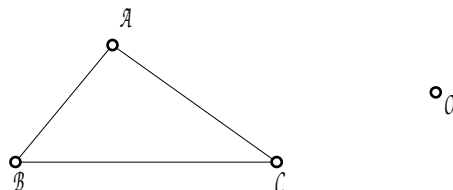
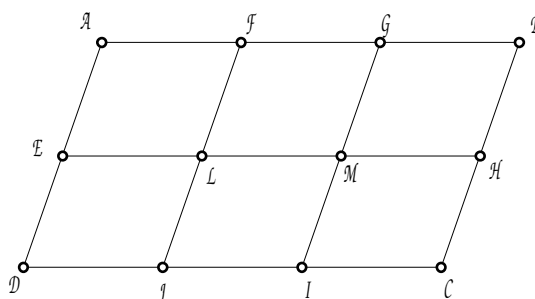


Apresente todos os cálculos e raciocínios que efectuar

1. Determine a imagem da figura pela rotação de centro O e amplitude  $-80^\circ$ .



2. Na figura, [ABCD] é um paralelogramo dividido em seis paralelogramos geometricamente iguais.



- 2.1. Complete de modo a obter proposições verdadeiras:

a)  $\vec{A} + \vec{AE} = \dots$       d)  $\vec{AF} + \vec{FB} = \dots$

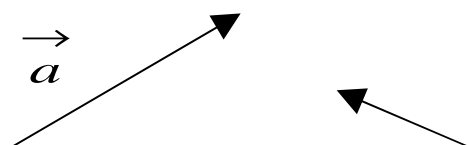
b)  $\dots + \vec{ML} = I$       e)  $\vec{EH} + \vec{IJ} = \dots$

c)  $\vec{F} + \dots = \vec{M}$       f)  $\vec{T}_{\vec{DJ}}(\vec{M}) = \dots$

g)  $\vec{T}_{\dots}([\vec{AL}]) = [\vec{GH}]$

- 2.2. Determine o transformado do paralelogramo [ELJD] pela simetria de eixo AI.

3. Dados os vectores  $\vec{a}$  e  $\vec{b}$ , determine o vector  $\vec{b} + \left(-\vec{a}\right)$ .



4. Considere a circunferência de centro O

- 

- $$\begin{aligned} R_{O,+120^\circ}(D) &= \dots \\ R_{O,-120^\circ}(\dots) &= B \\ R_{O,\dots}([BT]) &= [DB] \end{aligned}$$

The diagram shows a quadrilateral with vertices labeled  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$ , and  $D$ . Vertex  $A$  is at the bottom right,  $B$  is at the top right,  $C$  is at the top left, and  $D$  is at the bottom left. A line segment labeled  $s$  originates from vertex  $A$  and extends upwards and to the left, passing through the interior of the quadrilateral.

<u>Cotações</u>			
3			4.
	5.	3	
2.			
a)	1,3		
2		b)	1,2
1,5		c)	1,5
3.	2		
d)	1,5		