

Geometria Analítica  
 PURO-UFF - 2016.1  
 Material para exercícios - Eduardo Ochs

Links importantes:

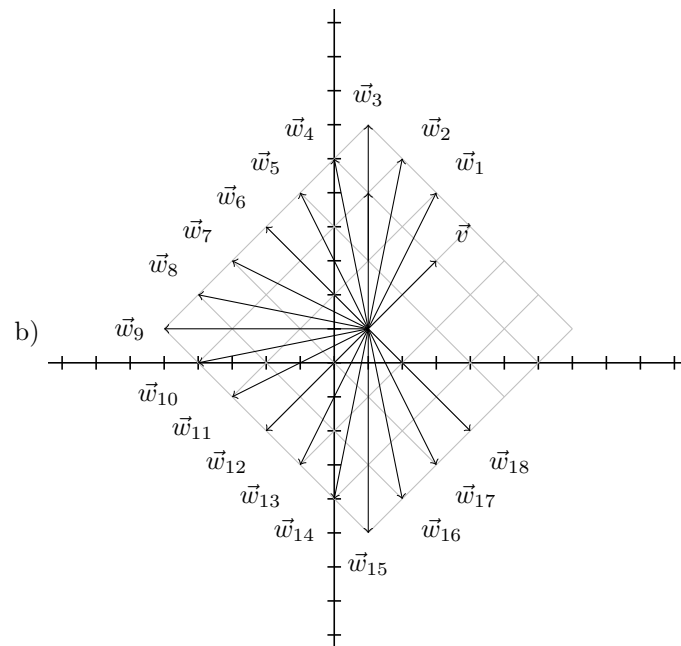
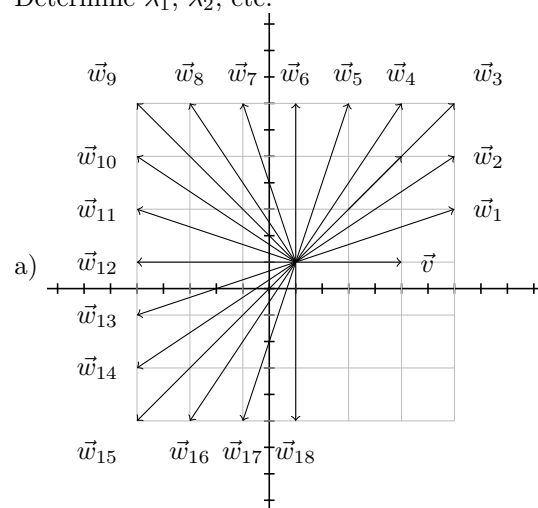
<http://angg.twu.net/2016.1-GA.html> (página do curso)  
<http://angg.twu.net/LATEX/2016-1-GA-material.pdf> (lista, atualizada)  
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[http://angg.twu.net/2015.1-GA/GA\\_Reis\\_Silva.pdf](http://angg.twu.net/2015.1-GA/GA_Reis_Silva.pdf) (livro)  
[http://angg.twu.net/2015.1-GA/mariana\\_imbelloni\\_retas.pdf](http://angg.twu.net/2015.1-GA/mariana_imbelloni_retas.pdf)

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Exercícios de V/F/justifique da primeira lista do Reginaldo, reescritos:

- (2a) Se  $\alpha\vec{u} + \beta\vec{v} = \vec{0}$  então  $\alpha = 0$  e  $\beta = 0$ .  
 (2b) Seja  $ABCD$  um quadrilátero...  
 (2c)  $\| |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \| = \| |\vec{v}| |\vec{u}| \|$   
 (2d) Se  $\|\vec{u}\| = \|\vec{v}\|$  então  $(\vec{u} - \vec{v}) \cdot (\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = 0$ .  
 (2e)  $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\|$   
 (2f) Se  $\vec{u} \neq \vec{0}$  e  $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}$  então  $\vec{v} = \vec{w}$ .  
 (2g)  $\|\vec{u} + \vec{v}\|^2 = \|\vec{u}\|^2 + 2\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} + \|\vec{v}\|^2$ .  
 (2h)  $\|\vec{u} + \vec{v}\|^2 + \|\vec{u} - \vec{v}\|^2 = 2(\|\vec{u}\|^2 + \|\vec{v}\|^2)$ .  
 (2i)  $\|\vec{u} + \vec{v}\|^2 + \|\vec{u} - \vec{v}\|^2 = 4\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$ .  
 (2j) Existe uma reta que contém os pontos  $A = (1, 3)$ ,  $B = (-1, 2)$  e  $C = (5, 4)$ .  
 (2k) O triângulo com vértices  $A = (1, 0)$ ,  $B = (0, 2)$  e  $C = (-2, 1)$  é retângulo.  
 (2l) Todo vetor em  $\mathbb{R}^2$  é combinação linear de  $\vec{u} = \overrightarrow{(2, 3)}$ ,  $\vec{v} = \overrightarrow{(1, \frac{3}{2})}$ .  
 (2m) Se  $\vec{u} \neq \vec{0}$ ,  $\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$  e  $\text{Pr}_{\vec{v}} \vec{u} = \vec{0}$  então  $\vec{u} \perp \vec{v}$ .

