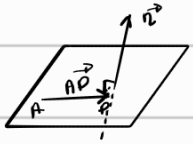


## Equação do Plano

•  $A = (3, 1, 0)$  /  $\vec{n} = \langle 3, -2, -5 \rangle$  (ORTOGONAL AO PLANO)



$\vec{AP} = P - A$  (ORTOGONAL A  $\vec{n}$ )

$\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$  (PRODUTO INTERNO)

$3x - 2y - 5z - 7 = 0$  EQ. DO PLANO

$\hookrightarrow ax + by + cz + d = 0$

$\vec{n} = (a, b, c)$

01)  $\vec{n} = 5, -2, 4$  /  $A = (1, 1, 2)$

$5x - 2y + 4z + d = 0$

$5 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 2 + d = 0$

$\hookrightarrow 5 - 2 + 8 + d = 0$

$d = -11$

$5x - 2y + 4z - 11 = 0$

$\hookrightarrow$  EQUAÇÃO DO PLANO

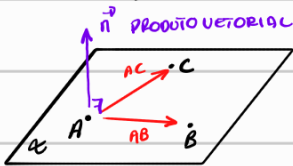
•  $\alpha = 7x - 4y + 2z - 10 = 0$  / PARALELO A  $\alpha$  /  $Q = (2, -1, 3)$

$\vec{n} = 7, -4, 2$   
 $7x - 4y + 2z - 10 = 0$

$Q(2, -1, 3)$

$\hookrightarrow 7x - 4y + 2z + d = 0 \leadsto 7 \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 3 + d = 0$   
 $14 + 4 + 6 + d = 0$   
 $7x - 4y + 2z - 24 = 0$   
 $d = -24$

• PLANO  $\alpha$  /  $A = (1, 0, 1)$  /  $B = (2, 2, 4)$  /  $C = (2, 1, 0)$



$AB = B - A = (2 - 1, 2 - 0, 4 - 1) = (1, 2, 3)$   
 $AC = C - A = (2 - 1, 1 - 0, 0 - 1) = (1, 1, -1)$

$AB \times AC = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (3 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1, 1 \cdot (-1) - 3 \cdot 1, 1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1) = (1, -4, 1)$

$-5x + 4y + z + d = 0 \leadsto -5x + 4y + z + 2 = 0$

$\hookrightarrow -5 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 2 + 1 + d = 0 \Rightarrow d = 2$

$\hookrightarrow -5 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0 - 1 + d = 0 \Rightarrow d = 6$

$\hookrightarrow -5 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 1 - 1 + d = 0 \Rightarrow d = 6$

## Equação Paramétrica do Plano

$\rightarrow$  EQUAÇÃO VETORIAL DO PLANO:  $(x, y, z) = (x_0, y_0, z_0) + \vec{u} \cdot t + \vec{v} \cdot h$

$\hookrightarrow P = (2, 4, -1)$  /  $\vec{u} = (-1, 2, 1)$  /  $\vec{v} = (1, 0, 3)$

$\begin{cases} x = 2 - t + h \\ y = 4 + 2t \\ z = -1 + t + 3h \end{cases}$

$(2, 4, -1) + (-1, 2, 1) \cdot t + (1, 0, 3) \cdot h$

$(2, 4, -1) + (-t + 2t + t) + (h + 3h)$

$(x, y, z) = (2 - t + h, 4 + 2t, -1 + t + 3h)$

01)  $\vec{u} = (5, 1, 2)$  / PLANO  $\alpha$  /  $A(3, -1, 1)$  /  $B(2, -1, 0)$

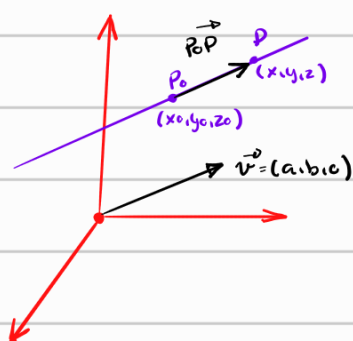
$\# (x, y, z) = (x_0, y_0, z_0) + \vec{u} \cdot t + \vec{v} \cdot h \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (3, -1, 1) + (5, 1, 2)t + (-1, 0, 1)h$

$(x, y, z) = (3, -1, 1) + (5t + t + 2t) + (-h, h)$

$(x, y, z) = (3 + 5t - h, -1 + t, 1 + 2t + h)$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3 + 5t - h \\ y = -1 + t \\ z = 1 + 2t + h \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

## EQUAÇÃO PARAMETRICA DA RETA



VECTORES PARALELOS  $\Rightarrow$  SÃO PROPORCIONAIS

$$\frac{\vec{P_0P}}{v} = t \sim \frac{P - P_0}{v} = t \sim \underline{P = P_0 + v \cdot t}$$

EQUAÇÃO VETORIAL DA RETA

$$\vec{P_0P} = P - P_0 = (x, y, z) - (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{x - x_0}{a} = \frac{y - y_0}{b} = \frac{z - z_0}{c} = t \sim \begin{cases} x = x_0 + at \\ y = y_0 + bt \\ z = z_0 + ct \end{cases} \quad \text{EQUAÇÃO PARAMETRICA}$$

01)  $A = (2, 1, 4)$   $B = (0, 2, 7)$

$$\vec{AB} = B - A = (-2, 1, 3) \quad \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (2, 1, 4) + (-2, 1, 3) \cdot t \Rightarrow \text{VETORIAL}$$

$$\hookrightarrow (2, 1, 4) + (-2t + t + 3t)$$

$$\hookrightarrow (2 - 2t, 1 + t, 4 + 3t)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 - 2t \\ y = 1 + t \\ z = 4 + 3t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{PARAMETRICA}$$

