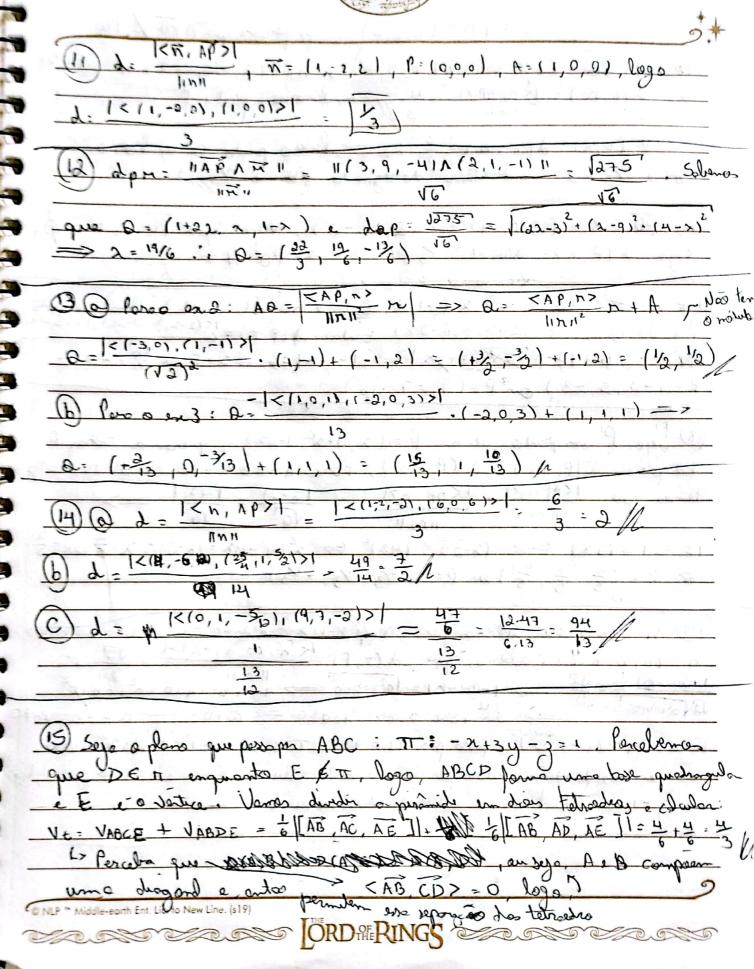


(0,0,0) (11(-1+2x, x, 2x) N(0,1,0)11 11(1,0,0) x (xx,x,xx) x (0,0,1)11 1<11,1,-17, (2,2,2)>1 13

