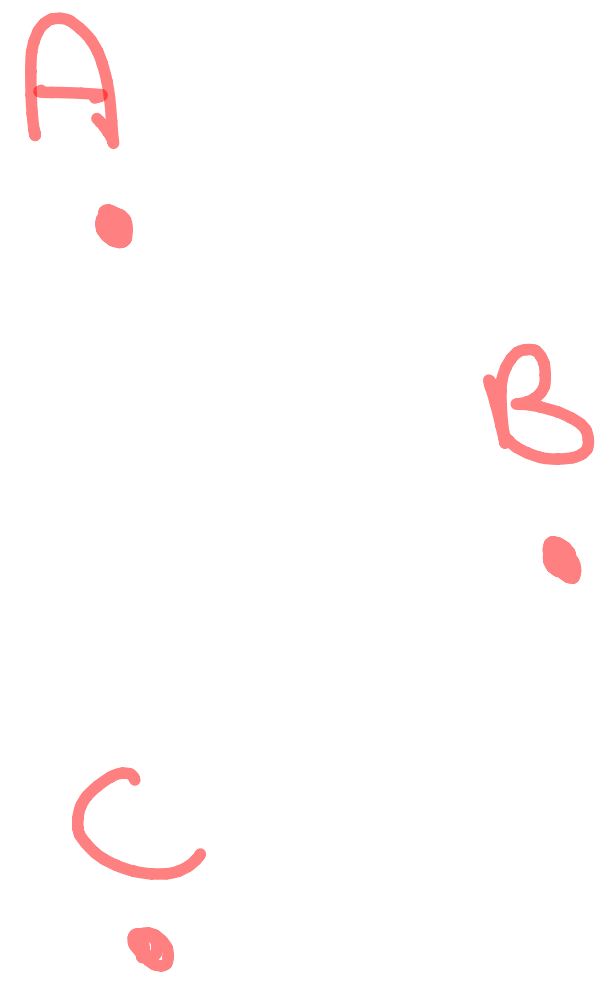


# Geometria Plana

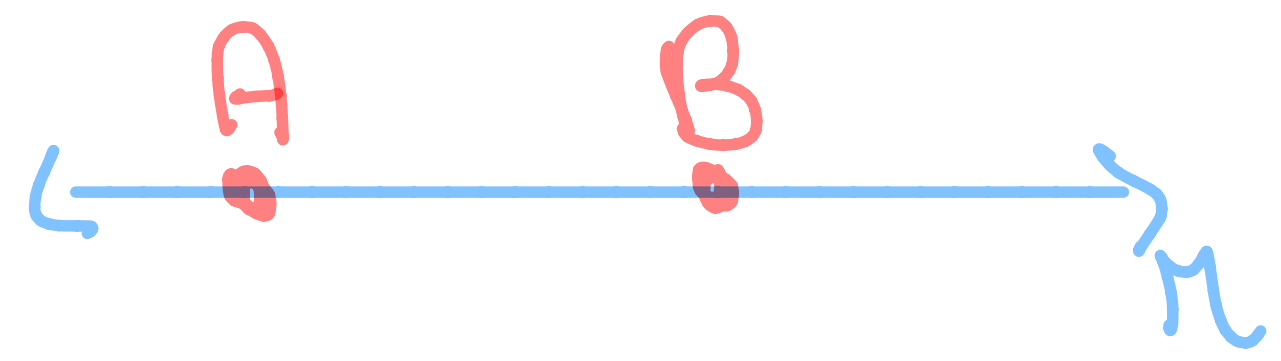
(importantíssimo!) //

## 1) Conceitos primitivos

### - Ponto



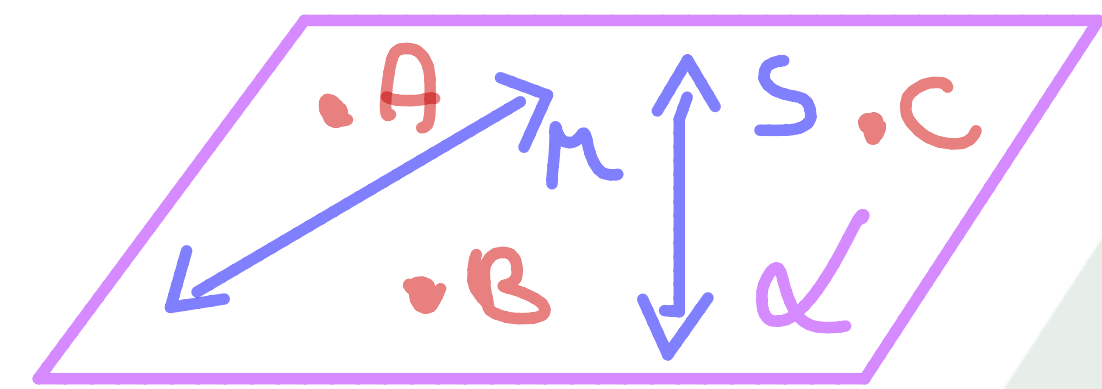
### - Reta



Reta AB ou  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$

