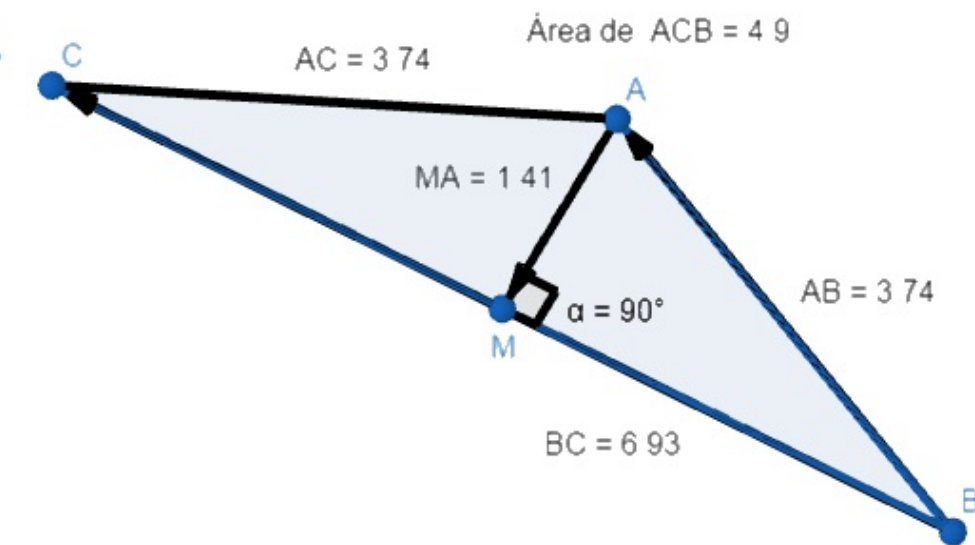


Se tiene el triángulo ΔABC con vértices $A(4,2,0)$, $B(3,4,-3)$ y $C(7,0,1)$.

Empleando procedimientos vectoriales:

- Demostrar que el triángulo es isósceles.
- Demostrar que la mediana relativa a la base es también perpendicular a ella.
- Hallar el área del triángulo.



1) $\vec{AB} = \vec{B} - \vec{A} = (3, 4, -3) - (4, 2, 0) = (-1, 2, -3)$.
 $\vec{AC} = \vec{C} - \vec{A} = (7, 0, 1) - (4, 2, 0) = (3, -2, 1)$.
 $\vec{BC} = \vec{C} - \vec{B} = (7, 0, 1) - (3, 4, -3) = (4, -4, 4)$.

$$\|\vec{AB}\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (2)^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 9} = \sqrt{14} = 3.74$$

$$\|\vec{AC}\| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-2)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 4 + 1} = \sqrt{14} = 3.74$$

$$\|\vec{BC}\| = \sqrt{4^2 + (-4)^2 + (4)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 16 + 16} = \sqrt{3 \times 16} = 4\sqrt{3} = 6.92$$

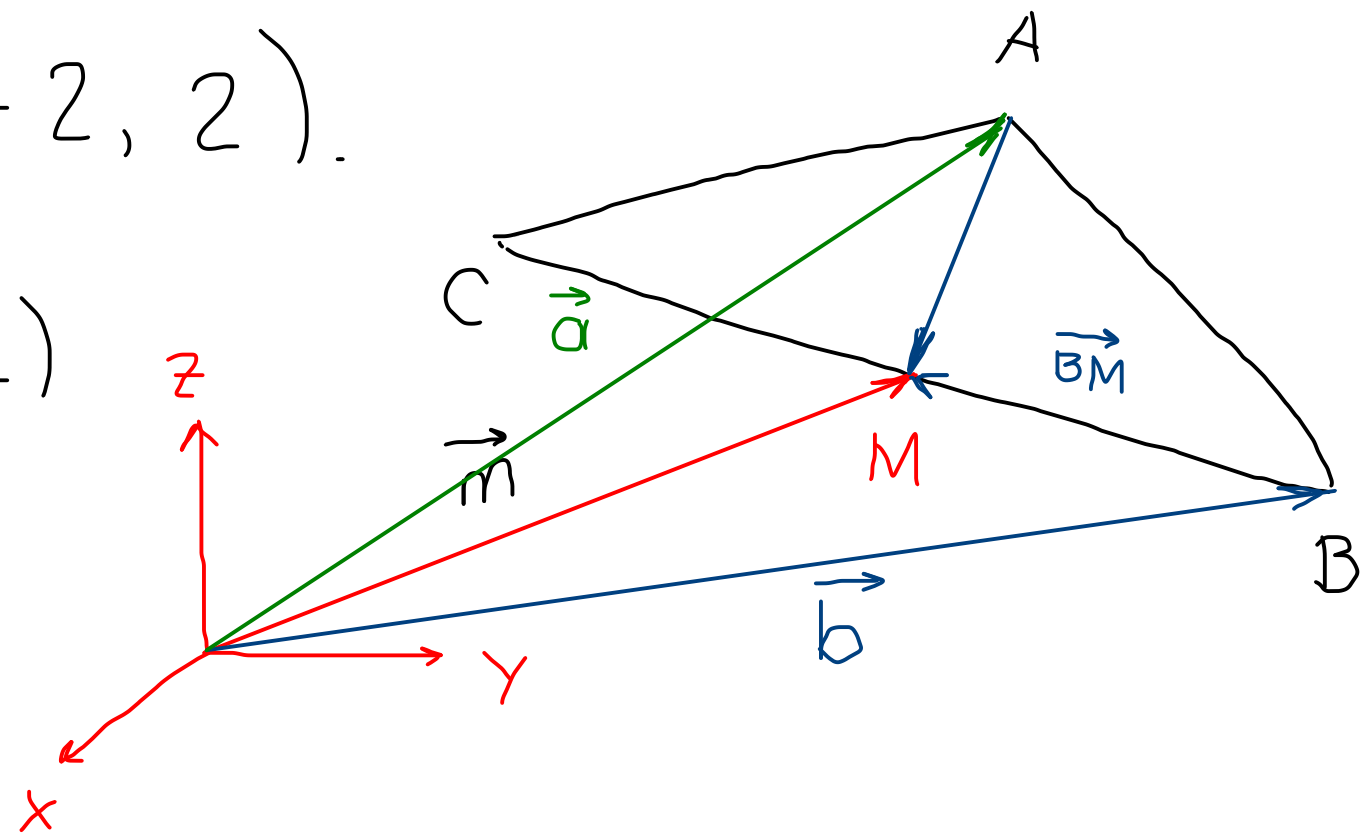
$$b) \vec{BM} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{BC} = \frac{1}{2} (4, -4, 4) = (2, -2, 2).$$

$$\vec{m} = \vec{b} + \vec{BM} = (3, 4, -3) + (2, -2, 2)$$

$$\vec{m} = (5, 2, -1).$$

$$\vec{AM} = \vec{m} - \vec{a} = (5, 2, -1) - (4, 2, 0)$$

$$\vec{AM} = (1, 0, -1).$$



$$\vec{AM} \cdot \vec{BC} = (1, 0, -1) \cdot (4, -4, 4) = 4 + 0 + (-4) = 0. \text{ Son ortogonales.}$$

$$c) A(\Delta ABC) = \frac{\text{base} \times \text{altura}}{2} = \frac{\|\vec{BC}\| \|\vec{AM}\|}{2} = \frac{\cancel{4} \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2}}{\cancel{2}} = 2\sqrt{6} = 4.9.$$

$$\|\vec{AM}\| = \sqrt{1+0+1} = \sqrt{2}.$$