

CVGA - LISTA 4

① $A = (1, 2, 1)$, $B = (3, 0, 2)$, $C = (0, 3, 1)$ e $D = (2, 1, 2)$

- A, B, C e D são coplanares
- Eq. cartesiana do plano que os contém.

Solução

A, B, C, D coplanares $\Leftrightarrow \vec{AB}, \vec{AC}$ e \vec{AD} são l.d.

$$\vec{AB} = [2, -2, 1], \quad \vec{AC} = [-1, 1, -2], \quad \vec{AD} = [1, -1, 1]$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 + 1 + 4 - 1 - 4 - 2 = 0.$$

\therefore A, B, C e D são coplanares.

Note que A, B e C não são colineares ($\vec{AB} \not\parallel \vec{AC}$)

O único plano que contém A, B e C tem que conter também o pto D !! ... (certo?)

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = [3, 3, 0]$$

$$\pi_{ABC} : 3x + 3y = 3 + 3 \cdot 2 = 9$$

$$\therefore \pi_{ABC} : x + y = 3$$

claro que $D \in \pi_{ABC}$!

② Eq's paramétricas e cartesiana do plano π .

(a) $A = (1, 1, 0)$, $B = (1, -1, -1)$, $\vec{v} = [1, 2, 0]$

$A, B \in \pi$, $\vec{v} \parallel \pi$.

Solução

$\vec{AB} \parallel \pi$ ($A, B \in \pi$)

$\vec{AB} = [0, -2, -1]$

Eq's paramétricas:
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + t \\ y = 1 + 2t - 2s \\ z = 0 - s \end{cases} \quad t, s \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\vec{AB} \times \vec{v} = [2, -1, 2]$

Eq. cartesiana: $2x - y + 2z = 2 - 1 = 1$

$$\underline{2x - y + 2z = 1}$$

(b) $A = (1, 1, 0)$, $B = (0, 1, 0)$, $C = (2, -1, 3)$

$A, B, C \in \pi$

Solução

$\vec{AB} = [-1, 0, 0]$

$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = [0, 3, 2]$

$\vec{AC} = [1, -2, 3]$

Eq. Param.
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 - t + s \\ y = 1 - 2s \\ z = 0 + 3s \end{cases}$$

Eq. cartesiana: ~~2x - y + 2z = 1~~ $3y + z = 3$

Eq. cartesiana:

$$\vec{n} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = [2, -7, 4] \perp \pi.$$

$$\pi: 2x - 7y + 4z = 2 - 0 - 12 = -10$$

$$\pi: 2x - 7y + 4z = -10$$

③ Eq's Paramétricas dos planos abaixo

(a) $\pi: 2x - y + 3z = 12$

Solução

$$\vec{n} = [2, -1, 3] \perp \pi$$

Logo $\vec{u} = [1, 2, 0] \parallel \pi$ ($\vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$) e

$$\vec{v} = [-3, 0, 2] \parallel \pi$$
 ($\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$)

$$A = (0, 0, 4) \in \pi.$$

$$\therefore \pi: \begin{cases} x = 0 + t - 3s \\ y = 0 + 2t \\ z = 4 + 2s \end{cases} \quad t, s \in \mathbb{R}$$

(b) $\pi: x + y + z = 0$

Solução

$$\vec{n} = [1, 1, 1] \perp \pi.$$

$$\vec{u} = [-1, 1, 0]$$

$$\vec{v} = [0, -1, 1]$$

$$\vec{u}, \vec{v} \parallel \pi.$$

$$A = (1, 1, -2) \in \pi$$

$$\pi: \begin{cases} x = 1 - t \\ y = 1 + t - s \\ z = -2 + s \end{cases}$$

(c) $\pi: 2x - 3y + 4z = 9$

Faça !!

④ $\pi_1 = \pi_2$?

(a) $\pi_1: \begin{cases} x = 2 + \alpha - \frac{1}{2}\beta \\ y = 2 - \alpha + \frac{2}{3}\beta \\ z = 1 + 2\alpha - \beta \end{cases}$

$\pi_2: \begin{cases} x = 21\alpha - 3\beta \\ y = 1 + \alpha + 4\beta \\ z = 3 - 2\alpha - 6\beta \end{cases}$

