1.
$$a_{1}(3,1) + a_{2}(6,2) + a_{3}(-1,1) = (5,6)$$
.
 $(3a_{1},a_{1}) + (6a_{2},2a_{2}) + (-a_{3},a_{3}) = (5,6)$
 $(3a_{1}+6a_{2}-a_{3}) = (5,6)$
 $(3a_{1}+6a_{2}-a_{3}=5)$
 $a_{1}+2a_{2}+a_{3}=6$
 $a_{1}+2a_{2}+a_{3}=6$
 $a_{1}+2a_{2}+a_{3}=6$
 $a_{1}+2a_{2}+a_{3}=6$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + 2a_2 + \frac{13}{4} = 6 & | a_1 + 2a_2 = 6 - \frac{13}{4} = \frac{11}{4} \\ | a_3 = \frac{13}{4} & = \frac{13}{4} \\ | a_1 + 2a_2 = \frac{11}{4} & = \frac{11}{4} - 2a_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

A solução de poblevo é:

Logo, não he solução einico. Por exemplo, pora $a_2=c$ $\left(\frac{11}{4},0,\frac{13}{4}\right)$ e umo solução.

$$\frac{2}{8}$$

b)
$$\overrightarrow{u} + \overrightarrow{v} = (4,2) + (3,0) = (7,2)$$

 $-2\overrightarrow{u} = -2(4,2) = (-8,-4)$

$$\vec{S} = (S_1, S_2)$$

$$\vec{R} / | \vec{S} (=) \vec{R} = \vec{R} \vec{S} \text{ pora } \vec{R} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(=) \frac{R_1}{S_1} = \frac{R_2}{S_2}.$$

4. Sejans os veteres
$$\vec{u} = (3, k-2)$$
 e $\vec{v} = (-9, 1)$.
 \vec{u} e \vec{v} sèc penaleles $(\vec{u})/(\vec{v})$ se e se se

$$\frac{3}{-9} = \frac{k-2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$
(e) $k = \frac{5}{3}$. Se $k = \frac{5}{3}$, feeling $(-9,1) = -3(3, -\frac{1}{3})$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\hline
S & P_{-D}(3,0,5) & Q_{-D}(2,7,6) \\
\hline
PQ & = Q_{-D} = (2,7,6) - (3,0,5) \\
\hline
PQ & = (-1,7,-1) = -1 \times (1,0,0) + 7(0,1,0) - 1.(0,0,1) \\
& = -12 + 72 - 1.23 \\
\hline
OUR & = -1 + 7 - 1.23
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\hline
OUR & = -1 + 7 - 1.23 \\
\hline
OUR & = -1 + 7 - 1.23
\end{array}$$

(6)
$$P_{\mathcal{D}}(1,0)$$
 $Q_{\mathcal{D}}(2,4)$
 $Q_{\mathcal{D}}(2,4)$
 $Q_{\mathcal{D}}(2,4)$

b)
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-10}}$$
 o weeter $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = (0,1)$ indica a posição Norte. Assieu, e possuel determinan árgulo entre o weeter $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = (0,1)$ e exemplo, o produte intervo: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = (1,1) \cdot (0,1) = ||(1,1)|| ||(0,1)|| \cdot \cos x$

$$1 \times 0 + 4 \times 1 = \sqrt{1 + 16} \sqrt{1}$$
 $\cos \alpha$ $\alpha = \frac{1}{4} (6)$
 $4 = \sqrt{17}$ $\cos \alpha$ (5) $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$

For Dado les parte Po (
$$p_1,p_2,p_3$$
) que perkerce a suma Recta R le sem mecter dhecter $\overline{m} = (u_1,u_2,u_3)$ de Rocte R, a eferção mecterial de necte R e ?

