## Cap. 02 - Pgs. 66 a 70

V= (0,3,±4)

1. 
$$\vec{u}_{z} = (\vec{u}_{z} - \vec{3} - \vec{J})$$
  $\vec{v}_{z} = (\vec{1}_{z} - \vec{1}_{z} + \vec{J})$ 

1.  $\vec{u}_{z} = (\vec{u}_{z} - \vec{3} - \vec{J})$   $\vec{v}_{z} = (\vec{1}_{z} - \vec{1}_{z} + \vec{J})$ 

1.  $\vec{u}_{z} = (\vec{u}_{z} - \vec{3} - \vec{J})$   $\vec{v}_{z} = (\vec{1}_{z} - \vec{1}_{z} + \vec{J})$   $\vec{v}_{z} = (\vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z} + \vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z})$   $\vec{v}_{z} = (\vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z})$   $\vec{v}_{z} = (\vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z})$   $\vec{v}_{z} = (\vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z})$   $\vec{v}_{z} = (\vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J}_{z} - \vec{J$ 

1

Z= 16

2=+4

6. 
$$\vec{v} \perp O_y \qquad \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}_{3} = 8 \qquad \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}_{3} = -3$$

$$\vec{v} \perp O_y \Rightarrow \vec{v} = (\chi, 0, \Xi) \qquad \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}_{3} = 8 \qquad (\chi, 0, \Xi) \cdot (3, 1 - 2) = 8$$

$$\vec{v} = (2, 0, -1) \qquad 3\chi - 2\chi = 8 \qquad 3\chi - 2\chi + 6 = 8$$

$$\chi = 2$$

$$\vec{\nabla}_{1} = (3, 1, -2)$$
  $\vec{\nabla}_{2} = (-1, 1, 1)$   
 $\vec{\nabla}_{1} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{2} = -3$   
 $(x, 0, 2) \cdot (-1, 1, 1) = -3$   
 $-x + 2 = -3$   
 $z = 2 - 3$   
 $z = -1$ 

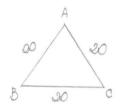
9. 
$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} + \vec{u} \cdot \vec{\omega} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\omega}$$

$$\vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{\omega} = \vec{0} \quad |\vec{u}| = 2 \quad |\vec{v}| = 3 \quad |\vec{\omega}| = 5$$

$$|\vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{\omega}|^2 = (\vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{\omega}) \cdot (\vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{\omega})$$

$$|\vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{\omega}|^2 = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} + \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} + \vec{u} \cdot \vec{\omega} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\omega} + \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{u} + \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{v} + \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{\omega}$$

$$|\vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{\omega}|^2 = |\vec{u}|^2 + |\vec{v}|^2 + |\vec{u}|^2 + |\vec$$



voma volos vá ngulos vintumos de um utrivángulo equilático = 180° 180° ÷ 3 = 60°

$$\frac{1}{1481 \cdot 1641} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1481 \cdot 164} =$$

a)  $\overrightarrow{Ac} \cdot \overrightarrow{Bb}$   $\cos 90^\circ = \overrightarrow{Ac} \cdot \overrightarrow{Bb}$   $\Rightarrow 0 = \overrightarrow{Ac} \cdot \overrightarrow{Bb}$ 

b)  $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD}$   $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD}$   $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD}$   $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow$ 

 $tg30^{\circ} = \frac{x}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = \frac{x}{3} \Rightarrow x = 1$   $tg30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{13}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{13} \cdot \frac{13}{13} = \sqrt{3}$ 

(c) 
$$\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}$$
  $000 100^{\circ} = \overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}$ 

$$-\frac{1}{3} = \overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0 \overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = -\frac{4}{3} = -2$$

(d) 
$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}$$
  $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}$   $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{DC}$   $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot$ 

18 = 18,89 b) |v+v1 \le |v1 + |v1 (Digualdade Triangular)

 $|(4+(-3), (-1)+2, 2+(-2))| \leq \sqrt{21} + \sqrt{17}$  $|(1,10)| \le 4,58 + 4,12$ VI2+12+02 5 8,70 1,41 = 8,70

