

# GEOMETRIA ANALÍTICA

## PLANO CARTESIANO

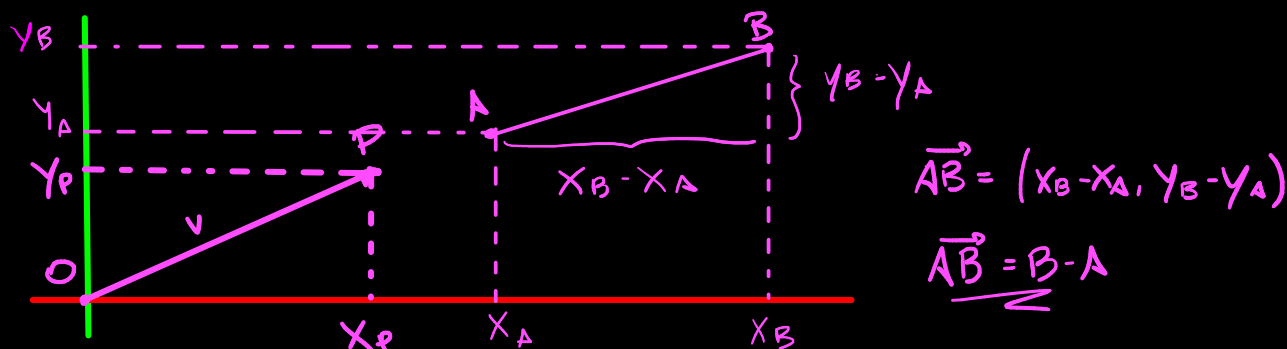
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$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \{(x, y); x, y \in \mathbb{R}\} \text{ (REPRESENTAÇÃO DO PLANO)}$$

### OPERAÇÕES

$$(x, y) = (x', y') \begin{cases} x = x' \\ y = y' \end{cases} \begin{cases} (x, y) + (x', y') = (x+x', y+y') & \text{ADIÇÃO} \\ (x, y) - (x', y') = (x-x', y-y') & \text{SUBTRAÇÃO} \\ \alpha(x, y) = (\alpha x, \alpha y) & \text{MULTIPLICAÇÃO} \end{cases}$$

### VETORES COMO COORDENADAS



$$\vec{AB} = (x_b - x_a, y_b - y_a)$$

$$\vec{AB} = \underline{\underline{B - A}}$$

$$(x_p, y_p) = v = \vec{p}$$

### DISTÂNCIA ENTRE 2 PONTOS

MÓDULO DE UM VETOR É SEU COMPRIMENTO

$$v = (x, y) \rightarrow |v| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$



$$A = (x_a, y_a)$$

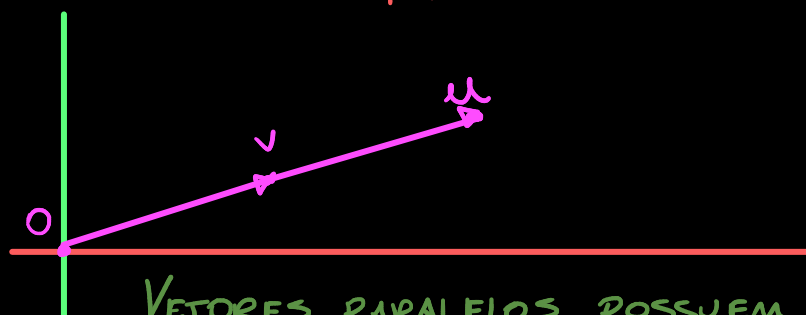
$$B = (x_b, y_b)$$

$$\vec{AB} = (x_a - x_b, y_a - y_b)$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(x_a - x_b)^2 + (y_a - y_b)^2}$$

### VETORES COLINEARES

$v = (x, y)$ ,  $u = (x', y')$  SÃO COLINEARES, SUPONHA  $x \neq 0 \neq y$



$$v = \alpha u \text{ PARA ALGUM } \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

