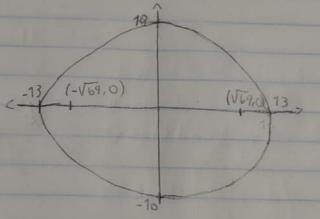
Prova 1 - Guiller D. Gal m= 8-(-1) = A = (3,8)8 = 1,5.3 th => m = 8-4,5 => m = 3,5 ou = B= (-3, -1) 9=3X++ Reduzida 9 - 8 = 1.5 (x-3)5-8-1,5x-4,5 Geral 1,5x-y+3,5=0. P= (1,0) R=4x-4-1=0 C = -1

 $\frac{9}{13^{2} = 10^{2} + c^{2}}$   $\frac{169 = 100 + c^{2}}{c = \sqrt{69}}$   $\frac{x^{2} + y^{2} = 1}{169 + 100}$ 

(0,10) e(13,0)

Equação

[F1 (VG9,0) F(-VG9,0)



5) a)  $\vec{V} + \vec{V}$ 

 $|U+V|^2 = 121+169-2.11.13.60(150)$   $|U+V|^2 = 290-(-241,683)$  $|U+V| = \sqrt{531,683} = 23,708$ 

| | | = 11 | | | = 13

b) \$\vec{1} + \vec{1}{\vec{1}}\$

 $|V-V|^2 = 121+169-2.11.13.60(30)$   $|V-V|^2 = 290-244,683$  $|V-V| = \sqrt{42,314} \approx 6.505$ 

PanAmericane