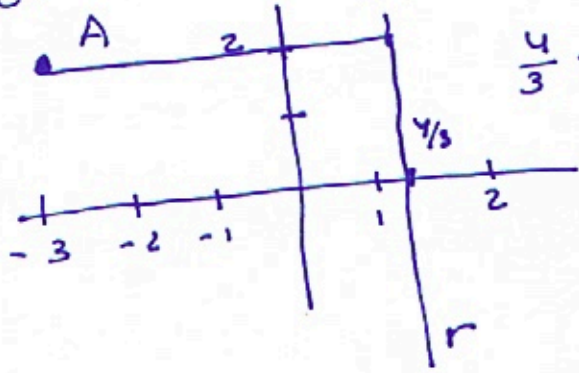


c) r: 3x - 4 = 0 A(-3, 2)

d(A, r) =  $\frac{|(-3) \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 0 - 4|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 0^2}} = \frac{|-13|}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{13}{3} \mu.$

Gràficament

r: X =  $\frac{4}{3}$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4}{3} - (-3) &= \frac{4}{3} + 3 = \\ &= \frac{4}{3} + \frac{9}{3} = \\ &= \frac{13}{3} \mu. \end{aligned}$$

29 a) r: 2x + 3y - 1 = 0

s: -4x - 6y + 2 = 0  $\Leftrightarrow$  2x + 3y - 1 = 0

Per tant, r i s són la mateixa recta.

Així d(r, s) = 0

b) r: x + 3y - 4 = 0

s: 3x - 2y - 5 = 0

Calcula dos punts de r:

Segueixi  $x = 0 \Rightarrow 3y - 4 = 0$   $P_1(0, \frac{4}{3})$   
 $y = \frac{4}{3}$

Segueixi  $y = 0 \Rightarrow x - 4 = 0$   $P_2(4, 0)$   
 $x = 4$

Vector director de r

$\vec{v}_r = \vec{P_1P_2} = (4, -\frac{4}{3})$

Calculem dos punts de s

Segueixi  $x = 0 \Rightarrow -2y - 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{5}{2}$   
 $Q_1(0, -\frac{5}{2})$

Segueixi  $y = 0 \Rightarrow 3x - 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5}{3}$   
 $Q_2(\frac{5}{3}, 0)$