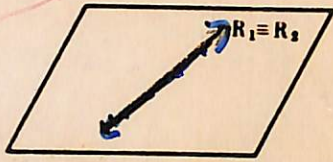
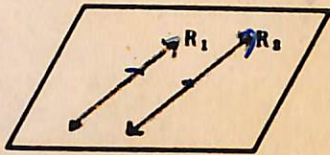


Posições Relativas de Duas Retas em um Plano

PARALELAS

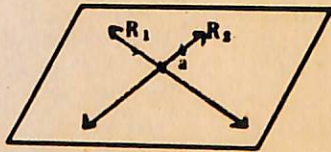


qualquer ponto de  $R_1$  é também ponto de  $R_2$  e qualquer ponto de  $R_2$  é também ponto de  $R_1$ .  
 logo  
 $R_1 = R_2$ ;



qualquer que seja um ponto de  $R_1$  ele não é ponto de  $R_2$  e vice-versa; ou seja

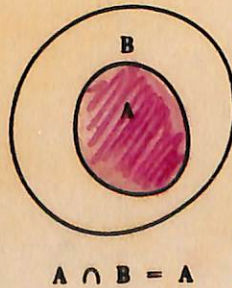
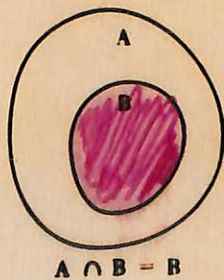
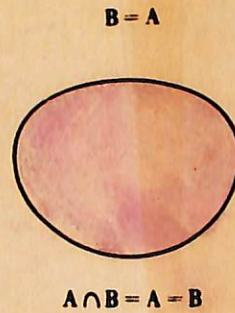
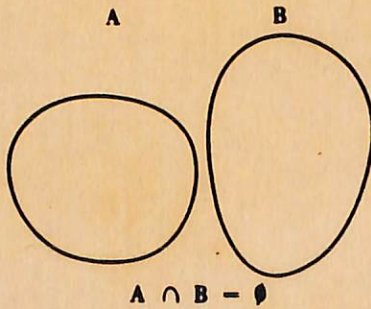
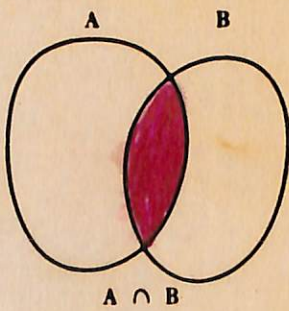
se  $a \in R_1$ , então  $a \notin R_2$ ;  
 se  $b \in R_2$ , então  $b \notin R_1$ .



No terceiro caso  $R_1$  e  $R_2$  possuem um único ponto em comum que é  $a$ :

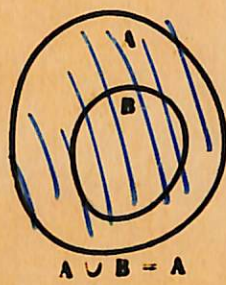
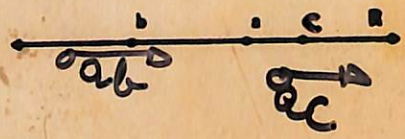
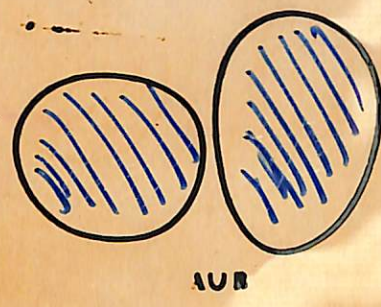
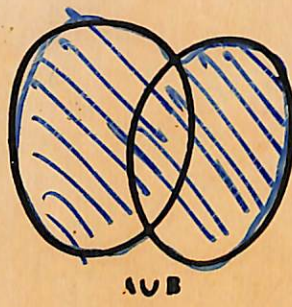
$a \in R_1$  e  $a \in R_2$ .

$A \cap B$  lê-se "A intersecção B" ou "A inter B".



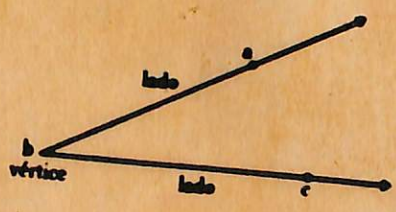
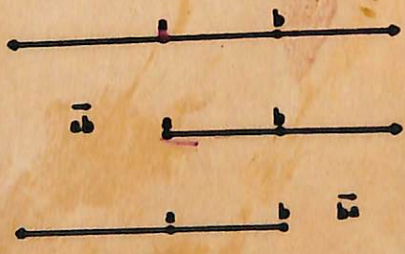
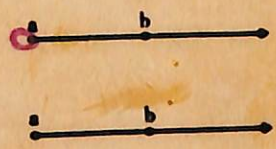


Semi-reta



Ângulo

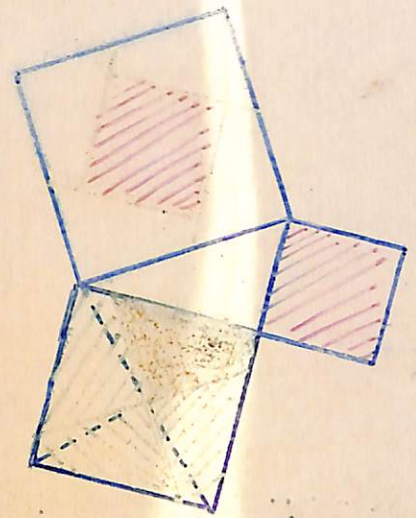
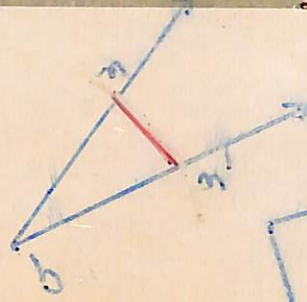
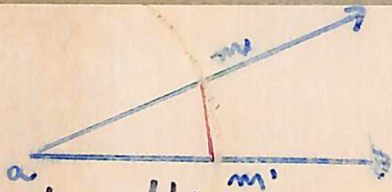
Ângulo é a reunião de duas semi-retas fechadas de mesma origem, distintas, e não alinhadas.



$$\angle abc = \overrightarrow{ba} \cup \overrightarrow{bc}$$



# Congruência de Segmentos de Reta ; Congruência de Ângulos



modelo matemática

Propriedades geométricas

Construções Geométricas

Paralelismo

Teorema de Pitágoras

Congruência de Triângulos

## Congruência de Triângulos

1º construção : construir um triângulo  $abc$  sendo conhecidas medidas  $m$  e  $n$  de dois de seus lados

2º construir um triângulo  $abc$  sendo conhecidas as medidas  $m$ ,  $n$  e  $x$  dos seus lados

3º construir um triângulo  $abc$  sendo dadas as medidas  $x$  e  $y$  de dois dos seus ângulos

4º construir um triângulo  $abc$  sendo dadas as medidas  $x$  e  $y$  de dois dos seus ângulos e a medida  $m$  do lado compreendido entre eles.

5º Construir um triângulo  $abc$  sendo dadas as medidas  $m$  e  $n$  de dois de seus lados e a medida  $x$  do ângulo compreendido entre eles

6º construir  $\Delta abc$  sendo dadas as medidas  $m$  e  $n$  de dois de seus lados e a medida  $x$  de um dos ângulos opostos a um desses lados.

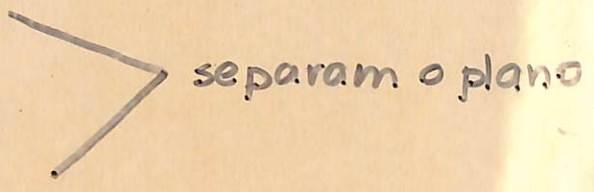
7º Construir  $\Delta abc$  sendo dada a medida  $m$  de um lado e as medidas  $x$  e  $y$  de um  $\angle$  adjacente a esse lado e de um  $\angle$  oposto a esse lado.



