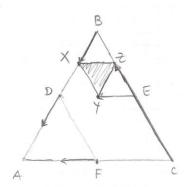
3: CONJUNIO DE PROBLEMAS DO GAVE 10: AND DEZEMBRO 2009

1



$$X = B - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} = B + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{DA}$$

Repewe pre $\overrightarrow{BX} = \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{BA}$
 $Y = C - \overrightarrow{DF} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{FA}$
 $= C + \overrightarrow{FD} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{FA}$
 $= C + \overrightarrow{CE} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{FA}$
 $= E + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{FA}$

$$Z = A - 2 \left(\frac{7}{CF} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{7} \frac{7}{DF} \right)$$

$$= A - 2 \frac{7}{CF} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{7}{2} \frac{7}{DF}$$

$$= A + 2 \frac{7}{CF} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{7}{2} \frac{7}{DF}$$

$$= A + \frac{3}{2} \frac{7}{2} \frac{7}{CF}$$

$$= C + \frac{3}{2} \frac{7}{2} \frac{7}{CF}$$

One os máugulos [4Bc] e

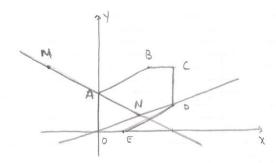
$$[xyz]$$
 Sai equilatenos e

 $\frac{xy}{BC} = \frac{1}{4}$ logo

 $\frac{A[xyz]}{A[ABC]} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{16}$
 $\frac{A[xyz]}{16} = \frac{1}{16}$

2.
2.1 0 parto C fem a mesmo aboissa que o parto D e a mesme ordenedo que o parto B, logo C(6,5) e assim $BC = 2 = \overline{OE}$ e $\overline{DC} = 3 = \overline{OA}$ dogo E(2,0) e A(0,3)

2.2 M (-4,5)



N é o parlo de intensecção des vectas od e MA

(i)
$$\overrightarrow{AM} = M - A = (-4, 5) - (0, 3) = (-4, 2)$$

 $logo M_{AM} = \frac{2}{-4} = -\frac{1}{2}$ Outri $Y = -\frac{1}{2}x + b$
 $cono A(0,3) \in MA$ Sub vem : $3 = -\frac{1}{2}x + b + b = 3$
 $\therefore MA : Y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$

2.3 1) Primeino definimos a vecta ED.

$$\overrightarrow{ED} = D - E = (6,2) - (2,0) = = (u,2)$$

$$\log_0 M_{ED} = \frac{2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \qquad \text{enfac} \qquad ED: \ y = \frac{1}{2}x + b$$

$$Como \ E(2,0) \in ED \ Sub \ Vem : 0 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + b$$

$$(=) 0 = 1 + b = 1$$

2.4. So nos falla de finir a meda AB . Mes
$$AB/I = D$$

logo $W_{AB} = W_{ED} = \frac{1}{2}$ entac $AB: Y = \frac{1}{2}x + 6$

cont $A(0,3) \in AB$ Sub ven: $3 = \frac{1}{2}x0 + 6 = 6 = 3$

A Condici é

3.11) como O è o ponto médio de [AC] entec C è simétrico de A em relação à origem. Logo Se A(a,b) entec C(-0,-b)

Além disso
$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC}$$

$$(=) (-2a_1 - 2b) = (10_12) + (-6_1 - 8)$$

$$= (-a_1 - b) - (a_1 b)$$

$$= (-2a_1 - 2b)$$

$$= (4_1 - 6)$$

$$=) -2a = 4$$

$$=) a = -2$$

$$-2b = -6$$

$$b = 3$$

3.2. ORE
$$B = A + \overrightarrow{AB}$$

= $(-2,3) + (10,2) = (8,5)$

3.3.

A [A00] =
$$\frac{\overline{OD} \times h}{2}$$

ONE $h = 2$ enter

A [A00] = $\frac{\overline{OD} \times h}{2}$

A [A00] = $\frac{\overline{OD} \times h}{2}$ = $\frac{\overline{OD} \times h}{2}$

Towos que:
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (10,2)$$
 logo $M_{AB} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$
enta $AB: Y = \frac{1}{5}x + 6$. Cono $A(-2,3) \in AB$ sub veu: $3 = \frac{1}{5}x(-2) + 6 \implies 3 = -\frac{2}{5} + 6$
 $\therefore AB: Y = \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{17}{5} = 6 \implies 6 = \frac{17}{5}$

Assu
$$D(0,Y) \in AB$$
 sub; VOU $Y = \frac{1}{5} \times 0 + \frac{12}{5} \notin V$ $= \frac{1}{5} \times 0 + \frac{12}{5} \notin V$ $= \frac{1}{5} \times 0 + \frac{12}{5} \oplus V$ $= \frac{12}{5} \times 0 + \frac{12}{5} \oplus$

4.

