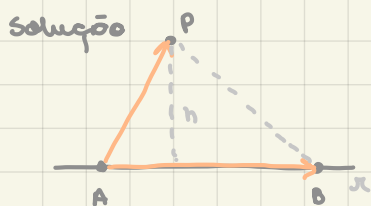


## Aula 33

Aula passada: Distância

Aula hoje: Exercícios

**Exemplo** Calcule a distância de  $P = (1, 1, -1)$  à interseção de  $\pi_1: x - y = 1$   
 $\pi_2: x + y - z = 0$



Identificamos dois pontos em  $x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1: y &= -1 \\ \pi_2: y - z &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} x &= 0 \\ z &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = (0, -1, -1) \in \pi_1 \cap \pi_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 \quad \pi_1: 1 - y = 1 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\ 1 + y - z &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} z &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$B = (1, 0, 1)$$

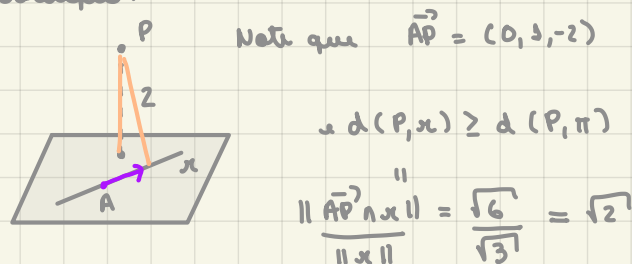
Assim  $\vec{AB} = (1, 1, 2)$  vetor diretor de  $x$   
 $\vec{AP} = (1, 2, 0)$

$$d(P, x) = \frac{\|\vec{AP} \wedge \vec{AB}\|}{\|\vec{AB}\|} = \frac{\sqrt{16 + 4 + 1}}{\sqrt{1 + 1 + 4}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4i + 2j + k$$

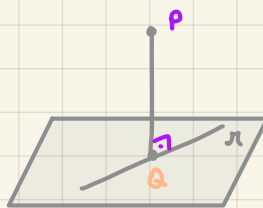
**Exemplo** Obtenha uma equação para o plano  $\pi$  que contém a reta  $x$ :  
 $X = (1, 0, 1) + t(1, 1, -1)$  e dista  $\sqrt{2}$  do ponto  $P = (1, 1, -1)$

Solução:



$$\vec{AP} \wedge x = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = i - 2j - k$$

então  $d(P, x) = d(P, \pi)$



então  $\vec{PQ} \perp \vec{x}$   $Q \in x$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{PQ}$$

$$Q = (1, 0, 1) + t(1, 1, -1) = (1+t, t, 1-t)$$

$$\vec{PQ} = (t, t-1, 2-t)$$

$$t + (t-1) - (2-t) = 0$$

$$3t = 3 \quad \vec{n} = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$t = 1$$

$$\pi: (x-1) + (y-0) + (z-1) = 0$$

$$x + z = 2$$

**Exemplo** Se no exercício anterior  $d = 2$

Solução

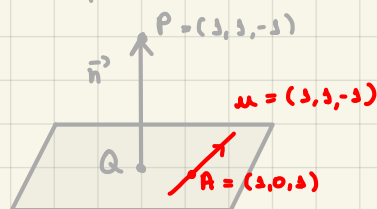
$$d = 2 \quad \text{como vimos}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = d(P, x) \geq d(P, \pi) = 2$$

absurdo então não existe plano com essa propriedade

**Exemplo**  $\epsilon \approx d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Solução



•  $d(P, \pi) = \frac{|AP \cdot \vec{n}|}{\|\vec{n}\|}$  •  $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{u} = 0$   
 (+)  $\Rightarrow a + b - c = 0$

Supa  $\vec{n} = \vec{AP} = (a, b, c)$   
 $d(P, \pi)^2 = \|\vec{n}\|^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$AP = (0, 1, -2)$

em (+)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{|b - 2c|}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$

