2º Conjunto DE PROBLEMAS DO GAVE 10: AND NOVEMBRO 2009 1 1.1. Os purlos A e B são a intersecção de voctor AB com a conconferência, Asson temos: $(\chi - 2)^{2} + 4 = 5$ $\chi^{2} - 4\chi + 4 + 4 - 5 = 0$ 2090 A(1,5). e B(3,5). As coordenades de C e D serac C(3,1) e D(1,1) pois o cenho de crecun ferência é o ponto de coore de na dus (2,3) 1.2. One AB = 2 Intersoclado a anchi feréncia con o esto dy vous $(x-2)^{2} + (y-5)^{2} = 5$ x=0 $4 + y^{2} - 10y + 25 - 5 = 0$ $y^{2} - 10y + 2u = 0$ 1 Y=4 V Y=6 Ou sega os portos de intersocrac do eixo Dy em a cincunteréncie têm de coordenades E(0,4) e F(0,6) e FF=2

Logo en dien areas são iguais porfre as cordes [AB] e [EF] têm o mosmo comprimento.

1.3 Por exemplo.

((x-2)2+ (y-3)2 5 5 1 x 51 V x 33)

V

((x-2)2+(y-3)2 5 1 y 51 v y 55)

2.1. O poub c e 04 entre ((017) e c portence à cinculerênciz, substituindo vous

$$(0+4)^{2} + (y-6)^{2} = 25$$

$$= 16 + y^{2} - 12y + 36 - 25 = 0$$

$$= y^{2} - 12y + 27 = 0$$

$$= y^{2} - 12y + 27 = 0$$

$$= y^{2} - 12y + 27 = 0$$

$$= x^{2} - 12y + 27 = 0$$

$$= x^{$$

D perlence à circonforência, substituindo ven:

$$(x+4)^2 + (9-6)^2 = 25$$

(a) $x^2 + 8x + 16 + 3^2 = 25$

$$(7+4)^{2} + (4-6)^{2} = (7+3)^{2} + (4-9)^{2}$$

$$(3+4)^{2} + (4-6)^{2} = (7+3)^{2} + (4-9)^{2}$$

$$(4) x^{2} + 8x + 16 + y^{2} - 12y + 36 = x^{2} + 16x + 64 + y^{2} - 13y + 31$$

$$(4) -12y + 18y = 16x - 8x - 16 - 36 + 64 + 81$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + \frac{31}{2}$$

2.3.
$$(7+4)^2 + (Y-6)^2 \le 25 \land Y \le 6 \land -4 \le x \le 0$$

2.4. $(7+4)^2 + (Y-6)^2 \le 25 \land Y \le 6 \land -4 \le x \le 0$

$$P_{ABCD} = AB + BC + CD + \overline{AD}$$

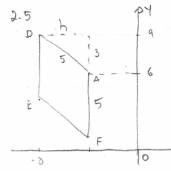
$$= 4 + 3 + 8 + 5$$

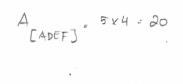
$$= 20$$

$$B(0,6)$$

$$C(0,9)$$

$$A(-4,6)$$

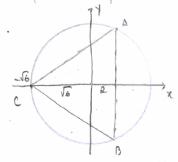




- 3. A equaçõe da Geranterênce é $x^2 + y^2 = (\sqrt{6})^2$ (=) $x^2 + y^2 = 6$
 - 3.1. A(2, Y) = B(2, Y) Substituted value $2^2 + Y^2 = 6 = y + 7 = 6 4 = y^2 = 2$

Como A per tence ao primeno fuadrente vou: $A(z, \sqrt{z})$ e $B(z, -\sqrt{z})$

3.2. O parlo C Tem de coordenades (-v6,0)

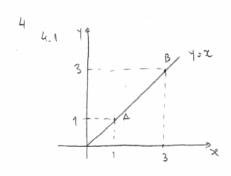


bese =
$$\overline{AB}$$
 = $2\sqrt{2}$
alme = $\sqrt{6}$ +2

A CABC) =
$$\frac{2\sqrt{2} \times (2+\sqrt{6})}{2}$$

= $\sqrt{2}(2+\sqrt{6})$
= $2\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{12}$ = $2\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{3}$

entre Hetale de cine e $\frac{1}{2}(z\sqrt{z}+z\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{z}+\sqrt{3} \approx 3,14$



$$P(x, 2x) \qquad 2$$

$$AP = BP$$

$$(x-1)^{2} + (2x-1)^{2} = \sqrt{(x-3)^{2} + (2x-3)^{2}}$$

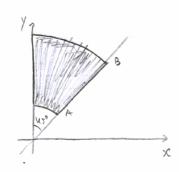
$$(=) (x-1)^{2} + (2x-1)^{2} = (x-3)^{2} + (2x-3)^{2}$$
elevando ao quadredo 4

$$= x^{2} - 2x + 1 + 4x^{2} - 4x + 1 = x^{2} - 6x + 9 + 4x^{2} - 12x + 9$$

$$T = \frac{16}{6} = \frac{3}{3}$$

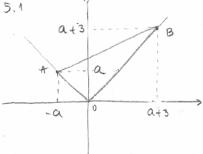
$$20\sqrt{2} \quad P\left(\frac{3}{3}, 2\times\frac{3}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{3}, \frac{16}{3}\right)$$

4.2



A son bree de =
$$\frac{1}{8}$$
 (A - A)

5.1



ente A(-2,2) & B(5,5)

5.2 0 ânglo AOB é mocho, paris OA e OB são penfeudealores. Entre o anco AB tem amplitude 1800 pelo me [4B] i un diâmelho de cinconferência

5.3 e 5.4 pm solvojes.

