

# Distâncias

Ademir Alves Ribeiro

2021

[https://youtu.be/1UkKrzL\\_D7c](https://youtu.be/1UkKrzL_D7c)



# Distância entre dois pontos

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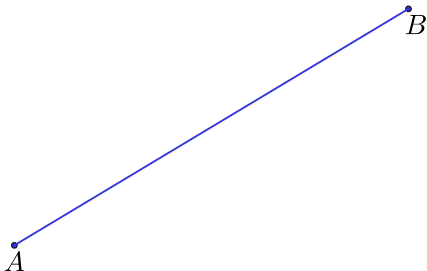
- Dados  $A = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$  e  $B = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ ;

$\dot{A}$

$\dot{B}$

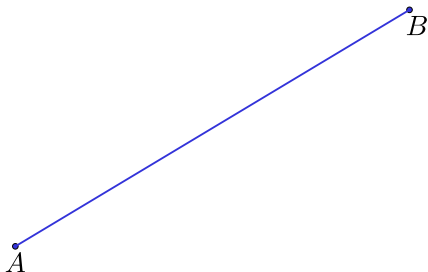
# Distância entre dois pontos

- Dados  $A = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$  e  $B = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ ;
- $\text{dist}(A, B) = \|\vec{AB}\|$



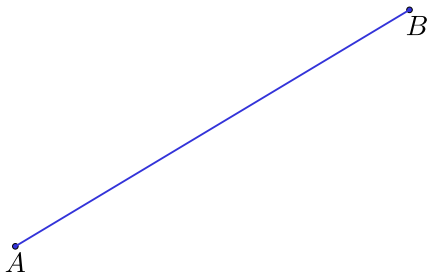
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- Dados  $A = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$  e  $B = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ ;
- $\text{dist}(A, B) = \|\vec{AB}\| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_0)^2 + (y_1 - y_0)^2 + (z_1 - z_0)^2}$ ;



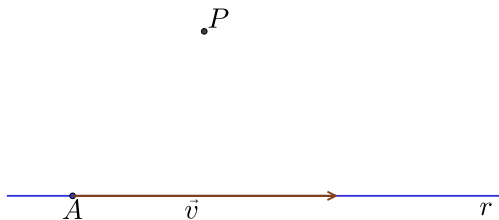
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- $\text{dist}(A, B) = \|\vec{AB}\| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_0)^2 + (y_1 - y_0)^2 + (z_1 - z_0)^2}$ ;
- Note que  $\|\vec{AB}\|^2 = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AB}$ .



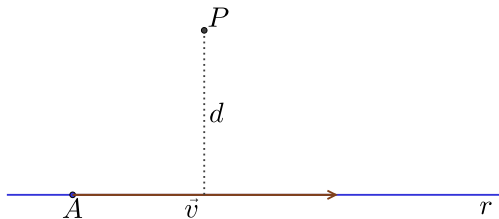
# Distância entre ponto e reta

- Dados  $P$  e  $r: \begin{cases} A \\ \vec{v} \end{cases}$  ;



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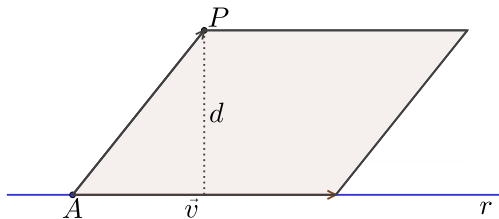
- Dados  $P$  e  $r: \begin{cases} A \\ \vec{v} \end{cases}$  ;
- $d = \text{dist}(P, r) = ?$





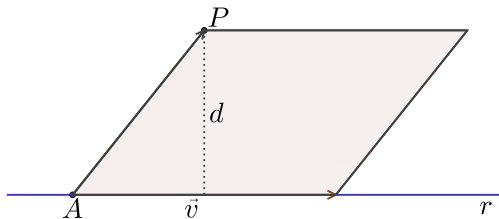
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- $\|\vec{v}\|d = S_p$



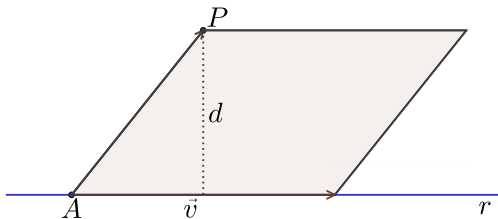
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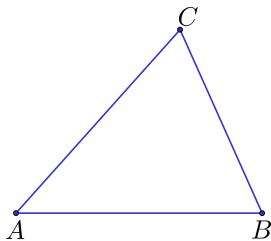
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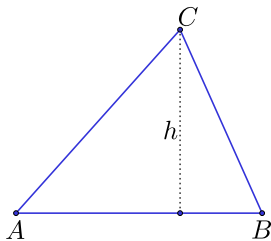
## Exercício 1

Sejam  $A = (1, 2, -1)$ ,  $B = (2, 0, 1)$  e  $C = (3, 2, 1)$  vértices de um triângulo.



