Álgebra Linear e Geometria Analítica

Lista de Exercícios 1

Operações com vetores — método gráfico

Exercícios básicos

1. Dados os vetores \vec{u} e \vec{v} mostrados abaixo, desenhe um representante do vetor

a)
$$\vec{u} + \vec{v}$$

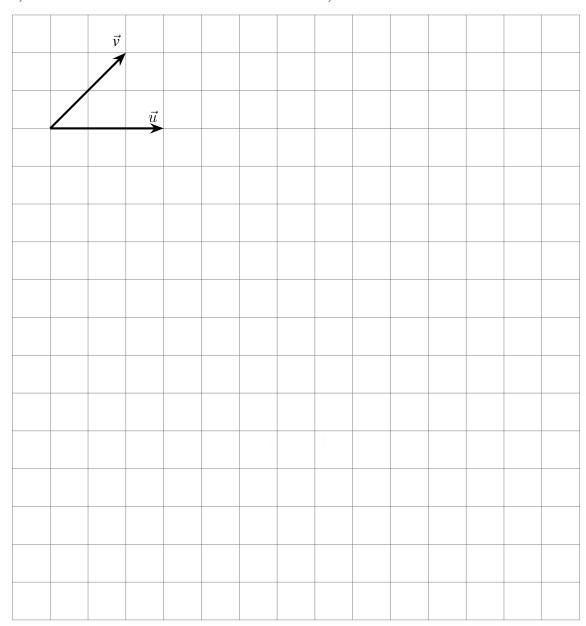
d)
$$\vec{v} + 2\vec{u}$$

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

e)
$$\vec{v} - 2\vec{u}$$

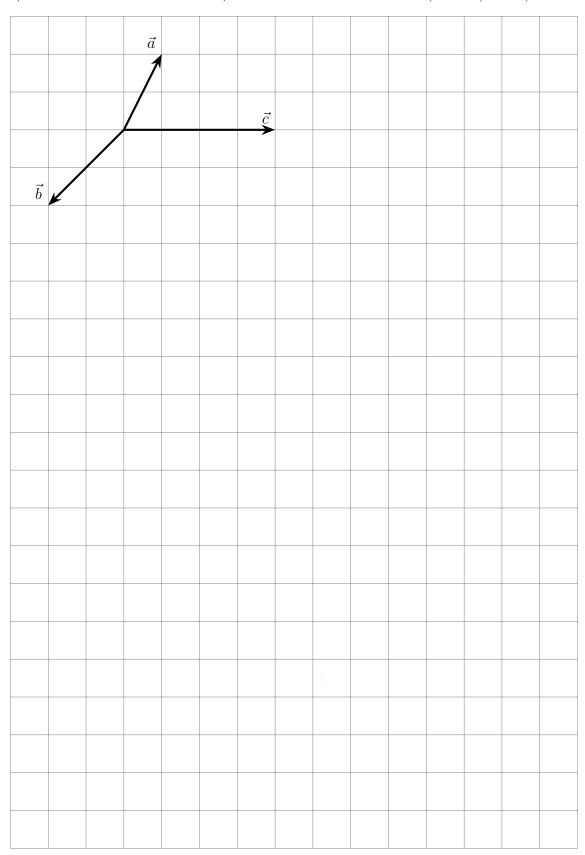
c)
$$\vec{v} - \vec{u}$$

f)
$$2\vec{u} - 3\vec{v}$$



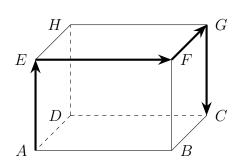


- 2. Dados os vetores $\vec{a},\,\vec{b}$ e \vec{c} mostrados abaixo, desenhe um representante do vetor
 - a) $\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} + 2\vec{c}$
- b) $2\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}$
- c) $2\vec{c} (\vec{b} + 2\vec{a})$

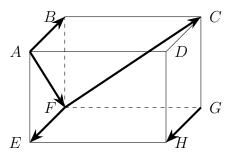


3. Determine o vetor que representa a soma dos vetores indicados.

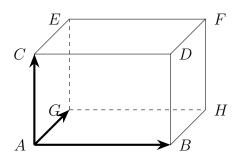
a)



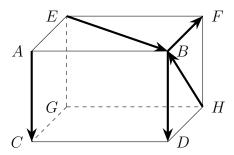
d)



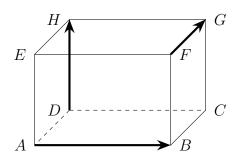
b)



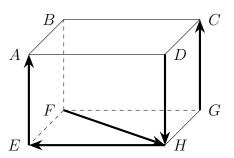
e)



c)



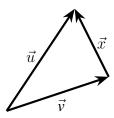
f)



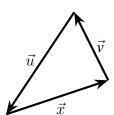
Exercícios complementares

4. Em cada uma das figuras, determine uma expressão para o vetor \vec{x} em função dos vetores \vec{u} e \vec{v} .

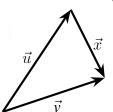
a)



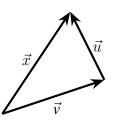
b)



c)



d)





