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## Análise

Ficha de exercícios 0 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2020 — 2019/2

#### ullet Vetores em $\mathbb{R}^2$ e em $\mathbb{R}^3$

- 1. Interprete a equação química  $2NH_2+H_2=2NH_3$  como uma relação na álgebra de pares ordenados, pensando na molécula  $N_xH_y$  (x átomos de nitrogéneo, y átomos de hidrogéneo) representada pelo par ordenado (x,y).
- **2.** Considere os vetores  $\overrightarrow{u}=(3,2)$  e  $\overrightarrow{v}=(2,0)$ . Represente graficamente  $\overrightarrow{u}+\overrightarrow{v}$  e  $-2\overrightarrow{u}$ .
- **3.** Considere os vetores  $\overrightarrow{v}=(2,1)$  e  $\overrightarrow{w}=(1,2)$ . Esboce os vetores  $\overrightarrow{v}$  e  $\overrightarrow{w}$  e também  $-\overrightarrow{v}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{v}+\overrightarrow{w}$  e  $\overrightarrow{v}-\overrightarrow{w}$ .
- **4.** (a) Esboce graficamente o vetor  $-2\overrightarrow{v}$ , onde  $\overrightarrow{v}$  tem componentes (-1,2,3).
  - (b) Se  $\overrightarrow{v}$  e  $\overrightarrow{w}$  são quaisquer dois vetores, mostre que  $\overrightarrow{v} \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{w}$  e  $3\overrightarrow{v} \overrightarrow{w}$  são paralelos.
- **5.** Expresse o vetor  $\overrightarrow{v}=(e,\pi,-\sqrt{3})$  na base canónica.
- **6.** Repita o exercício anterior agora para os vetores  $\overrightarrow{v} = (2, 3, -6)$  e  $\overrightarrow{w} = (-1, 1, 1)$ .
- 7. (a) Determine as componentes do vetor de (3,5) para (4,7).
  - (b) Adicione o vetor  $\overrightarrow{v}$  de (-1,0) para (2,-3) com o vetor  $\overrightarrow{w}$  de (2,0) para (1,1).
- **8.** Determine a equação da reta no plano que passa no ponto (1,-6) e tem direção de  $\overrightarrow{5i}-2\overrightarrow{j}$ .
- **9.** Determine as equações da reta  $\ell$  no espaço que passa no ponto (1,0,0) e que tem a direção do vetor  $\overrightarrow{j}=(0,1,0)$ .
- **10.** Determine as equações da reta  $\ell$  que passa nos pontos (-1, -1, -1) e (1, -1, 2).
- 11. Qual a direção da reta de equações  $x=-3t+2, y=-2(t-1), z=8t+2, t\in\mathbb{R}$ ?
- 12. Determine as equações do plano que passa pela origem e é gerado pelos vetores  $\overrightarrow{v}=(2,7,0)$  e  $\overrightarrow{w}=(0,2,7)$ .

### • Produto escalar, norma e distância

- **13.** Se  $\overrightarrow{a} = 3\overrightarrow{i} + \overrightarrow{j} 2\overrightarrow{k}$  e  $\overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{i} \overrightarrow{j} + \overrightarrow{k}$ , calcule  $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\|\overrightarrow{a}\|$  e  $\|\overrightarrow{b}\|$ .
- **14.** Calcule  $\overrightarrow{u} \cdot \overrightarrow{v}$ , onde  $\overrightarrow{u} = (3, -2, 22)$  e  $\overrightarrow{v} = \overrightarrow{u} / \| \overrightarrow{u} \|$ .
- **15.** Verifique que o vetor  $\overrightarrow{v}=(2,3,-1)$  é ortogonal ao vetor  $\overrightarrow{u}=(-2,3,5)$ . Normalize os vetores  $\overrightarrow{v}$  e  $\overrightarrow{u}$ .
- **16.** Encontre dois vetores não paralelos ambos ortogonais ao vetor  $\overrightarrow{v}=(1,1,1)$ .
- 17. Determine a distância entre os pontos (1,0,0) e (0,1,0).

#### • Matrizes, determinantes e produto vetorial

- **18.** Calcule os seguintes determinantes:  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$  **e**  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 9 \\ 4 & 9 & 16 \\ 9 & 16 & 25 \end{vmatrix}$ .
- **19.** Determine  $\overrightarrow{u} \times \overrightarrow{v}$ , onde  $\overrightarrow{u} = (1, -2, 1)$  e  $\overrightarrow{v} = (2, 1, 1)$ .
- **20.** Calcule  $\overrightarrow{u} \cdot (\overrightarrow{v} \times \overrightarrow{w})$ , onde  $\overrightarrow{u}$  e  $\overrightarrow{v}$  são os vetores do exercício anterior e  $\overrightarrow{w} = (3, -1, 2)$ .
- **21.** Determine um vetor unitário ortogonal aos vetores  $\overrightarrow{i} + \overrightarrow{j}$  e  $\overrightarrow{j} + \overrightarrow{k}$ .
- 22. Determine a área do parelelogramo formado pelos vetores do exercício 19.
- 23. Determine a área do parelelogramo formado pelos vetores  $\overrightarrow{d} = (1,2,3)$  e  $\overrightarrow{b} = (0,-1,-1)$ .
- **24.** Determine a equação do plano que é perpendicular ao vetor  $\overrightarrow{i} + \overrightarrow{j} + \overrightarrow{k}$  e que contém o ponto (1,0,0).
- **25.** Determine a equação do plano que contém os pontos P = (1,1,1), Q = (2,0,0) e R = (1,1,0).