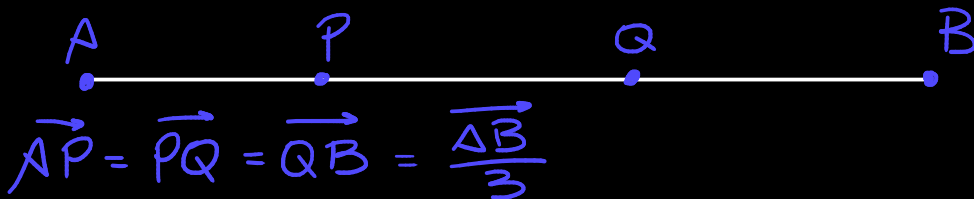


# G. A LISTA 1

1) São dados dois pontos  $A$  e  $B$ . Os pontos  $P$  e  $Q$  do segmento  $AB$  são tais que  $AP = PQ = QB$ . Determine  $P$  e  $Q$  em função de  $A$  e  $B$ .

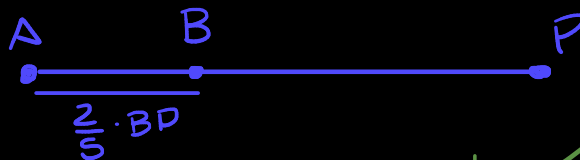


$$\textcircled{I} \quad P - A = \frac{B - A}{3} \Rightarrow P = \frac{2A + B}{3} \quad \textcircled{II} \quad B - Q = \frac{B - A}{3}$$

$$Q = B - \frac{B - A}{3} \Rightarrow Q = \frac{2B + A}{3}$$

2) São dados dois pontos  $A$  e  $B$ . O ponto  $P$  da reta  $AB$  é tal que  $B$  está entre  $A$  e  $P$ , e de forma que  $BP = 2,5AB$ . Determine  $P$  em função de  $A$  e  $B$ .

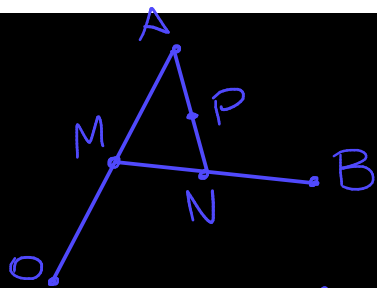
$$\vec{BP} = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \vec{AB}$$



$$P - B = \frac{5B - 5A}{2}$$

$$P = B + \frac{5B - 5A}{2} \Rightarrow P = \frac{7B - 5A}{2}$$

3) São dados dois pontos  $A$  e  $B$ . O ponto  $M$  é médio de  $OA$ , o ponto  $N$  é médio de  $BM$ , e ponto  $P$  é médio de  $NA$ . Determine  $P$  em função de  $A$  e  $B$ .



$$M = \frac{A}{2} \quad N = \frac{B + M}{2} \quad P = \frac{A + N}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{A + \frac{B + \frac{A}{2}}{2}}{2} \Rightarrow P = \frac{A + \frac{B + \frac{A}{2}}{2}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow P = \frac{A + \frac{2B + A}{4}}{2} \Rightarrow P = \frac{2B + 5A}{8}$$

4) São dados os pontos  $A, B$  e  $C$ . O ponto  $D$  do lado  $AB$  é tal que  $AD = \frac{1}{3}AB$  e o ponto  $P$  é médio do segmento  $CD$ . Determine  $P$  em função de  $A, B$  e  $C$ .