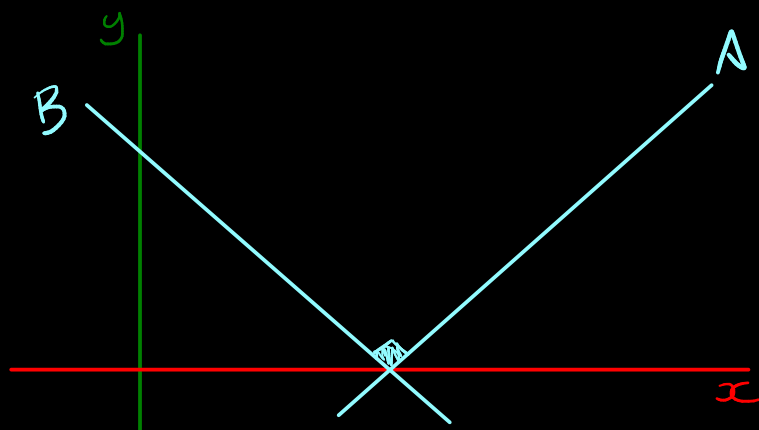
$$(x, y) = \alpha(x', y')$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \alpha x' \\ y = \alpha y' \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x}{x'} = \frac{y}{y'}}$$

VETORES PARALELOS POSSUEM COORDENADAS PROPORCIONAIS.

# PERPENDICULARISMO



$$A = (x, y) \quad B = (x', y')$$

$$\vec{BA} = A - B = (x - x', y - y')$$

$$|\vec{BA}|^2 = |OA|^2 + |OB|^2$$

$$(x - x')^2 + (y - y')^2 = x^2 + y^2 + x'^2 + y'^2$$

$$-2xx' - 2yy' = 0$$

$$xx' + yy' = 0$$

## EQUAÇÃO DA RETA

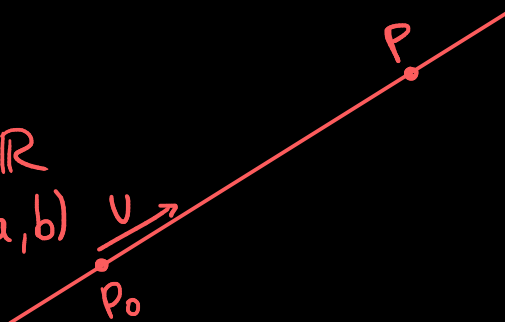
DADOS  $P_0 = (x_0, y_0)$  E  $v = (a, b)$ , A RETA  $r$  PASSA POR  $P_0$  E É PARALELA A  $v$  (VETOR DIRETOR)

$$P = (x, y) \in r$$

$$\vec{P_0P} \parallel v \rightarrow \vec{P_0P} = t \cdot v, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$P - P_0 = t \cdot v \rightarrow (x, y) = (x_0, y_0) + t(a, b)$$

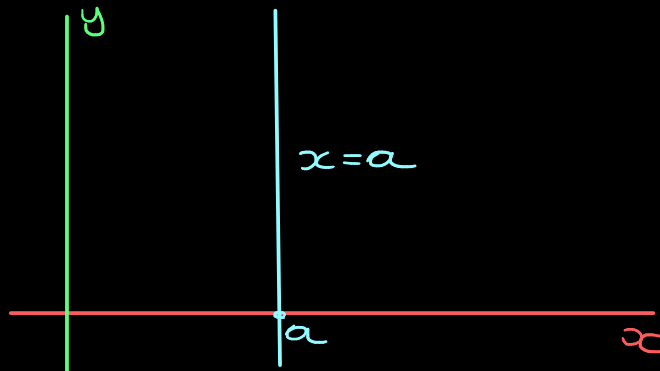
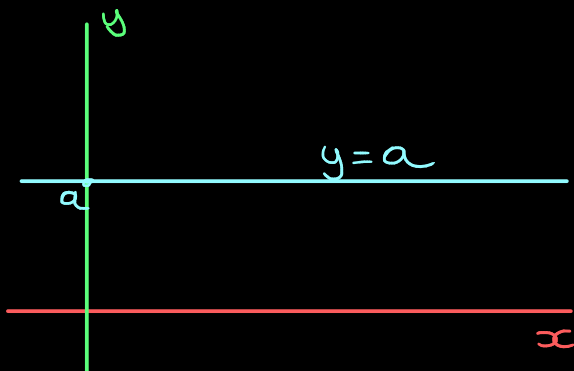
$$P = P_0 + t \cdot v \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x_0 + at \\ y = y_0 + bt \end{cases}$$