## Exercício 1

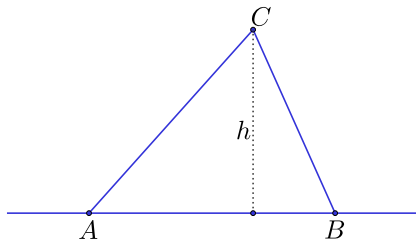
Sejam  $A = (1, 2, -1)$ ,  $B = (2, 0, 1)$  e  $C = (3, 2, 1)$  vértices de um triângulo. Calcule a altura do triângulo relativa ao lado  $AB$ .



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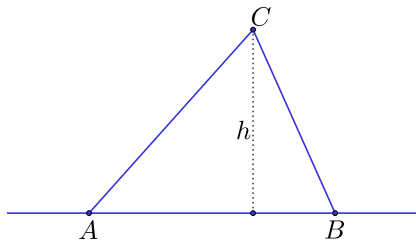
•  $r: \begin{cases} A \\ B \end{cases}$  ;



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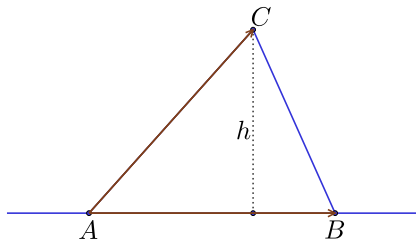
- $r: \begin{cases} A \\ B \end{cases}$  ;
- $h = \text{dist}(C, r)$



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- $r: \begin{cases} A \\ B \end{cases}$  ;
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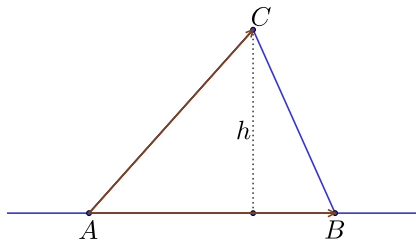




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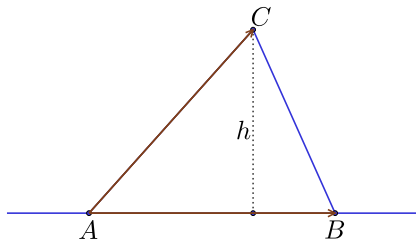
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- $\vec{AB} = (1, -2, 2)$ ,  $\vec{AC} = (2, 0, 2)$  ;



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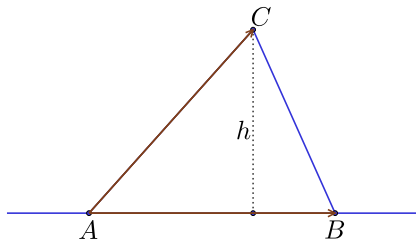
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- $\vec{AB} = (1, -2, 2)$ ,  $\vec{AC} = (2, 0, 2)$  ;
- $\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = (-4, 2, 4)$  ;



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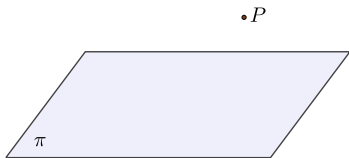
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- $\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = (-4, 2, 4)$  ;
- $h = 2$ .



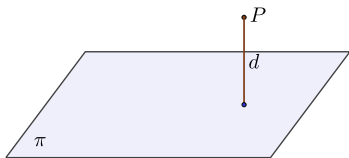
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- Sejam  $P = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$  e  $\pi : ax + by + cz + d = 0$ ;