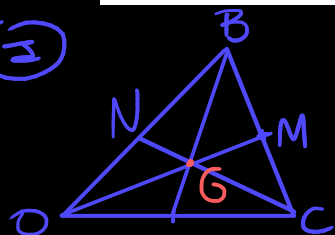
$$D - A = \frac{B - A}{3} \Rightarrow D = \frac{B + 2A}{3} \therefore P = \frac{C + \frac{B + 2A}{3}}{2} \Rightarrow P = \frac{B + 2A + 3C}{6}$$

5) Seja  $G$  o baricentro do triângulo  $ABC$ . Se  $M$  é o ponto médio do lado  $BC$  demonstre que  $\overrightarrow{GA} = 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{MG}$ . Use esta propriedade e mostre que:

a)  $G = \frac{A+B+C}{3}$

b)  $\overrightarrow{GA} + \overrightarrow{GB} + \overrightarrow{GC} = 0$

(I)



$$\overrightarrow{GA} = 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{MG}$$

$$G = \alpha \cdot M \Rightarrow G = \frac{\alpha}{2}B + \frac{\alpha}{2}C \quad \text{ÚNICO}$$

$$\overrightarrow{M} = \frac{B+C}{2}$$

$$\overrightarrow{CG} = \beta \overrightarrow{CN}$$

$$\overrightarrow{N} = \frac{B}{2}$$

$$G - C = \beta N - \beta C$$

$$G = \frac{\beta B}{2} - \beta C + C$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta = \alpha \\ \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 - \beta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} + \alpha = 1$$

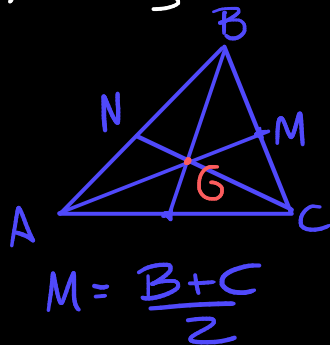
$$\frac{3\alpha}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$$

(II)

SE  $G = \frac{2}{3} \cdot M$ , ENTÃO  $MG = \frac{1}{3}M$

$\therefore \underline{\underline{G = 2 \cdot MG}}$

A)  $\frac{A+B+C}{3} = G$



$$\overrightarrow{GA} = 2 \overrightarrow{MG}$$

$$A - G = 2G - 2M$$

$$3G = A + 2M$$

$$3G = A + B + C$$

$$G = \frac{A+B+C}{3}$$

$$B) \vec{GA} + \vec{GB} + \vec{GC} = 0$$

$$A - G + B - G + C - G$$

$$A+B+C - \beta \cdot \left( \frac{A+B+C}{\beta} \right)$$

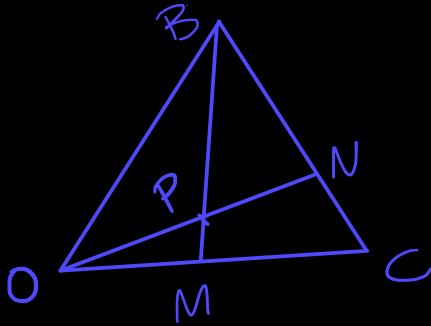
$$\cancel{A} + \cancel{B} + \cancel{C} - \cancel{A} - \cancel{B} - \cancel{C} \rightarrow 0$$

6) Dado o triângulo  $ABC$  seja  $M$  o ponto médio de  $AC$  e seja  $N$  o ponto do lado  $BC$  tal que  $CN = \frac{CB}{3}$ . Os segmentos  $AN$  e  $BM$  cortam-se em  $P$ . Calcule as razões:

a)  $\frac{AP}{AN} = \frac{3}{5}$

b)  $\frac{BP}{BM} = \frac{4}{5}$

Sugestão: adote um dos vértices do triângulo como origem dos vetores.



$$P = \alpha N \Rightarrow P = \frac{\alpha}{3} \cdot B + \left( \frac{2\alpha}{3} \right) \cdot C$$

$$BP = \beta BM \rightarrow -\beta \cdot B + B$$

$$P - B = \beta M - \beta B \quad B(1-\beta)$$

$$P = \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot C + (1-\beta)B$$

$$M = \frac{C}{2} \quad CN = \frac{CB}{3}$$

$$N = \frac{B}{3} - \frac{C}{3} + C$$

$$N = \frac{B}{3} + \frac{2C}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{AP}{AN} = \frac{3}{5} \quad \textcircled{A}$$