"Dois pontos distintos determinam uma única reta!" //

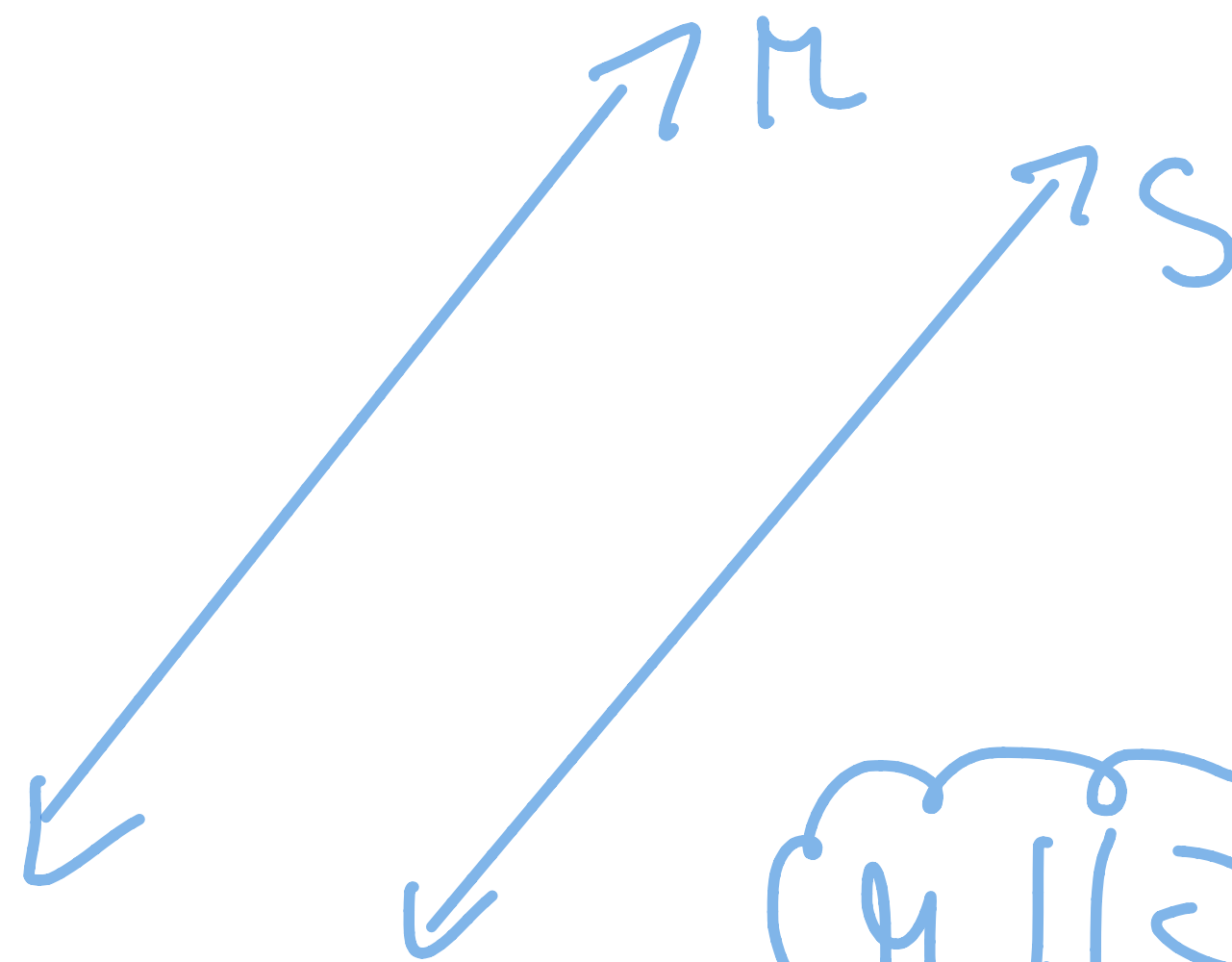
### - Plano



"Três pontos distintos e NÃO colineares determinam um único plano!" //

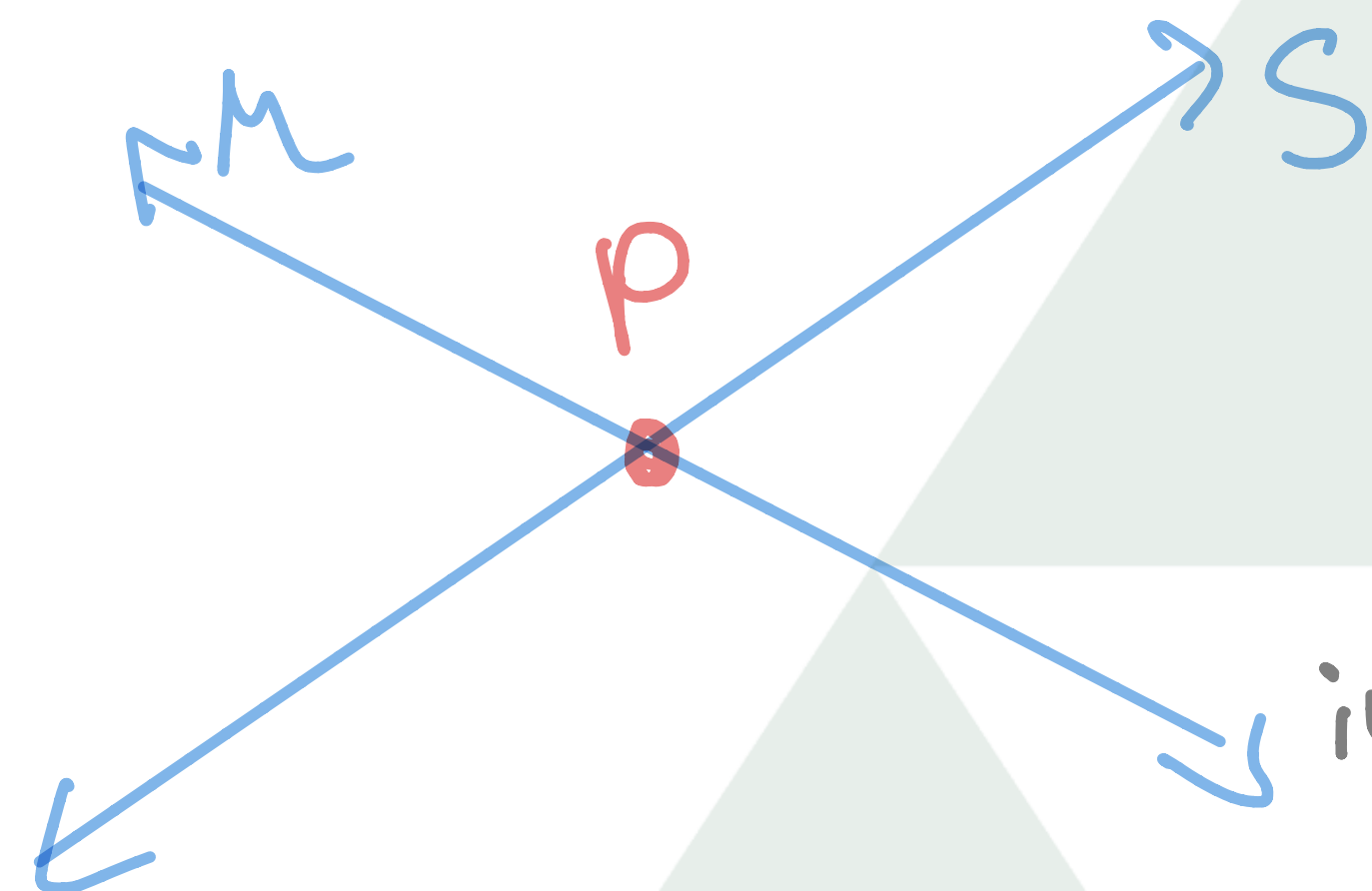