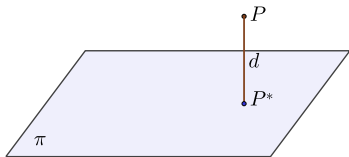
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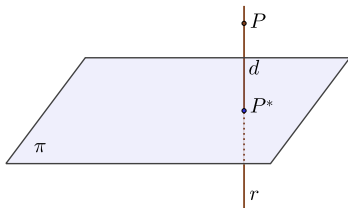
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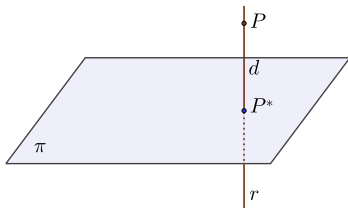
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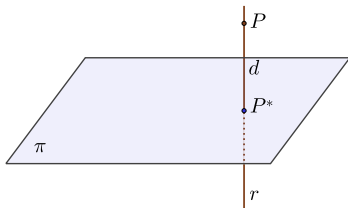
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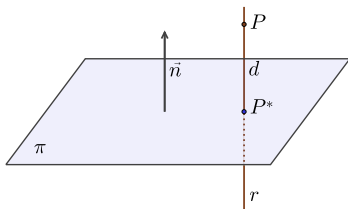
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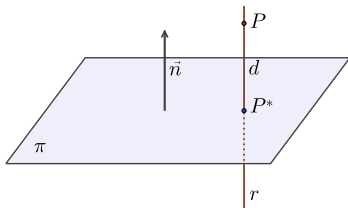
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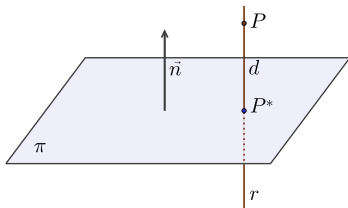
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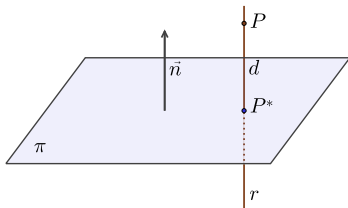
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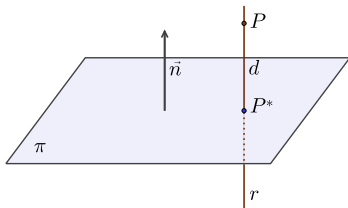
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- $P^* = (x_0 + at^*, y_0 + bt^*, z_0 + ct^*) = P + t^* \vec{n}$ ;



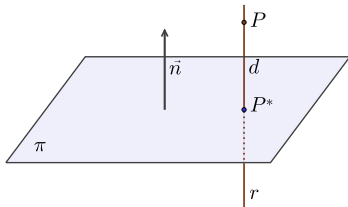
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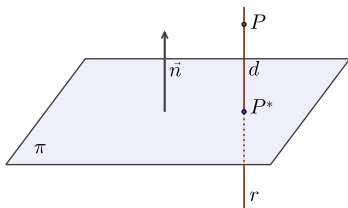
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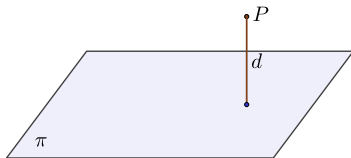
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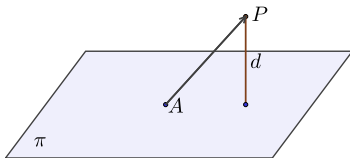
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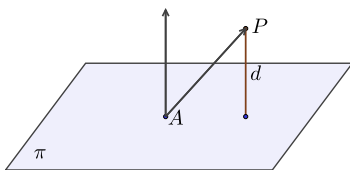
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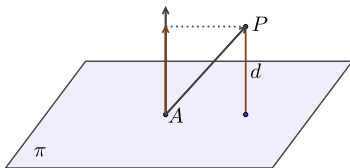
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- $\vec{n} = (a, b, c)$ , vetor normal ao plano  $\pi$ ;



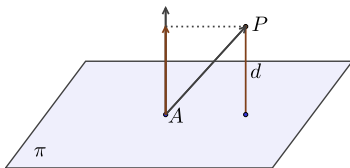
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- $d = \left\| \text{proj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{AP} \right\|$



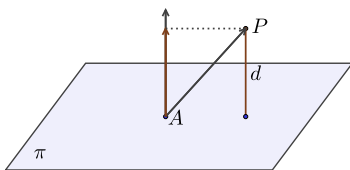
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- $\vec{n} = (a, b, c)$ , vetor normal ao plano  $\pi$ ;
- $d = \left\| \text{proj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{AP} \right\| = \left\| \left( \frac{\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{n}}{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}} \right) \vec{n} \right\|$



