

1.

1.1
$$\overrightarrow{NB} = -2\overrightarrow{AG}$$

Opção (C)

1.2.
$$\overrightarrow{OH} + \overrightarrow{GB} = \overrightarrow{OH} + \overrightarrow{HC} = \overrightarrow{OC}$$

Opção (B)

1.3.
$$O + \overrightarrow{ME} - \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{AE} = O + \overrightarrow{ME} + \overrightarrow{EB} = O + \overrightarrow{OD} = D$$

Opção (B)

2.

2.1
$$\overrightarrow{AE} + \overrightarrow{HG} - \overrightarrow{DE} = \overrightarrow{AE} + \overrightarrow{ED} + \overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{EG}$$

Opção (C)

2.2.
$$\overline{EF} = \overline{FG} = \sqrt{6}$$

Pelo Teorema de Pitágoras:
 $\overline{EG}^2 = \sqrt{6}^2 + \sqrt{6}^2 \Leftrightarrow \Leftrightarrow \overline{EG}^2 = 12$
 $\Leftrightarrow \overline{EG} = 2\sqrt{3}$

$$\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{\overline{EG} + 4} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3} + 4} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}(2\sqrt{3} - 4)}{(2\sqrt{3} + 4)(2\sqrt{3} - 4)} = \frac{30 - 20\sqrt{3}}{-4} = \frac{10\sqrt{3} - 15}{2}$$

O centro da esfera é o ponto C(0,0,3). Então, um dos planos que divide a esfera em dois sólidos com o mesmo volume é o plano de equação y = 0.
 Opção (A)

4.

4.1.
$$y = 6$$

4.2.
$$x = 6 \land z = 9$$

4.3.
$$x = 3$$



4.4. Os triângulos [ABD] e [HID] são semelhantes, pelo critério AA, uma vez que

 $\widehat{BAD} = \widehat{IHD} = 90^{\circ}$ e o ângulo \widehat{ADB} é comum aos dois triângulos.

$$\frac{\overline{DH}}{\overline{DA}} = \frac{\overline{HI}}{\overline{AB}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\overline{DH}}{9} = \frac{4}{6} \Leftrightarrow \overline{DH} = 6$$

Então, $\overline{AH} = 3$.

Equação cartesiana do plano HIJ: z = 3

5.

5.1. Seja P(x, y, z) um ponto qualquer da reta r.

$$\sqrt{(x-6)^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2} \iff (x-6)^2 + y^2 = (x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -12x + 36 = -6x + 9 - 4y + 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4y = 6x - 23$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{23}{4}$$

5.2
$$\overline{AC} = \sqrt{(6-3)^2 + (0-2)^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

Equação cartesiana da circunferência de centro C que passa no ponto A:

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 13$$

Equação reduzida da reta s (paralela a r que passa na origem do referencial):

$$y = \frac{3}{2}x$$

Condição que define a região sombreada:

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 \le 13 \land y > \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{23}{4} \land y \le \frac{3}{2}x \land y \ge 0$$

6

$$\left\| \left(k + \frac{1}{2} \right) \vec{v} - 3 \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left\| \left(k + \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right) \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left\| \left(k - \frac{5}{2} \right) \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| = \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left\| \vec{v} \right\| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec{v} \right| \Leftrightarrow \left| k - \frac{5}{2} \right| \left| \vec$$