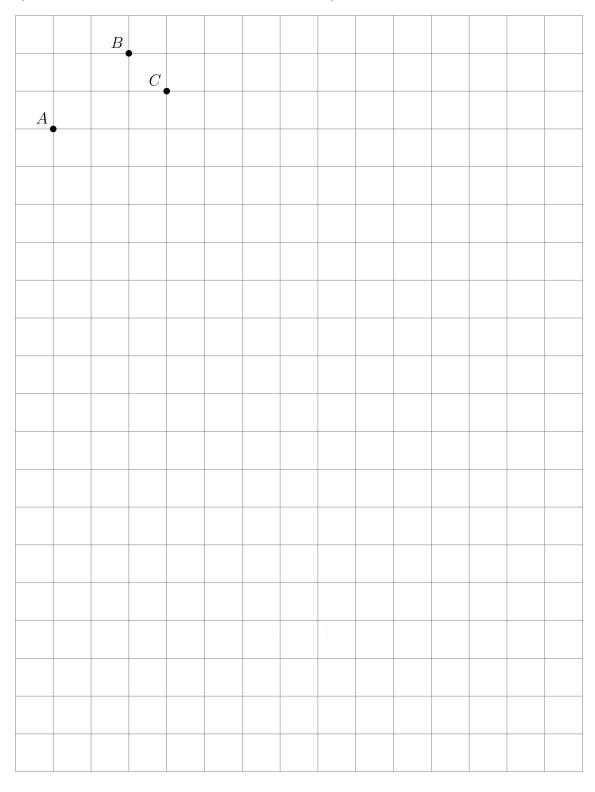
5. Dados três pontos não colineares $A,\,B$ e C, represente o vetor \vec{x} nos casos:

a)
$$\vec{x} = \overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{BC}$$

c)
$$\vec{x} = \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AB} - 2 \overrightarrow{CB}$$

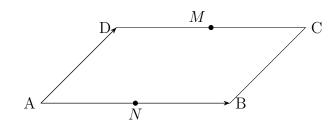
b)
$$\vec{x} = 2\overrightarrow{CA} - 2\overrightarrow{BA}$$

d)
$$\vec{x} = 3\overrightarrow{AB} - 2\overrightarrow{BC}$$





6. O paralelogramo ABCD é determinado pelos vetores \overrightarrow{AB} e \overrightarrow{AD} .



Sabendo que M e N são pontos médios dos lados DC e AB, complete:

a)
$$\overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{AB} = \dots$$

d)
$$\overrightarrow{AN} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \dots$$

b)
$$\overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{DA} = \dots$$

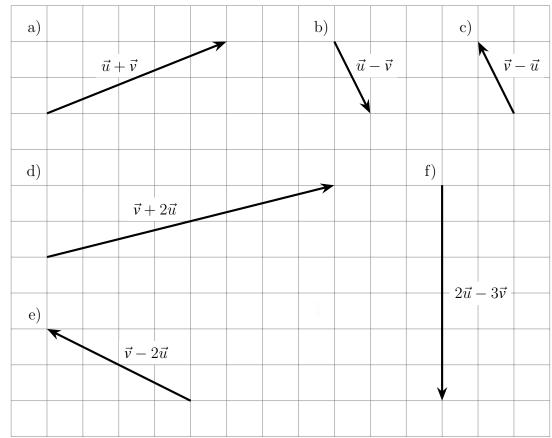
e)
$$\overrightarrow{MD} + \overrightarrow{MB} = \dots$$

c)
$$\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{BC} = \dots$$

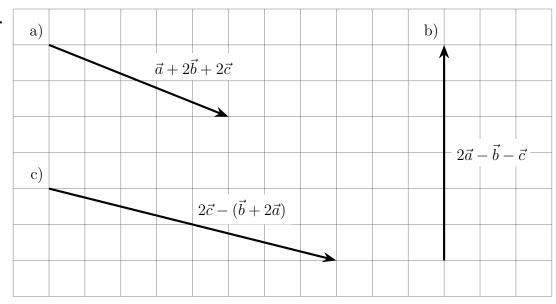
f)
$$\overrightarrow{BM} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{DC} = \dots$$

Respostas

1.



2.



3. a) \overrightarrow{AC} ou \overrightarrow{EG}

d) \overrightarrow{AD} ou \overrightarrow{BC} ou \overrightarrow{FG} ou \overrightarrow{EH}

b) \overrightarrow{AF}

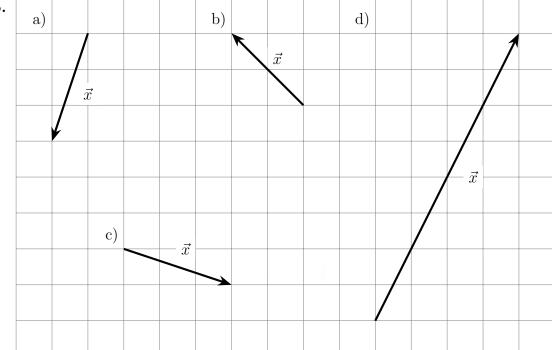
e) \overrightarrow{ED}

c) \overrightarrow{AG}

f) \overrightarrow{FA} ou \overrightarrow{GD}

- **4.** a) $\vec{x} = \vec{u} \vec{v}$ b) $\vec{x} = -\vec{u} \vec{v}$ c) $\vec{x} = \vec{v} \vec{u}$ d) $\vec{x} = \vec{u} + \vec{v}$

5.



6. a) \overrightarrow{AC}

- c) \overrightarrow{AB} ou \overrightarrow{DC}
- e) \overrightarrow{DA} ou \overrightarrow{MN} ou \overrightarrow{CB}

b) \overrightarrow{CA}

- d) \overrightarrow{AM} ou \overrightarrow{NC}
- f) \overrightarrow{BD}