4.1.

1)
$$\begin{cases}
y = ax + b \\
y = 0
\end{cases}$$

(i)
$$\begin{cases}
y = ax + b \\
y = -2ax + b
\end{cases}$$
(ii)
$$\begin{cases}
y = -2ax + b \\
x = -2ax + b
\end{cases}$$
(iii)
$$\begin{cases}
y = -2ax + b \\
x = 0
\end{cases}$$
(iv)
$$\begin{cases}
y = -2ax + b \\
x = 0
\end{cases}$$
(v)
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(v)
$$\begin{cases}$$

$$AC = \frac{b}{a} + \frac{b}{a} = \frac{3b}{aa}$$

$$AC = \frac{b}{a} + \frac{b}{a} = \frac{3b}{aa}$$

$$DB = b$$

$$A(\frac{b}{a}, 0) = \frac{AC \times 0B}{a} = \frac{3b}{aa} \times b = \frac{3b^2}{4a}$$

$$A(\frac{b}{a}, 0) = \frac{3b^2}{4a} = 225$$

$$A(\frac{b}{a}, 0) = \frac{b^2}{a} = 300 = b^2 = 300 a$$

$$A(\frac{b}{a}, 0) = \frac{b^2}{a} = 300 = b^2 = 300 a$$

$$A(\frac{b}{a}, 0) = \frac{b}{a} = \frac$$

logo)
$$a = \frac{4}{3}$$
 l assim $A\left(-\frac{20}{3}, 0\right) = \left(-\frac{20\times3}{4}, 0\right)$
 $b = 20$

$$= \left(-15, 0\right)$$

$$B\left(0, 20\right) \in C\left(\frac{20}{2\times\frac{4}{3}}, 0\right) = \left(\frac{20\times3}{0.10}, 0\right)$$

$$= \frac{15}{2}$$

ASSM
$$P_{[ABC]} = ||AB|| + ||AC|| + ||BC||$$

$$= 25 + 45 + 5\sqrt{33}$$

$$= 95 + 5\sqrt{33}$$

$$= 95 + 5\sqrt{33}$$

QA.

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = B - A$$

$$= (0,20) - (-15,0)$$

$$= (15,20)$$

$$||\overrightarrow{AB}|| = \sqrt{15^2 + 70^2} = \sqrt{625} = 25$$

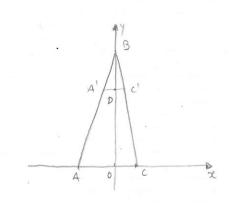
$$||\overrightarrow{BC}|| = \sqrt{\frac{15}{2}, -20}$$

$$||\overrightarrow{BC}|| = \sqrt{\frac{15}{2}} + (-20)^2$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1325}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1325}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1325}{2}} = 5\sqrt{\frac{13}{2}}$$

$$(4.3 \text{ C})$$
 Se $a=3$ e $b=9$ entare $A_{CABCJ} = \frac{3 \times 9^2}{4 \times 3} = \frac{81}{4}$

Aléen disso D[ABC] e D[AA'C] sac semelhouts, pois têm dois augulos iguais, ABC é GNOM e BAC & BAC são cugulos de kdos parelelos.



$$B(0, q) \quad A\left(-\frac{q}{3}, 0\right) = (-3, 0)$$

$$C\left(\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$$

(=)
$$\frac{\overline{BD}}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$
 $R = \frac{1}{3}$
(E) $\overline{BD} = \frac{1}{3} \times 9$ (E) $\overline{BD} = 3$

logo aD = 6 e assim a mecha A'c' tem de equaçã:

ir)
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = B - A = (0,9) - (-3,0) = (3,9)$$
 lojo $W_{AB} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$
entr $AB : Y = 3x + b$, como $B(0,9) \in AB$, sub
 $Veu : 9 = 3x0 + b = 9$.

