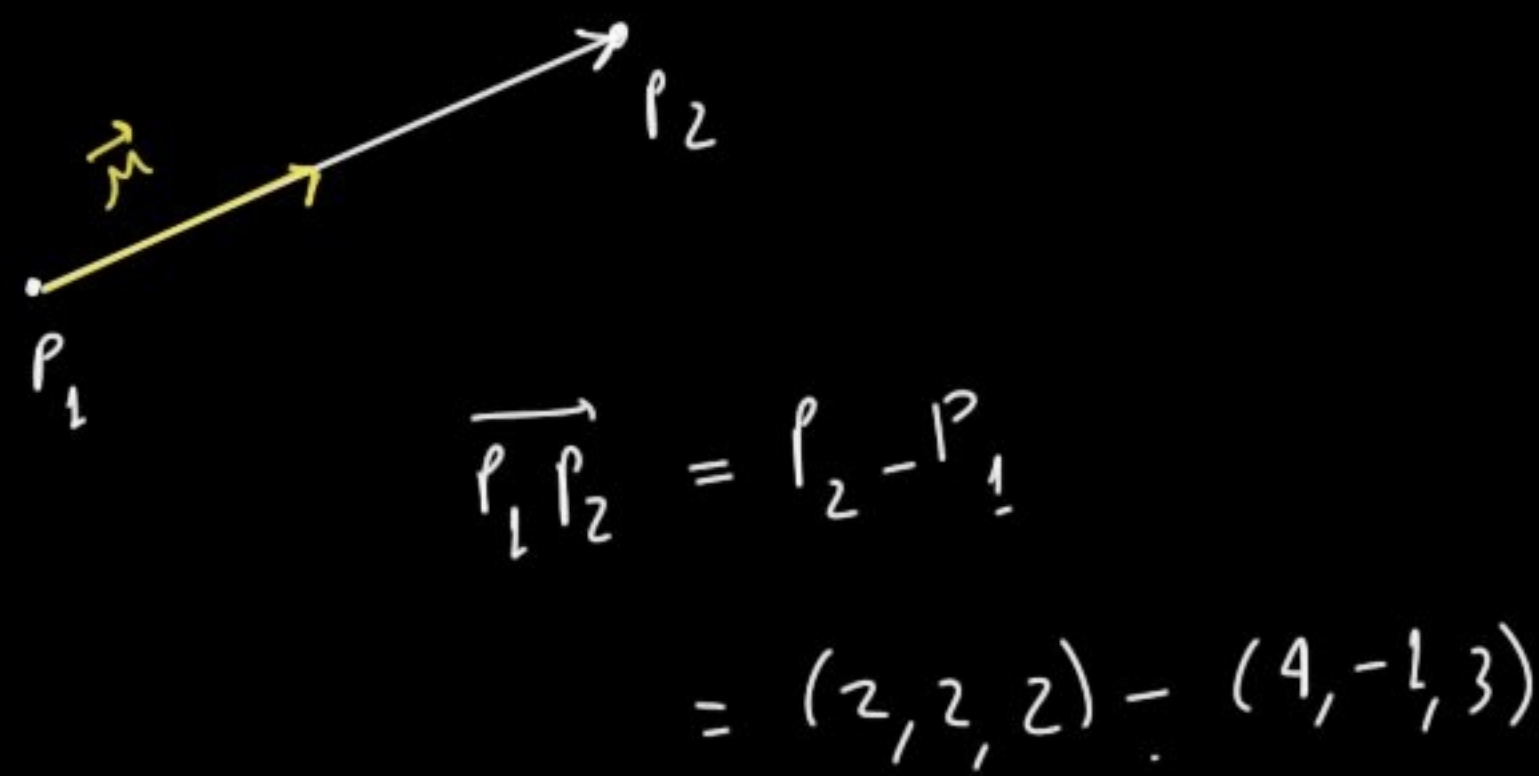


L2

6. Dados os pontos $P_1(4, -1, 3)$ e $P_2(2, 2, 2)$, determine o versor do vetor $\overrightarrow{P_1P_2}$.



$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{P_1P_2} = (-2, 3, -1)$$

$$\|\overrightarrow{P_1P_2}\| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (3)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 9 + 1} = \sqrt{14}$$

Seja \hat{u} o versor do vetor $\overrightarrow{P_1P_2}$. Então:

$$\hat{u} = \frac{\overrightarrow{P_1P_2}}{\|\overrightarrow{P_1P_2}\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot \overrightarrow{P_1P_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot (-2, 3, -1)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \right)$$

