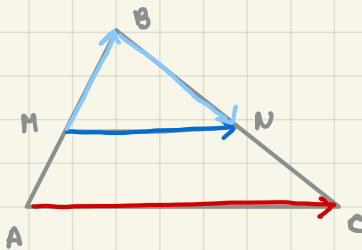


Gabarito P1 - Cálculo 2

1) a)

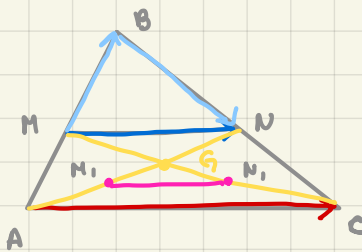


$$AM = MB \\ NC = BN$$

$$AC = AM + MN + NC \quad 0,5$$

$$= MB + MN + BN \\ = MN + MN = 2MN \quad 0,5$$

b)



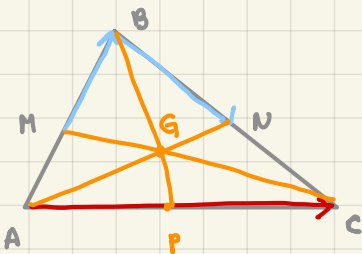
$$AM_1 = M_1G \quad 0,5 \\ N_1C = GN_1 \quad \text{então pelo item anterior } M_1N_1 = \frac{1}{2}AC = MN$$

então MN, N_1M_1 é um paralelogramo 0,5

e as diagonais se cruzam no meio (*)

$$\frac{1}{2}AG = M_1G = GN \quad 0,5$$

c)



$$GA + GB + GC = \cancel{GP} + PA + \cancel{GM} + MB + \cancel{GN} + NC \quad 0,5$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}BG + \frac{1}{2}CG + \frac{1}{2}AC \\ + \frac{1}{2}(\cancel{CA} + \cancel{AB} + \cancel{BC}) \quad 0,5$$

$$\frac{3}{2}(GA + GB + GC) = \vec{0} \quad 0,5$$

2) o sistema

$$a(\vec{AX} + \vec{AC}) + b(\vec{BX} + \vec{BC}) + c((1-m)\vec{BC} + \vec{AB}) = \vec{0} \quad (*) \quad 0,3$$

deve ter solução não nula

Vamos escrever os vetores em termos de $\vec{AX}, \vec{AC}, \vec{AB}$ que são LI e $X \neq A$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad BX &= BA + AX \\ \bullet \quad BC &= BA + AC \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &0,2 \\ & \text{substituindo em (*)} \end{aligned}$$

$$a(\vec{AX} + \vec{AC}) + b(\vec{AX} + \vec{AC} - 2\vec{AB}) + c((1-m)(\vec{AC} - \vec{AB}) + \vec{AB}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [a+b]\vec{AX} + [a+b+(1-m)c]\vec{AC} \\ + [-2b+cm]\vec{AB} = \vec{0} \quad 0,3 \end{aligned}$$

como sa LI

$$\begin{cases} a+b = 0 \\ a+b+(1-m)c = 0 \\ -2b+cm = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} &0,5 \\ & \text{com (*) deve ter solução não nula} \end{aligned}$$

com (*) deve ter solução não nula

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & (1-m) \\ 0 & -2 & m \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad 0,2$$

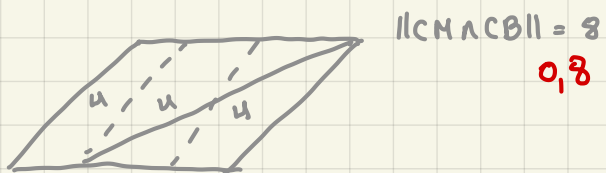
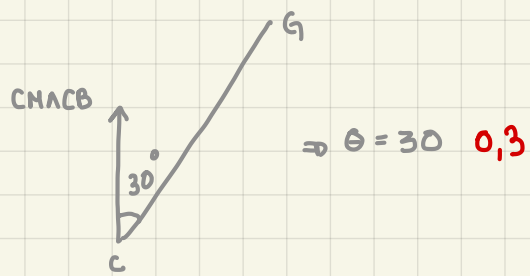
$$\begin{aligned} m + 0 + 0 + 0 + 2(1-m) - m &= 0 \\ 2(1-m) &= 0 \\ m &= 1 \quad 0,2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{se } X=A \Leftrightarrow m=0 \Leftrightarrow \{\vec{0}, \vec{AC}, \vec{AB}\} \text{ são LD} \quad 0,3$$

$$\text{em } m=0 \text{ e } m=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad p &= \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{\|\vec{u}\|^2} = \frac{(0,1,2) \cdot (-1,-3,2)}{1+4} \cdot (0,1,2) \\ &= \frac{1}{5}(0,1,2) \quad 1,0 \\ \vec{q} &= \vec{v} - \vec{p} = (-1,-3,2) - \left(0, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right) \\ &= (-1, -\frac{16}{5}, \frac{8}{5}) \quad 1,0 \end{aligned}$$

4. $[CM, CB, CG] = \|CM \wedge CB\| \|CG\| \cos \theta$ 0,3 3
 \hookrightarrow é ortogonal
ao plano



$$[CM, CB, CG] = 8 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 12\sqrt{3}$$

1 0,3 0,2