A projeção sobre  $\vec{v}$  de  $\vec{w}$ ,  $\text{Pr}_{\vec{v}} \vec{w}$ , é sempre um vetor da forma  $\lambda \vec{v}$ .  
 Digamos que  $\text{Pr}_{\vec{v}} \vec{w}_1 = \lambda_1 \vec{v}_1$ ,  $\text{Pr}_{\vec{v}} \vec{w}_2 = \lambda_2 \vec{v}_2$ , etc.  
 Determine  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ , etc.



Calcole:

$$\{x : \{0, 1, 2, 3\}; x^2\}$$

$$\{x : \{0, 1, 2, 3\}, x \geq 2; x\}$$

Represente graficamente:

$$A := \{(1, 4), (2, 4), (1, 3)\}$$

$$B := \{(1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 4)\}$$

$$C := \{(1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 4), (2, 4)\}$$

$$D := \{(1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 3), (2, 4)\}$$

$$h := \{(0, 3), (1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 0)\}$$

$$k := \{x : \{0, 1, 2, 3\}; (x, 3 - x)\}$$

$$m := \{y : \{0, 1, 2, 3\}; (3 - y, y)\}$$

Let

$$A = \{x : \{-1, \dots, 4\}; x^2\} \text{ and}$$

$$B = \{x : \{-1, \dots, 4\}; x^2 \leq 5; x\}.$$

Then  $A$  and  $B$  can be calculated by:

$x$	$x^2$	$x$	$x^2$	$x^2 \leq 5$	$x$
-1	1	-1	1	1	-1
0	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	4	2	4	1	2
3	9	3	9	0	
4	16	4	16	0	

We get:

$$A = \{1, 0, 1, 4, 9, 16\},$$

$$B = \{-1, 0, 1, 2\}.$$

Let

$$A = \{x : \{1, \dots, 5\}, y : \{1, \dots, x\}, x + y \leq 6; (x, y)\} \text{ and}$$

$$B = \{y : \{1, \dots, 5\}, x : \{y, \dots, 5\}, x + y \leq 6; (x, y)\}.$$

Then  $A$  and  $B$  can be calculated by:

$x$	$y$	$x + y$	$x + y \leq 6$	$(x, y)$	$y$	$x$	$x + y$	$x + y \leq 6$	$(x, y)$
1	1	2	1	(1, 1)	1	1	2	1	(1, 1)
2	1	3	1	(2, 1)	2	3	3	1	(2, 1)
	2	4	1	(2, 2)	3	4	4	1	(3, 1)
3	1	4	1	(3, 1)	4	5	5	1	(4, 1)
	2	5	1	(3, 2)	5	6	6	1	(5, 1)
	3	6	1	(3, 3)	2	2	4	1	(2, 2)
4	1	5	1	(4, 1)	3	5	5	1	(3, 2)
	2	6	1	(4, 2)	4	6	6	1	(4, 2)
	3	7	0		5	7	7	0	
	4	8	0		3	3	6	1	(3, 3)
5	1	6	1	(5, 1)	4	7	7	0	
	2	7	1		5	8	8	0	
	3	8	0		4	4	8	0	
	4	9	0		5	9	9	0	
	5	10	0		5	5	10	0	

We get:

$$A = \{(1, 1), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (4, 1), (4, 2), (5, 1)\} \text{ and}$$

$$B = \{(1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1), (4, 1), (5, 1), (2, 2), (3, 2), (4, 2), (3, 3)\}.$$

**2)** (Fizemos este em sala em 16/dez/2015)

Represente graficamente as retas abaixo.