$\Rightarrow b - 2c = \frac{1}{2}$

$b - 2c = -\frac{1}{2}$

Caso 1

$\begin{cases} a + b - c = 0 \\ b - 2c = \frac{1}{2} \\ a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$   $a = -b + c = -2c - \frac{1}{2} + c = -c - \frac{1}{2}$

$\left(-\frac{2c-1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4c+1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{4c^2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$4c^2 + 4c + \frac{1}{4} + 16c^2 + 8c + 1 + 4c^2 = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $24c^2 + 12c = 0$

$c = 0, c = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $b = \frac{1}{2}, a = 0$

$\vec{n} = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$  e passa por A ou  $\vec{n} = (0, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$

$\Rightarrow \pi_1: -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}y = 0$   $\pi_2: -\frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{2}(z-1) = 0$   
 $\boxed{-x + y = -1}$

$y + z = 0$

Caso 2  $a + b - c = 0$   $a = -c + \frac{1}{2}$   
 $b - 2c = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b = 2c - \frac{1}{2}$

$(-c + \frac{1}{2})^2 + (2c - \frac{1}{2})^2 + c^2 = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $c^2 - c + \frac{1}{4} + 4c^2 - 2c + \frac{1}{4} + c^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$6c^2 - 3c = 0$

$c = 0 \quad c = \frac{1}{2}$

$a = \frac{1}{2}$

$b = -\frac{1}{2}$

$a = 0$

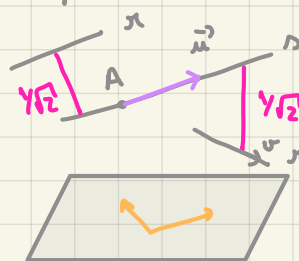
$b = \frac{1}{2}$

mesmo  $\pi_1$

mesmo  $\pi_2$

**Exemplo** Obtenha a reta  $x$  que contém o ponto  $A(1, 1, 2)$ , é paralela a  $\pi: x - 2y + 2z - 4 = 0$  e dista  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  da reta  $x: x = (3, 1, 1) + t(4, 1, -1)$

Solução



volta echa  $\vec{u} = (a, b, c) \perp \vec{n}$

$\vec{n} = (1, -2, 2)$

$\Rightarrow a - 2b + 2c = 0$

• Caso 1  $x$  e  $\pi$  são reversas  $\vec{u} \wedge \vec{v} \neq 0$

$\vec{u} \wedge \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a & b & c \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = i(-b-c) - j(-a-4c) + k(a-4b)$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = d(x, \pi) = \frac{\|\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{u} \wedge \vec{v}\|}{\|\vec{u} \wedge \vec{v}\|}$  (\*)

onde B é um ponto do  $\pi$

Podemos pegar  $B = (3, 1, 1)$  ( $t=0$ )

$\vec{AB} = (2, 0, -1)$

$\|\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{u} \wedge \vec{v}\| = 2(-b-c) - (a-4b)$

$= -a + 2b - 2c = 0$

↳ por (\*)

então em (\*\*\*) não tem solução

Caso 2  $x$  e  $\pi$  paralelas: então  $x$  passa em A tem direção  $\vec{v} = (4, 1, -1)$

$x = (1, 1, 2) + t(4, 1, -1)$

verificar se ela satisfaz as condições

$$\begin{array}{l} x // \pi \\ \text{into } \vec{n} \\ x \perp \vec{n} \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} x // \pi \\ \text{into } \vec{n} \\ x \perp \vec{n} \end{array}} \right\} : x \cdot \vec{n} = 4 - 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(x, \pi) &= d(A, \pi) \\ &= \frac{\| \vec{AB} \wedge \vec{n} \|}{\| \vec{n} \|} = \frac{\sqrt{3+4+4}}{\sqrt{16+1+1}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{18}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -i + 2j + 2k = \frac{3}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$