17. 
$$A(-1,0,5)$$
  
 $B(3,-1,4)$   
 $C(1,1,1)$   
 $AC \perp BP$   
 $P(X,0,X-3)$ 

AC L BP = AC - BP = O (C-A). (P-B)=0  $(2, 1, -4) \cdot (x-2, 1, x-7) = 0$ 2(x-2)+1.1+(-4)(x-7)=02x-4+1-4x+28=0 -2x + 25:0 => x = 25

AB. AC = 1AB1.1AC1. COS 90° 19. A(m,1,0) AB . AC = 0 B(m-1, 2m, 2) (B-A). (C-A)= O C(1,3,-1) (-1,2m-1,2). (1-m, 2,-1)=0 A(J,J,O)-1+m+4m-2-2=0 B (0,2,2) C(1,3,-1) me trià ngulo vutà ngulo: Area = cateto 1. cateto 2  $A_{\Delta} = |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AC}| = |(-1, 1, 2)| \cdot |(0, 2, -1)| = \sqrt{1 + 1 + 4} \cdot \sqrt{0 + 4 + 1} = \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{30}$ 18/1=6 18/1=8 19+81=10 10-51=10 18-51=181-286+1812 18+512=1012+20B+1B12 10-B1=03-2.0+82 107+612=62+2.0+82 13-B1=100 107+512= 100 12+81=10 10-51=10 ODD = BA · BC 26. A(3,4,4) B(2,-3,4) 0(6,0,4) BA = A - B = ( J.7,0) BO = C - B = (4,3,0) 1BA = VJ+49+0 = V50 BC 1 = V16+9+0=5 BA . BC = 4+21+0=25 0 = angulo interno 00 voitice B = 45° r: à roule enctorne se vertice B = 180°-45° = 135° 30. IUI=4 IVI=2 ueマカ100° 1 + V e 1 - V = 49°  $cos\theta = (\vec{u} + \vec{v}) \cdot (\vec{u} - \vec{v}) = \frac{12}{\sqrt{12} \cdot \sqrt{28}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{336}}$   $\theta = auc cos (12) = 49^{\circ}$ 1. v= 121. 1v1. coso 12. v= 4. 2. cos 120= -4 10-01=101-2017+1012 12+21=1212+222+1212

12-01= 16-2(-4)+4=28

10+71=10+0(-4)+4=12

(\$\darkarrow\).(\$\darkarrow\): |\$\darkarrow\): |\$\darkarrow\] = 16-4=12

14-71= 132

4

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{V}}{\vec{V}^{2} \cdot \vec{V}^{2}} = \frac{(\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{S}_{2}) \cdot (\vec{J}_{1}, \vec{Q}_{1})}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{S}_{2} \cdot (\vec{J}_{1}, \vec{Q}_{1})}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{S}_{2} \cdot (\vec{J}_{1}, \vec{Q}_{1})}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{S}_{2} \cdot (\vec{J}_{1}, \vec{Q}_{1})}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{S}_{2} \cdot (\vec{J}_{1}, \vec{Q}_{1})}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{S}_{2} \cdot (\vec{J}_{1}, \vec{Q}_{1})}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{S}_{2} \cdot (\vec{J}_{1}, \vec{Q}_{1})}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{J}_{1} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{C}_{2} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{C}_{2} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{C}_{2} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{C}_{2} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{C}_{2} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{C}_{2} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{C}_{2} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{C}_{2} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{\vec{C}_{1} - \vec{C}_{2}, \vec{C}_{2} \cdot \vec{C}_{2}}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{$$

