Simple Sample

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1 Coordenadas no Espaço e Vetores no R^3

1.1 Plano

1.2 Espaço

Exemplo: Localize no Espaço os pontos $P = (1, 2, 3)$ e $Q = (1, -2, 3)$

1.3 Distancias entre pontos

Exemplo: $E \in R$, descreva os pontos dados pelas equações:

a. $x = 5$

b. $y = 3$

c. $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ $d((x, y)(0, 0)) \rightarrow \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2} = 1$
$\leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 1 \leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$

Exemplo: Que superficie em R^3 é representada pela seguinte equação?

a. $z = 3$
A equação $z = 3$ representa o conjunto $\{(x, y, z)/z = 3\}$

b. $y = 5$
A equação $y = 5$ representa um conjunto de todos os pontos do espaço que tem 2^{o} coordenadas igual a 5.

1.3.1 Formula de Distancias

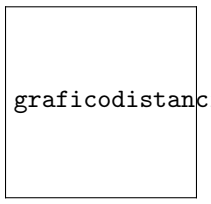

Figure 1: Descrição da imagem

Hello World! Today I am learning LaTeX. LaTeX is a great program for writing math. I can write in line math such as $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. I can also give equations their own space:

$$\gamma^2 + \theta^2 = \omega^2 \tag{1}$$

If I do not leave any blank lines LaTeX will continue this text without making it into a new paragraph. Notice how there was no indentation in the text after equation (1). Also notice how even though I hit enter after that sentence and here ↓ LaTeX formats the sentence without any break. Also look how it doesn't matter how many spaces I put between my words. For a new essay I can leave a blank space in my code.