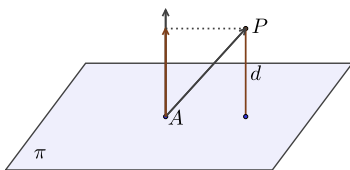
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- $d = \left\| \text{proj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{AP} \right\| = \left\| \left( \frac{\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{n}}{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}} \right) \vec{n} \right\| = \frac{|\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{n}|}{\|\vec{n}\|}$ ;



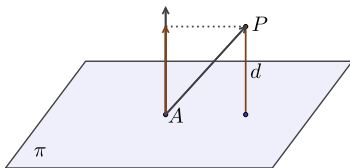
# Distância entre ponto e plano: outro modo

- Sejam  $P = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$  e  $\pi : ax + by + cz + d = 0$ ;
- $d = \text{dist}(P, \pi) = ?$
- Considere  $A = (x, y, z) \in \pi$  arbitrário e o vetor  $\vec{AP}$ ;
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- $\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{n} = a(x_0 - x) + b(y_0 - y) + c(z_0 - z)$



# Distância entre ponto e plano: outro modo

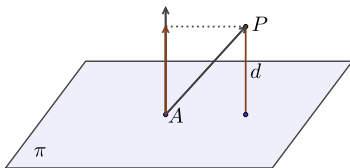
- Sejam  $P = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$  e  $\pi : ax + by + cz + d = 0$ ;
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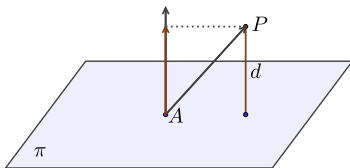
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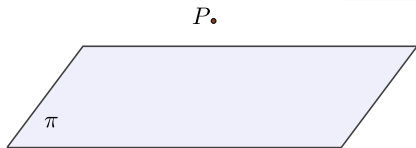


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Considere um ponto  $P$  e um plano  $\pi$  de modo que  $\text{dist}(P, \pi) = d$ .

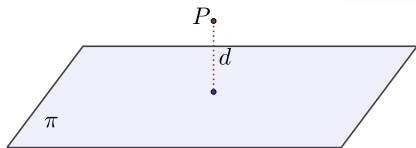
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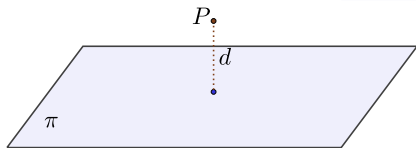
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## Exercício 2

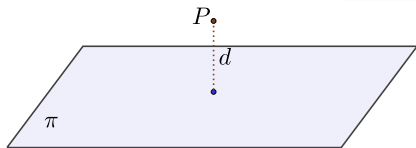
Considere um ponto  $P$  e um plano  $\pi$  de modo que  $\text{dist}(P, \pi) = d$ . Descreva o conjunto  $C = \{Q \in \pi \mid \text{dist}(P, Q) = \delta\}$  para cada valor do parâmetro  $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$ .



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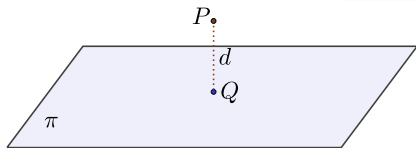
- Para  $\delta < d$ , temos  $C = \emptyset$ ;



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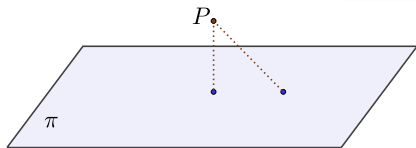




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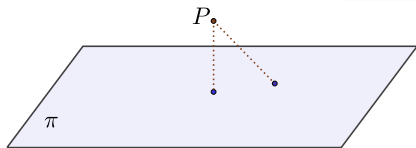
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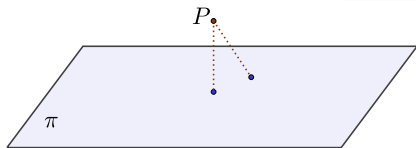
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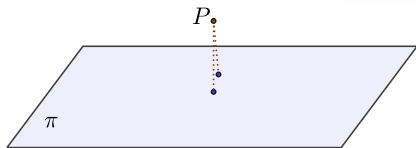
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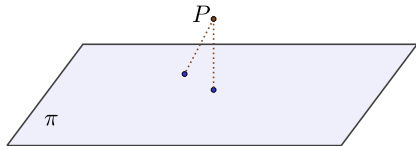
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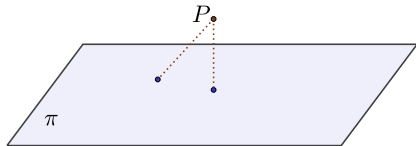
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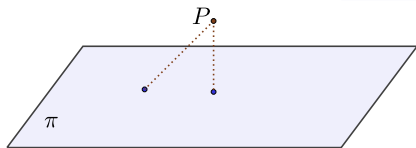
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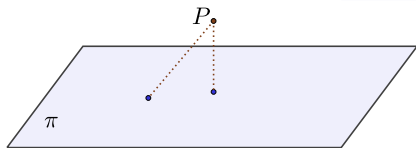
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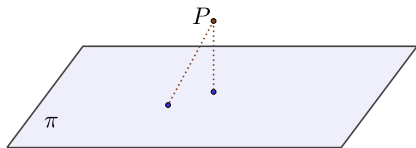




