. Dadas las rectas de la figura (el dibujo es aproximado), se pide, por este orden:



- Razonar que r y s son secantes.
- Hallar su intersección P
- Hallar la ecuación general de la recta s' paralela a s que pasa por Q(1,3)
- Hallar el ángulo que forman r y s
- Hallar la distancia entre s y s'

(2,5 puntos)

3. Dados los puntos A(5, -2) y B(-1, 4), se pide:

- Hallar la ecuación de la recta que determinan, en todas las formas conocidas.
- Comprobar analíticamente que la recta anterior es correcta.
- ¿Qué ángulo forma dicha recta con OX⁺?
- Hallar la ecuación general de la mediatrix del segmento \overline{AB}
- Explicar gráficamente todo lo anterior.

(2,5 puntos)

4. a) Operar en binómica:
$$\frac{(3-2i)(3+i)-(2i-3)^2}{i^{28}-2i^{-5}}$$
- b) Operar en polar y pasar el resultado a binómica:
$$\frac{(-2\sqrt{3}-2i)^5}{(-4+4\sqrt{3}i)^3 \cdot 2i}$$
 (2,5 puntos)

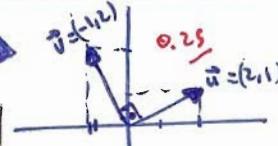
① $\vec{u} = (2, a)$ $\vec{v} = (-1, 2)$ a) que forme \vec{v} 60° con el eje x es equivalente a decir que forma 60° con $\vec{u} = (1, 0)$:

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{u}| \cdot |\vec{v}|} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{(2, a)(1, 0)}{\sqrt{4+a^2} \cdot \sqrt{5}} \quad | \text{0.25} \quad ; \quad \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4+a^2}} ; \quad \sqrt{4+a^2} = 4 ; \quad 4+a^2 = 16 ; \quad a^2 = 12$$

$$0.25, \boxed{a = \pm 2\sqrt{3}}$$

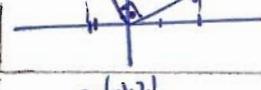
b) $\vec{u} \perp \vec{v} \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow (2, a)(-1, 2) = -2 + 2a = 0 ; \boxed{a=1} \quad | \text{0.25} \quad \vec{v} = (-1, 2)$

0.25



c) $\vec{u} \parallel \vec{v} \Rightarrow$ sus componentes son proporcionales: $\frac{2}{-1} = \frac{a}{2}$

0.25

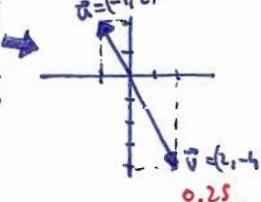


d) $|\vec{u}| = |\vec{v}| \Rightarrow \sqrt{4+a^2} = \sqrt{1+4} ; \sqrt{4+a^2} = \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow$

0.25

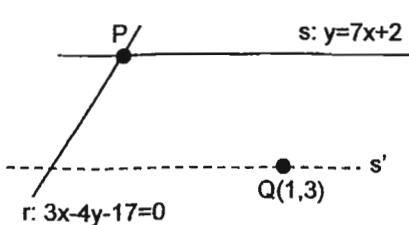
$$\Rightarrow 4+a^2 = 5 ; \quad a^2 = 1 ; \quad \boxed{a = \pm 1} \quad | \text{0.25}$$

0.25



TOTAL: 2.25

2



a) $r: 3x - 4y - 17 = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d} \frac{A}{A'} \neq \frac{B}{B'} ? \quad \frac{3}{7} \neq \frac{-4}{-1} \Rightarrow \text{r y s secantes} \\ s: 7x - y + 2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$

0.5

b) $\begin{cases} 3x - 4y = 17 \\ 7x - y = -2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3x - 4y = 17 \\ 7x - y = -2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -4y = 17 - 3x \\ -4y = -2 - 7x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3x - 4y = 17 \\ -25x = 25 ; \quad x = -1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -4y = 17 - 3(-1) \\ -4y = 14 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -4y = -1(x+1) \\ y = -5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y = -5 \Rightarrow P(-1, -5) \\ 0.5 \end{array}$

c) $s: y = 7x + k \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 = 7 + k ; \quad k = -4 \Rightarrow s': y = 7x - 4 ; \quad \boxed{7x - y - 4 = 0} \quad 0.5 \end{array} \right.$