 $\begin{cases} y = 3x + 9 \\ y = 6 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 6 = 3x + 9 \\ -3 = 3x \end{cases}$ = $\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 6 \end{cases}$ logo A'(-1, 6)(iii) $\overrightarrow{CB} = B - C = (0,9) - (\frac{3}{3},0) = (-\frac{3}{2},9)$ eath $M_{BC} = \frac{9}{-3} = -6$ logo $BC: \gamma = -6x + 6$, cons $B(0,9) \in BC$ sub. vom: 9=-6x0+6 => 6=9 :. BC: Y=-6x+9 $\begin{cases} 4 = -6x + 9 \\ 4 = 6 \end{cases} = -6x + 9 = -3 = -6x$ $x = -\frac{3}{-6} = \frac{1}{2}$ (ego c' $(\frac{1}{2}, 6)$ 5;) como Pé o ponto Hédro de (AB) entro AP = PB e AB = 2 AB Gmo Q é o ponto midro de (BC) entre BQ = QC e BC = 2 ac Da mesme forme $\overrightarrow{AD} = 2\overrightarrow{AS}$ ($\overrightarrow{AS} = \overrightarrow{SD}$) e $\overrightarrow{CD} = 2\overrightarrow{CR}$ (cR = RD)

(i) Temos que:
$$\overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AD}$$

= $2\overrightarrow{PA} + 2\overrightarrow{AS}$

= $2(\overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{AS}) = 2\overrightarrow{PS}$
 $2 \overrightarrow{Og0} \quad \overrightarrow{PS} = \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{BD}$

Par ou ho lado $\overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CD}$

= $2\overrightarrow{AC} + 2\overrightarrow{CR}$

= $2(\overrightarrow{AC} + 2\overrightarrow{CR}) = 2\overrightarrow{AR}$
 $2 \overrightarrow{Og0} \quad \overrightarrow{AR} = \frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{BB}$

entir $\overrightarrow{PS} = \overrightarrow{AR}$

1ii) Temos que: $\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC}$

= $2(\overrightarrow{PB} + 2\overrightarrow{BA}) = 2\overrightarrow{PA}$

Par ou ho lado $\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DC}$

= $2(\overrightarrow{PB} + 2\overrightarrow{BA}) = 2\overrightarrow{PA}$

Par ou ho lado $\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DC}$

= $2(\overrightarrow{PB} + 2\overrightarrow{BA}) = 2\overrightarrow{PA}$
 $2 \overrightarrow{PA} = 2\overrightarrow{PA}$
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 $2 \overrightarrow{PA} = 2\overrightarrow{PA}$
 $2 \overrightarrow{PA} = 2\overrightarrow{PA}$

Par ou ho lado $\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DC}$

= $2(\overrightarrow{PB} + 2\overrightarrow{DR}) = 2\overrightarrow{PA}$
 $2 \overrightarrow{PA} = 2\overrightarrow{PA$

(1)
$$B = A + \overline{AB} = A + 2 \overrightarrow{AP}$$
 $= (0; 2) + 2(2; 2)$
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assim
$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{\overrightarrow{DC}}{6F} = \frac{3}{3}$$
 assim $\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{3}{3} \overrightarrow{A6}$ decomposition $\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DC}$ $\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DC}$ $\overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{3}{4} \overrightarrow{AC} + \frac{3}{6} \overrightarrow{CF}$ $\overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{3}{3} \overrightarrow{AC}$ $\overrightarrow{AC} = A + \overrightarrow{AF}$ $\overrightarrow{AC} = A + \overrightarrow{AF}$ $\overrightarrow{AC} = A + \overrightarrow{AF}$ $\overrightarrow{AC} = (-1, -2) + (6, 8)$ $= (5, 6)$

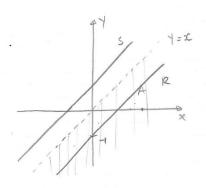
- 6.3 Ao fini de crico minulos ambos os pontos se deslocari 5 cm. seja Po ponto que se desloca sebne . Ac e a o ponto que se desloca sobre AB.
 - i) cmo $\overrightarrow{AC} = 15$ outer $P = A + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{1}{3}(9,12)$ = $(-1,-2) + \frac{1}{3}(9,12)$ = (2,2)

(i) One
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = B - A$$

 $= (-u_1 z) - (-1, -2)$
 $= (-3, 4)$
 $||\overrightarrow{AB}|| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

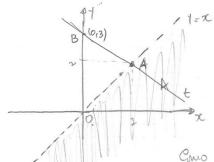
Logo
$$\overrightarrow{PQ} = ||\overrightarrow{PQ}|| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + 0^2}$$
 $\overrightarrow{PQ} = Q - P$
= $(-4, z) - (z, z)$
= $\sqrt{36} = 6$ = $(-6, 0)$

7.