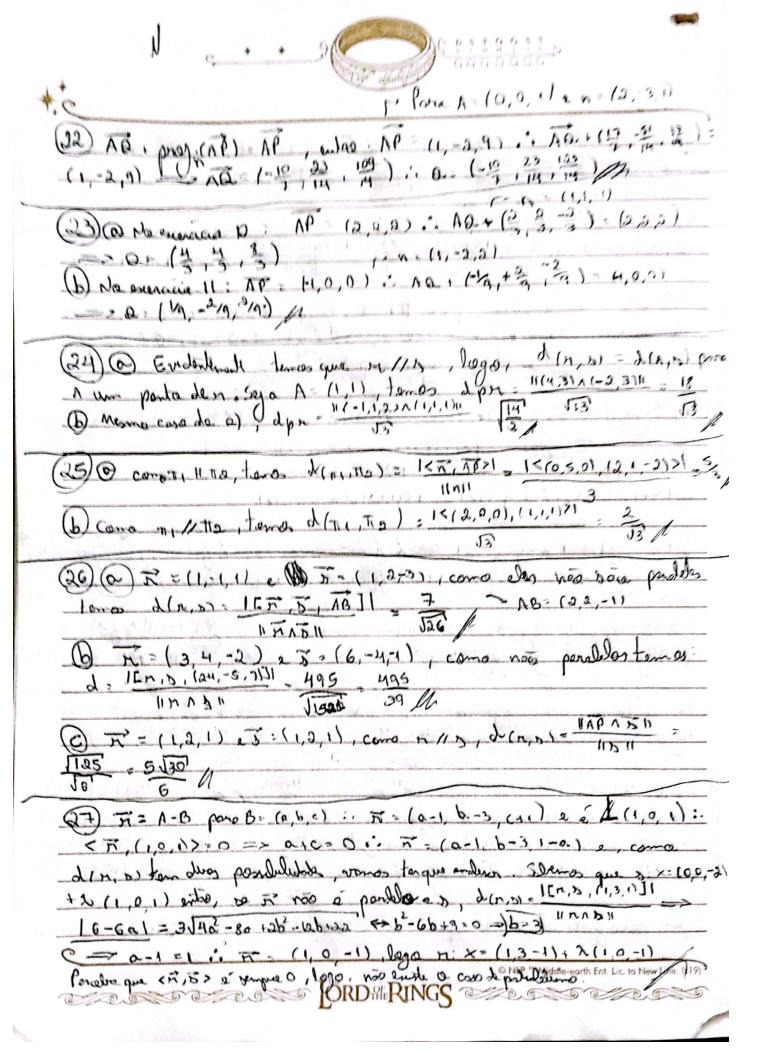




PAETIN= (0,0,6) percedos que TA PE X Pa 16) (PO = (10,0) + 2 (1,3,2) e n = (2,-2, 1) e AP = (-1,0,6) d (m,n): d(m, a): \frac{1}{3}: 2n - lors o porto a, logo,
2 43 < 2, a distans do seguendo Pa e 4/3/1 b) PO.: X = (3,0,-1) + x (8,1,-2), Vy a que PO ATT = 0, logo, d (P, m)= 2(0, m) = 13 / - PO 11 T P= (-3,5,-8) our P= (9,-7,16 (18) Seja Pumponto de ni P= (2, 1+2, 1+22), queremos tage 21P, π,) = 2 (P, π2), Poro A. 13,0,0) € π, eB temas que: 1<AP, M/21 = 1<BP, M/21 ... 12-21 = 1421 12-21=1421 (2-2)= (42)2 (22) 2+4-42=162: 2=3 P= (= 1 = 1 = 1 - 23, 1/3, -1/3) 19) N = (0,0,0). Solumos que < N, (1,1-1)> = 0, to -c = 0 : c = 0+6 N = (0,0,0+6). Solumos que d(v, P) = (x n, (0, 1,-2)>1 = \sqrt{2}... -> 1-20-61= 10310b+62 a posso por (1,0,1); TT: x-y-1=0. Alen object, nos dunderos, tudo por 's' temos a solução a =0 413-1=0 também e polypos do enercicio © NLP ** Middle-earth Ent. Lic. to New Line. (\$19) ORD#RINGS



OPS x=(0,0,1),2(1,-1,-1), logo = d(1, T12) - d(1, TT3), logo. represento a n=203=1/2, logo x=(0,-1,1/2)+2(1,0,0) em D tenos que n= 2 e 3 = 2, logo x= (3,-1,0) 1 2 (0,0,1) que 3=12, x=10 0 y= x, logo x= (3/2, 0, 1/2/0,1,0) temos que n=2, g= 2-2, z=21, logo x=(0, 5,-1),2(1,-1,1) Erfim, a conjunto salução da equição é a UPUZUS, ou são. NLP ** Middle-earth Ent. Lic. to New Line. (s19) ORD#RINGS





~ Ox: X = (0,0,0) + 2 (0,1,0) Sua = (a, b, c) < , (1,0,1)>=0=> a=-c lop == (a, b, -a) → Cos (eng (n,t))=(os(eng (n,h)) 1/71 | la-bl = la+bl x= (2,0,2)+ \(1,0,2)+\(1,-1,2)=> DE INI VS M ORD#RINGS T



=> 20+0 :0 ... 20:36 is TT: 6n-2y-33-2-0 on TT: y-1 que : possible a reta e 0 = (0,0,3) da que e 090, M = (3, 4, -2) i 1/27 = 15n/201/ 1=16=11>1 => 132 +4b-2c-1 =1 payment, porque cruzamo plano, laga, temas Tal . 340 AETI = (-0,0,0) & BETIS = (-0,0,0) explanative or extragalop @ # = &(A, m) = 1< n, 0(0-0)>1 / (N, 0)



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(c) $N\pi_1 = N\pi_2 = (2-1/2) e AB = (0, 39 0)$ $d(\pi_1, \pi_2) = 1 < n, AB>1 = 39 = 13$ mnn = 3 = e = 2 $= 0 + porque securor / (C) <math>n\pi_2 = (3, -3, 1) + (one n / (n_1, n_2) = 0)$ $C) n\pi_1 = (1, 1, 1) e n\pi_2 = (3, -3, 1) + (one n / (n_1, n_2) = 0$