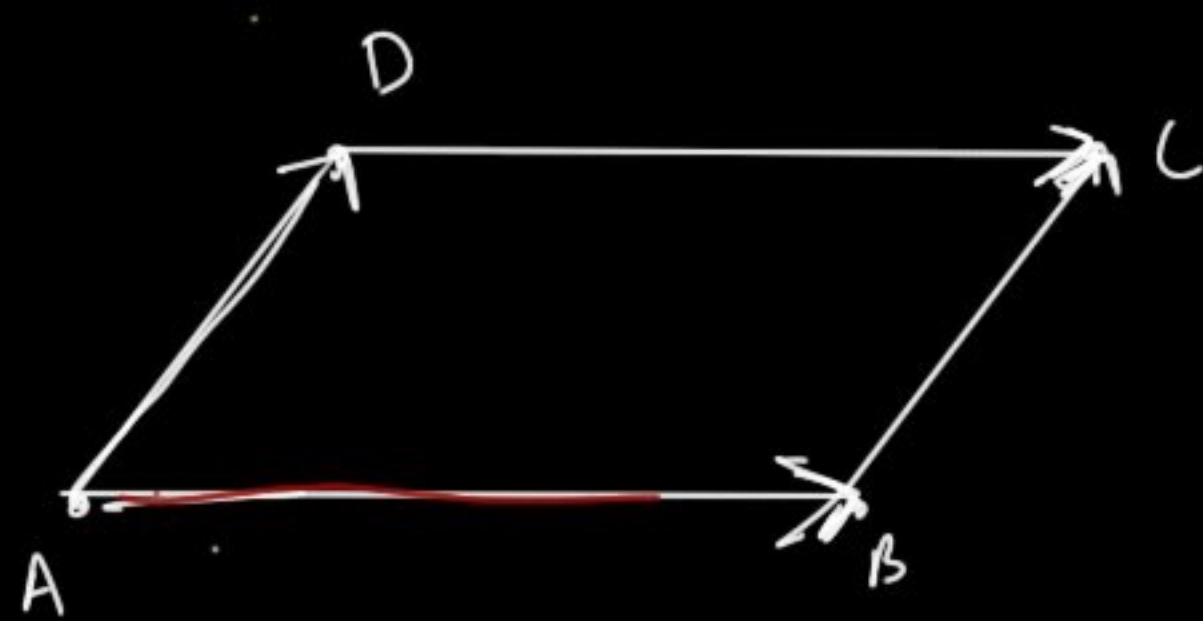
Obs: De fato, \hat{u} é unitário, pois:

$$\|\hat{u}\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4}{14} + \frac{9}{14} + \frac{1}{14}} = \sqrt{\frac{14}{14}} = 1$$

L2

19. Mostre que o quadrilátero com vértices em $A(1, -2, 3)$, $B(4, 3, -1)$, $C(2, 2, 1)$ e $D(5, 7, -3)$ é um paralelogramo e ache a sua área.



$$\overrightarrow{AB} = B - A = (4, 3, -1) - (1, -2, 3) = (3, 5, -4)$$

$$\overrightarrow{DC} = C - D = (2, 2, 1) - (5, 7, -3) = (-3, -5, 4)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = D - A = (5, 7, -3) - (1, -2, 3) = (4, 9, -6)$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = C - B = (2, 2, 1) - (4, 3, -1) = (-2, -1, 2)$$

$$A_{\text{area}} = \|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AD}\|$$

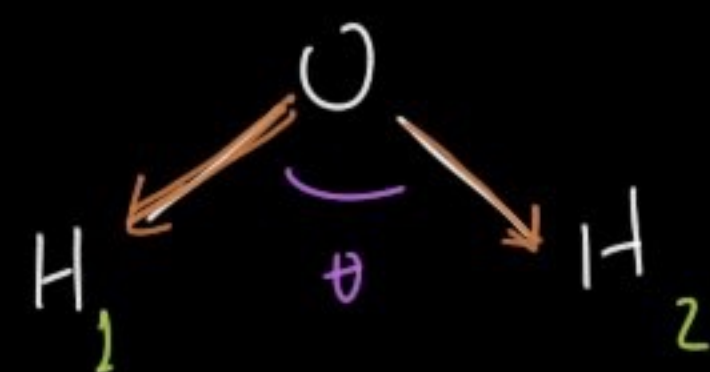
$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & 5 & -4 \\ 4 & 9 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} \\ 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -10\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 12\hat{k} - 5\hat{k} + 16\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} = 6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 7\hat{k} = (6, 2, 7)$$

$$\text{Área do paralelogramo} = \|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AD}\| = \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2 + 7^2} = \sqrt{36 + 4 + 49} = \sqrt{89}$$

8. Usando os dados abaixo, calcule os comprimentos e os ângulos de ligação da molécula da água. As coordenadas estão em ângstroms (Å)

	x	y	z
O	2,0317	-1,1893	-1,0464
H ₁	1,1374	-1,0385	-0,7880
H ₂	2,5201	-0,4437	-0,7383



$$O (2,0317 ; -1,1893 ; -1,0464)$$

$$H_1 (1,1374 ; -1,0385 ; -0,7880)$$

$$H_2 (2,5201 ; -0,4437 ; -0,7383)$$

$$\vec{OH}_1 = H_1 - O = (-0,8943 ; 0,1508 ; 0,2584) \leftarrow$$

$$\vec{OH}_2 = H_2 - O = (0,4884 ; 0,7456 ; 0,3081)$$

Agora, o ângulo θ desejado será dado por

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{OH}_1 \cdot \vec{OH}_2}{\|\vec{OH}_1\| \cdot \|\vec{OH}_2\|}, \text{ onde:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{OH}_1\| &= \sqrt{(-0,8943)^2 + (0,1508)^2 + (0,2584)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{0,79977249 + 0,02274064 + 0,06677056} \\ &= \underline{0,943018393245858} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{OH}_2\| &= \sqrt{(0,4884)^2 + (0,7456)^2 + (0,3081)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{0,23853436 + 0,55591936 + 0,09492561} \\ &= 0,943069101391933 \end{aligned}$$

Agora como:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OH}_1 \cdot \vec{OH}_2 &= (-0,8943 ; 0,1508 ; 0,2584) \cdot (0,4884 ; 0,7456 ; 0,3081) \\ &= -0,43677612 + 0,11243648 + 0,07961304 \\ &= \underline{-0,2447266} \end{aligned}$$

Por fim, temos:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \theta &= \frac{\vec{OH}_1 \cdot \vec{OH}_2}{\|\vec{OH}_1\| \cdot \|\vec{OH}_2\|} = \frac{-0,2447266}{0,943018393245858 \cdot 0,943069101391933} \\ &= \frac{-0,2447266}{0,8893315087432} = -0,275180399661982 \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta \approx 105,9728^\circ$$