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r: mx - 2y + 5 = 0 → \vec{v}_r (2, m)

s: nx + 6y - 8 = 0 → \vec{v}_s (-6, n)

r ⊥ s A(1, 4) ∈ r

m = ? n = ?

• A(1, 4) ∈ r ⇔ m · 1 - 2 · 4 + 5 = 0 ⇔

⇔ m - 8 + 5 = 0 ⇔ m - 3 = 0 ⇔ **m = 3**

• r ⊥ s ⇔ $\vec{v}_r \perp \vec{v}_s$ ⇔ $\vec{v}_r \cdot \vec{v}_s = 0$ ⇔

⇔ (2, 3) · (-6, n) = 0 ⇔ -12 + 3n = 0 ⇔

⇔ 3n = 12 ⇔ **n = 4**

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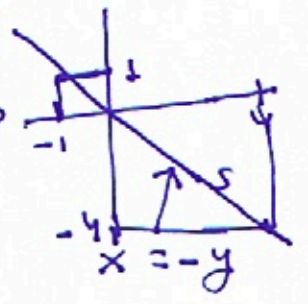
r: $\begin{cases} x = -1 + 3t \\ y = 2 + kt \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \vec{v}_r$ (3, k)

r || s: bisectriz del 2º cuadrante →

s: y = -x

s: x + y = 0

\vec{v}_s (1, -1)



k = ?

r || s ⇔ \vec{v}_r es proporcional a \vec{v}_s ⇔

⇔ ~~3~~ $\frac{3}{1} = \frac{k}{-1}$ ⇔ **k = -3**