## 2) Posições relativas entre retas

### 2.1) Retas PARALELAS



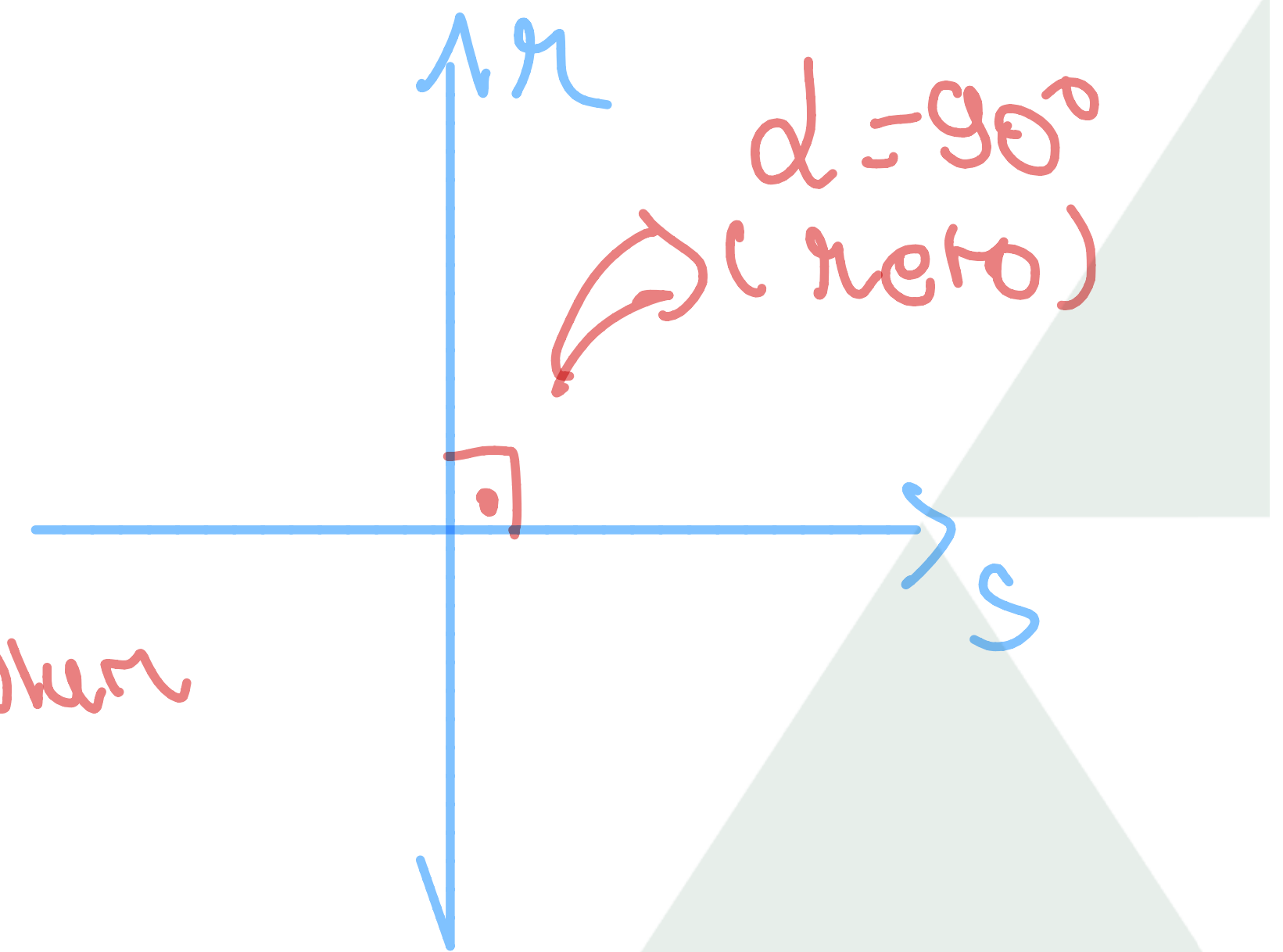
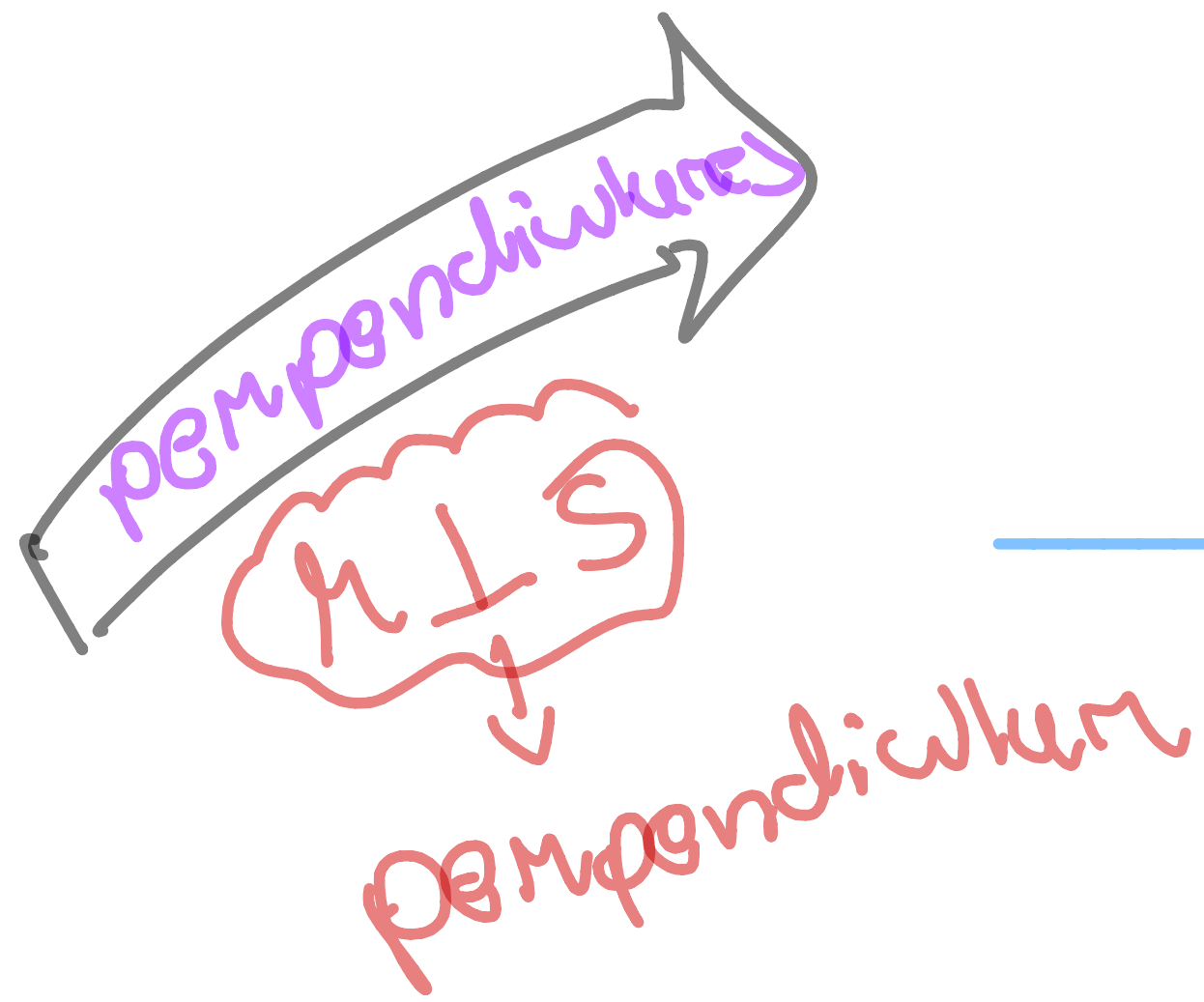
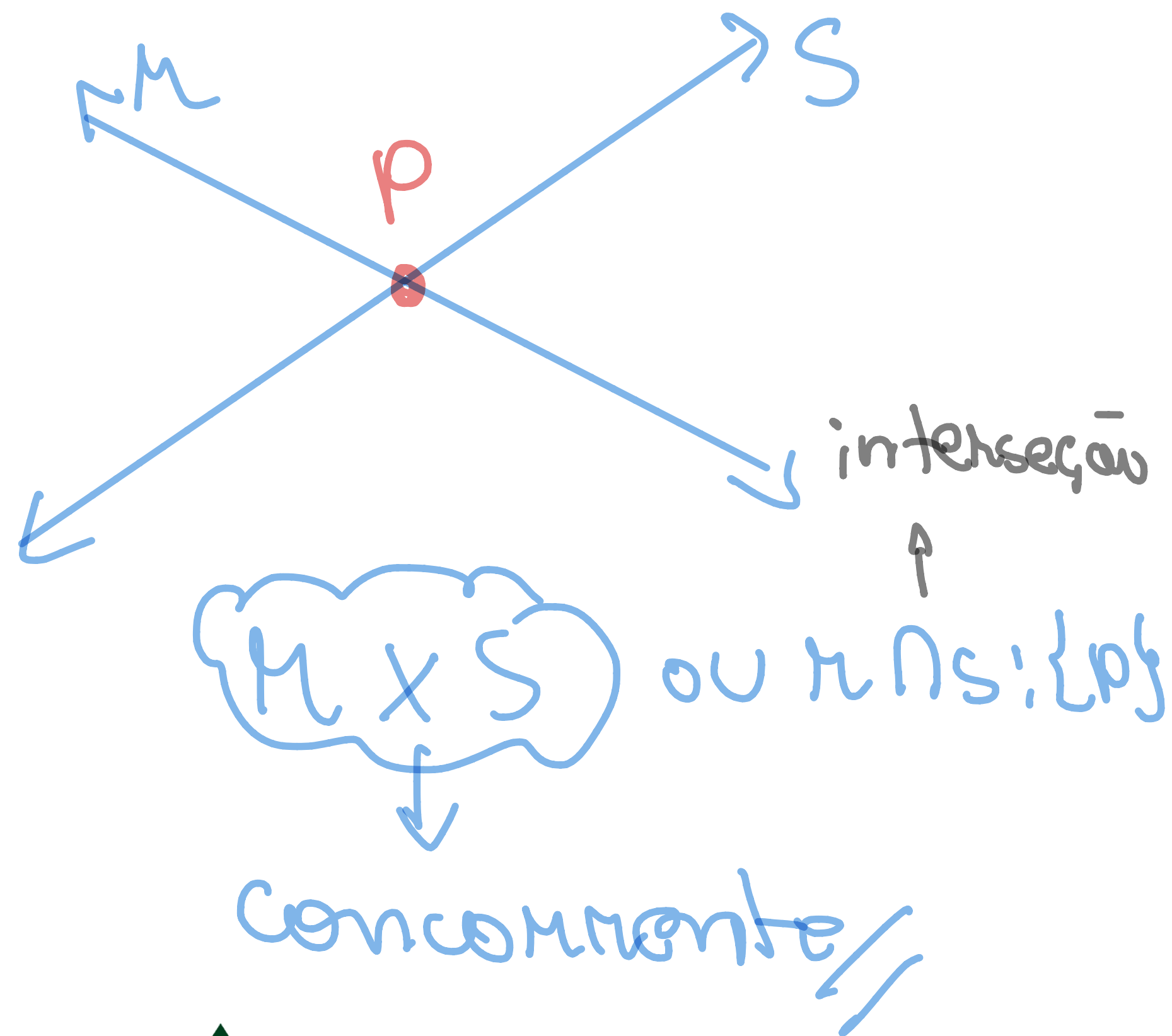
interseção  
↑  
 $M \cap S$  ou  $M \cap S: \emptyset$   
↓  
paralelas

