## Geometria

Licenciatura em Ciências da Computação

11/03/2020

Primeiro Teste

Todas as respostas devem ser justificadas e os cálculos devem ser apresentados.

1. Seja  $\mathcal{A}$  um plano euclidiano munido de dois referenciais

$$\mathcal{R} = \{O, \mathcal{B} = (\overrightarrow{v}_1, \overrightarrow{v}_2)\}\ e\ \mathcal{R}' = \{O', \mathcal{B}' = (\overrightarrow{v}_1', \overrightarrow{v}_2')\}$$

verificando:

•  $Q = (1,0)_{\mathcal{R}}$ 

$$\bullet \, \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \overrightarrow{v}_1' & = & 2 \overrightarrow{v}_1 & - & \overrightarrow{v}_2 \\ \overrightarrow{v}_2' & = & -\overrightarrow{v}_1 \end{array} \right.$$

Apresente a matriz de mudança de referencial entre os dois referenciais apresentados. Quais são as coordenadas de O' no referencial  $\mathcal{R}$ ?

The todo 
$$\overline{L}$$

Sobemos que, se  $f = (x_{A},x_{z})_{R}$  a  $f = (x_{A},x_{z})_{R}$ , entage

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{L} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{1} \\ \omega_{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{onde} \quad (\omega_{1},\omega_{2}) \quad \text{\'etal} \quad \text{que} \quad 0' \equiv (\omega_{1},\omega_{2})_{R}'$$

Como  $G \equiv (0,0)_{R}$  a  $G \equiv (1,0)_{R}'$  temos

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{1} \\ \omega_{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{1} \\ \omega_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Postanto  $G' = (-2)^{4}/R$ .

A matriz de mudança de registencial de  $R'$  para  $R'$  é:
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Método  $\overline{L}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{1} \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot \overline{x}_{1}^{2} - \overline{x}_{2}^{2} \qquad (x_{1})^{2} + 2 \cdot \overline{x}_{2}^{2} - \overline{x}_{2}^{2} \qquad (x_{2})^{2} = -\overline{x}_{1}^{2} - 2 \cdot \overline{x}_{2}^{2}$$

Logo a modeiz de mudança de referencial de  $R'$  para  $R'$  é:
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Sejom  $(\omega_{1},\omega_{2})$  as coordenadas de  $0'$  em  $R$ . Como  $0' \equiv (0,0)_{R}'$  temos
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{1} \\ \omega_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\omega_{2} + 1 = 0 \\ -\omega_{1} - 2\omega_{2} = 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Poetanto  $0' \equiv (2,1)_{R}$ .

2. Seja  $\mathcal{A}$  um plano euclidiano munido de referencial  $\mathcal{R} = \{O, \mathcal{B} = (\overrightarrow{v}_1, \overrightarrow{v}_2)\}$ , verificando

$$\overrightarrow{v}_1.\overrightarrow{v}_1=2,\quad \overrightarrow{v}_1.\overrightarrow{v}_2=-1,\quad \overrightarrow{v}_2.\overrightarrow{v}_2=2.$$

Determine o cosseno e o seno do ângulo orientado  $\angle(\overrightarrow{u}_1, \overrightarrow{u}_2)$  formado pelos vetores

$$\overrightarrow{u}_1 = (1,-1)_{\mathcal{B}} \quad \text{e} \quad \overrightarrow{u}_2 = (0,-1)_{\mathcal{B}}.$$
 So be mos que  $\cos \langle (\overrightarrow{m},\overrightarrow{\mu_2}) = \frac{\overrightarrow{m},\overrightarrow{\mu_2}}{\|\overrightarrow{m}\|\|\overrightarrow{m_2}\|}$ . 
$$\overrightarrow{\mu_4} = (1,-1)_{\mathcal{B}} = \overrightarrow{\sigma_4} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}$$
 
$$\overrightarrow{\mu_2} = (0,-1)_{\mathcal{B}} = -\overrightarrow{\sigma_3}$$
 
$$\log \circ (\overrightarrow{\mu_1},\overrightarrow{\mu_2}) = (\overrightarrow{\sigma_1} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) \cdot (-\overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) = -\overrightarrow{\sigma_1}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} + \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} = 1 + 2 = 3$$
 
$$\overrightarrow{\mu_1}, \overrightarrow{\mu_2} = (\overrightarrow{\sigma_1} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{\sigma_1} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{\sigma_1} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) = \overrightarrow{\sigma_1}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} + \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} = 3 + 2 = 3$$
 
$$\overrightarrow{\mu_1}, \overrightarrow{\mu_2} = (-\overrightarrow{\sigma_1}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{\sigma_1} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{\sigma_1} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) = \overrightarrow{\sigma_1}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_1}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_1} + \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} = 2 + 1 + 4 + 2 = 6 = 3 \|\overrightarrow{\mu_1}\| = \sqrt{6}$$
 
$$\overrightarrow{\mu_2}, \overrightarrow{\mu_2} = (-\overrightarrow{\sigma_1}, (-\overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) = \overrightarrow{\sigma_1}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} + \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} = 2 + 1 + 4 + 2 = 6 = 3 \|\overrightarrow{\mu_1}\| = \sqrt{6}$$
 
$$\overrightarrow{\mu_2}, \overrightarrow{\mu_2} = (-\overrightarrow{\sigma_1}, (-\overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) \cdot (-\overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) = \overrightarrow{\sigma_1}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} + \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} = 2 + 1 + 4 + 2 = 6 = 3 \|\overrightarrow{\mu_1}\| = \sqrt{6}$$
 
$$\overrightarrow{\mu_2}, \overrightarrow{\mu_2} = (-\overrightarrow{\sigma_1}, (-\overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) \cdot (-\overrightarrow{\sigma_2}) = \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2}, \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} - \overrightarrow{\sigma_2} -$$