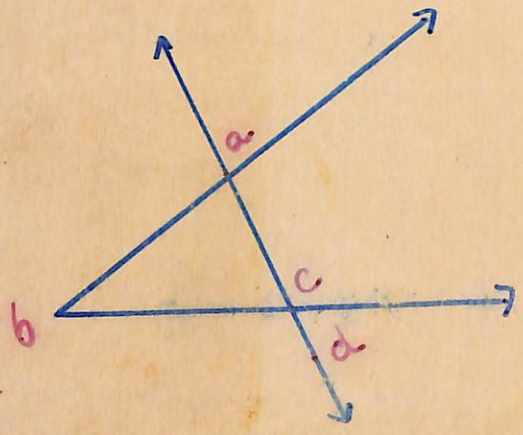
Conjunto; elemento; relação de pertinência	ponto, figura geométrica com conjunto de pontos
Subconjunto	Reta e plano como subconjuntos do espaço
Reunião de conjuntos	Ângulo como reunião de semiretas
Interseção de conjuntos	Posições relativas de duas retas em um plano
Partição	Curva Fechada Simples, interior, exterior

Um ponto de uma reta separa a reta

Curva fechada simples  
ângulo  
reta



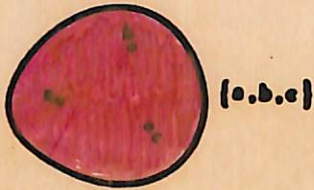
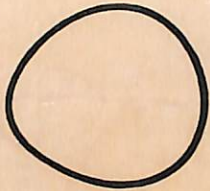
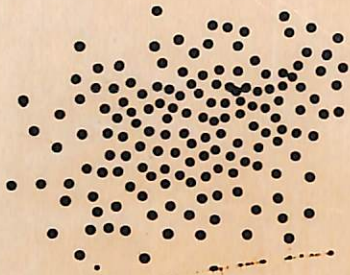
plano separa o espaço



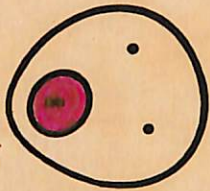
- $\overrightarrow{ba} \cup \overrightarrow{bc} =$
- $\overleftarrow{ac} \cap \angle abc =$
- $\overrightarrow{bc} \cap \overline{bc} =$
- $\overrightarrow{ac} \cap \overline{ca} =$
- $\overleftarrow{ca} \cap \overrightarrow{ed} =$



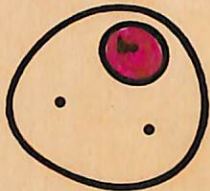




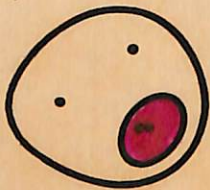
(a,b,c)



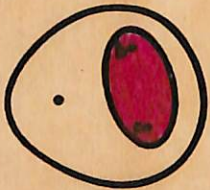
(a)



(b)



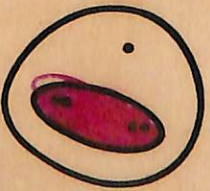
(c)



(bc)

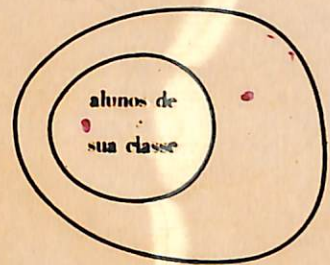


(ab)

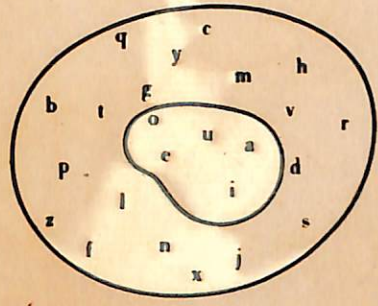


(ac)

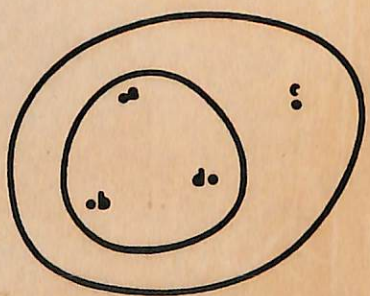
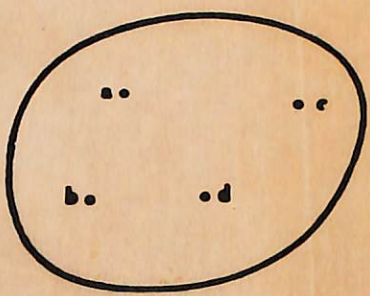
alunos do ginásio



alunos de sua classe

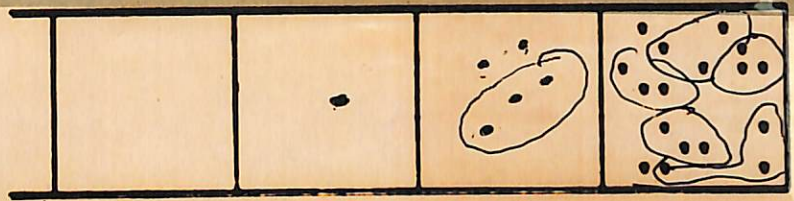
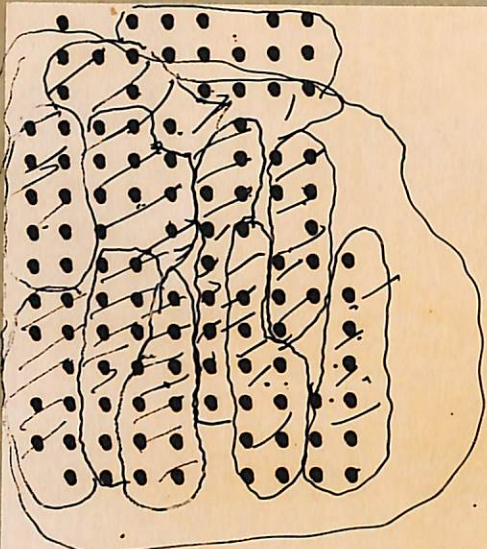


a. c  
b. d



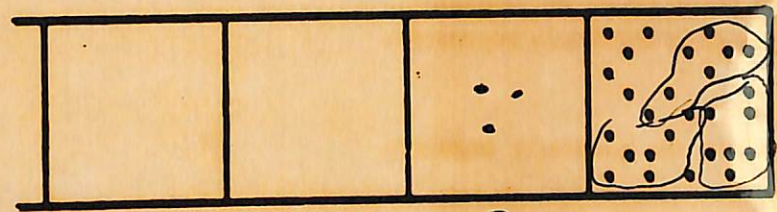


3



1 2 2

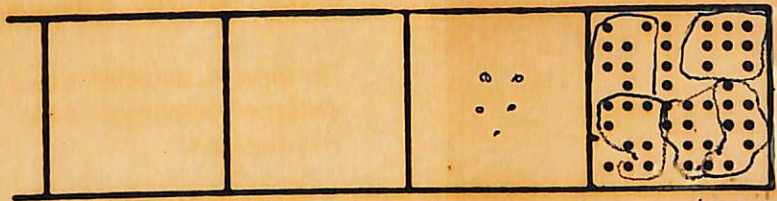
$(122)_3$



3 5

7

$(35)_7$

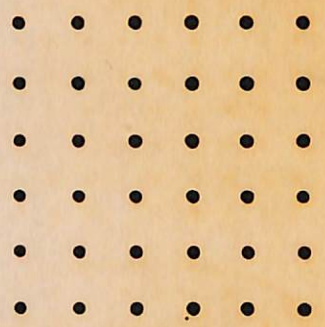


5 4

8

$1 \times 10 \times 10$   
 $1 \times 10$   
5

115



**\* NOTAÇÃO EXPONENCIAL**

$357 = 300 + 50 + 7$

$357 = (3 \times 100) + (5 \times 10) + 7$

$357 = (3 \times 10 \times 10) + (5 \times 10) + 7$

$357 = (3 \times 10^2) + (5 \times 10) + 7$

$(1111)_2 = (1 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^2) + (1 \times 2) + 1$   
 $= 8 + 4 + 2 + 1$   
 $= 15$



