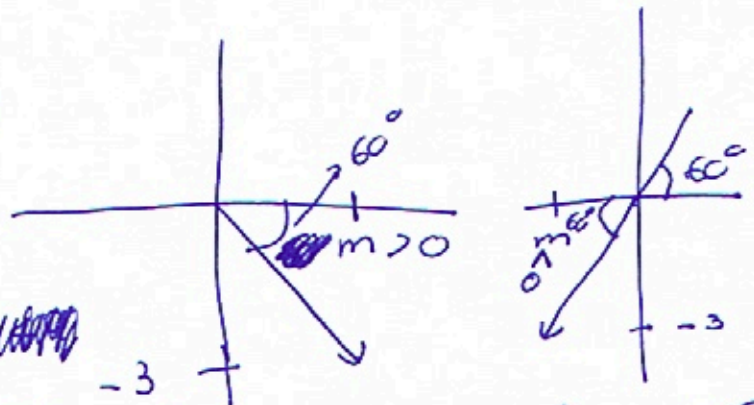


$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{m^2}{m^2+9} = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow 4m^2 = m^2 + 9 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3m^2 = 9 \Leftrightarrow m^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow m = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

2a manera

$$\vec{v}_r (m, -3)$$



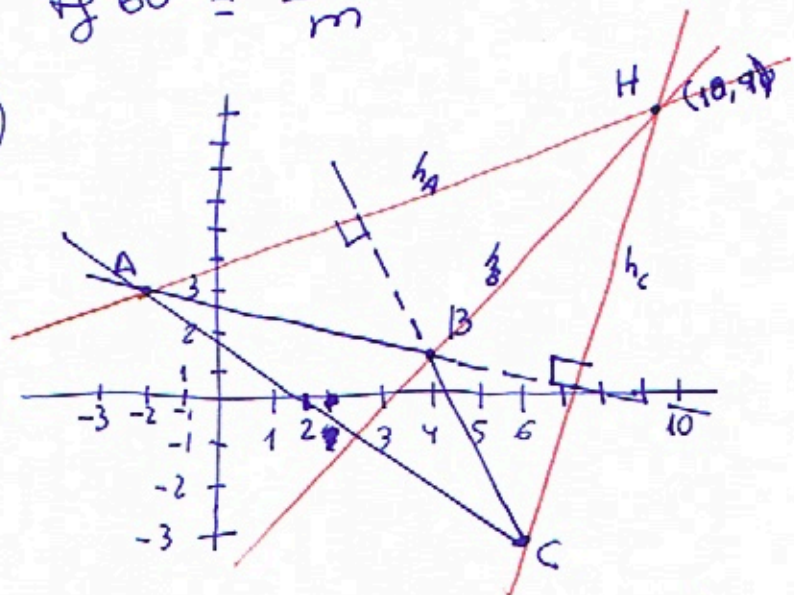
~~si m > 0~~ si m > 0

$$\text{tg } 60^\circ = \frac{-3}{-m} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3} = \frac{-3}{-m} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{-3}{-\sqrt{3}} = +\sqrt{3}$$

si m < 0

$$\text{tg } 60^\circ = \frac{-3}{m} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3} = \frac{-3}{m} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{3}} = -\sqrt{3}$$

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a) L'altura corresponent al vèrtex A, h_A , és la recte que passa per A i és perpendicular a $\vec{BC} (2, -4) \equiv (1, -2) \perp (2, 1)$

~~h_A = \frac{x+2}{2} = \frac{y-3}{1}~~ $h_A = \frac{x+2}{2} = \frac{y-3}{1}$