

$$M\left(\frac{x_A + x_B}{2}; \frac{y_A + y_B}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{-2 + 4}{2}; \frac{1 + 2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{2}; \frac{3}{2}\right) = \left(1; \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$m_{AB} = -\frac{1}{m_A}$$

$$m_{AB} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{2 - 1}{4 - (-2)} = \frac{1}{4 + 2} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow m_{AB} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$M\left(1; \frac{3}{2}\right) \quad m_{\tau} = -6$$

Applichiamo l'equazione della retta passante per un punto
con coefficiente angolare assegnato:

$$y - y_M = m(x - x_M)$$

$$y - \frac{3}{2} = -6(x - 1) \Rightarrow y = -6x + 6 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = -6x + \frac{12 + 3}{2} \Rightarrow y = -6x + \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\forall P(x, y) \in \tau \Rightarrow \overline{AP} = \overline{BP}$$

$$\sqrt{(x_0 - x_A)^2 + (y_0 - y_A)^2} = \sqrt{(x_0 - x_B)^2 + (y_0 - y_B)^2}$$

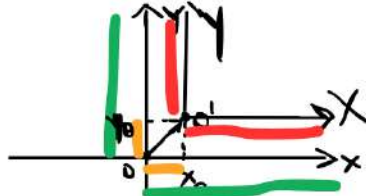
$$\sqrt{(x + 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2} = \sqrt{(x - 4)^2 + (y - 2)^2}$$

$$(x + 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = (x - 4)^2 + (y - 2)^2$$

$$\cancel{x^2} + 4 + \cancel{4x} + \cancel{y^2} + 1 - 2y = \cancel{x^2} + 16 - \cancel{8x} + \cancel{y^2} + 4 - 4y$$

$$2y = -12x + 15 \Rightarrow y = -6x + \frac{15}{2}$$

CAMBIAMENTO DI COORDINATE NEL PIANO CARTESIANO

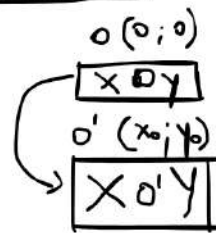


$$\begin{cases} x_0 + X = x \\ y_0 + Y = y \end{cases}$$

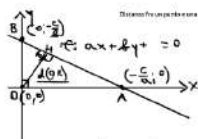
\Rightarrow

$$\begin{cases} X = x - x_0 \\ Y = y - y_0 \end{cases}$$

(TRASLAZIONE)



Cambio di sistema di riferimento e di origine



$O(0,0)$
 \overline{OH} è

Da il diagramma si vede che il punto H è il simmetrico di P rispetto all'origine O.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{A)} \quad & \begin{cases} ax+by+c=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ax+c=0 \Rightarrow x=-\frac{c}{a} \\ y=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A\left(-\frac{c}{a}, 0\right) \\
 \text{B)} \quad & \begin{cases} ax+by+c=0 \\ x=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} by+c=0 \Rightarrow y=-\frac{c}{b} \\ x=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B\left(0, -\frac{c}{b}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\overline{OB} \cdot \overline{OA}}{z} = \frac{\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{OH}}{z} \Rightarrow \overline{OH} = \frac{\overline{OB} \cdot \overline{OA}}{\overline{AB}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overline{OB} &= |y_B - y_O| = \left| -\frac{c}{b} - 0 \right| = \left| -\frac{c}{b} \right| \\
 \overline{OA} &= |x_A - x_O| = \left| -\frac{c}{a} - 0 \right| = \left| -\frac{c}{a} \right| \\
 \overline{AB} &= \sqrt{\overline{OB}^2 + \overline{OA}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{b^2} + \frac{c^2}{a^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2c^2 + b^2c^2}{a^2b^2}} = \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{c^2(a^2+b^2)}{a^2b^2}} = \frac{|c|}{|a| |b|} \sqrt{a^2+b^2} = \frac{|c| \sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{|a| |b|}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overline{OH} &= \frac{\left| -\frac{c}{b} \right| \left| -\frac{c}{a} \right|}{\frac{|c| \sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{|a| |b|}} = \frac{\frac{|c|}{|b|} \cdot \frac{|c|}{|a|}}{\frac{|c| \sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{|a| |b|}} = \frac{|c|}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \\
 \overline{OH} &= \frac{|c|}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} = d(O, r) \quad \begin{cases} x_0+x=x \\ y_0+y=y \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &ax+by+c=0 \\
 &a(x+x_0) + b(y+y_0) + c = 0 \\
 &aX + bY + a x_0 + b y_0 + c = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

NUOVO TERMINE Netto

$$\text{se } P \neq O(0,0) \Rightarrow |c| \rightarrow |a x_0 + b y_0 + c|$$

$$d(P, r) = \frac{|a x_0 + b y_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \quad \begin{matrix} \mu: ax+by+c=0 \\ P(x_0, y_0) \end{matrix}$$