Nas parametrizadas indique no gráfico os pontos associados a  $t = 0$  e  $t = 1$ .

$$r_a = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x + 2y = 0 \}$$

$$r_b = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x + 2y = 4 \}$$

$$r_c = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x + 2y = 2 \}$$

$$r_d = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 2x + 3y = 0 \}$$

$$r_e = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 2x + 3y = 6 \}$$

$$r_f = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 2x + 3y = 3 \}$$

$$r_g = \{ (3, -1) + t \overrightarrow{(-1, 1)} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$r_h = \{ (3, -1) + t \overrightarrow{(-2, 1)} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$r_i = \{ (3, -1) + t \overrightarrow{(1, -1)} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$r_j = \{ (0, 3) + t \overrightarrow{(2, 0)} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

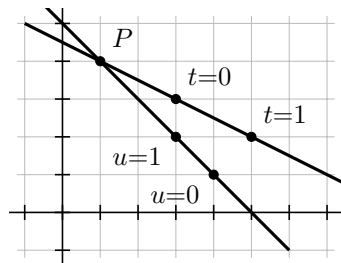
$$r_k = \{ (2, 0) + t \overrightarrow{(0, 1)} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$r_l = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = 4 \}$$

$$r_m = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = 4 + x \}$$

$$r_n = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = 4 - 2x \}$$

**3)** Em cada um dos casos abaixo, represente  $r$  e  $s$  graficamente, marcando os pontos associados a  $t = 0$ ,  $t = 1$ ,  $u = 0$ ,  $u = 1$ ; encontre no olhômetro o ponto  $P \in r \cap s$ ; encontre (também no olhômetro) os valores de  $t$  e  $u$  associados a  $P$ ; e verifique que você encontrou o  $t$  e o  $u$  certos, fazendo como abaixo.



$$r = \{ (3, 3) + t \overrightarrow{(2, -1)} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$s = \{ (4, 1) + u \overrightarrow{(-1, 1)} \mid u \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$(1, 4) = (3, 3) + (-1) \overrightarrow{(2, -1)} \in r$$

$$(1, 4) = (4, 1) + 3 \overrightarrow{(-1, 1)} \in s$$

$$(1, 4) \in r \cap s$$

a)  $r = \{ (1, 0) + t \overrightarrow{(0, 3)} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \}$ ,  $s = \{ (0, 4) + u \overrightarrow{(2, 0)} \mid u \in \mathbb{R} \}$

b)  $r = \{ (1, 0) + t \overrightarrow{(3, 1)} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \}$ ,  $s = \{ (0, 2) + u \overrightarrow{(2, 3)} \mid u \in \mathbb{R} \}$

c)  $r = \{ (1 + 3t, t) \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \}$ ,  $s = \{ (2u, 2 + 3u) \mid u \in \mathbb{R} \}$

d)  $r = \{ (0, 3) + t \overrightarrow{(2, -1)} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \}$ ,  $s = \{ (1, 0) + u \overrightarrow{(1, 3)} \mid u \in \mathbb{R} \}$

(No d o olhômetro não basta, você vai precisar resolver um sistema)

Exercício:

Em cada uma das figuras abaixo vamos definir o sistema de coordenadas  $\Sigma$  por  $\Sigma = (O, \vec{u}, \vec{v})$  e

$$(a, b)_{\Sigma} = O + a\vec{u} + b\vec{v}.$$

Sejam:

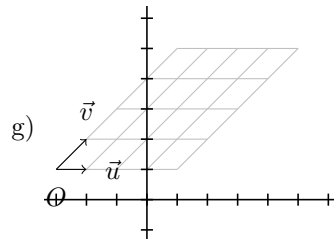
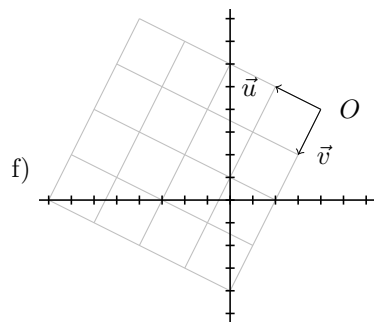
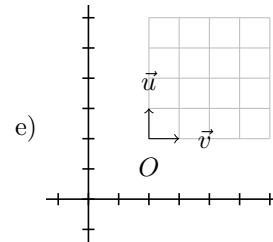
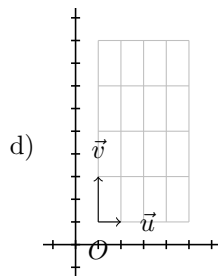
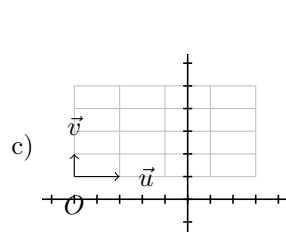
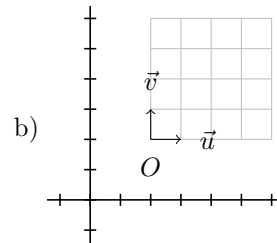
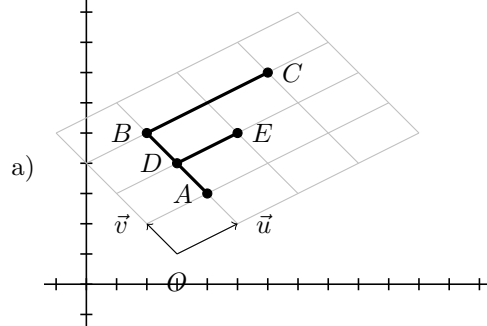
$$B = (1, 3)_{\Sigma}, C = (3, 3)_{\Sigma},$$

$$D = (1, 2)_{\Sigma}, E = (2, 2)_{\Sigma},$$

$$A = (1, 1)_{\Sigma}.$$

Desenhe a figura formada pelos pontos  $A, B, C, D$  e  $E$  e pelos segmentos de reta  $\overline{AB}, \overline{BC}$  e  $\overline{DE}$ .

(O item (a) já está feito.)



Agora vamos usar uma notação um pouco mais pesada...