# O CONJUNTO DOS NÚMEROS INTEIROS.

## OPERAÇÕES

**ADIÇÃO** (3,6)

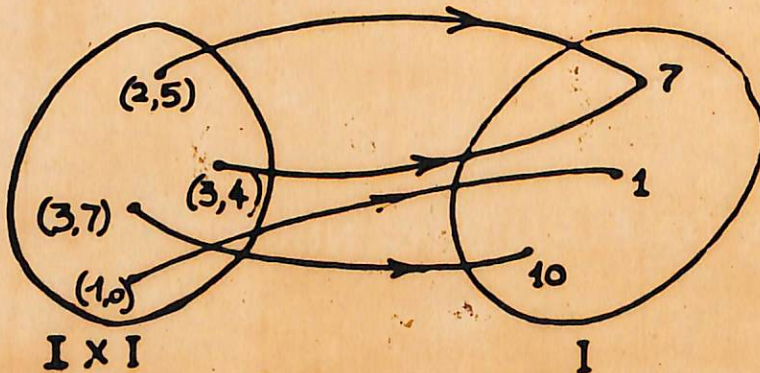
$3 + 6 = ?$  A com 3 elementos; B com 6 elementos e

$$A \cap B = \emptyset$$

$$A \cup B = \{ \Delta, \circ, \square, a, b, c, d, e, f \}$$

$$N = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, \dots \}$$

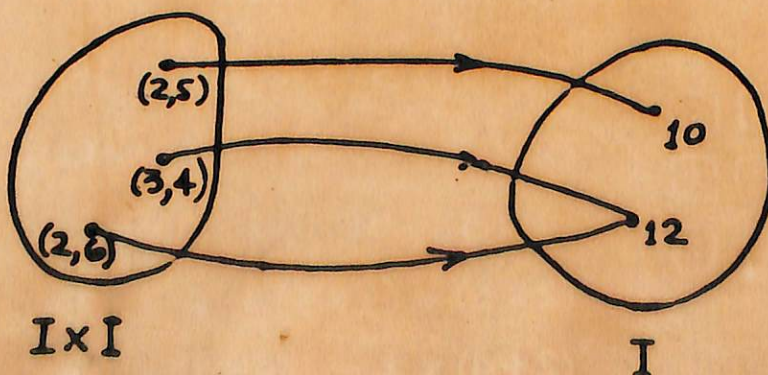
$$(3,6) \longrightarrow 9 \quad 3 + 6 = 9$$



**MULTIPLICAÇÃO** (3,6)

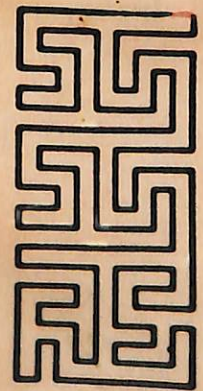
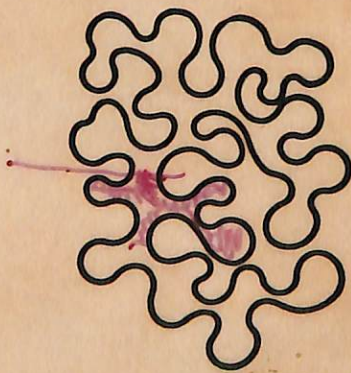
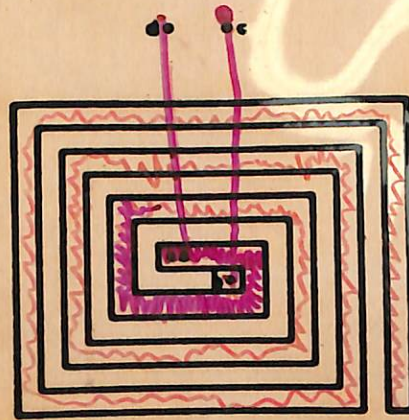
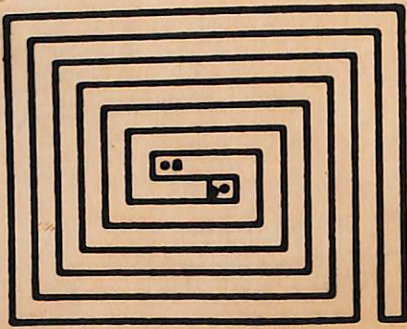
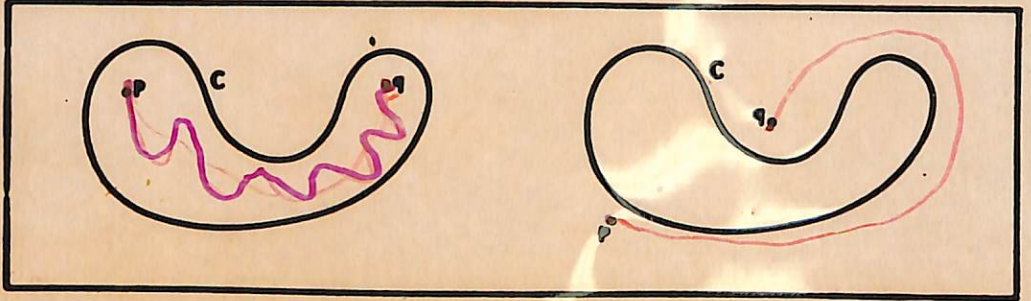
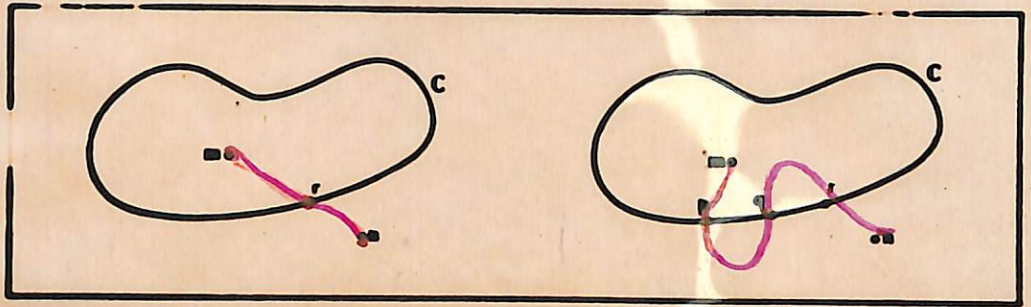
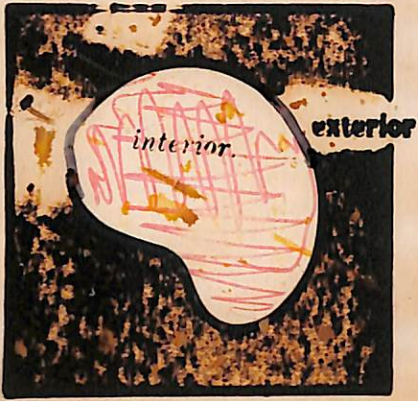
$3 \times 6 = ?$  A com 3 elementos; B com 6 elementos