## EQUAÇÃO GERAL DA RETA

$$\hookrightarrow a \cdot x + b \cdot y + c = 0$$

## EXCESSÕES



## VETOR NORMAL

$$r: ax + by + c = 0$$



$$A = (x_1, y_1)$$
$$B = (x_2, y_2)$$

$$ax_1 + by_1 + c = 0$$

$$ax_2 + by_2 + c = 0$$

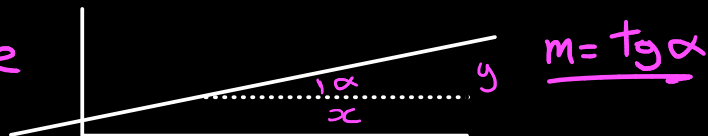
$$a(x_2 - x_1) + b(y_2 - y_1) = 0$$

O VETOR  $(a, b)$  É NORMAL AO VETOR  $(x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1)$

## FORMA REDUZIDA

$$ax + by + c = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{-ax - c}{b} \Rightarrow y = mx + n$$

$m$  = COEFICIENTE ANGULAR



RETAS PARALELAS

$$r \parallel s$$

$$r: mx + n$$

$$s: mx + n'$$

RETAS PERPENDICULARES

$$r \perp s$$

$$r: mx + n$$

$$s: -\frac{1}{m} \cdot x + n'$$

## EQUAÇÃO DO SEGMENTO DE RETA

DADOS 2 PONTOS A E B, PARA TODO PONTO P DA RETA AB, OS VETORES  $\overrightarrow{AP}$  E  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  SÃO COLINEARES. ENTÃO  $\overrightarrow{AP} = t \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}$  PARA  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , ENTRETANTO  $P \in \overline{AB} \Leftrightarrow t \in [0, 1]$ , DE FATO, QUANDO  $t = 0 \therefore P = A$  E  $t = 1 \therefore P = B$

$$\overrightarrow{AP} = t \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}, t \in [0, 1]$$

$$P - A = t(B - A)$$

$$P = (t-1) \cdot A + t \cdot B$$

# PRODUTO ESCALAR

$$u = (x, y) \quad v = (x', y')$$

DEFINE-SE

$$u \cdot v = xx' + yy' \Rightarrow \text{PRODUTO ESCALAR}$$

## PROPRIEDADES

$$\textcircled{I} \quad u \cdot v = v \cdot u$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad u(v + v') = uv + uv'$$

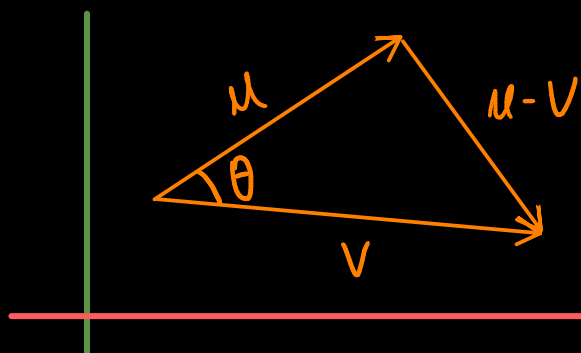
$$v(u, u') = uv + u'v$$

$$\textcircled{III} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, (\alpha \cdot u) \cdot v = \alpha(u \cdot v)$$

$$\textcircled{IV} \quad u, v \neq 0, u \perp v \Leftrightarrow u \cdot v = 0$$

$$\textcircled{V} \quad u \cdot u = |u|^2$$

## ÂNGULO ENTRE 2 VETORES



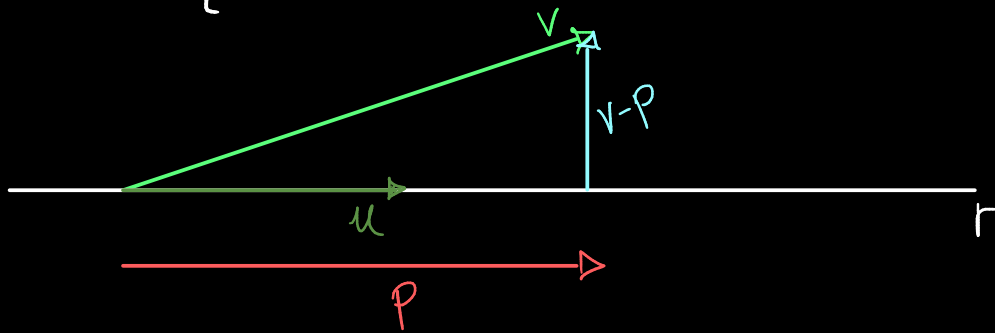
$$(u-v)^2 = (u-v) \cdot (u-v)$$

$$|u|^2 - 2 \cdot u \cdot v + |v|^2$$

$$\cancel{|u|^2} - 2 \cdot u \cdot v + \cancel{|v|^2} = \cancel{|u|^2} + \cancel{|v|^2} - 2|u||v|\cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{u \cdot v}{|u| \cdot |v|}$$