 $(n_1y_1z) = P + t \overline{m} = (p_1,p_2,p_3) + t (m_1,m_2,m_3)$

f as elevações perametricos seo
$$\begin{cases}
x = \beta_1 + tee, \\
y = \beta_2 + teez
\end{cases}$$

$$z = \beta_3 + tee3$$

Assieu, se a necte pesse vo ponte Pp (3,-1,2) e terre a deneção do meter meter m=zi -3j+4h, a exerciso resolvente é

(7,9,2) = (3,-1,2) + t(2,-3,4), ter

8. Se a neete posse vos pentos $P_0(2,-1)$ e $Q_0(-3,4)$ enteo tem a diregão do meder $PQ = Q_0 - P$ = (-3,4) - (2,-1)= (-5,5)

e a ep recternel de necte é:

2 cs ef. paramétries seo

[2=2-5t
y=-1+5t
, ter.

9. A neete x = 3t + 2 y = -5z = 0t

terre a director de meter $\vec{u} = (-3,0,2)$ e posse no pento $P_D(2,-5,0)$.

10. As necles

$$(2,9,2) = (1,-6+1,2+-8)$$

em $t_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ e em $t_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ tais que

$$(t_1, -6t_1+1, 2t_1-8) = (3t_2+1, 2t_2, 0)$$

Como se dem secrepre 2ty-8=0(=) ty=4, veremos se existe ty tel que

$$6063 \begin{cases} 4 = 3xt_2+1 \\ -6x4+1 = 2t_2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3t_2 = 3 \\ -23 = 2t_2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} t_2 = 1 \\ t_2 = -23/2 \end{cases}$$

Como rão deu o enermo tz, enter voc existe em t, ER e tz ER tel que os nectes se intensector.

11. Se o segmente pesse vos pentes (1,1,1) e (2,1,2), tem a direção do meder PQ = Q - P = (2,1,2) - (1,1,1) = (1,0,1).

A equeção de necte que conteu os dois pontos e

(21.9) = (1.11.1) + t (1.0.1) , t \in IR.

A equipped do segmento de necte con intero

leve (1.11.1) = firm eve (1.0.1) e

(21.9) = (1.11.1) + t (1.0.1) , com t \in (0.1) o

12. ||
$$zz - 4z^2 + 5z^2 = \sqrt{4+16+25}$$

= $\sqrt{20+25} = \sqrt{45}$

Note: || $u_1 \overline{e_1} + u_2 \overline{e_2} + u_3 \overline{e_3}$ || = $\sqrt{24^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2}$
| de o com primer do veclar $u_1 \overline{e_1} + u_2 \overline{e_2} + u_3 \overline{e_3}$.

13. || $\overline{e_1} - \sqrt{6}$ || $\overline{e_1} + \overline{e_2}$ || $\overline{e_1}$ || $\overline{e_2}$ || $\overline{e_3}$ || $\overline{e_4}$ || $\overline{e_1}$ || $\overline{e_2}$ || $\overline{e_2}$ || $\overline{e_3}$ || $\overline{e_4}$ || $\overline{e_4}$ || $\overline{e_4}$ || $\overline{e_5}$ || $\overline{e_5}$

13.
$$\|\vec{i} - \sqrt{6}\vec{j} + e\vec{k}\| = 1/6$$

$$\sqrt{1 + (\sqrt{6})^2 + e^2} = 1/6 = 1/$$

14.a) Prode determina-se o árquilo entre dais Vectores es es es es a portir do sem produto enterno, pais es es es es es es esta es es produto enterno, o árquilo entre 22 es.

a) Assieu, o ângub entre
$$(1,1,1)$$
 e $(1,1-1)$ pode (7)

sen detereurado de fereno $(1,1,1)$ | $(1,1-1)$ | (0.5) $(1,1,1)$ | $(1,1-1)$ | (0.5) $(1,1,1)$ | $(1,1,1)$ | $(1,1,1-1)$ | (0.5) $(1,1,1)$ | $(1,1,1)$ | $(1,1,1-1)$ | (0.5) $(1,1,1)$ | $(1,1,1)$ | $(1,1,1)$ | $(1,1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1,1,1)$ | $(1,1,1)$ | $(1,1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) $(1.1,1)$ | (0.5) (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | (0.5) | $(0.$

 $0 = \cos \sqrt{14} \quad \sqrt{3} \cdot \cos \alpha (\Rightarrow) \cos \alpha = 0$ $X = \frac{11}{3}$ Radians

Os necteres seo perpendiculares.