NÚMERO DE ELEMENTOS DE  $A \times B = 3 \times 6$

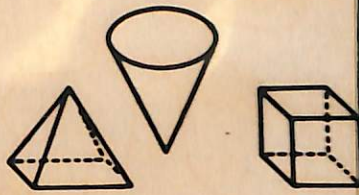
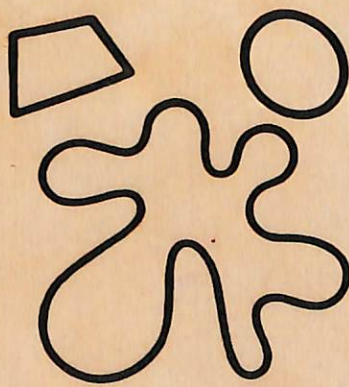
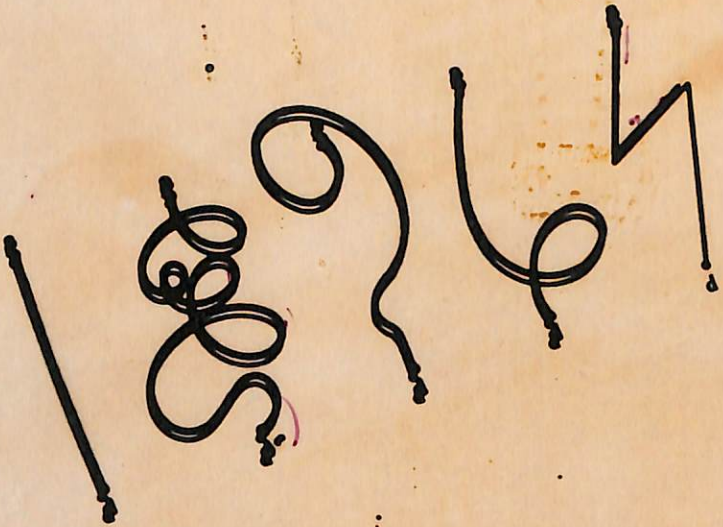
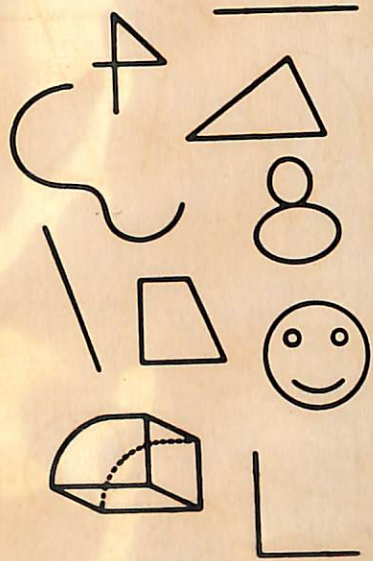
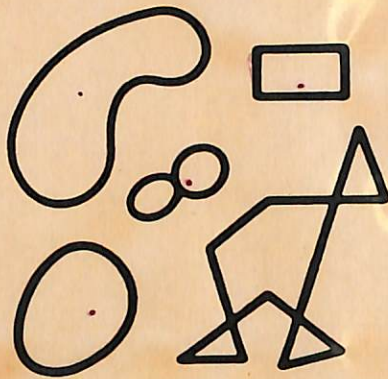
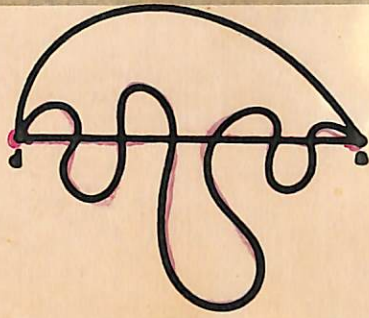




Interior e Exterior de una Curva Fechada Simplex









## O conjunto $\mathbb{Z}$

$$(3-7) = -(7-3) = -4$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} = A^{++} \cup A^{--} \cup A^{+-} \cup A^{-+}$$

$$(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow (a, b) \in \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I}$$

### Adição

### Multiplicação

$A^{++}$

$$s = x + y = a + b$$

$$p = x \cdot y = a \cdot b$$

$A^{--}$

$$s = x + y = -(a + b)$$

$$p = x \cdot y = a \cdot b$$

$A^{+-}$

$$s = x + y =$$

$$0 \text{ se } a = b$$

$$a - b \text{ se } a > b$$

$$-(b - a) \text{ se } a < b$$

$$p = x \cdot y = -(a \cdot b)$$

$A^{-+}$

$$s = x + y =$$

$$0 \text{ se } a = b$$

$$-(a - b) \text{ se } a > b$$

$$b - a \text{ se } a < b$$

$$p = x \cdot y = -(a \cdot b)$$

nova propriedade: Existência de Elemento Inverso Aditivo:

Dado  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$  existe  $a' \in \mathbb{Z}$  tal que  $a + a' = 0$   
 $a' = -a$

$$-(+3) = \text{inverso aditivo de } +3 \therefore = -3$$

$$-(-3) = \text{inverso aditivo de } -3 \therefore = +3$$

$$-(+x) = -x \quad \text{e} \quad -(-x) = +x$$



# O conjunto dos números racionais

## Conceito de número racional

### Operações

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

$$\frac{15}{3} = 5$$

$$10 \div 4 = ?$$

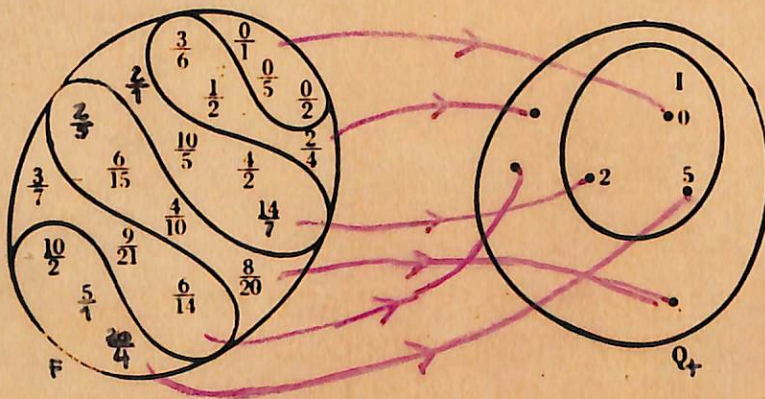
$$\frac{10}{4} = 10 \div 4$$

F o conjunto das frações

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{c}{d}\right) \in R \iff a \times d = b \times c$$

R é uma relação de equivalência definida em F e determina, portanto, uma partição de F nas classes de equivalência.

Cada classe de equivalência é um número racional.



$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \iff a \times d = b \times c$$

$$\frac{a}{b} < \frac{c}{d} \iff a \times d < b \times c$$

$$\frac{a}{b} > \frac{c}{d} \iff a \times d > b \times c$$



# Números Irracionais

Todo número racional dado sob forma  $\frac{p}{q}$ ,  $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$  e  $q \neq 0$  tem uma representação decimal infinita e periódica

$$\frac{2}{3} = 0,666 \dots = 0,6\bar{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = 0,25000 \dots = 0,25\bar{0}$$

A recíproca da proposição acima também é verdadeira

$$\begin{aligned} x = 0,6\bar{6} &\Rightarrow 9x = 6 \Rightarrow x = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3} \\ 10x = 6,6\bar{6} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = 1,4\bar{2} &\Rightarrow 99x = 141 \Rightarrow x = \frac{141}{99} = 1\frac{42}{99} = 1\frac{14}{33} \\ 100x = 142,4\bar{2} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = 0,3\bar{7}1 &\Rightarrow 990x = 368 \Rightarrow x = \frac{368}{990} = \frac{184}{495} \\ 10x = 3,7\bar{1} & \\ 1000x = 371,7\bar{1} & \end{aligned}$$

Para demonstrar que  $\sqrt{2}$  é irracional

Fatorar completamente 9, 10, 24, 25

Fatorar completamente  $9 \times 9$ ,  $10 \times 10$ ,  $24 \times 24$ ,  $25 \times 25$

Quantos fatores iguais a dois há na fatoração completa de:

$$9 \times 9, 10 \times 10, 24 \times 24, 25 \times 25$$

A mesma questão para:

$$2 \times (9 \times 9)$$

$$2 \times (10 \times 10)$$

$$2 \times (24 \times 24)$$

$$2 \times (25 \times 25)$$

$$p \times p \neq 2(q \times q)$$



# NOÇÃO DE MÚLTIPLO DE UM NÚMERO INTEIRO

$$\mathbf{I} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\} \quad 6 \in \mathbf{I}$$

$$M_6 = \{6 \times 0, 6 \times 1, 6 \times 2, \dots\} = \{0, 6, 12, 18, \dots\}$$

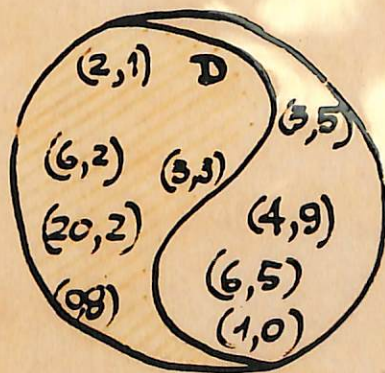
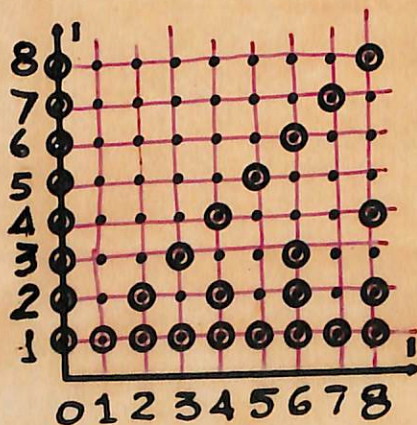
## DIVISÃO EXATA

DADO  $(a, b) \in \mathbf{I} \times \mathbf{I}$ , com  $b \neq 0$ , EXISTE SEMPRE UM  $N^\circ$   
 $x$  TAL QUE  $x \times b = a$ ?