$$\Sigma_i = (O_i, \vec{u}_i, \vec{v}_i),$$

$$\Sigma_0 = ((0, 0), \vec{(1, 0)}, \vec{(0, 1)}),$$

$$(a, b)_{\Sigma_i} = O_i + a\vec{u}_i + b\vec{v}_i,$$

$$B_i = (1, 3)_{\Sigma_i}, C_i = (3, 3)_{\Sigma_i},$$

$$D_i = (1, 2)_{\Sigma_i}, E_i = (2, 2)_{\Sigma_i},$$

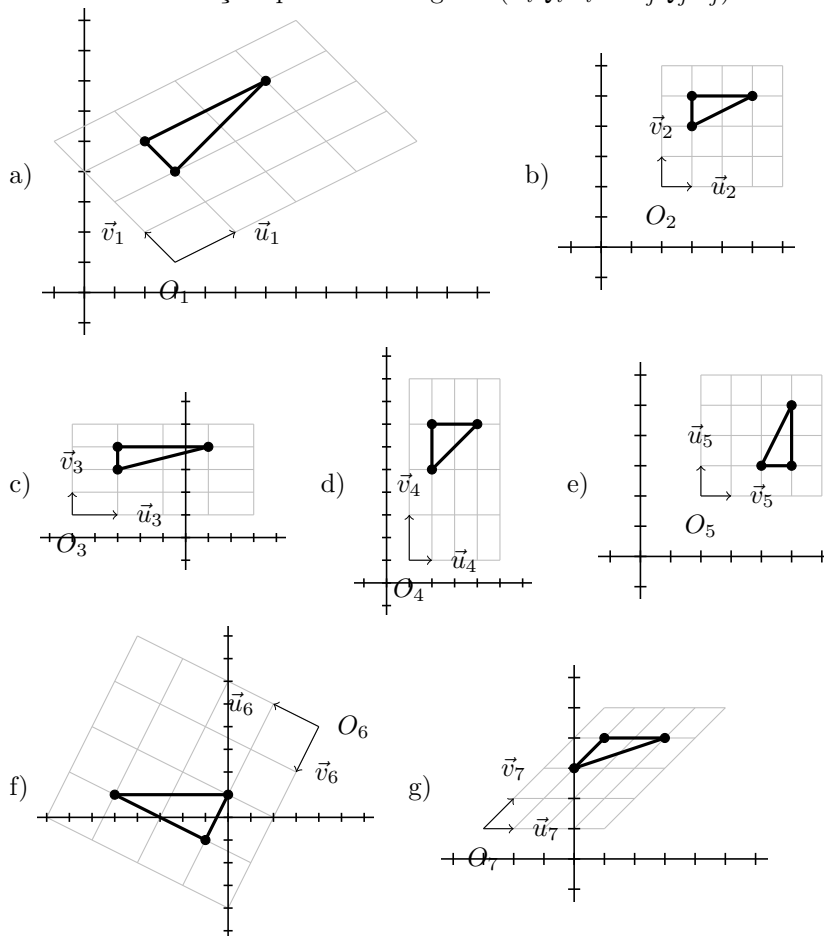
$$A_i = (1, 1)_{\Sigma_i}.$$

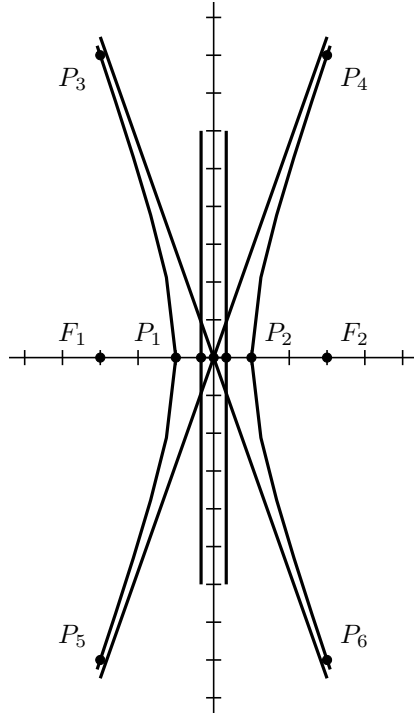
As figuras abaixo representam os triângulos  $D_i B_i C_i$  para  $i = 1, \dots, 7$ .

Já vimos que na passagem de um diagrama para outro as figuras - 'F's e triângulos - podem ser transladadas, ampliadas, reduzidas, amassadas, deformadas, espelhadas...

Quais das transformações preservam distâncias ( $d(P_i, Q_i) = d(P_j, Q_j)$ )?

Quais das transformações preservam ângulos ( $\hat{P}_i \hat{Q}_i R_i = \hat{P}_j \hat{Q}_j R_j$ )?





