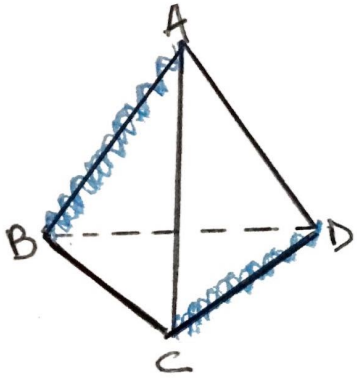
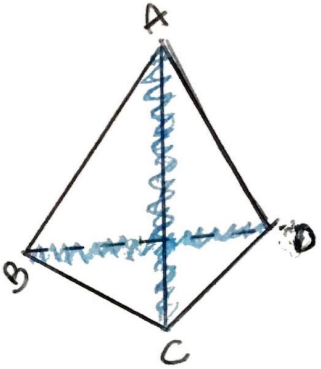
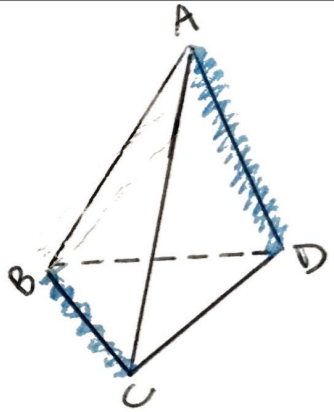
Paralelismo e perpendicularismo no espaço

Naihara-317

(1)



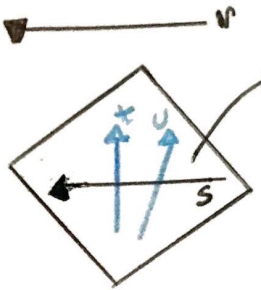




$AB \cap CD = \emptyset$ $AC \cap BD = \emptyset$ $AD \cap BC = \emptyset$

3 pares de reversas

(2)



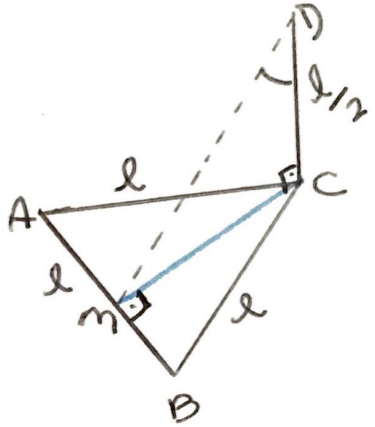
para $s \parallel a$, deve existir uma reta paralela em a.

t e u podem existir em a, então:

$r \parallel s$
$r \cap t_a = \emptyset$
$r \cap u_a = \emptyset$

} existem em a paralelas a r e retas reversas a r.

(3)

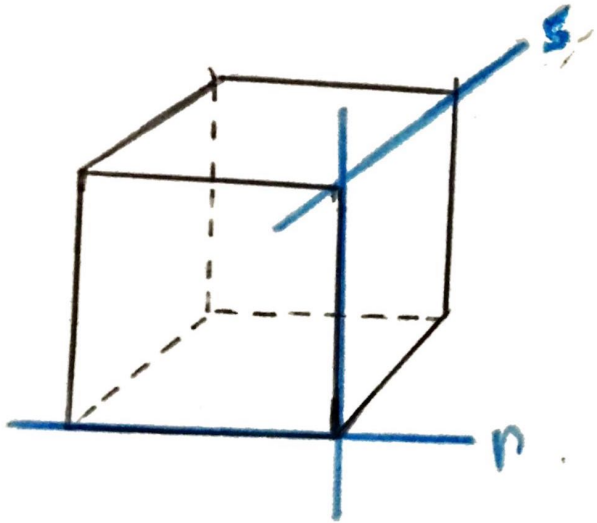


$mc = l\sqrt{3}/2$ (altura) $\Rightarrow tg\, DMC = \frac{mc}{CD}$

$$tg\, DMC = \frac{\frac{l\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{l}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$tg\, DMC = \sqrt{3} \cong tg\, 1{,}7 \cong 60°$

(4)

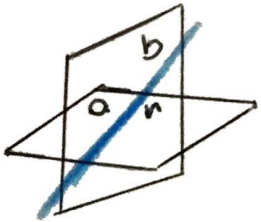


↳ reta suporte da aresta

(5)

I → Para dois planos serem paralelos, não possuem nenhum ponto em comum.

II →



r também é perpendicular a b.

III →

↳ Para não interceptarem em nenhum ponto, têm que ser em planos diferentes.