0.5

d) $\vec{u}_r = (4, 3) \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{\vec{u}_r \cdot \vec{v}_s}{|\vec{u}_r| \cdot |\vec{v}_s|} = \frac{(4, 3) \cdot (1, 7)}{\sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{50}} = \frac{4+21}{5 \cdot 5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{25}{25\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 45^\circ$

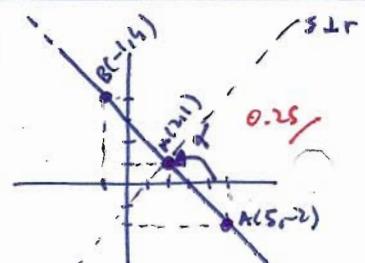
0.5

e) $d(s, s') = d(Q, S) = \sqrt{(-3-1)^2 + (-4-5)^2} = \sqrt{16+81} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{97}} = \frac{6}{5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{5} \quad | \text{0.5} \quad \text{TOTAL: } \boxed{2.5}$

3

a) $A(5, -2) \quad B(-1, 4) \quad \vec{u}_r = \vec{AB} = B-A = (-6, 6) \rightarrow \vec{u}_r = (-1, 1) \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$

d)



$x = -1 - \lambda \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x+1}{-1} = \frac{y-4}{1} \\ y = 4 + \lambda \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{continua} \\ \text{cam. o intercambia} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x+1 = -y+4 \\ x+y-3=0 \end{array} ; \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{pro-pot.} \\ \text{cam. o intercambia} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} y-4 = -1(x+1) \\ y = -x+3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 10.2 \text{ comb. form.} \\ \text{explicativa} \end{array}$

b) $m = \tan \alpha = -1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \arctan(-1) = 135^\circ \quad | \text{0.25} \quad \text{TOTAL: } \boxed{2.5}$

c) $m = \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{(5, -2) + (-1, 4)}{2} = \frac{(4, 2)}{2} = (2, 1) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} ; \quad x-2 = y-1 \\ \vec{u}_r = (-1, 1) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \vec{v}_s = (1, 1) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} x-y-1=0 \\ \text{medir entre 1,} \end{array}$

ordenadas, signos, calcular 0.05
orden, signos, calcular 0.10
orden, signos, calcular 0.10

4 a) $\frac{(3-2i)(3+i)-(2i-3)^2}{(2^8 - 2 \cdot i^8)} = \frac{9+3i-6i-i^2-(4i^2-12i+9)}{1-2 \cdot (-i)} \quad | \text{0.25} \quad = \frac{11-3i-(5-12i)}{1+2i} = \frac{6+9i}{1+2i} = \frac{(6+9i)(1-2i)}{(1+2i)(1-2i)} = \frac{6-12i+9i-18i^2}{1-4i^2} \quad | \text{0.25}$

$\frac{28}{2} \stackrel{L_4}{\rightarrow} i^{28} = i^0 = 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} = \frac{24-3i}{5} = \boxed{\frac{24}{5} - \frac{3}{5}i} \quad 0.25 \\ i \cdot 5 = \frac{1}{i^5} = \frac{1}{i} = \frac{-i}{i(-i)} = -i \end{array} \right.$

$\omega_1(180+60) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \omega_2(180+60) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

b) $\frac{(-2\sqrt{3}-2i)^5}{(-4+4\sqrt{3}i)^3 \cdot 2i} = \frac{(4_{120^\circ})^5}{(8_{120^\circ})^3 \cdot 2_{90^\circ}} = \frac{(4^5)_{1080^\circ}}{(8^3)_{360^\circ} \cdot 2_{90^\circ}} = \frac{(2^{10})_{330^\circ}}{(2^9)_0 \cdot 2_{90^\circ}} = \boxed{1_{270^\circ}} \quad | \text{0.25}$

$\omega_1(180+60) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \omega_2(180+60) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

$r = \sqrt{(-2\sqrt{3})^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{12+4} = 4 \quad | \text{0.25}$

$\omega_1(180+60) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \omega_2(180+60) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\alpha = \arctan \frac{-2}{-2\sqrt{3}} = \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 30^\circ$

$\omega_1(180+60) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \omega_2(180+60) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\alpha = \arctan \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{-4} = \arctan(-\sqrt{3}) = -\arctan \sqrt{3} = -60^\circ \approx 120^\circ$

TOTAL: 2.5