$(a, b) \in \mathbf{I} \times \mathbf{I}$  TAL QUE  $a$  SEJA MÚLTIPLO DE  $b$

$(a, b) \longrightarrow q$  TAL QUE  $q \times b = a$

$D \subset \mathbf{I} \times \mathbf{I} \longrightarrow \mathbf{I}$

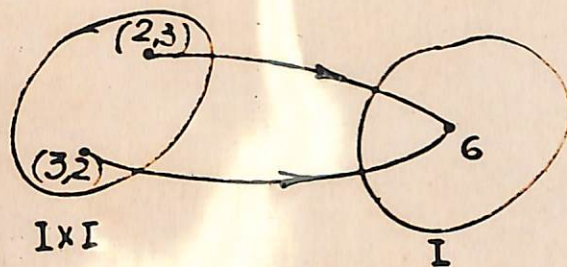
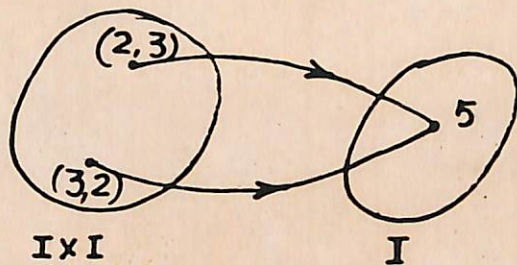


## OPERAÇÕES INVERSAS

$$(a+b) - b = a \quad (a-b) + b = a$$

$$(a \times b) \div b = a \quad (a \div b) \times b = a$$





## 2-ASSOCIATIVA

$$2 + 3 + 6$$

$$(2+3) + 6 = 5 + 6 = 11$$

$$2 + (3+6) = 2 + 9 = 11$$

$$(2+3) + 6 = 2 + (3+6)$$

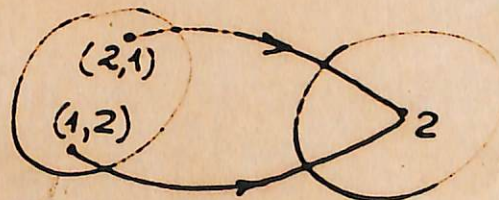
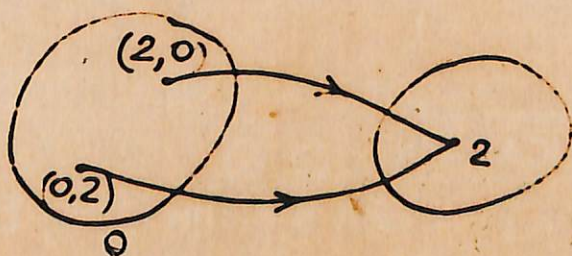
$$2 \times 3 \times 6$$

$$(2 \times 3) \times 6 = 6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$2 \times (3 \times 6) = 2 \times 18 = 36$$

$$(2 \times 3) \times 6 = 2 \times (3 \times 6)$$

## 3-EXISTENCIA DO ELEMENTO NEUTRO



## 4-DISTRIBUTIVA DA MULTIPLICAÇÃO EM RELAÇÃO A ADIÇÃO

$(2+4)$  EM CADA LINHA

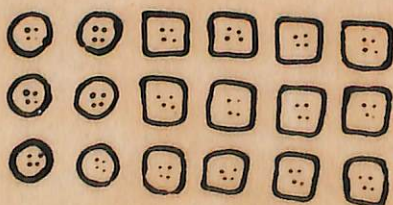
$$(2+4) \times 3 = 6 \times 3 = 18$$

$2 \times 3$  BOTOES CIRCULARES

$4 \times 3$  BOTÕES QUADRADOS

$$(2 \times 3) + (4 \times 3) = 6 + 12 = 18$$

$$(2+4) \times 3 = (2 \times 3) + (4 \times 3)$$





## Adição e multiplicação

Aplicações de  $Q_+ \times Q_+$  em  $Q_+$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{c}{d}\right) \in Q_+ \times Q_+ \longrightarrow s \in Q_+$$

$$s = \frac{(a \times d) + (b \times c)}{b \times d} \quad \text{p.e.} \quad \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{(2 \times 5) + (3 \times 4)}{3 \times 5} = \\ = \frac{10 + 12}{15} = \frac{22}{15}$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{c}{d}\right) \in Q_+ \times Q_+ \longrightarrow p \in Q_+ \text{ tal que } p = \frac{a \times c}{b \times d}$$

$$\frac{10}{2} \in Q_+ \text{ e } \frac{9}{3} \in Q_+$$

$$\frac{10}{2} \in I \text{ e } \frac{9}{3} \in I$$

$$\frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ e } \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$5 + 3 = 8 \quad \text{e} \quad 5 \times 3 = 15$$

Com novas definições:

$$\frac{10}{2} + \frac{9}{3} = \frac{(10 \times 3) + (2 \times 9)}{2 \times 3} = \frac{30 + 18}{6} = \frac{48}{6} = 8$$

$$\frac{10}{2} \times \frac{9}{3} = \frac{10 \times 9}{2 \times 3} = \frac{90}{6} = 15$$

Propriedade nova: Existência de elemento inverso multiplicativo.

Dado:  $\frac{a}{b} \in Q_+$ ,  $\frac{a}{b} \neq 0$ , existe  $\frac{b}{a} \in Q_+$  tal que:

$$\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{b}{a} = 1$$



## SUBTRAÇÃO

DADO  $(7,3) \in \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I}$  EXISTE  $x \in \mathbb{I}$  TAL QUE  $x+3=7$  ?

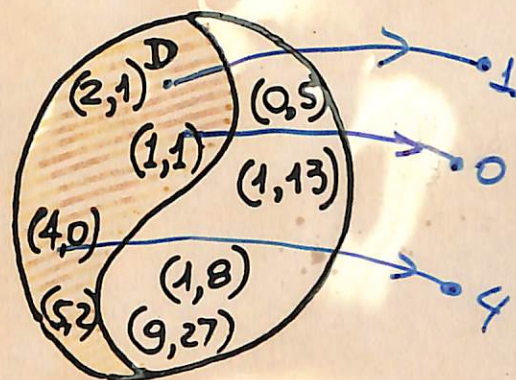
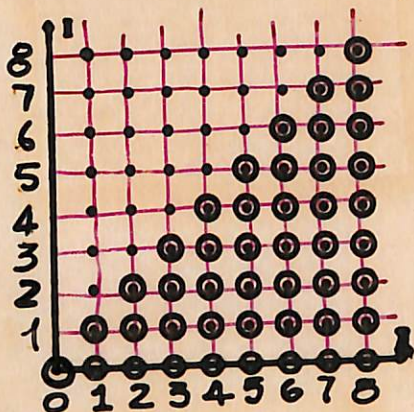
$$4+3=7 \quad 7-3=4$$

DADO  $(3,7) \in \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I}$  EXISTE  $x \in \mathbb{I}$  TAL QUE  $x+7=3$  ?