41. 
$$\vec{V} = 4\vec{1} - 3\vec{1} + 2\vec{K} = (4, -3, 2)$$
  
proj  $\vec{V} = \vec{V} \cdot \vec{1} = 4 + 0 + 0$  .  $(1, 0, 0) = (4, 0, 0)$   
proj  $\vec{V} = \vec{V} \cdot \vec{1} = 4 + 0 + 0$  .  $(0, 1, 0) = (0, -30)$   
proj  $\vec{V} = \vec{V} \cdot \vec{K} = 0 + 0 + 2$  .  $(0, 0, 1) = (0, 0, 2)$ 

a) 
$$m=?$$
  $\hat{A}=90^{\circ}$   
 $\hat{A}\hat{B} \cdot \hat{A}\hat{C} = |\hat{A}\hat{B}| \cdot |\hat{A}\hat{C}| \cdot |\hat{C}| \cdot |$ 

b) upugi 
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = (1, 2, 2) \cdot (-3, 1, -4) \cdot (-3, 1, -4)$$

$$= -3 + 2 - 8 \cdot (-3, 1, -4) = -9 \cdot (-3, 1, -4) = (27 \cdot 26) = 9 \cdot \sqrt{26}$$
imudida pugi  $\overrightarrow{AB} = |\overrightarrow{Drg} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{27 \cdot 26} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{26} = \sqrt{26} \cdot \sqrt{26} = \sqrt{26} = \sqrt{26}$ 

BH = Upug BA = 
$$\frac{BA \cdot BC}{BC \cdot BC} \cdot \frac{BC}{BC} = \frac{(-1, -2, -2) \cdot (-3, 1, -4)}{(-3, 1, -4) \cdot (-3, 1, -4)} \cdot (-3, 1, -4)$$

$$= \frac{3 - 2 + 8}{9 + 1 + 10} \cdot (-3, 1, -4) = \frac{9}{26} \cdot (-3, 1, -4) = \left(-\frac{97}{26}, \frac{9}{26}, -\frac{36}{26}\right)$$

$$BH = H - B$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 \frac{34}{20}, \frac{9}{20}, -\frac{36}{20} \\
 \frac{36}{20}, \frac{9}{20}, -\frac{36}{20}
 \end{pmatrix} = (\chi, \chi, Z) - (3, 3, 5)$$

$$(\chi, \chi, Z) = \left(-\frac{27}{26}, \frac{9}{20}, -\frac{36}{20}\right) + (3, 3, 5) = \left(\frac{51}{20}, \frac{87}{20}, \frac{94}{20}\right)$$

d) 
$$\overrightarrow{AH} \perp \overrightarrow{BC}$$
  
 $\overrightarrow{AH} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0$   
 $(H-A) \cdot (C-B) = 0$   
 $(-\frac{1}{26}, \frac{6!}{26}, \frac{16}{26}) \cdot (-3, 1, -4) = \frac{3}{26} + \frac{6!}{26} - \frac{6!}{26} = \frac{0}{26} = 0$ 

44. 
$$\vec{u} = (-2,3)$$
  $\vec{v} = (\kappa, -4)$ 
a)  $\vec{u}/\vec{v}$   $-2 = 3 \Rightarrow 3\kappa = 8$ 
 $\kappa = -4 \Rightarrow \kappa = 8$ 

b) 
$$\vec{u} \perp \vec{v}$$
  $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$   
 $(-2,3) \cdot (k,-4) = 0$   
 $-2k - 12 = 0$   
 $-2k = 12$   
 $k = -6$ 

45. a) 
$$4\vec{v} + 3\vec{j} = (4,3) = \vec{u}$$
 $\vec{v} = (a,b)$ 
 $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} = 0$ 
 $(a,b) \cdot (4,3) = 0$ 
 $4a + 3b = 0$ 
 $4a = -3b$ 
 $4a = -3b$ 

$$0 = -\frac{3b}{4}$$

$$0 = -\frac{3}{5}$$

b) 
$$(-2,3)$$
  
 $(-2,3).(a,b)=0$   
 $-2a+3b=0$   
 $2a=3b$   
 $a=3b$   
 $a=3b$   
 $a=3$ 

$$b = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \qquad 0 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \\ b = -2 \qquad 0 = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \\ \sqrt{13}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{0.5 + 5^2} = 1}{\sqrt{95^2 + 5^2} = 1}$$

$$\frac{135^2 = 1}{4}$$

$$b = \pm 2$$

$$\sqrt{13}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

(-1,-1)  
(-1,-1) · (a,b)=0 
$$\sqrt{a^2+b^2} = 1$$
  
 $-a-b=0$   $\sqrt{b^2+b^2} = 1$   
 $0=-b$   $2b^2=1$   
 $b=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   $0=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   $0=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   $0=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 