6.
$$P(0,1)$$

$$Q(x,y) \qquad x^2 = 4y \quad \epsilon, \ y = \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial P} = \sqrt{(\chi - 0)^2 + (\gamma - 1)^2} = \sqrt{\chi^2 + \gamma^2 - 2\gamma + 1} = \sqrt{(\chi + 1)^2 + (\chi - 1)^2} = \sqrt{\chi^2 + \chi^2 - 2\gamma + 1} = \sqrt{(\chi + 1)^2 + (\chi + 1)^2} = \sqrt{(\chi + 1)^$$

7.

7.2 0(0,0,0) o ortro extremo da diagonal especial i A(30,30,15). A equaçã e dede por:

$$(x-30)^{2}+(y-30)^{2}+(z-15)^{2}=(x-0)^{2}+(y-0)^{2}+(z-0)^{2}$$

$$(z)^{2}-60x+900+x^{2}-60y+900+z^{2}-30z+225=x^{2}+x^{2}+z^{2}$$

$$(z)^{2}-60x-60y-30z+20z5=0$$

$$(z)^{2}+(y-3)^{2}+(z-15)^{2}=(x-0)^{2}+(y-0)^{2}+(z-0)^{2}$$

$$(z)^{2}+(y-30)^{2}+(z-15)^{2}=(x-0)^{2}+(y-0)^{2}+(z-0)^{2}$$

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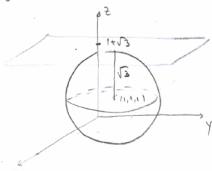
$$(z)^{2}+(y-0)^{2}+(y-0)^{2}+(z-0)^{2}+(y-0)^{2}+(z-0)^{2}+(y-0)^{2}+(z-0)^{2}+(y-0)^{2}$$

$$R^2 = (16 - R)^2 + 8^2$$

 $(=) R^2 = 256 - 32R + 12^3 + 64$
 $(=) 32R = 320 = 10$

A condição pedido é:

8.1



$$(x-1)^2+(y-1)^2+(z-1)^2=3$$

à a equação da S.E.

un parts que tem as três coordenadas iguais é. de forme (a,a,a). Substitudo ne eferação de SE.

$$(a-1)^2 + (a-1)^2 + (a-1)^2 = 3$$
 (=)

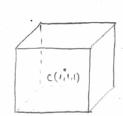
$$=$$
, $a^2 - 2a + 1 + a^2 - 2a + 1 + a^2 - 2a + 1 = 3$

$$(=)$$
 $3a^2 - 6a + 3 = 3$

$$(=)$$
 $3a^2 - 6a = 0$

Logo as coordenedes los pontos pedidos Si (0,0,0) e (2,2,2)

8.3



o contro de S.E. também e o contro do cubo do cubo lem comprimento 2 entre Valo = 23 = 8,

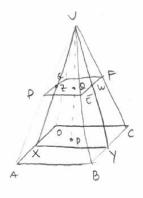
9. $9.1 \quad P(1-a, a-2, \sqrt{5}) \quad \in 3^{2} \quad \text{oclarles} \quad \text{se } a \in Si \quad \text{se}$

=, -a<-1 1 a < 2

. a∈]1,2[

9.2 S.e: $(\chi-1)^2 + (\gamma+4)^2 + z^2 = 5^2$ Substituted P(1-a, a-z, J=) na equação de S.E. vau! $(X-a-1)^2 + (a-2+4)^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2 = 25$ (=) $a^2 + (a+z)^2 + 5 - 25 = 0$ (=) $a^2 + a^2 + 4a + 4 - 20 = 0$ (=) 2a2 + 4a - 16 = 0 = a=4 Va=2 One Q e o parto smético de P em relaçõe 00 eixo 04 entre 0(a-1, a-2, -52) $A - x^2 = \frac{1}{2} PQ^2 =$ - 1 x (4a2- 3a +24) = 1 (4a²-8a+24) Pelo tecrome de Pitégues. = 2a2 - 4a + 12 $x^2 + x^2 = \overline{PQ}^2$ $= 2x^2 = \overline{PQ}^2$ = x2 = 1 PQ2

DA russue forme



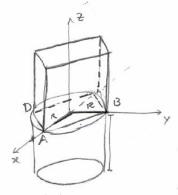
10.3 Quho
$$(2,2,2)$$
, paio = 2
 $(x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z-2)^2 \le 4$

10.4 A linha que o ponto V descreve au tormo de aresta [Ac] é une concenteneu az de ceu ho M(2,0,0) e revo MV controle no plano X=2

$$\overline{MV} = \sqrt{(2-2)^2 + (0-2)^2 + (0-3)^2} = \sqrt{4+64} = \sqrt{68}$$

A condição polític
$$(x-2)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 63$$
 1 $x = 2$

11.1



$$\frac{-2}{AB} = R^2 + R^2 = AB = 2R^2$$

$$= \frac{\overline{AB}}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2R^2}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sqrt{2R^2}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sqrt{2$$

. 11

$$V_{Shy0} = 32(\Pi + 2) = \pi R^{2} \times AB + AB^{3} = 32(\Pi + 2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Pi \times \left(\frac{AB}{R^{2}}\right)^{2} \times AB + AB^{3} = 32(\Pi + 2)$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow \Lambda$$

11.4 $x^{2} + (\sqrt{2})^{2} = (2\sqrt{2})^{2}$ $\iff x^{2} + 2 = 8 \iff x^{2} = 6$ $\implies x = \sqrt{6}$ x > 0 $y^{2} = 2^{2} + 2^{2}$ $\iff y^{2} = 8 \implies y = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ y > 0