$(a,b) \in \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I}$  TAL QUE  $a \geq b$

$D \subset \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I}$   $D \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$

$(a,b) \rightarrow x$  TAL QUE  $x+b=a$  É UMA APLICAÇÃO



$$7-4 \neq 4-7 \quad (8-4)-4 \neq 8-(4-4)$$

## AMPLIAÇÃO DO CAMPO NUMÉRICO

DADO  $(3,7) \in \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I}$  SENDO  $3 < 7$ , NÃO EXISTE  $x \in \mathbb{I}$

TAL QUE  $x+7=3$

$$3-7 = -(7-3) = -4$$

$$\{\dots -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots\}$$

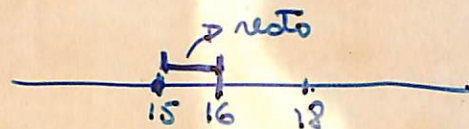


# DIVISÃO NÃO EXATA

1. DESEJA-SE DISTRIBUIR, IGUALMENTE, 16 CAVALOS A 3 PESSOAS. QUANTOS CAVALOS RECEBERÁ CADA UMA?
2. TEM-SE 16 MAÇÃS PARA SEREM DISTRIBUIDAS IGUALMENTE A 3 PESSOAS. QUANTO RECEBERÁ CADA UMA?

$(16, 3) \notin \mathbb{D}$ , MAS EXISTEM  $x, y \in \mathbb{I}$ , COM  $x < y$  TAIS QUE

$$x \cdot 3 < 16 < y \cdot 3$$
$$\underline{15} < 16 < \underline{18}$$



SENDO  $x$  O MAIOR NÚMERO INTEIRO QUE MULTIPLICADO POR 3 NÃO SUPERA 16 E  $y = x + 1$

$x$  = QUOCIENTE APROXIMADO POR FALTA.

$y$  = QUOCIENTE APROXIMADO POR EXCESSO.

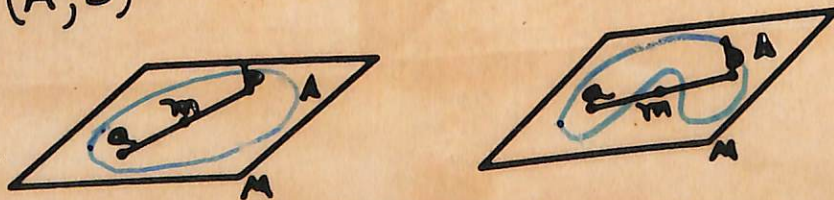
$$\text{DIVIDENDO} = \text{DIVISOR} \times \text{QUOCIENTE} + \text{RESTO}$$

## CONCEITO DE OPERAÇÃO

1.  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}_5 \quad (5, 2) \rightarrow 10$

2.  $(A, B) \rightarrow A \cup B$

3.



$$(a, b) \rightarrow m$$

4.  $N = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

$$a * b = a + 2 \cdot b$$

$$(2, 3) \rightarrow 8 \text{ POIS } 2 * 3 = 2 + 2 \cdot 3 = 8$$



# DISP. PRÁTICO

$$\begin{array}{r} 47 + \\ 56 \\ \hline 103 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 42 \times \\ \hline 52 \\ 104 \\ \hline 1092 \end{array}$$

# JUSTIFICATIVA

$$\begin{aligned} 47 + 56 &= (40+7) && +(50+6) \\ &= (40+50) && + (7+6) \\ &= (40+50) && + (10+3) \\ &= (40+50+10) && + 3 \\ &= 100 && + 3 \\ &= 103 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 26 \times 42 &= (20+6) \times (40+2) \\ &= (20+6) \cdot 40 + (20+6) \cdot 2 \\ &= (20 \cdot 40) + (6 \cdot 40) + (20 \cdot 2) + (6 \cdot 2) \\ &= 800 + 240 + 40 + 12 \\ &= (800+200) + (40+40+10) + 2 \\ &= 1000 + 90 + 2 \\ &= 1092 \end{aligned}$$

## TÁBUAS PARA ADIÇÃO E MULTIPLICAÇÃO

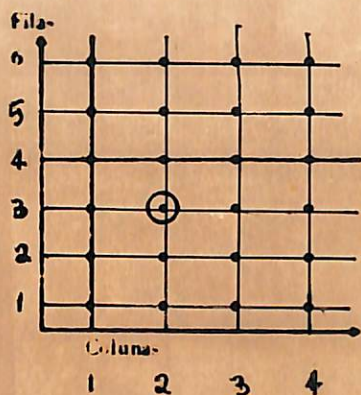
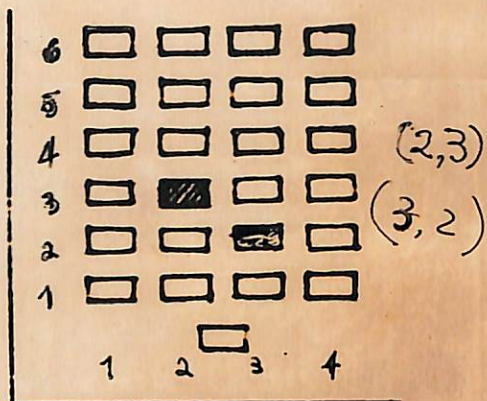
+	0	1	2	3	4	...
0	0	1	2	3	4	...
1	1	2	3	4	5	...
2	2	3	4	5	6	...
→ 3	3	4	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">5</span>	6	7	...
4	4	5	6	7	8	...
.	.	.	.	.	.	...

x	0	1	2	3	4	...
0	0	0	0	0	0	...
1	0	1	2	3	4	...
2	0	2	4	6	8	...
→ 3	0	3	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">6</span>	9	12	...
4	0	4	8	12	16	...
.	.	.	.	.	.	...



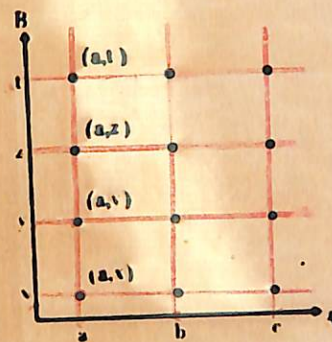
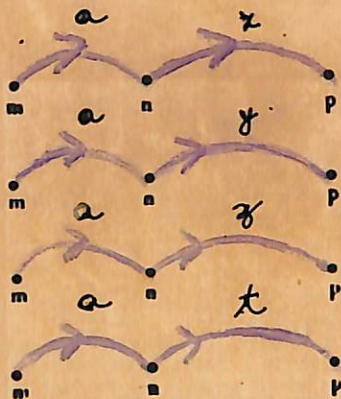
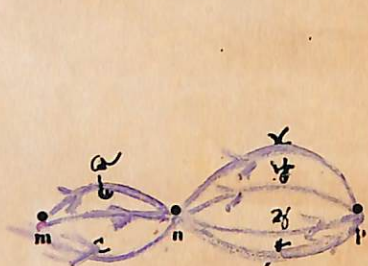
# PAR ORDENADO



		2º lançamento	
		c	r
1º lançamento	c	(c,c)	(c,r)
	r	(r,c)	(r,r)

$\{(c,r)\} \neq (c,r)$

# PRODUTO CARTESIANO



$A = \{a, b, c\}$

$B = \{x, y, z, t\}$

$A \times B = \{(a,x), (a,y), (a,z), (a,t), (b,x), \dots, (c,t)\}$

$A \times B \neq B \times A$

# RELAÇÃO DE A EM B

$A = \{N.Y., S.P., M., B., P\}$      $B = \{B., E.U., R.\}$

$R \subset A \times B$

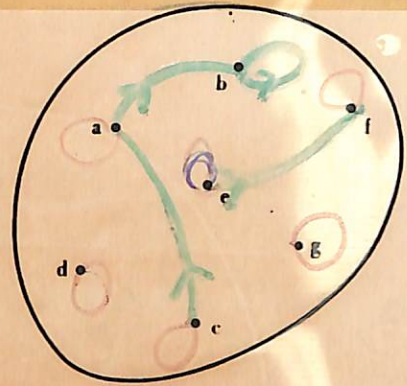


... ESTÁ LOCALIZADA NO ...