48. 
$$\vec{u} = \vec{t} - \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v} + \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{v$$

b) 
$$\vec{\nabla}$$
  $|\vec{\nabla}| = \sqrt{4 + 1} = \sqrt{6}$ 

$$000 = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{C} = \frac{x}{|\vec{\nabla}| \cdot |\vec{C}|} = \frac{3}{|\vec{\nabla}|} = \frac{3}{|\vec{\nabla}|}$$

$$\theta = 000 \quad 000 \quad \frac{3}{|\vec{\nabla}|} \approx 36,56^{\circ}$$

(c) 
$$\vec{u} + \vec{v} = (30)$$

$$|\vec{u} + \vec{v}| = (30)$$

$$|\vec{u} + \vec{v}| = \sqrt{9 + 0} = 3$$

$$\cot \theta = (\vec{u} + \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{x}{|\vec{u} + \vec{v}|} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

$$\theta = \cot \cos 1 = 0^{\circ}$$

d) 
$$\vec{u} - \vec{v}$$

$$|\vec{u} - \vec{v}| = (-1, -2)$$

$$|\vec{u} - \vec{v}| = \sqrt{1 + 4} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\cos \theta = (\vec{u} - \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{t} = \frac{x}{|\vec{u} - \vec{v}|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\theta = \cos \cos \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}} = 116,56^{\circ}$$

$$\vec{v} - \vec{u} = (1, 2)$$

$$|\vec{v} - \vec{u}| = \sqrt{1 + 4} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\cos \theta = (\vec{v} - \vec{u}) \cdot \vec{t} = \frac{x}{|\vec{v} - \vec{u}|} = \frac{1}{|\vec{v} - \vec{u}|}$$

$$\theta = \cos \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = 63,43^{\circ}$$

49. 
$$\vec{u} = (2, 1)$$
 $\vec{v} = (1, \alpha)$ 
 $|\vec{u}| = \sqrt{1 + 1} = \sqrt{5}$ 
 $|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{1 + \alpha}$ 

$$0 = 16 \pm \sqrt{356 + 144} = 16 \pm 20$$
  $0 = 3$ 

50. 
$$\sqrt{pug}$$
,  $\vec{V}$   $\vec{V} = \vec{V}_1 + \vec{V}_2$   $\vec{V}_1 / / \vec{u}$   $\vec{V}_2 \perp \vec{u}$ 

0) 
$$\vec{u} = (1,0)$$
  
 $\vec{v} = (4,3)$   
 $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2$ 

a) 
$$\vec{u} = (1,0)$$
  $y_0 = \vec{v} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = 4+0 \quad (1,0) = 4(1,0) = (4,0) = \vec{v} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} = 4+0 \quad (1,0) = 4(1,0) = (4,0) = \vec{v} = (4,3) - (4,0) = (0,3)$ 

b) 
$$\vec{W} = (1,1)$$
 proj  $\vec{V} = \frac{2+5}{1+1} \cdot (1,1) = \frac{7}{2} \cdot (1,1) = (\frac{7}{2}, \frac{7}{2}) = \vec{V}_1$ 

$$\vec{V} = (2,5)$$

$$\vec{V}_2 = \vec{V} - \vec{V}_1 = (2,5) - (\frac{7}{2}, \frac{7}{2})$$

$$= (\frac{7}{2}, \frac{7}{2}) - (\frac{7}{2}, \frac{7}{2}) = (-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\overrightarrow{V} = (4,3) \\
\overrightarrow{V} = (1,2)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\overrightarrow{V} = (4,3) \\
\overrightarrow{V} = (1,2)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\overrightarrow{V} = (4,3) \\
\overrightarrow{V} = (1,2)
\end{array}$$

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\overrightarrow{V} = (4,3) \\
\overrightarrow$$