Solução

$\vec{u}_1 = [1, -1, 2]$

$\vec{u}_1 \parallel \pi_1, \vec{v}_1 \parallel \pi_1$

$\vec{v}_1 = [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, -1]$

$\vec{n}_1 = \vec{u}_1 \times \vec{v}_1 = [-\frac{1}{3}, 0, \frac{1}{6}]$

$\vec{n}_1 \perp \pi_1$

$\vec{u}_2 = [21, 1, -2]$

$\vec{v}_2 = [-3, 4, -6]$

$\vec{n}_2 = \vec{u}_2 \times \vec{v}_2 = [2, 132, 84]$

$\vec{n}_2 \perp \pi_2$

$\vec{n}_1 \not\parallel \vec{n}_2 \implies \pi_1 \neq \pi_2$

(b)

$\pi_1: \begin{cases} x = 1 - \alpha + 2\beta \\ y = 6 + \alpha + 3\beta \\ z = 2 + \alpha - \beta \end{cases}$

$\pi_2: \begin{cases} x = 3 + 3\alpha - 2\beta \\ y = 9 + 2\alpha - 3\beta \\ z = 1 - 2\alpha + \beta \end{cases}$

Solução

$\vec{u}_1 = [-1, 1, 1]$

$\vec{v}_1 = [2, 3, -1]$

$\vec{n}_1 = \vec{u}_1 \times \vec{v}_1 = [-4, 1, -5]$

$\vec{n}_1 \perp \pi_1$

$$\vec{u}_2 = [3, 2, -2]$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = [-2, -3, 1]$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = \vec{u}_2 \times \vec{v}_2 = [-4, 1, -5]$$

$$\vec{n}_2 \perp \pi_2$$

$$\vec{n}_1 \parallel \vec{n}_2 \quad (\text{De fato, } \vec{n}_1 = \vec{n}_2)$$

$$\therefore \pi_1 \parallel \pi_2.$$

Além disso $\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \neq \emptyset$.

$(1, 6, 2) \in \pi_1$ e fazendo $\alpha = 0$ e $\beta = 1$ em π_2

$$\text{obtemos } \begin{cases} x = 3 - 2 = 1 \\ y = 9 - 3 = 6 \\ z = 1 + 1 = 2 \end{cases}$$

ou seja, $(1, 6, 2) \in \pi_2 \quad \therefore (1, 6, 2) \in \pi_1 \cap \pi_2$

$$\therefore \pi_1 = \pi_2$$

5) Eq. cartesiana do plano π :
$$\begin{cases} x = -2 + 2\alpha - \beta \\ y = 3 - 3\alpha + 3\beta \\ z = 1 + \alpha - 2\beta \end{cases}$$

Solução

$$\vec{u} = [2, -3, 1] \quad \vec{u}, \vec{v} \parallel \pi$$

$$\vec{v} = [-1, 3, -2]$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v} \perp \pi \quad \vec{n} = [3, 3, 3]$$

$$A = (-2, 3, 1) \in \pi$$

$$\therefore \pi: 3x + 3y + 3z = -6 + 9 + 3 = 6$$

$$\pi: x + y + z = 2$$

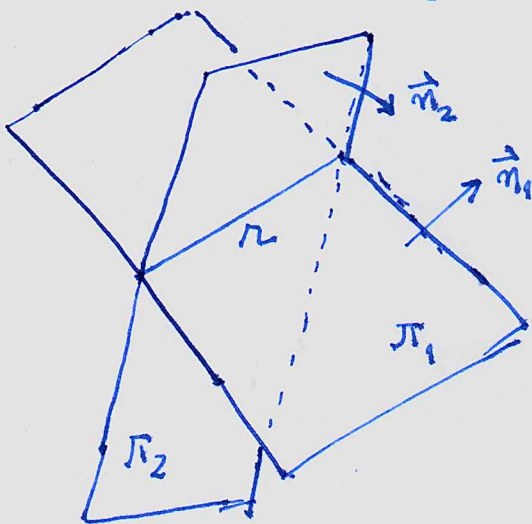
⑥ $\pi_1: x - y + 2z = 2$, $\pi_2: 2x - y + 3z = 4$
 $\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = ?$

Solução

$$\vec{n}_1 = [1, -1, 2] \perp \pi_1$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = [2, -1, 3] \perp \pi_2$$

$\vec{n}_1 \not\parallel \vec{n}_2$ Logo $\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \neq \emptyset$. (De fato $\pi_1 \cap \pi_2$ é uma reta)



$$\vec{v} \parallel r$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2$$

$$\vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = [-1, 1, 1]$$

$$A = (2, 0, 0) \in \pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = r$$

$$\therefore r: \begin{cases} x = 2 - t \\ y = 0 + t \\ z = 0 + t \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$