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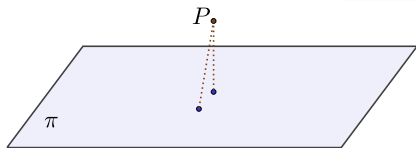
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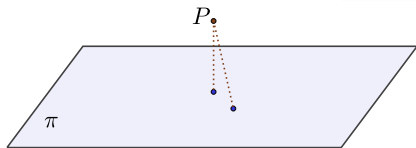
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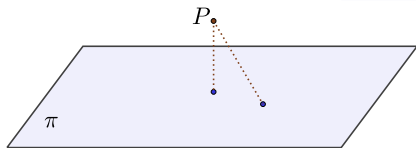
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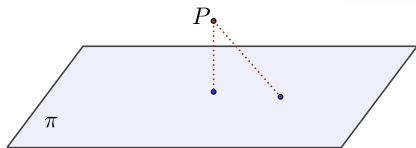
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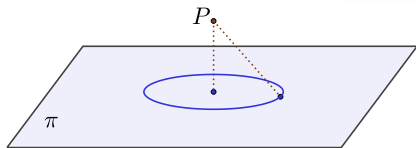
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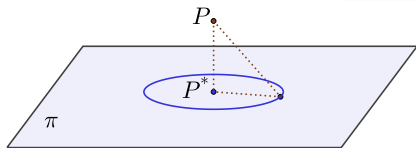
- Para  $\delta < d$ , temos  $C = \emptyset$ ;
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## Exercício 2

Considere um ponto  $P$  e um plano  $\pi$  de modo que  $\text{dist}(P, \pi) = d$ . Descreva o conjunto  $C = \{Q \in \pi \mid \text{dist}(P, Q) = \delta\}$  para cada valor do parâmetro  $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$ .

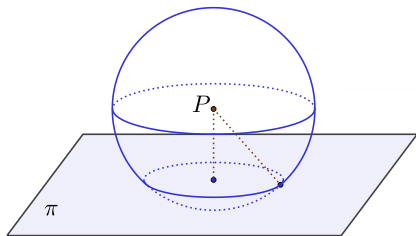
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Centro:  $P^*$ , raio:  $\sqrt{\delta^2 - d^2}$ ;



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Considere um ponto  $P$  e um plano  $\pi$  de modo que  $\text{dist}(P, \pi) = d$ . Descreva o conjunto  $C = \{Q \in \pi \mid \text{dist}(P, Q) = \delta\}$  para cada valor do parâmetro  $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$ .

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Centro:  $P^*$ , raio:  $\sqrt{\delta^2 - d^2}$ ;
- Intersecção do plano com a esfera de centro  $P$  e raio  $\delta$ .

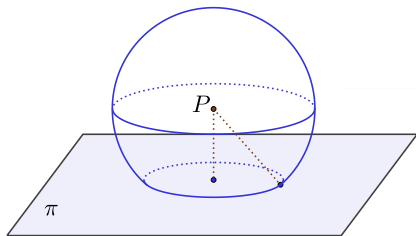




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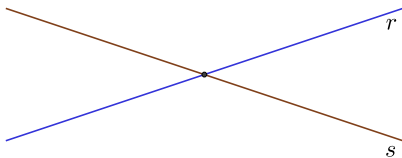
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# Distância entre duas retas

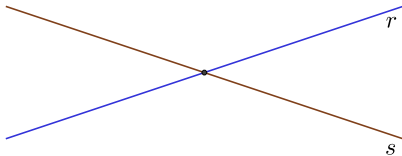
# Distância entre duas retas

- Concorrentes;



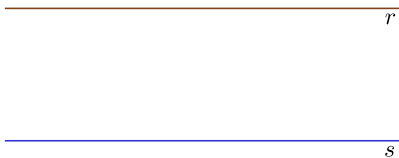
# Distância entre duas retas

- Concorrentes;
- $\text{dist}(r, s) = 0$ .