### 2.2) Retas CONCORRENTES

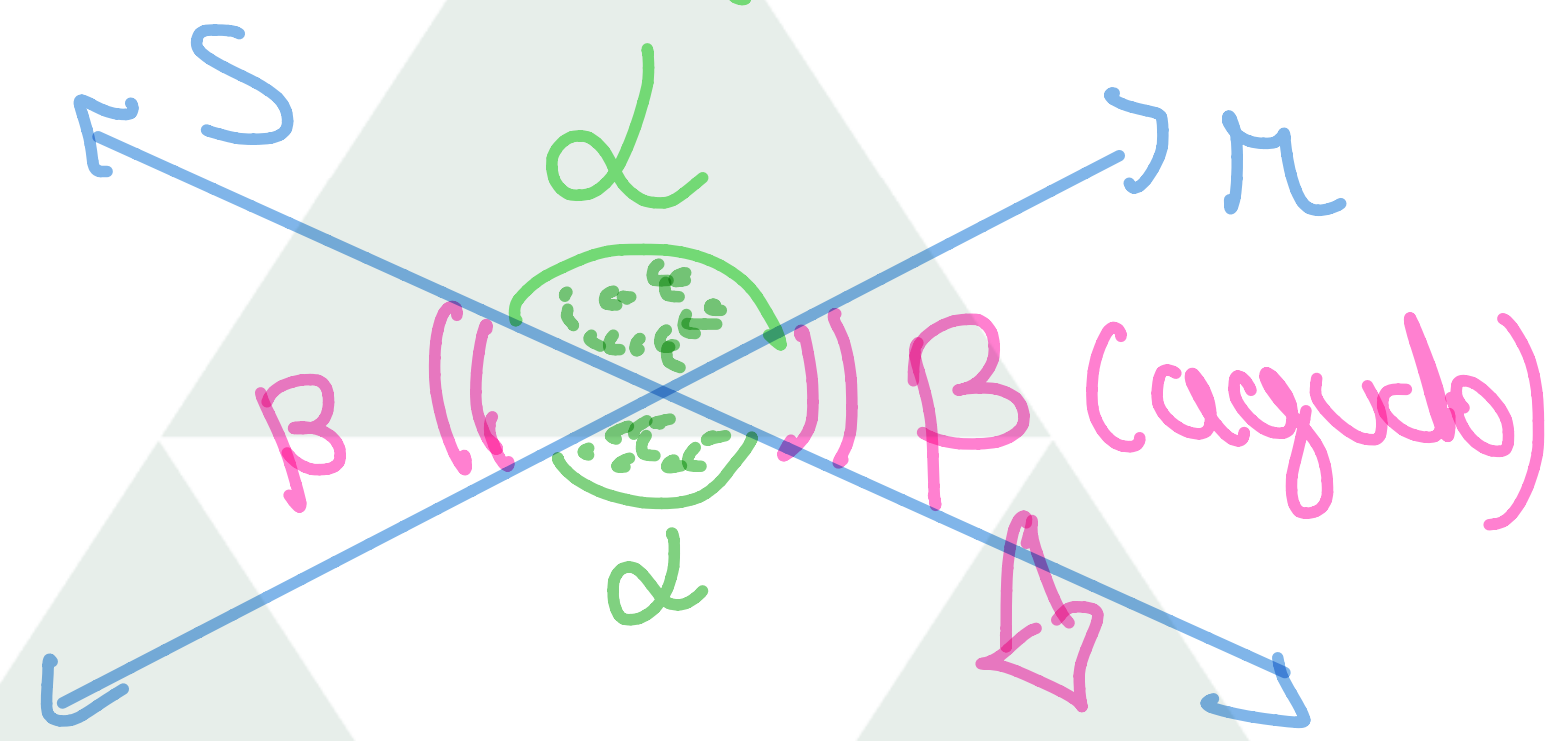
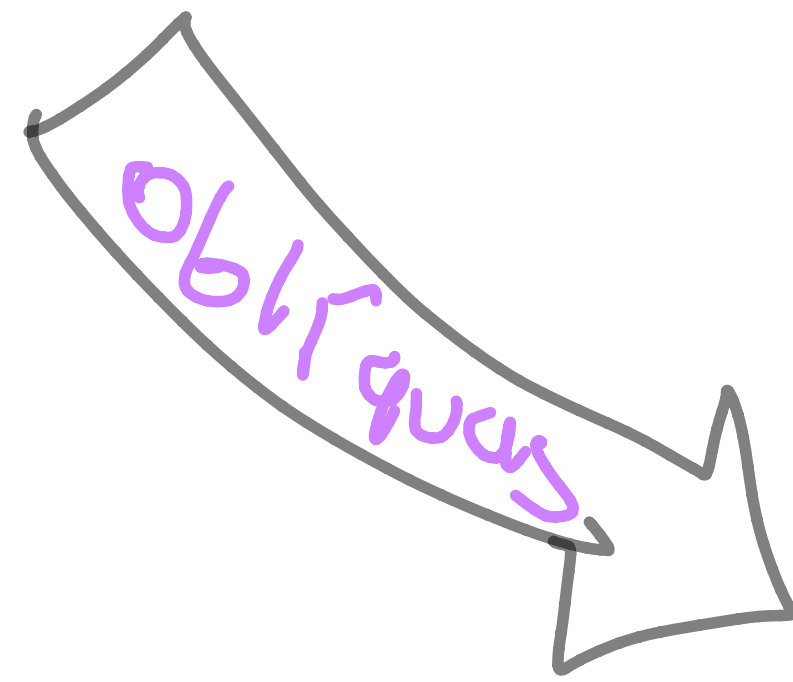


