

• $C: x^2 - 2x + 16y - 31 = 0$ y AVA' el triángulo formado por el lado recto de la curva dada y los segmentos obtenidos al unir el vértice de ella con cada extremo del lado recto. Demostrar que los ángulos interiores del triángulo, correspondientes al lado recto, son iguales.

i) IDENT. CURVA:

$$C: x^2 - 2x + 16y - 31 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 31 - 16y + 1$$

$$(x-1)^2 = 16(y-2)$$

Parab. \uparrow

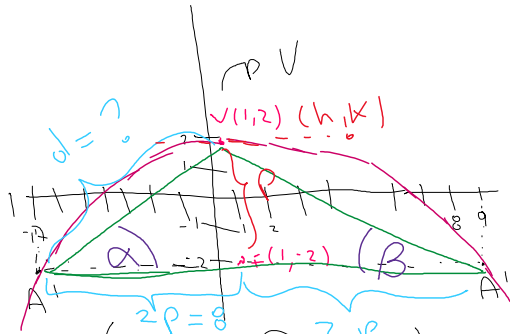
$C(1, 2)$; eje F. // eje y

$$LLR: 4p = 16$$

$$p = 4$$

$$\text{Direc. } y = k + p \rightarrow y = 2 + 4 = 6$$

$$\text{Focos } F(h, k-p) = F(1, 2-4) = F(1, -2)$$



$$A(1-2p, 2+p) \rightarrow A(-7, 6)$$

$$A'(1+2p, 2+p) \rightarrow A'(9, 6)$$

ii) Demóstran
 $\alpha' \alpha$ y β son Int.
 del $\Delta AVA'$

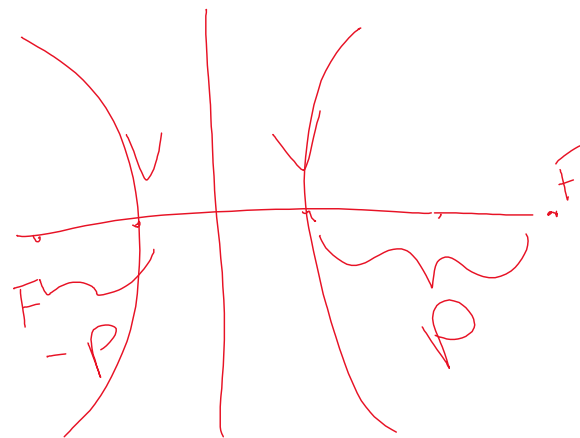
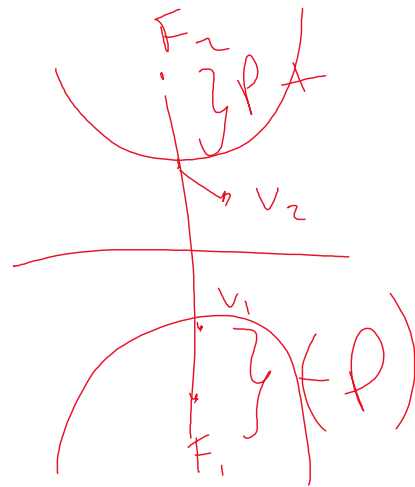
$$d(A, V) = \sqrt{(1 - (-7))^2 + (2 - 6)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{64 + 16}$$

$$d(A, V) = 4\sqrt{5}$$



$$\cos 2\alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{4\sqrt{5}}$$



~~$\alpha = 1$~~
 $2p = 8$

$4\sqrt{5}$
 $\alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{4\sqrt{5}}\right)$

$\alpha = 26,56^\circ$



$$\begin{aligned} d(A', V) &= \sqrt{(1-9)^2 + (2+2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{64 + 16} \\ &= 4\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{8}{4\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\beta = 26,56^\circ$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \beta = 26,56^\circ$$