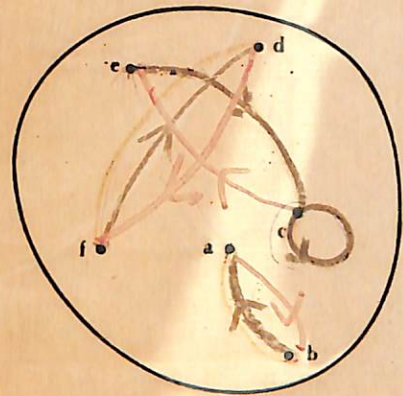


# PROPRIEDADES DE UMA RELAÇÃO EM A

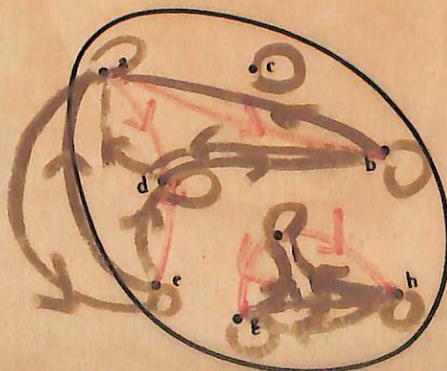
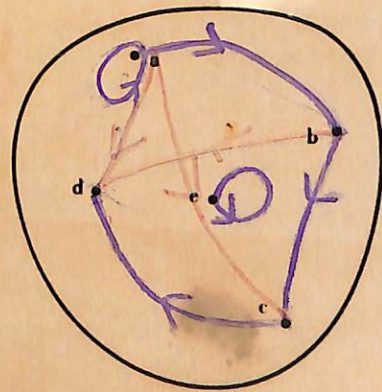
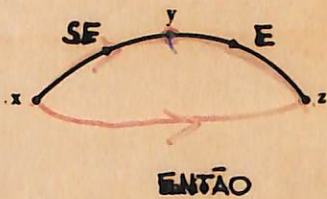
REFLEXIVA



SIMÉTRICA

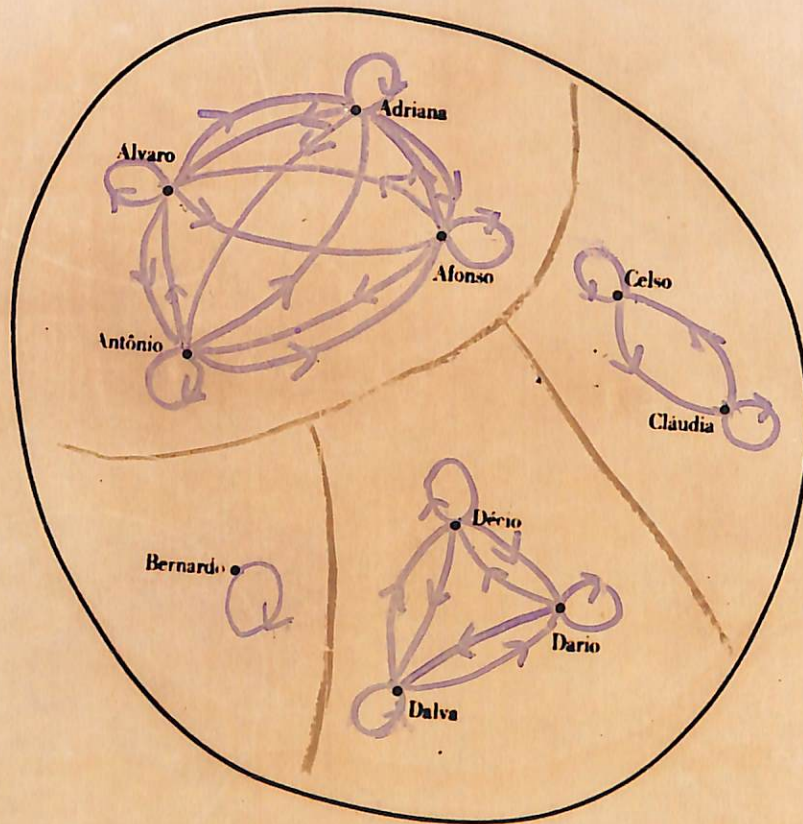


TRANSITIVA





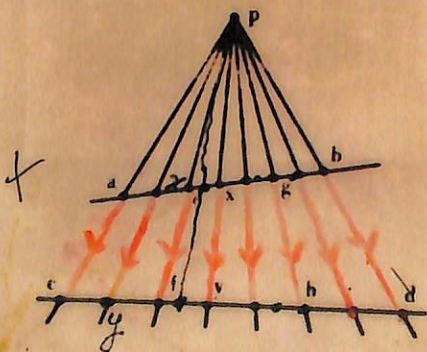
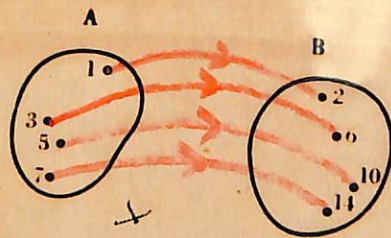
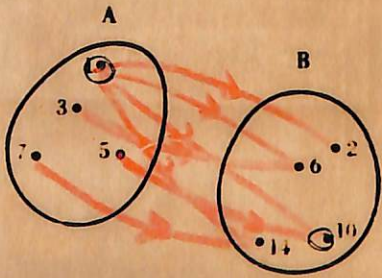
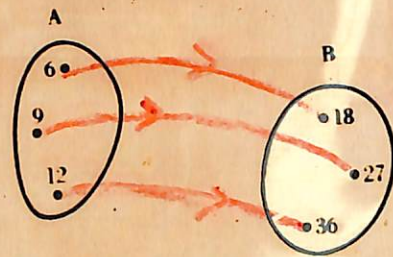
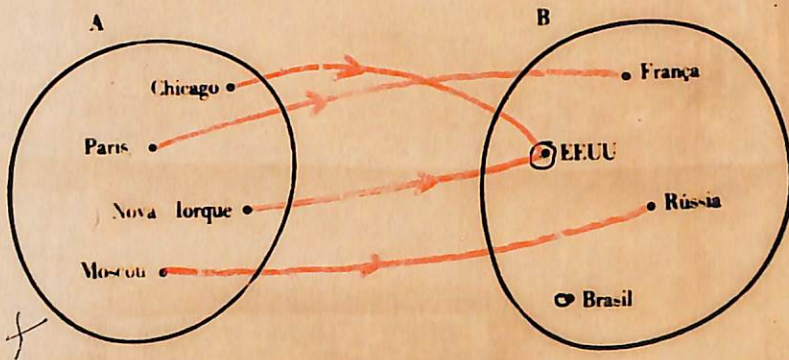
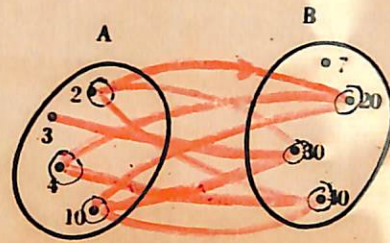
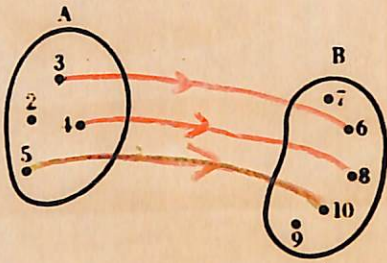
# RELAÇÃO DE EQUIVALENCIA



CLASSES DE EQUIVALENCIA



# APLICAÇÃO



$$(x, y) \in R$$

• ○ ⊙  
 ↓  
 aplica bijetora



# Relação de Ordem

1 Reflexiva

2 Transitiva

3 Anti-simétrica

1. Se  $x \in A \Rightarrow (x, x) \in R$

2. Se  $(x, y) \in R$  e  $(y, z) \in R \Rightarrow (x, z) \in R$

3. Se  $(x, y) \in R$  e  $(y, x) \in R \Rightarrow x = y$

..... tem a mesma altura <sup>ou altura menor ou igual</sup> que ..... no conjunto dos alunos de sua classe.

