2 = B-A= (-1-5, 3-4, 1-=> A = x - S = 4-6) = 3-A: (1,1,0) => A= x = y + 1 = A= 0 Y:-1+A, AER 0 2 = (0, -1, 1) = a = x = 0, y=1 = y=1 d) v = (3,-1,-5) a, ach 2) 2:0, 9: (1,0,4) · A:1, P2: (0,1,6) ende veter : (1,-1,-2) à veter me · subest mas eq. paramet encos 1=1-2=1-0 3:27 2:3 FORON:

7=(-3,4,12)	
-3:1-222	= 4 consistente
4= 2 = 1=1	
12=4+22=	37-414 6 50
= v= (-1,1, L)	
κ= - A	1 0
4:4+2	, A E PA
0	
a). AB = (-8, -4, 10) 1 mão paralelos = forman Triânque
ÃC = (1,-13, 1)	logo, voc moc colineares
	lago, voca mác calinearas
+ '0'	
1. Janto medio de AB;	3)=(-1,4,-6)
2 2 4	
D = (-5,11,4)	
ea. weland	
= C + acm = (4, -7, -6)	- a(-S,11,4)
a). pento genouro em r	
C=(1+a, 2+a, -3a)	
condição de extegenalidade	e Lutter th
B=(-3,-1,1), AC=(1	1+2,1+2,-32-8)
para AB· AC = 0	(& 5, c
-3(1+2)-1(1+2)+11-	37-81=0=17=-1
0 (= (-1,0,6)	
	N 1 1 4H 1
PRONI	
NON:	

b) · ponto generalo p= (1+ 2, 2, 2) · 2=1= P2=(0,-1,-1) 5) a) · equação wetered X= A+ Au+ jur= (1, 1, 0) + 2(1, 1, 0) + M FORON:

6) a) weter resul	
$\vec{n} = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (1, 0, -1)$	S may
· ea c.ex- 0	2/3/2
1(2-9)+0(1)	- Jane
1(x-9)+0(y+1)-1(y-0)=0=x-y-3=0	- 613
1 2 2 2	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
$\Delta \vec{A} = (-2, 0, 0)$ $\vec{m} = \vec{A} \times \vec{A} = (0, 1, -2)$	
0(x-1)+2(x-0)-1(1-1)-0-11	5° 10 -
2 2 2 2 2 2 4 2 = 0	
0(x-1)+2(y-0)-2(y-1)=0=22y-2y-2=0 =2y-4y-1=0	101E
c) AB = (0,-2,-1) · m= AB × t = (1,-2,4	X
c) AB = (0,-2,-1)	1
- 1(x-1)- L(y-1)- 4(n-0) = 0 = x-2y+4n+1:	_
ol) · ponto da veta ir para 2.0: Q=(0,2,2)	
· vetar diretar de vi vi (1,1,-1)	
· water marmal in m = 20 x = (-11 0 -1)	7 8
· eg. geral m m = Pb × J = (-4,0,-4)	
-4(x-1)+0(y+1)-4(2-1)=0=-4x-4x-4x+8=0	
= 2 × + 2 · 2 = 0	
\uparrow	
f) a) y= 4x+2y+5	
sejam X = A	
4:M. 21160	
2=42+2p+5	A SK -
(apr + 5	
b) y= 5x-1	
per am	
X = A	
3 4:52-1, 2, MEB	
y= M	
ORON:	
	1

y= µ+2, A, µ ∈ B · = (1,2,0) e = (-1,1,-) 8)a) | x = 1+ 2-11 1 y= 27+ ps · eq. gend (1,0,3) -2(x-1)+1(y-0)+3(y-3)=0=>-2x+y-3x · i = (1,0,-1) e i = (0,0,1) b) x: 1+ A · eq. qeral (1, 2, 3) O(x-1)-1(y-2)+O(z-3)=Oty+2=0=>y=2 · m = (0, -2, 4) y= 22+2 p · eq. geral (-2,0,0) 0(x+2)-2(y-0)+4(y-0)-0=-FORON:

9) a) $x = 1 + 2\lambda$ $x = -1 + 4\mu$ $y = \lambda$ $y = \lambda$ $y = -1 + 2\mu$ $y = 1 + 3\lambda$ $y = -2 + 6\mu$
1-22: -1+4 m I 2 = -1+2 m I 1+32: -2+6 m I - mubest I em I 1+2(2 m-1) = -1+4 m+4 m-1=-1+4 m5 sen restriccés
1+3(2µ-1):- 2+6µ+6µ-1:- 2+6µ roalido pora in as vietes são coincidentes (mão parto de todo por intersecçõe) b) si: X: (1,1,0) + A(1,2,3); si: X: (2,3,3)+µ(3,2,1)
I 1-2: 2-3 m = 2: 1+3 m I 1+22: 3+2 m I 32: 3+ m 1-2(1+3 m)= 3+2 m=3-6 m=3-2 m = 2 m=0 2 mbst 2 cm I conto interacció
3:1:3:0 = 3:3 · equação do plano · veteros diretoros: (1,2,3) e (3,2,1) · weter normal: (1,2,3) · (3,2,1) = (-4,8,-4) · equação: -4(x-2) + 6(y-3) · 4(z-3) = 0
FORON:

For the contribution of th

vi y: 4+52; six: y=1=10 equações parametricos de es. subst. mem s · wonficar ~ s: (24, -21, 11) = x= 12: 2-42=12 >2:-5 4 ponto de interperção - y:-21:4+5(-5):-21 →-21:-21 · equação do Dans · volores d'intrones: (-4,5,0) e (2,-2,1) · vetor normal: (-4,5,0).(2,-2,1)=(5,4,-2) · equação: 5(x-22)+4(x+21)-2(x-11)=0 \$ 5x+44-29-36=0 2+3A=4(2A-N+2+3A-8A-4+A=

6/5:3+2 m = - 3/10 2+3(45). 41(-9/10) +2-185=-186=28 +-18 . : mão ha intersecção de vietas 10) a) (x = 2y = 3x = 1) = (x = y + 2x) = 0 3y + y - 1 = 0 + x = 3y + 1 subst. 2 em I x - y + 2(-3y - 1) = 0 = 2 x - 7y + 2 = 0 = 2x - 7y - 2 eq. vet: x=(-2,0,1)+ A(7,1,-3) 0 = x - y = 2 b) 2x + 2y - 1= 2 g-1 = 0 = g = 12 c) combest. & em I 2.3- 2+1:0 & 2:7 \ x:3 x=(3,0,+)+A(0,1,0)0=

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d) reta é paralela ao eiro x: x= (0,2,0)+ 2(1,0,0) 11) a) y+2=3=4y=3-27 x+(3-2)-2=6+x-2y=3+x=3+2y · 2= /4, an 00 E-1+2=3+2µ I-1-2=3+2µ I-1-2=3-µ I-1-2=µ isubst I am I · a · 3 · (1 - a) + · 1 · a · 2 · a + · 1 · 2 octas parolelas distintas b) oc: x=(-1,0,-1)+ pl(2,3,2) win = (2,3,2); its = (1,2,0) $-1 + 2\mu = 2 = 1$ $3\mu = 2\pi = 1$ $-1 + 2\mu = 0 \neq \mu = \frac{1}{2} = 1$ $-1 + 2(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{4} \neq 0 \neq \frac{3}{4}$ · vietos nevorsas

c) von: (2,-1,3); Fa: (1,-2,2) $8 + 2 a = 3 + \mu \Rightarrow \mu = 5 + 2 a$ $1 - a = -4 - 2 \mu$ $3 + 3 a = 4 + 2 \mu$ · subst I am I 1- 2= - 4-2(5+22) = 1- A= -14-42+32= -15 = 2= -5 · 9-31-5)=4+2(-5)=>-6:-6 ponto de intersecção (8+2(-5); 1-(-5), 9+3(-6)=(-2,6,-6) · retos concorrentes d) r: x = (-1,0,0) + a(4,1,1)-8x: 1+52 + x: 1+573 2 (1-52)-4:23 = 4=2+102-27=2+48 8 = 3 /4, en/oo. 12 x: (13, 13,0)+ u(5,4,3) -1-22: 3+5MI A: 3 M I · subst I em I $3\mu = \frac{4}{3} + 4\mu + -\mu = \frac{4}{3} + \mu = -\frac{4}{3}$ $-1 + 2(-2) = \frac{4}{3} + 5(-\frac{4}{3}) \neq -5 \neq -3$ · retor revonos