$$e = 3$$

$$\vec{x} = \overrightarrow{(1, 0)}$$

$$\vec{y} = \overrightarrow{(0, 1)}$$

$$a = 1/2$$

$$b = \sqrt{8}/2$$

$$c = 3/2$$

$$\vec{u} = \overrightarrow{(1/2, -\sqrt{8}/2)}$$

$$\vec{v} = \overrightarrow{(1/2, \sqrt{8}/2)}$$

$$P_1 = (-1, 0)$$

$$P_2 = (1, 0)$$

$$F_1 = (-3, 0)$$

$$F_2 = (3, 0)$$

$$D_1 = (-\frac{1}{3}, 0)$$

$$D_2 = (\frac{1}{3}, 0)$$

$$P_3 = (-3, 8)$$

$$P_4 = (3, 8)$$

$$P_5 = (-3, -8)$$

$$P_6 = (3, -8)$$

$$d_1 : (-\frac{1}{3}, y)$$

$$d_2 : (\frac{1}{3}, y)$$

$$\alpha_{\vec{u}} : (\frac{1}{2}t, -\frac{\sqrt{8}}{2}t)$$

$$\alpha_{\vec{v}} : (\frac{1}{2}t, \frac{\sqrt{8}}{2}t)$$

$$D_0 = O$$

$$d_0 : D_0 + t\vec{y}$$

$$\vec{y} = \vec{x}'$$

$$a = \|\vec{x}\|/2$$

$$b = \sqrt{e^2 - 1} \cdot a$$

$$c = e \cdot a$$

$$\vec{u} = a\vec{x} - b\vec{y}$$

$$\vec{v} = a\vec{x} + b\vec{y}$$

$$P_1 = O - \vec{x}$$

$$P_2 = O + \vec{x}$$

$$F_1 = O - e\vec{x}$$

$$F_2 = O + e\vec{x}$$

$$D_1 = O - \frac{1}{e}\vec{x}$$

$$D_2 = O + \frac{1}{e}\vec{x}$$

$$P_3 = F_1 + (e^2 - 1)\vec{y}$$

$$P_4 = F_2 + (e^2 - 1)\vec{y}$$

$$P_5 = F_1 - (e^2 - 1)\vec{y}$$

$$P_6 = F_2 - (e^2 - 1)\vec{y}$$

$$d_1 : D_1 + t\vec{y}$$

$$d_2 : D_2 + t\vec{y}$$

$$\alpha_{\vec{u}} : O + t\vec{u}$$

$$\alpha_{\vec{v}} : O + t\vec{v}$$

$$D_0 = O$$

$$d_0 : D_0 + t\vec{y}$$



Elipses:

Nomes para os pontos mais interessantes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & P_3 & & & \\ D_1 & P_1 & F_1 & O & F_2 & P_2 & D_2 \\ & & & P_4 & & & \end{array}$$

Fórmulas para os pontos quando  $P_1 = (-1, 0)$  e  $P_2 = (1, 0)$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & (0, b) & & & \\ (-\frac{1}{c}, 0) & (-1, 0) & (-c, 0) & (0, 0) & (c, 0) & (1, 0) & (\frac{1}{c}, 0) \\ & & & (0, -b) & & & \end{array}$$

onde  $b^2 + c^2 = a^2 = 1$ .

Uma elipse com  $e = 3$ ,  $d(P, F_1) + d(P, F_2) = 2$ ,  $d(P, d_1) = 3d(P, F_1)$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & (0, \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}) & & & \\ (-3, \_) & (-1, 0) & (-\frac{1}{3}, 0) & (0, 0) & (\frac{1}{3}, 0) & (1, 0) & (3, \_) \\ & & & 0, -\frac{\sqrt{8}}{3} & & & \end{array}$$

Uma elipse com  $e = 3$ ,  $d(P, F_1) + d(P, F_2) = 2$ ,  $d(P, d_1) = \frac{2}{3}d(P, F_1)$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & (0, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}) & & & \\ (-\frac{3}{2}, \_) & (-1, 0) & (-\frac{2}{3}, 0) & (0, 0) & (\frac{2}{3}, 0) & (1, 0) & (\frac{3}{2}, \_) \\ & & & 0, -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & & & \end{array}$$

Uma elipse com  $e = 3$ ,  $d(P, F_1) + d(P, F_2) = 2$ ,  $d(P, d_1) = \frac{100}{99}d(P, F_1)$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & (0, \frac{\sqrt{199}}{100}) & & & \\ (-\frac{100}{99}, \_) & (-1, 0) & (-\frac{99}{100}, 0) & (0, 0) & (\frac{99}{100}, 0) & (1, 0) & (\frac{100}{99}, \_) \\ & & & 0, \frac{\sqrt{199}}{100} & & & \end{array}$$

Hipérboles:

Nomes para os pontos mais interessantes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 O - \lambda \vec{u} & & & & & & O + \lambda \vec{v} \\
 P_4 & & & & & & P_5 \\
 & O - \vec{u} & & O + \vec{v} & & & \\
 F_1 & P_1 & D_1 & O & D_2 & P_2 & F_2 \\
 & O - \vec{v} & & O + \vec{u} & & & \\
 P_6 & & & & & & P_7 \\
 O - \lambda \vec{v} & & & & & & O + \lambda \vec{u}
 \end{array}$$

Uma com  $e = 3$ ,  $d(P, F_2) = 3d(P, d_2)$ ,  $d(P, F_2) - d(P, F_1) = \pm 2$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 (-3, 3\sqrt{8}) & & & & & & (3, 3\sqrt{8}) \\
 (-3, 8) & & & & & & (3, 8) \\
 & (-1/2, \sqrt{8}/2) & & (1/2, \sqrt{8}/2) & & & \\
 (-3, 0) & (-1, 0) & (-1/3, \_) & (0, 0) & (1/3, \_) & (1, 0) & (3, 0) \\
 & (-1/2, -\sqrt{8}/2) & & (1/2, -\sqrt{8}/2) & & & \\
 (-3, -8) & & & & & & (3, -8) \\
 (-3, -3\sqrt{8}) & & & & & & (3, -3\sqrt{8})
 \end{array}$$