interseção  
↑  
 $M \times S$  ou  $M \cap S: \{P\}$   
↓  
concorrentes

2.2 Retas CONCORRENTES



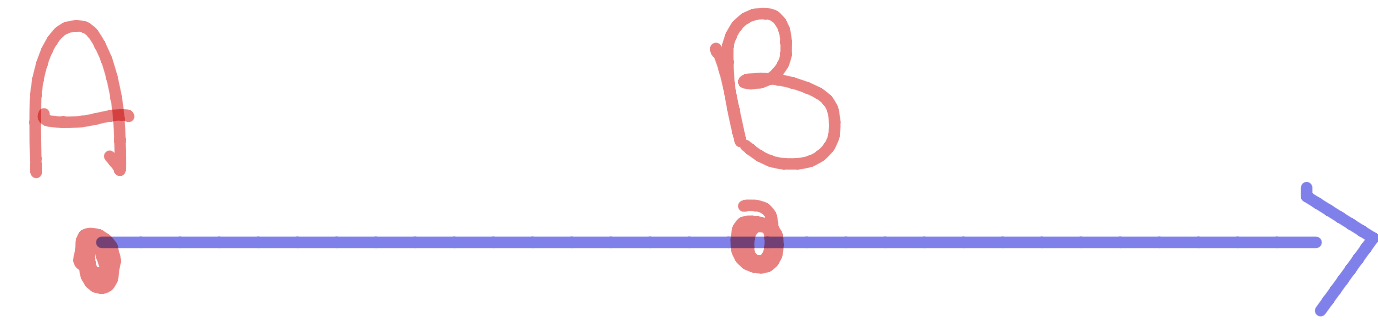
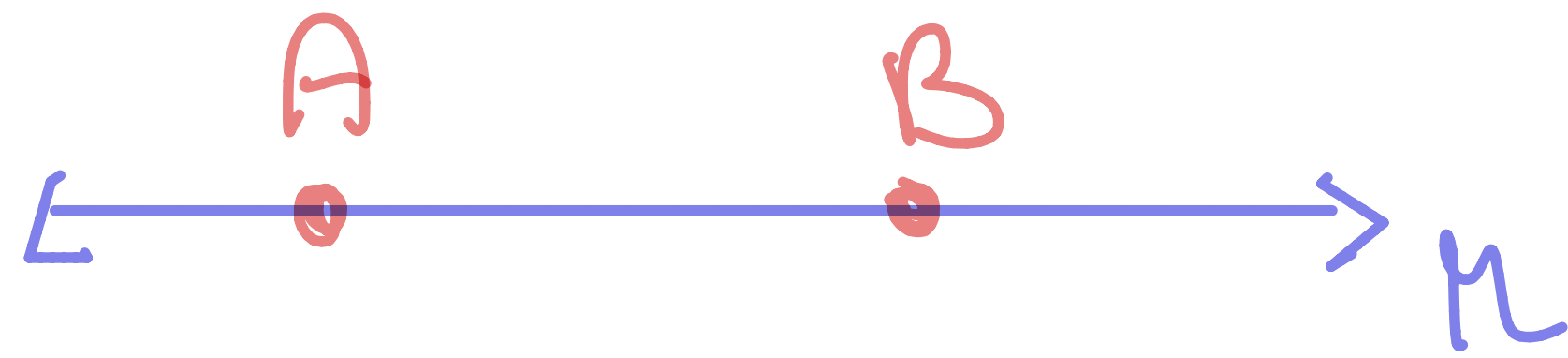
$d > 90^\circ$  (obtuso)



OBS:  $d + \beta = 180^\circ$   
 (ângulos suplementares)  
 $\beta < 90^\circ$  //