15.a) Equiços peamétrices de recte l y = 0 - 1t7=0

b) se Réen ponte de necte l, as sues Coordenades serão R.D (2+1+, -1+,0) para em determinede notes de tER.

5)
$$PR = R - P = (2 + \frac{1}{12}t, -\frac{1}{12}t, 0) - (210,0)$$

$$= (\frac{1}{12}t, -\frac{1}{12}t, 0)$$

$$= (2 + \frac{1}{12}t, -\frac{1}{12}t, 0) - (1,1,2)$$

$$= (1 + \frac{1}{12}t, -\frac{1}{12}t - 1, -2)$$

$$PR \perp QR = PR \cdot QR = 0$$

$$PR \cdot QR = (\frac{1}{12}t, -\frac{1}{12}t, 0) \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{12}t, -\frac{1}{12}t - 1, -2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = (1 + \frac{1}{12}t) + \frac{1}{12}t(1 + \frac{1}{12}t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = (1 + \frac{1}{12}t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0 \quad \forall 1 + \frac{1}{12}t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 0, 0 \text{ pento } R = P$$

$$\text{forteo } 1 + \frac{1}{12}t = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\sqrt{2}$$

e)
$$\vec{QR} = (0, 0, -2)$$

 $||\vec{QR}|| + ||(0, 0, -2)|| = \sqrt{4} = 2 \text{ evidodes de }$
Comprimento.

16

A equação Carksiero de em plano
que pesse vo ponto PD (
$$\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3$$
) e é perpendicular
ao wester ($\beta_1,\beta_2=(A_1B_1C)$) é:
 $A(x-\beta_1)+B(y-\beta_2)+C(z-\beta_3)=0$

Assien, a equeção do plaso que contem o ponto (1,1,1) e é ortegoral a zi+j-zte é:

$$2(x-1)+1(y-1)-2(2-1)=0 (3)$$

$$2x-2+y-1-2+2=0$$

$$2x+y-2+=1$$

17. se o plano contein os pontos (1,1,1), (2,0,0) e (1,1,0), enteo contem os mederes

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} = Q - P = (2,0,0) - (1,1,1) = (1,-1,-1)$$
 $\overrightarrow{PQ} = Q - P = (1,1,0) - (1,1,1) = (0,0,-1)$

Que contein ambos os necteres in ev

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{e_1} & \overrightarrow{e_2} & \overrightarrow{e_3} \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \overrightarrow{e_1} (1-0) - \overrightarrow{e_2} (-1-0) + \overrightarrow{e_3} (0)$$

Assieu, a eferção de placo que conter, por exemplo, o ponte Po (1,1,1) e é ortegand ao meter Po x PR = (1,1,0). é

$$1(x-1)+1(y-1)+0.(z-1)=0$$

 $x-1+y-1=0 = x+y=z$, $z = x+y$

18. Um weeter perpendicular ao poloro
$$3x+y-z=0$$

$$\bar{z} = \bar{z} = 3\bar{z} + \bar{z} - \bar{z}$$

19. Reeke que posse our
$$P$$
-o $(0,90)$ e teur coduceçõe de $i + j + z l e$ e

$$1 = 0 + t$$

$$1 = 0 + t$$

$$2 = 0 + z t$$

$$1 = 0 + z t$$

$$(=) \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t \\ z = 2t \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

A equeção de plano e x + y + 22 = 5.

Um ponto de necte (t,t,zt) perteree co plano se setisfizar a eferção do plano t+t+z(zt)=5=> zt+4t=5=16t=5

A districte de origeen Po (0,0,0) on plano (1)

Le a districte entre o parte (0,0,0) e o parte ($\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{5}{3}$)

pais o necter perpendients ac plano (1,1,2) e o necte

denecte de necte, iste e, a necte e perpendients ao plano

PO || = $\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}$ | $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$ | $\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}$ | $\sqrt{\frac$