## INTERSECÇÃO DE PLANOS

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 2x + 4y - z + 1 = 0 \\ \beta = -x + 2y + 2z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{EQUAÇÃO DA INTERSECÇÃO}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  RESOLVER O SISTEMA

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 4y - z = -1 \\ -x + 2y + 2z = -2 \end{cases} \quad \times 2 \quad \begin{cases} 2x + 4y - z = -1 \\ -2x + 4y + 4z = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 4y - z = -1 \\ -2x + 4y + 4z = -4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} &8y + 3z = -5 \\ &z = -5 - 8y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sim -x + 2y + (-5 - 8y) + 2 &= 0 \\ \sim x &= -3 - 6y \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \{(-3 - 6y, y, -5 - 8y) ; y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow S = (-3, 0, -5) + (6y, y, -8y)$$

$$S = (-3, 0, -5) + y(6, 1, -8)$$

$$\hookrightarrow P = P_0 + v \cdot t \quad (\text{EQUAÇÃO VETORIAL DA RETA})$$

## INTERSECÇÃO ENTRE PLANO E RETA

$\bullet$   $3x - 9y + 2z = 7$   $r(t) = \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle + t \cdot \langle -2, 0, 1 \rangle \sim r(-s) = \langle 1 - 2(-s), 2, 1 + (-s) \rangle$

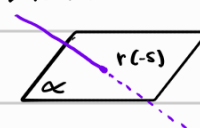
$$\hookrightarrow r(t) = \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle + \langle -2t, t \rangle$$

$$(x, y, z) = (1 - 2t, 2, 1 + t) \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 - 2t \\ y = 2 \\ z = 1 + t \end{cases}$$

$$r(-s) = \langle 1 + 10, 2, -4 \rangle$$

$$r(-s) = \langle 11, 2, -4 \rangle //$$

$\hookrightarrow$  RETA



$$3(1 - 2t) - 9(2) + 2(1 + t) - 7 = 0$$

$$3 - 6t - 18 + 2 + 2t - 7 = 0$$

$$-20 - 4t = 0 \sim -4t = 20 \quad t = \frac{20}{-4} \quad t = -5 //$$

## DISTÂNCIA ENTRE UM PONTO E RETA NO ESPAÇO

• DISTÂNCIA  $P(1,1,1)$  À RETA  $\vec{AB}$  ( $A(0,6,8)$   $B(-1,4,7)$ )

$\hookrightarrow \vec{AB} = B - A = (-1-0, 4-6, 7-8) \Rightarrow \langle -1, -2, -1 \rangle //$

$\hookrightarrow \vec{AP} = P - A = (1-0, 1-6, 1-8) = \langle 1, -5, -7 \rangle //$

$$AB \times AP = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ I & J & K \\ 1 & -5 & -7 \\ I & & K \end{vmatrix} = (-J + 14I + 5K) - (7J - 2K + 5I) = (9I - 8J + 7K)$$

$\Rightarrow 9, -8, 7 < \vec{n}$

$9x - 8y + 7z + d = 0 \quad \# \text{ RETA}$

$|AB| = \sqrt{6}$

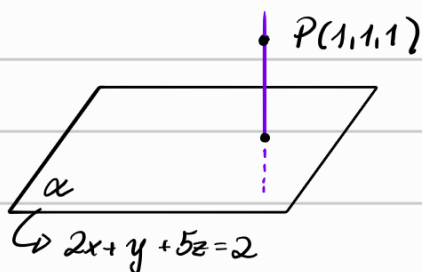
$A_P = b \cdot h$

$\sqrt{194} = \sqrt{6} \cdot h \Rightarrow h = \frac{\sqrt{194}}{\sqrt{6}} \quad h = 2.45 \text{ u.c.} //$

$\hookrightarrow |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AP}| = \sqrt{9^2 + (-8)^2 + 7^2}$

$\hookrightarrow \sqrt{194} \Rightarrow \text{ÁREA DO PARALELOGRAMA}$

## DISTÂNCIA DE UM PLANO A UM PONTO



QUAL A MENOR DISTÂNCIA DE  $P$  À  $\alpha$ ?

reta =  $P = P_0 + v \cdot t$

$(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 1) + (2, 1, 5) \cdot t$

$\begin{cases} x = 1 + 2t \\ y = 1 + t \\ z = 1 + 5t \end{cases} > \text{SUBSTITUI NA EQUAÇÃO DA RETA AGORA}$

$2(1+2t) + (1+t) + 5(1+5t) = 2$

$2 + 4t + 1 + t + 5 + 25t = 2$

$8 + 30t = 2$

$t = \frac{-6}{30} \quad t = -\frac{1}{5} //$

$\begin{cases} x = 1 + 2(-1/5) \\ y = 1 - 1/5 \\ z = 1 + 5(-1/5) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

DESCOBRIR OS VALORES  $P_0 < 3/5, 4/5, 0 > //$

CALCULA A DISTÂNCIA DE  $P \rightarrow P_0$   
ACHA O RESULTADO

VECTOR  $\vec{P_0P}$

FÓRMULA :

$d_{P,\alpha} = \frac{|2x + y + 5z - 2|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 5^2}} //$   
 $a, b, c$