### 3 Subconjuntos da reta

#### 3.1 Semirreta



Semirreta AB ou  $\overrightarrow{AB}$

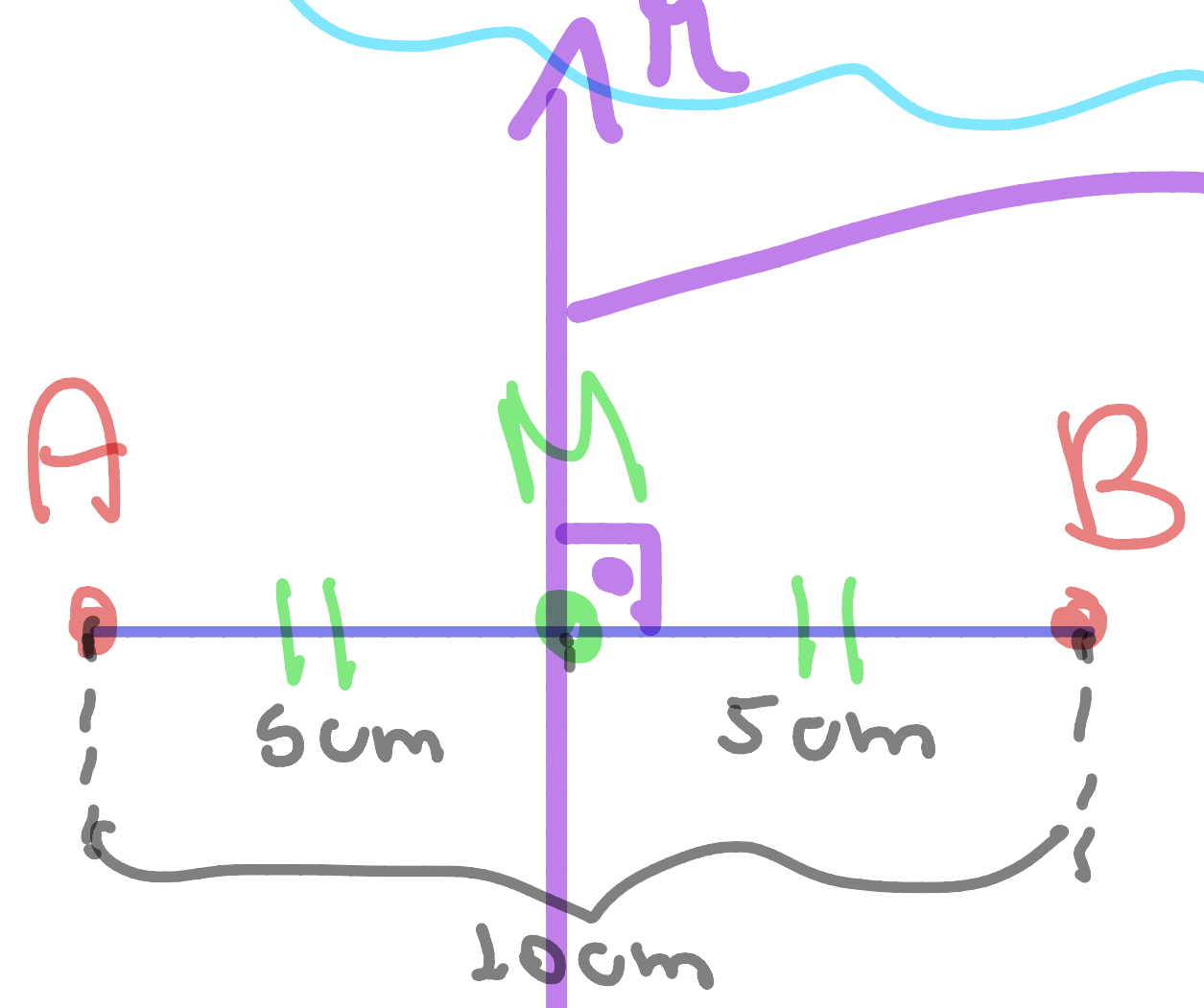
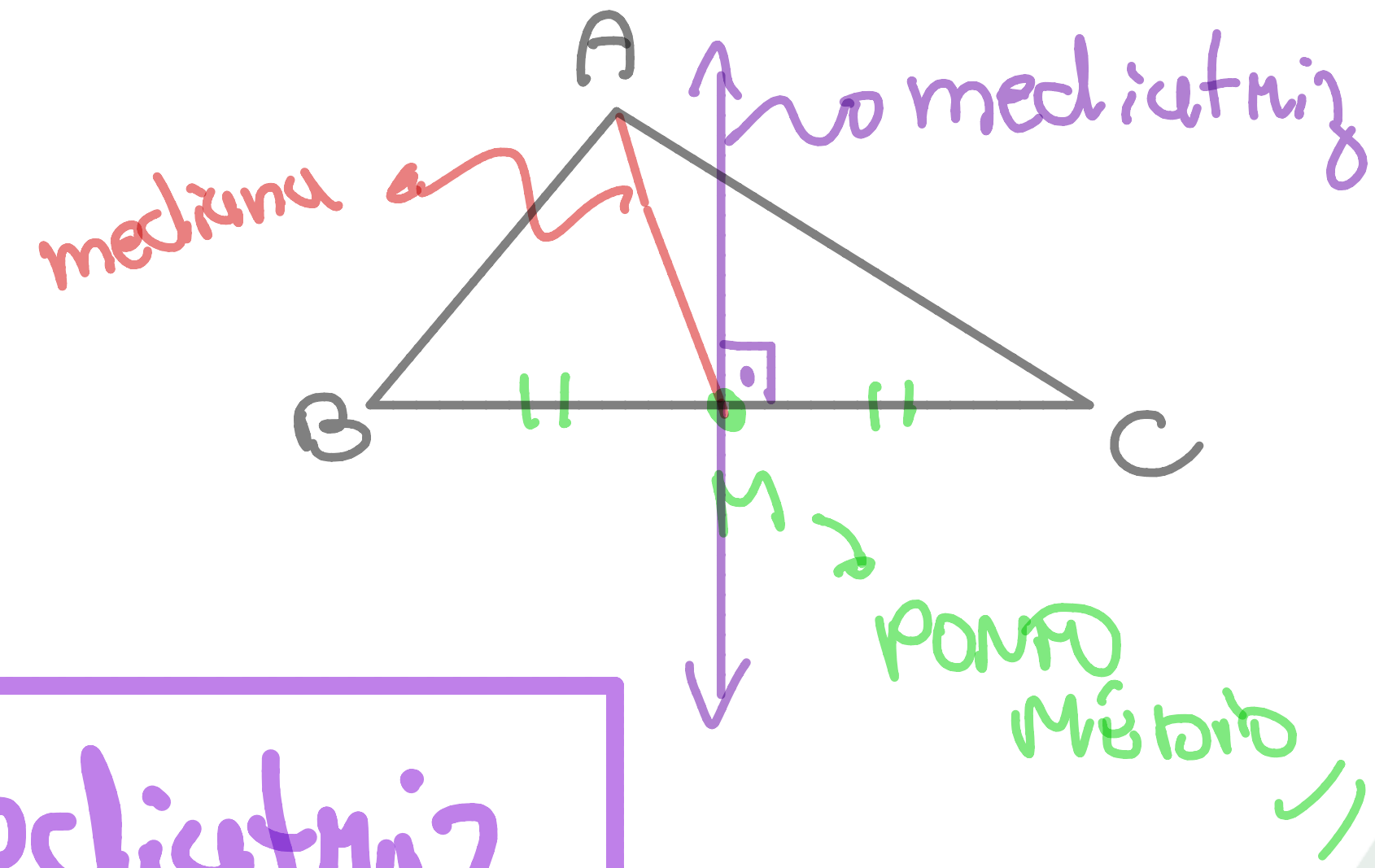
#### 3.2 Segmento