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12) a) voctor diretor de r: vin= (0,1,1) · voter morrol de n. mp = (1,-1,-1) v2. v2 = 0.1+1(-1)+1(-1)= -2≠0 → transversal ponto de intersecção: is en its dua 1-(1+2)-(0+2):2=-2-2:1=2:-1 · ponto P = (1,1+(-1),0+(-1))=(1,01-1) b) x: x=(1,0,0)+2(2,1,1) · n. t. (1,0,1), = (2,4,0) はか: でか= 2(-2,2,2) です: でか= 2(-2)+1.2+1.2= -4+2+1=0 → paralela · werefream (1,0,0) C T. 11-N+0.2+0.2 +0 ~ mão está contida mo somo · (2,1,0) c R? = 2+1=3 +2 ~ mão nontida

13) a) ma: (1,2,0). (1,0,1)= (2,1,-2)
vi. mi. 0 t 2.2+ m. (-1)-1 (-2) = 0 t 4- m-2:0 t m=2,
b) ponto (m, 2, 0) deve portencer a T
m-3.2+0=1+m=7
weter director (2, m, m) perpendicular as mormel (1,-3,1)
2.1+m.(-3)+m.1=0+2-3m+m=0+m=1
a) r. wr = (m, 2, m)
0) 2 , w = (m, 2, m) 1, m, 1) = 7, m, 7
10 \$ m \$ 0 \$ m . 1 . 2 · m · m . 1 \$ 0 \$ 4 m \$ 0 \$ m · n · w
14) a) n; (1,1,2) · (3,3,1) = (-5,5,0)
" måo existe la tal que m, = la mà : planos traversais
" mão existe la tal que m, = la ma .: planos traverous
equação veloud
x=(1,1,1)+ x(1,1,0)
b) 12: ma = (1,-1, a) · (-1,1,1) = (-3,-4,1)
m, = (1,-1,2) e m2 = (-3,-4,1) mão são paralelos.
Janos Transoversaris
2-4+27 = 2 = -3x-40x+2=-1 .: x = (1,0, 2) + y(7,5,1)
··· X = (1, 0, 2) + y (7, 5, 1)
0) 12: 2. 17, mas - 9 +- 2. (-1): Loros poslolos distinte
d) AB=(5,-1,-5), AC=(4,-1,-6)
m; = (5,-1,-5). (4,-1,-6) = (1,10,-1)
m2: (4,40,-4)
ma: 4m?
A: (0,1,6) em 12.0+40-24-16=0. planos
caincidentes
Foron;

hand word of a contact and a contact a contact and a contact and a contact a contact and a contact a conta

~	
-	10)
~	15) a) 17: m; = (-1, m, 1) · (2,0,1) = (m, 3, -2m)
	$m_1 \cdot m_2 = m \cdot m + 3 \cdot (-m^2) + (-2m) \cdot (-1)$
	$m_1 \cdot m_2 = m_1 \cdot m_2 + 2m_1 = -2m_1 \cdot 2m_1$
~	transporsal = m, mo # 0
	2 m + 2 m + 0 = m + 0 e m +
	inetario marina mão são social dos para penhum mo
	pais mão existe la tal que mi : la mão para todo mo A
-	b) m; = (m, 1,1) · (1,1 · m) = (m-1,1-m2, m-1)
	7 : - () 3 2)
	1m-1 1- 1- 2 2 2 2 m-11=21-m2
$\overline{}$	2 3 -3m -3 = 2 - 2m 9 2m - 5m - 5 - 0
	m= 1 (molde) on m= - 5/2
	para m: - 5/2, m = (-7/2, -3/4, -7/2)
	2(1) + 3.1 + 2.0 + m + 0 -> m + - 5
	$m = -\frac{5}{2}$, $m \neq -5$
	- Military Military
\checkmark	
~	
5	
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6	FORON