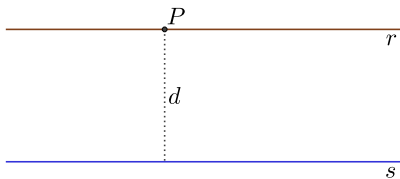
# Distância entre duas retas

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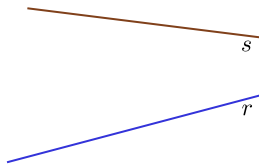


# Distância entre duas retas

- Paralelas;
- $\text{dist}(r, s) = \text{dist}(P, s)$ .

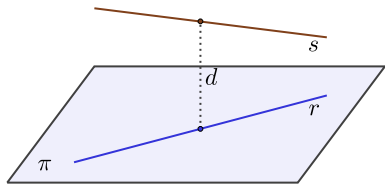


# Distância entre duas retas reversas



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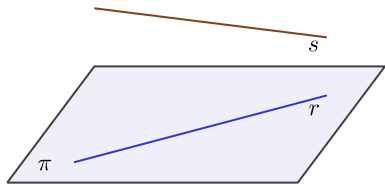
- $\text{dist}(r, s) = \text{dist}(s, \pi)$ ;





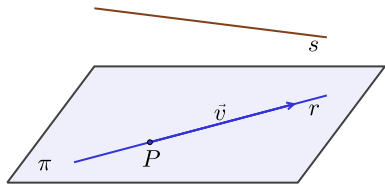
# Distância entre duas retas reversas

- $\text{dist}(r, s) = \text{dist}(s, \pi)$ ;
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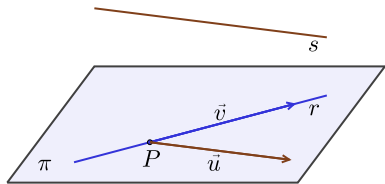
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- $r: \begin{cases} P \\ \vec{v} \end{cases}$  ;



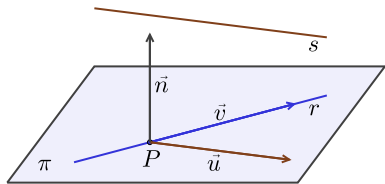
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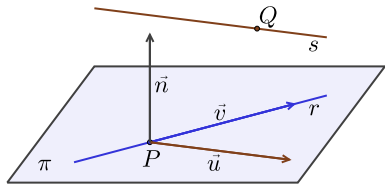
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- Faça  $\vec{n} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v}$ ;



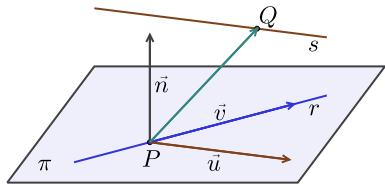
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- $r: \begin{cases} P \\ \vec{v} \end{cases}$  ;
- Tome  $\vec{u} // s$ ;
- Faça  $\vec{n} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v}$ ;
- Tome  $Q \in s$ ;



# Distância entre duas retas reversas

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- Como obter  $\pi$ ?
- $r: \begin{cases} P \\ \vec{v} \end{cases}$  ;
- Tome  $\vec{u} // s$ ;
- Faça  $\vec{n} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v}$ ;
- Tome  $Q \in s$ ;
- $\text{dist}(r, s) = \frac{|\overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot \vec{n}|}{\|\vec{n}\|}$



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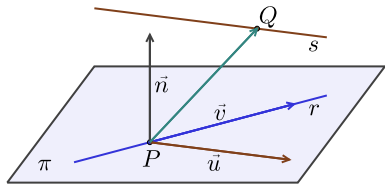
- $r: \begin{cases} P \\ \vec{v} \end{cases}$  ;

- Tome  $\vec{u} // s$ ;

- Faça  $\vec{n} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v}$ ;

- Tome  $Q \in s$ ;

- $\text{dist}(r, s) = \frac{|\vec{PQ} \cdot \vec{n}|}{\|\vec{n}\|} = \frac{|\vec{PQ} \cdot \vec{u} \times \vec{v}|}{\|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\|}$



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