Segmento AB ou  $\overline{AB}$

OBS 1º

Ponto médio de um segmento



Mediatriz

é a reta perpendicular ao segmento que o divide ao meio

$MA = MB$

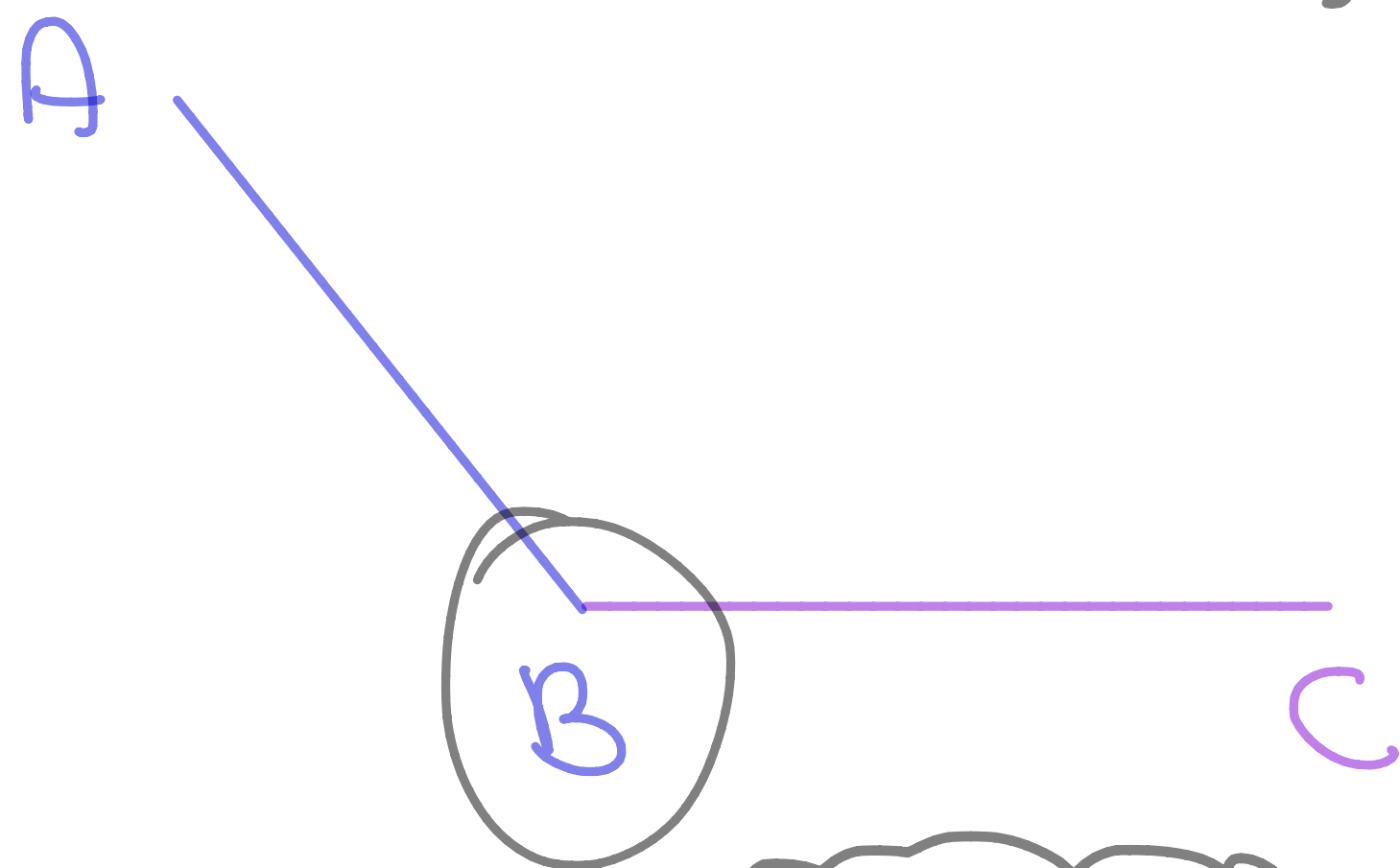
(segmentos congruentes)



# OBS 2: tipos de segmentos

- Segmentos consecutivos

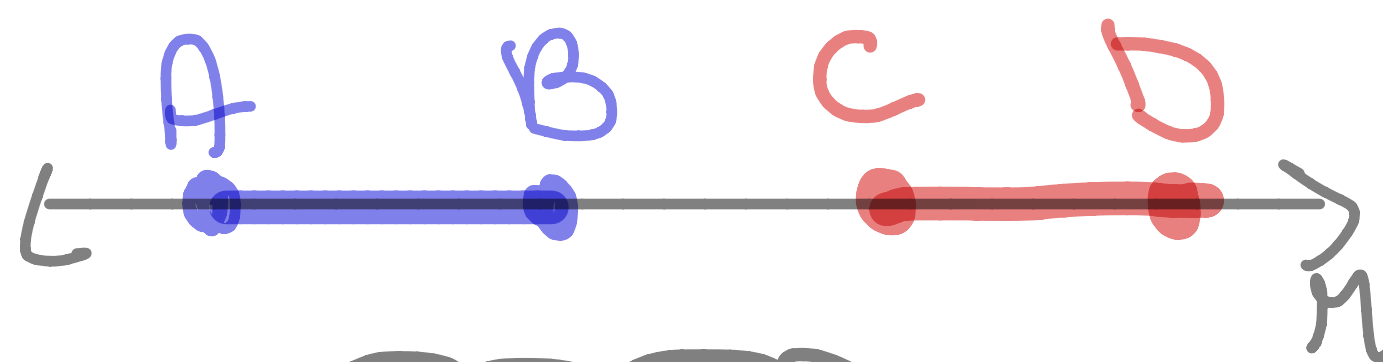
(tem uma extremidade em comum)



$\overline{AB}$  e  $\overline{BC}$

- Segmentos colineares

(estão sobre a mesma reta)

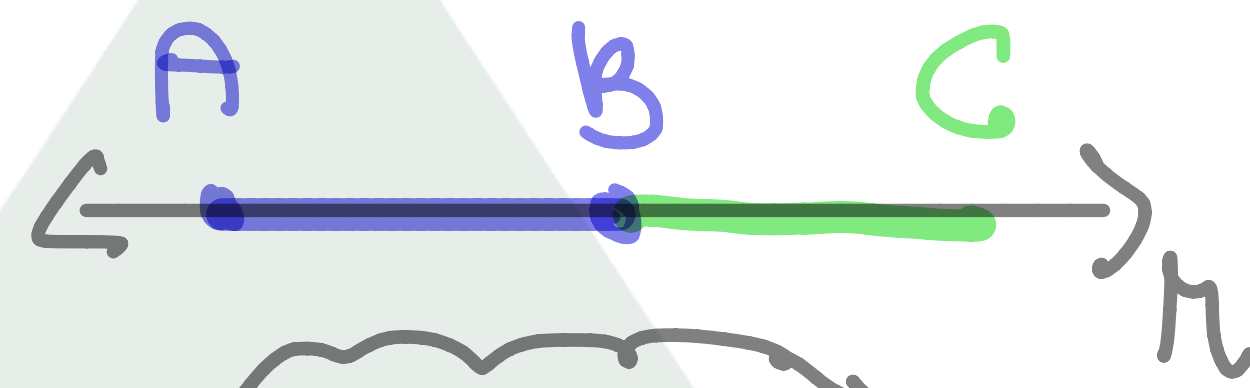


$\overline{AB}$  e  $\overline{BC}$

nota suponte!