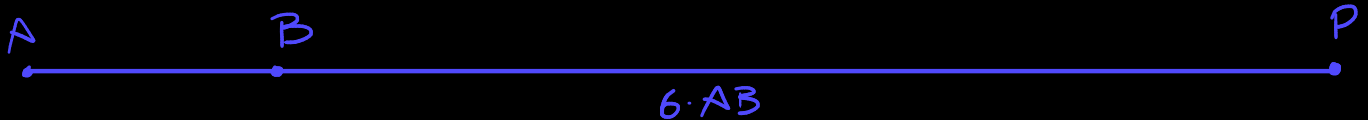
$$\rightarrow \frac{BP}{BN} = \frac{4}{5} \quad \textcircled{B}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\beta}{4} = \frac{\alpha}{3} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{4\alpha}{3} \\ 1-\beta = \frac{\alpha}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$1 - \frac{4\alpha}{3} = \frac{\alpha}{3} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{5\alpha}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$1 - \beta = \frac{\alpha}{3} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{\beta}{4} + \frac{\alpha}{3} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{4}{5}$$

7) Sejam  $A = (-2, 1)$  e  $B = (1, 3)$ . Prolongue o segmento  $AB$  de um comprimento  $BP = 6AB$ . Determine o ponto  $P$ .



$$P - B = 6B - 6A$$

$$P = 7B - 6A \Rightarrow P = (7, 21) - (-12, 6) \rightarrow P = (19, 15)$$

8) Sejam  $A = (1, 2)$  e  $B = (9, 6)$ . Determine o ponto  $P$  do segmento  $\overline{AB}$  tal que  $\frac{AP}{2} = \frac{PB}{3}$ .



$$\frac{P-A}{2} = \frac{B-P}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{P+P}{2} = \frac{B}{3} + \frac{A}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{5P}{6} = \frac{(9,6)}{3} + \frac{(1,2)}{2}$$

$$\frac{5P}{6} = (3, 2) + \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \Rightarrow 5P = (18, 12) + (3, 6) \Rightarrow P = \left(\frac{18}{5}, \frac{12}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{6}{5}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow P = \left(\frac{21}{5}, \frac{18}{5}\right)$$

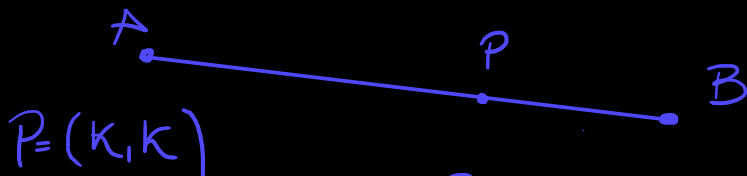
9) Dados os pontos  $A = (1, 2)$ ,  $B = (10, -1)$  e  $C = (4, 8)$  determine:  
 a) o baricentro  $G$  do triângulo  $ABC$ .  
 b) os vetores  $\overrightarrow{GA}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{GB}$  e  $\overrightarrow{GC}$ .

$$A) \frac{(1, 2) + (10, -1) + (4, 8)}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{(15, 9)}{3} \Rightarrow G = (5, 3)$$

$$B) \overrightarrow{GA} = (1, 2) - (5, 3) = (-4, -1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{GB} = (10, -1) - (5, 3) = (5, -4)$$

10) Dados os pontos  $A = (-1, 6)$  e  $B = (5, 4)$ , determine o ponto  $P$  da reta  $AB$  que tem coordenadas iguais.



$$PB = \alpha AB$$

$$B - P = \alpha B - \alpha A$$

$$-P = \alpha B - B - \alpha A$$

$$P = \alpha A - \alpha B + B$$

$$P = \alpha A + B(1 - \alpha)$$

$$P = (5 - 6\alpha, 4 + 2\alpha)$$

$$\begin{cases} k = 5 - 6\alpha \\ 3k = 12 + 6\alpha \quad (3) \end{cases}$$

$$4k = 17$$

$$k = \frac{17}{4}$$

$$P = (-\alpha, 6\alpha) + (5 - 5\alpha, 4 - 4\alpha)$$