



1. a) $y = x$ (bissetriz dos quadrantes ímpares)

$m = 1$ então $\tan^{-1}(1) = 45^\circ$

$\alpha = 45^\circ$

b) $y = -x$ (bissetriz dos quadrantes pares)

$m = -1$ então $\tan^{-1}(-1) = -45^\circ$

Como a inclinação é negativa

$\alpha = 180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ$

c) A reta $x = 2$ é paralela ao eixo Oy

logo $\alpha = 90^\circ$

d) $y = -3$ é uma reta horizontal, paralela
a Ox , logo $\alpha = 0^\circ$

2. a) $m = \tan 45^\circ = 1$

$y = x + 3$



$$b) \quad m = \tan 150^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x - 2$$

$$c) \quad m = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$y = \sqrt{3}x + b \quad (\sqrt{3}, 4)$$

$$4 = \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} + b \Leftrightarrow b = 1$$

$$y = \sqrt{3}x + 1$$

$$3. \quad a) \quad y = 2x + 4$$

$$m = 2 \quad \tan^{-1}(2) \approx 63^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 63^\circ$$

$$b) \quad m = \frac{-2 - 1}{3 - 1} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \approx -56^\circ$$

Como o declive é negativo

$$\alpha = 180^\circ - 56^\circ = 124^\circ$$

4. a) $4x + 2y = 5 \Leftrightarrow 2y = -4x + 5 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = -2x + \frac{5}{2}$$

b) $m = -2$ então $\tan \alpha = -2$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Leftrightarrow 1 + (-2)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{5} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Como o declive é negativo

$$\alpha \in 2^\circ$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

5.

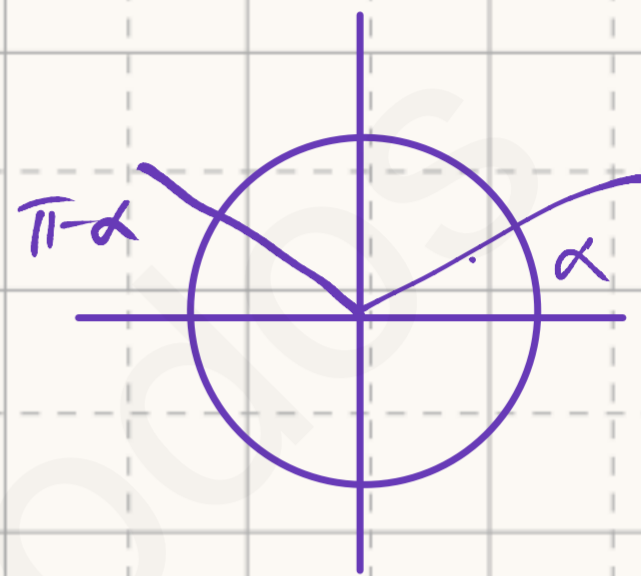
$$m = \frac{4-0}{\sqrt{2}-2} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}-2} = \frac{4(\sqrt{2}+2)}{2-4} =$$

$$= \frac{4(\sqrt{2}+2)}{-2} = -2\sqrt{2}-4 = \tan \alpha$$

$$\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$$

$$= -(-2\sqrt{2}-4)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}+4$$



6.

$$A(2\sqrt{3}, 6) \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$m = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{ então } \vec{v}(3, \sqrt{3}) \text{ é}$$

um vetor diretor da reta r

$$(x, y) = (2\sqrt{3}, 6) + k(3, \sqrt{3}), \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

7.

$$Q(-6, 0)$$

$$P \in 2^{\circ} Q.$$

$$\overline{OP} = 2\sqrt{2} \quad \overline{PQ} = 4$$

$$P(x, y)$$

$$\overline{PQ} = 4$$

$$\vec{PQ} = (x+6, y)$$

$$\|\vec{PQ}\| = 4 \quad \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(x+6)^2 + y^2} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+6)^2 + y^2 = 16$$



$$\overline{OP} = 2\sqrt{21} \quad \vec{OP} = (x, y) \quad \|\vec{OP}\| = 2\sqrt{21}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2\sqrt{21} \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4 \times 21$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 84$$

$$\begin{cases} (x+6)^2 + y^2 = 16 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 84 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cancel{x^2} + 12x + 36 + \cancel{y^2} - \cancel{x^2} = 16 \\ y^2 = 84 - x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 12x = -104 \\ \hline \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\frac{26}{3} \\ y^2 = 84 - \frac{676}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \hline \\ y^2 = \frac{80}{9} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \hline \\ y = \pm \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\frac{26}{3} \\ y = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3} \quad P \in 2^{\text{da}} \end{cases}$$

$$m = \frac{\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3} - 0}{-\frac{26}{3} + 6} = \frac{\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3}}{-\frac{2}{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}x + b$$

$$(-6, 0)$$

$$0 = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}(-6) + b$$

$$y = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}x - 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$b = -3\sqrt{5}$$