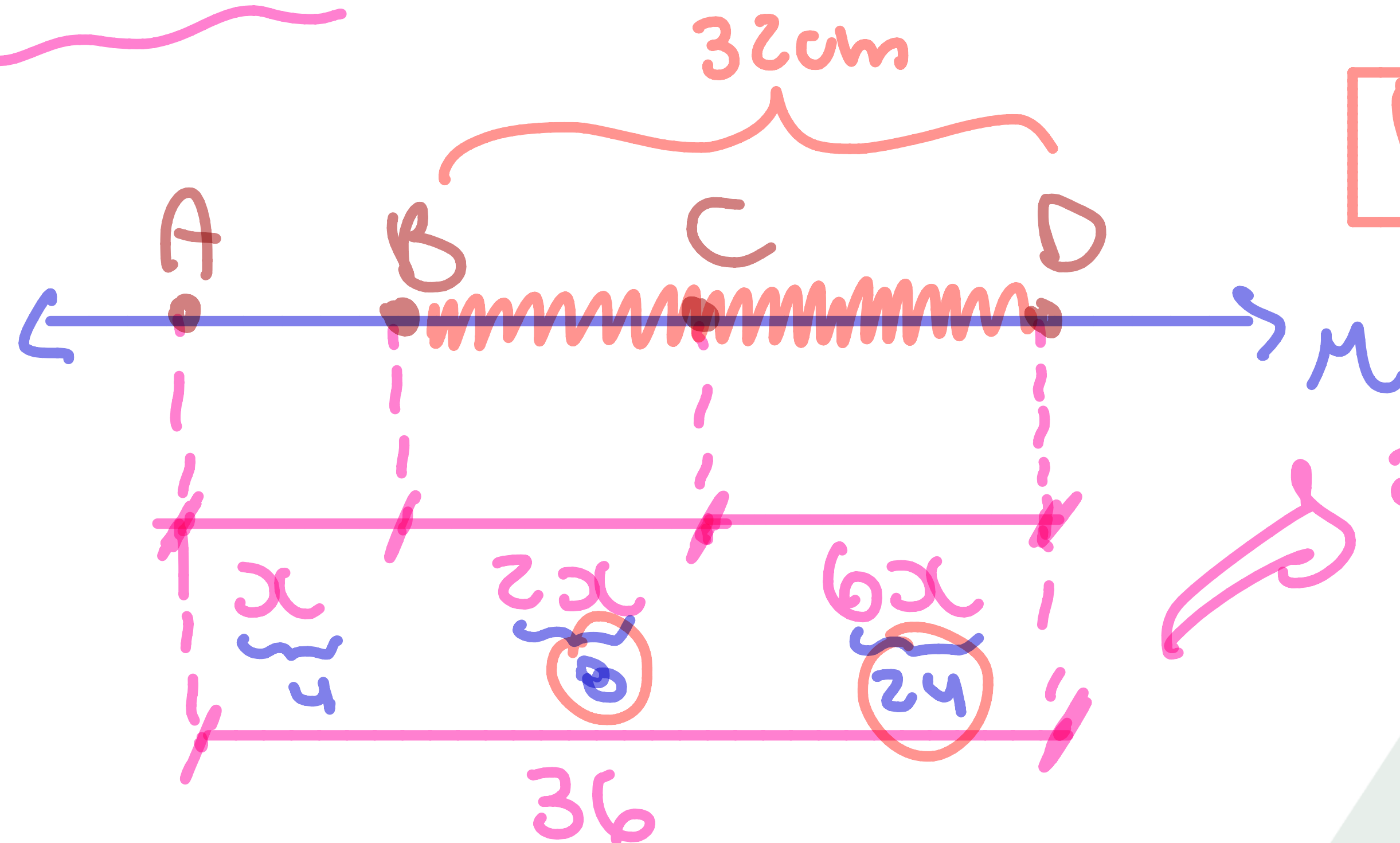
- Segmentos adjacentes

(consecutivos e colineares)



$\overline{AB}$  e  $\overline{BC}$

**Exemplo 1** Considere os pontos A, B, C e D dispostos nessa ordem sobre uma mesma reta. Sendo  $\overline{BC}$  o dobro de  $\overline{AB}$ ,  $\overline{CD}$  o triplo de  $\overline{BC}$  e  $\overline{AD} = 36\text{cm}$ , calcule o valor de  $\overline{BD}$ .



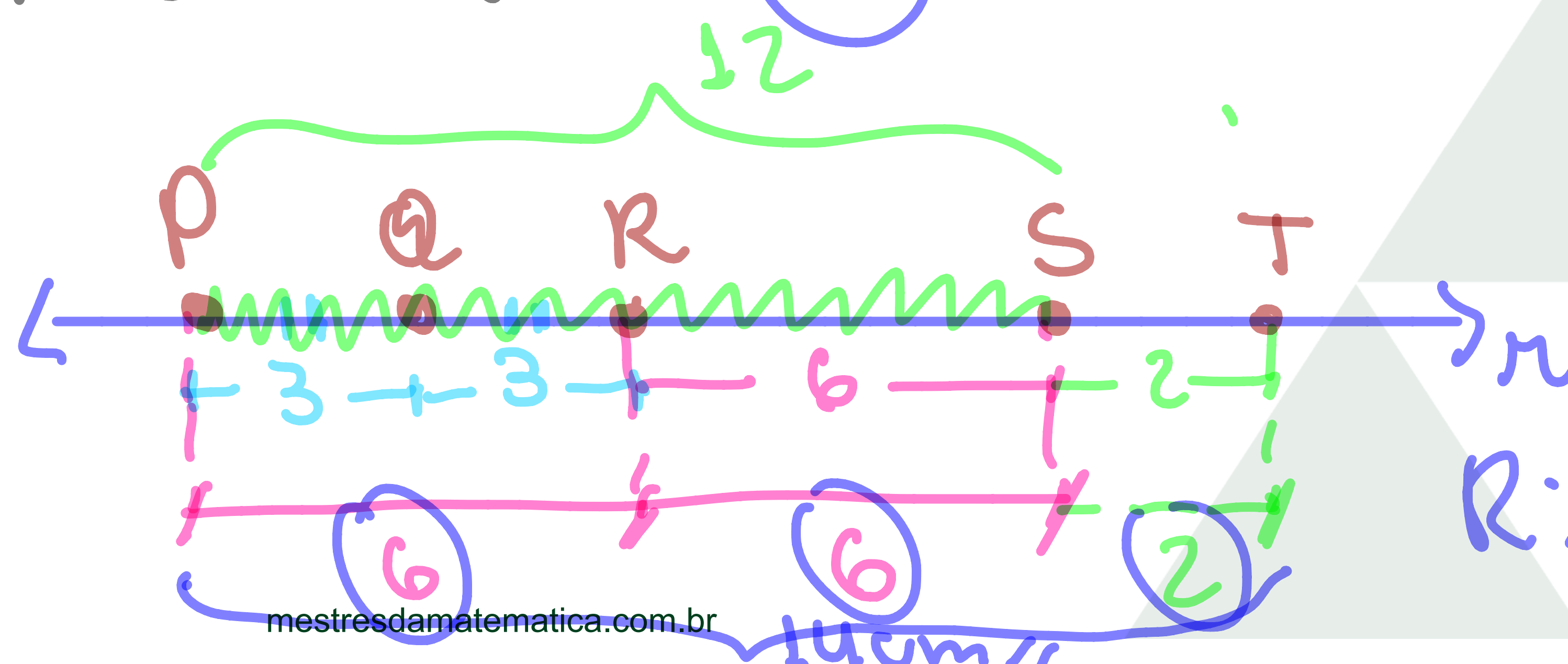
R.:  $\overline{BD} = 32\text{cm}$

$$x + 2x + 6x = 36$$

$$9x = 36$$

$$x = 4\text{cm} //$$

Exemplo 2) Considere os pontos P, Q, R, S e T dispostos nessa ordem sobre uma mesma reta. Sendo Q o ponto médio de  $\overline{PR}$ , R ponto médio de  $\overline{PS}$ ,  $\overline{QR} = 3\text{cm}$  e  $\overline{ST} = \frac{1}{6} \overline{PS}$ . Calcule o valor de  $\overline{PT}$ .



$$\overline{ST} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{12}{2}$$

$$\overline{ST} = 2\text{cm}$$

R:  $\overline{PT} = 14\text{cm}$



# Exemplo 3

Considere os segmentos  $\overline{AB}$  e  $\overline{BC}$  adjacentes no qual  $\overline{AB} = 4\text{cm}$  e  $\overline{BC} = 10\text{cm}$ . Sendo  $M$  e  $N$  pontos médios de  $\overline{AB}$  e  $\overline{AC}$  respectivamente, calcule o valor de  $\overline{MN}$ .

R:  $\overline{MN} = 5\text{cm}$