# PROJEÇÃO DE UM VETOR EM UMA RETA



①  $p = \alpha \cdot u, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

②  $v - p \perp u$

$(v - p) \cdot u = 0$

$v \cdot u - p \cdot u = 0$

$v \cdot u = p \cdot u$

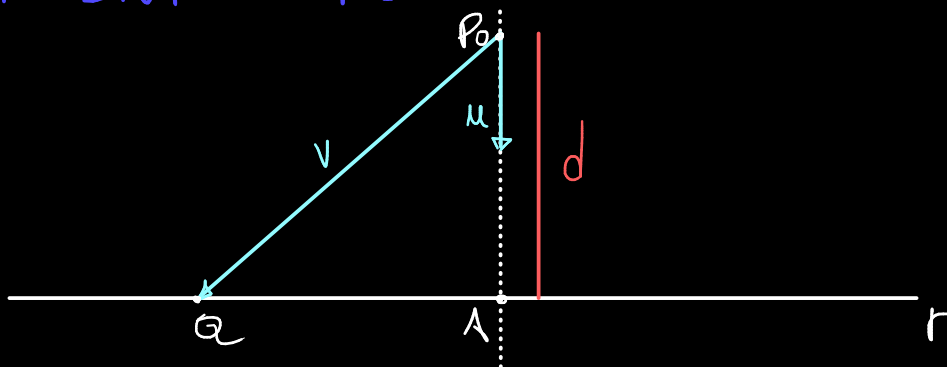
$v \cdot u = \alpha \cdot u \cdot u$

$\alpha = \frac{v \cdot u}{u \cdot u}$

\* NÃO EXISTE DIVERGÊNCIA DE VETORES

$$p = \frac{v \cdot u}{u \cdot u} \cdot u$$

# DISTÂNCIA ENTRE PONTO E RETA



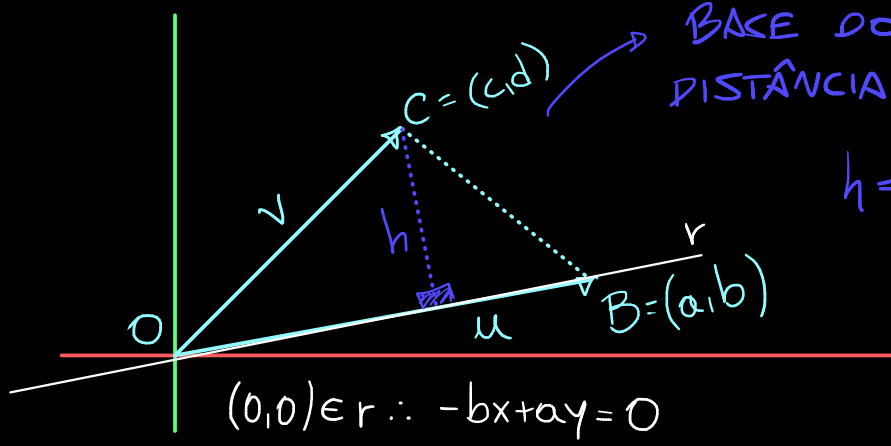
①  $r: ax + by + c = 0$  ②  $Q = (x, y)$  ③  $v = \overrightarrow{P_0 Q} \therefore v = (x - x_0, y - y_0)$

④  $u \perp r, u = (a, b)$

$d = \left| \frac{v \cdot u}{u \cdot u} \cdot u \right| \Rightarrow d = \left| \frac{v \cdot u}{u} \right| \rightarrow d = \left| \frac{(a, b) \cdot (x - x_0, y - y_0)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right| \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow Q \in r \therefore ax + by = -c \rightarrow d = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

# ÁREA DO $\Delta$



BASE DO  $\Delta$  É  $|u|$  E A ALTURA É A DISTÂNCIA DE C A  $r$ .

$$h = \frac{|-bc + ad|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \rightarrow |u|}$$

$$\text{ÁREA } \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |u| \cdot h$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \cancel{|u|} \cdot \frac{|-bc + ad|}{\cancel{|u|}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{ÁREA } \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}}$$