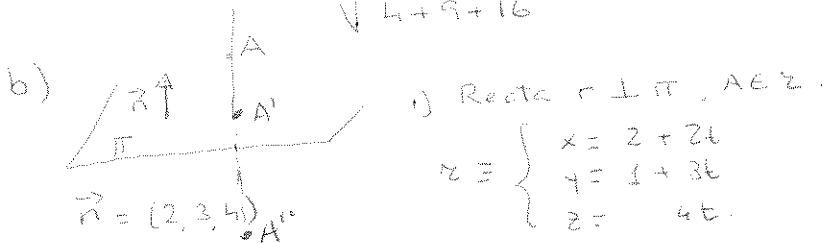




3)  $A(2, 1, 0)$   $\pi = 2x + 3y + 4z = 36$ . ( $\Rightarrow \pi = 2x + 3y + 4z - 36 = 0$ )

a)  $d(A, \pi) = \frac{|4 + 3 - 36|}{\sqrt{4 + 9 + 16}} = \frac{29}{\sqrt{29}} = \boxed{\sqrt{29} \text{ u.}}$



2)  $A' = \pi \cap r$   $2(2+2t) + 3(1+3t) + 4(4t) = 36$   
 $20t = 29; t = 1$   $\boxed{A'(4, 4, 4)}$

c) Siguiendo con la información del apartado anterior,  $A'$  es medio entre  $A$  y su simétrico  $A''(x, y, z)$ . Así:

$$\frac{x+2}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow x = 6; \quad \frac{y+1}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow y = 7; \quad \frac{z}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow z = 8$$

El simétrico de  $A$  respecto de  $\pi$  es:  $\boxed{A''(6, 7, 8)}$

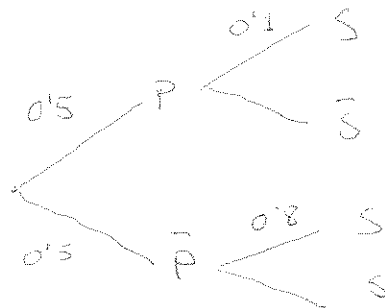
4) Sean los sucesos:  
 $S =$  "El paciente vive"  $\bar{S} =$  "El paciente muere"

$P =$  "El enfermo es tratado con un placebo"

$P(S|P) = 0.8$   
 $P(S|\bar{P}) = 0.1$

$P(P) = 0.5 = P(\bar{P})$

El diagrama es:



P. TOTAL

a)  $P(S) = 0.5 \cdot 0.1 + 0.5 \cdot 0.8 = 0.05 + 0.4 = \boxed{0.45}$

b)  $P(\bar{P}|S) = \frac{0.5 \cdot 0.1}{0.45} = \frac{0.05}{0.45} = \frac{1}{9} = \boxed{\frac{1}{9}}$

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