7.1 . R:
$$Y = X - 1$$

S: $Y = X + 1$



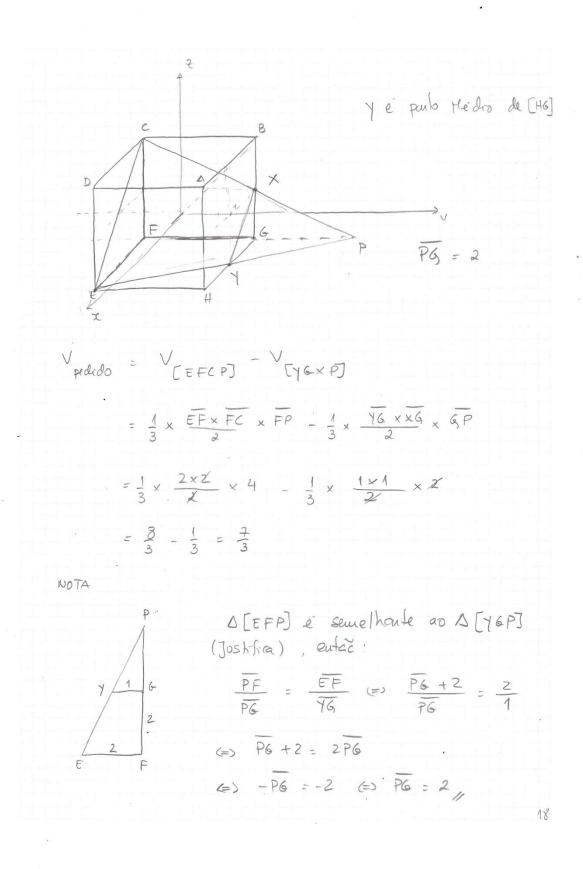
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = B - A = (0,3) - (2,2)$$

= $(-2,1)$
 $W_{t} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad logo \quad t : \gamma = -\frac{1}{2}x + 6$

C_{mo}
$$A(2,2) \in t$$
 sub $Vew: 2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 6$
(=) $6 = 3$, $1 = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$

 $(\kappa, 6-\kappa) \in A \iff 6-\kappa \geqslant \kappa$ => -K-K3-6 (=) -2K > -6 (=) K 1 3 2090 K∈ 7-00,37 8.1. Nas solvaces 8.2 A(1,1,1), B(-1,1,1), C(-1,-1,1), D(1,-1,1) E(1,-1,-1), F(-1,-1,-1), G(-1,1,-1), H(1,1,-1)N(1,0,1), M(1,-1,0) e P(-1,0,1) $X = A + \overrightarrow{CG}$ XW = XB $(x-1)^{2} + (y-3)^{2} + (z+1)^{2} = \sqrt{12}$ = (1,1,1) + (0,2,-2) = (1,3,-1)(=) (2-1)2+ (7-3)2+ (2+1)2=12, C.A. CG=G-C= = (-1, 1, -1) - (-1, -1, 1) elevando ao quedredo $XB = \sqrt{(-1-1)^2 + (1-3)^2 + (1+1)^2}$ Superfae estérire de centro eu X. e nero VIZ (contem o ponto B) = $\sqrt{4+4+4} = \sqrt{12}$

8.3 $\overrightarrow{XD} = D - X = (1,-1,1) - (1,3,-1)$ =(0,-4,2)artic XD: (x,4,2) = (1,3,-1) + &(0,-4,2), &: EIR Fezendo a intersecçõe vous: $\begin{cases} (x_1 + y_1 + z) = (1_1 - 1_1 - 1) + k(0_1 + 1_1 1) \\ (x_1 + y_1 + z) = (1_1 + y_1 + y_1 + y_2 + y_2 + y_1 + y_2 + y_2 + y_2 + y_1 + y_2 + y_$



9 9.1 Como G (10,10,10) entre o bodo do que do do Jem Comprimento 10 ORA [F6]: 2=10 1 034 510 1 2=10 Como PE [FG] e fem ordenede 3 entri P(10,3,10) [ED]: x=0 1 057510 1 2=10 como QE [ED] e tem ordenede 7 entec Q(0, 7, 10) [BC]: 05 x 5 10 1 7=10 1 2=0 Como S∈[BC] e tem abaissa 5 enter S(5,10,0) () QP = P-Q = = (10,3,10) - (0,7,10) =(10,-4,0)AB: X = 10 1 2=0 T e o purb de mersecció de necte AB com a neda que pesse em s e é ponetela a Po. Entec: (x,7,2) = (5,10,0) + K(10,-4,0)

$$\begin{cases}
X = 5 + 10K \\
Y = 10 - 4K \\
Z = 0
\end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases}
X = \frac{1}{2} \\
Y = 10 - 4x \frac{1}{2}
\end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases}
Y = 8 \\
Z = 0
\end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases}
X = \frac{1}{2} \\
Y = 10 - 4x \frac{1}{2}
\end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases}
X = 8 \\
Z = 0
\end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases}
X = 0 \\
X = 10
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$$K = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{7}{2} = 10 - 6 = 4$$

$$\sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2}$$