Ordem em  $I$

$$a \leq b \iff \text{existe } c \in I \text{ tal que } a+c=b$$

Ordem em  $Z$

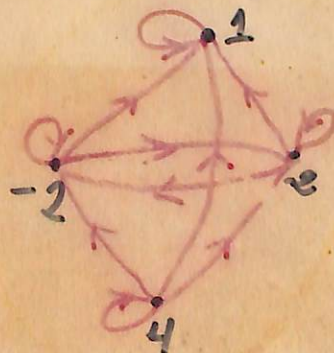
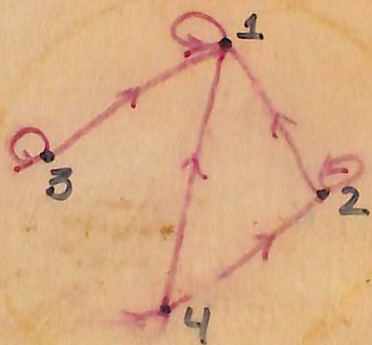
$$x \leq y \iff \text{existe } c \in I \text{ tal que } x+c=y$$

..... é múltiplo de ..... em  $I$

1. reflexiva 2. não é simétrica 3. Transitiva 4. é anti-simétrica

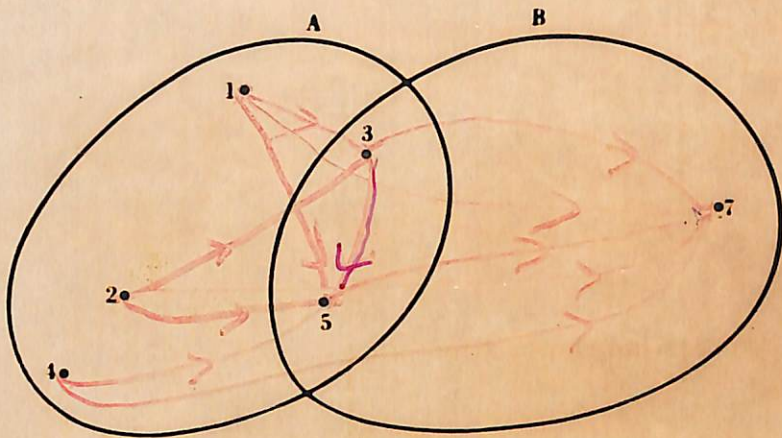
..... é múltiplo de ..... em  $Z$

1. reflexiva 2. não é simétrica 3. transitiva 4. não é anti-simétrica





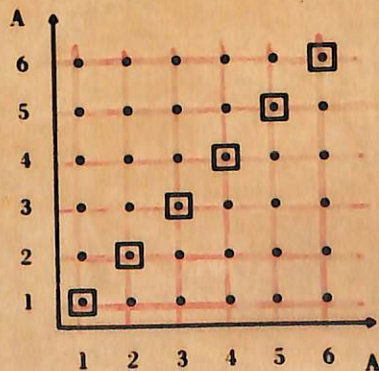
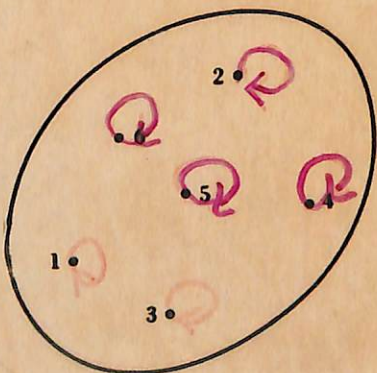
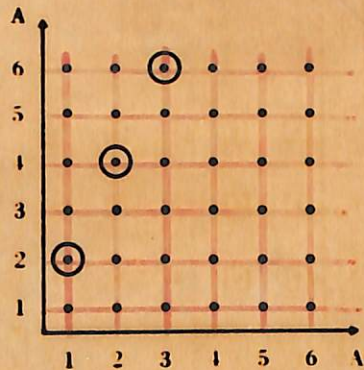
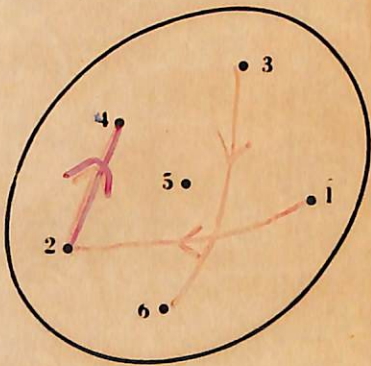
... É MENOR QUE ...



$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$B = \{3, 5, 7\}$$

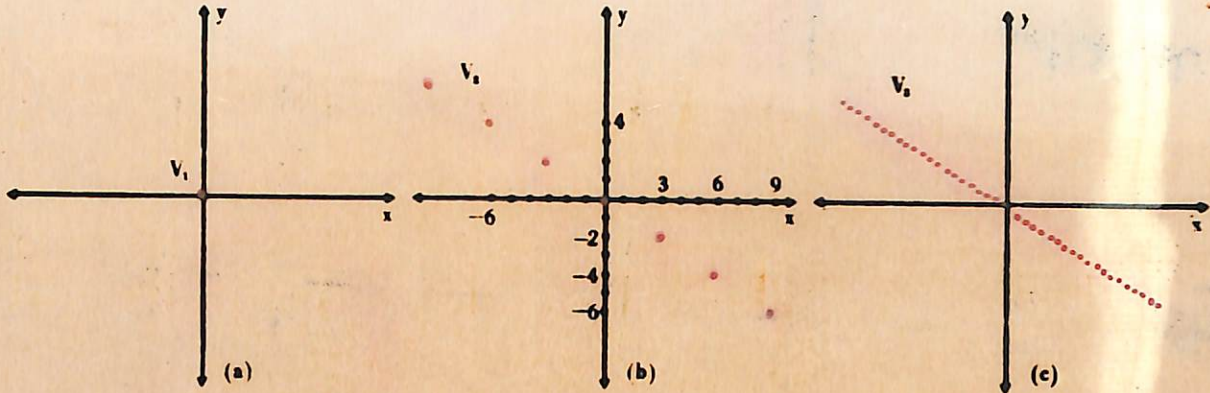
RELAÇÃO EM A





# Sentenças abertas com duas variáveis

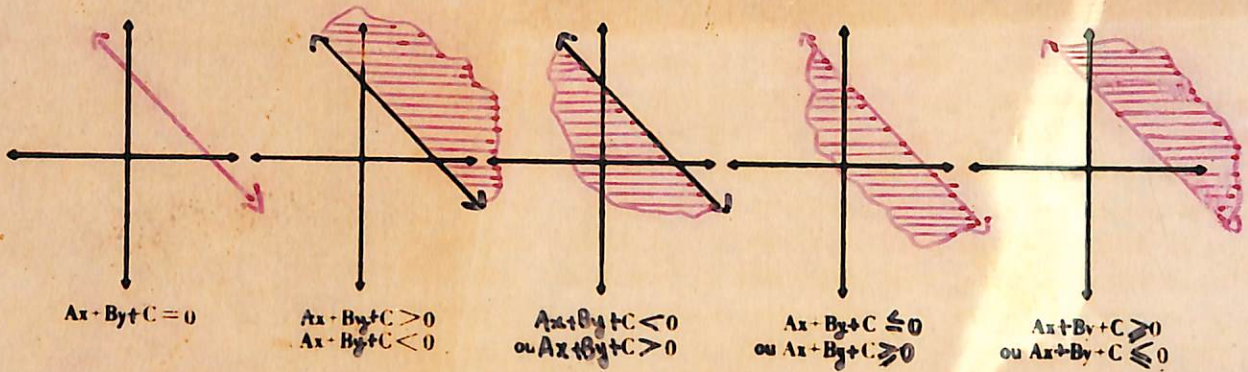
$$2x + 3y = 0$$



$$U = \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I}$$

$$U = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

$$U = \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$$



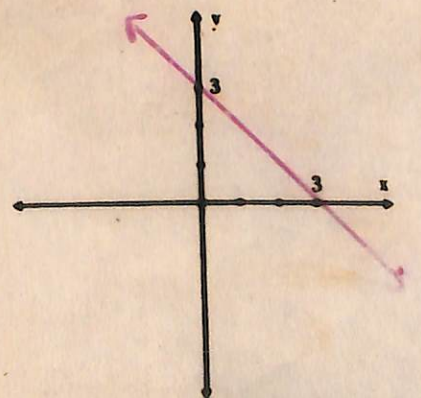
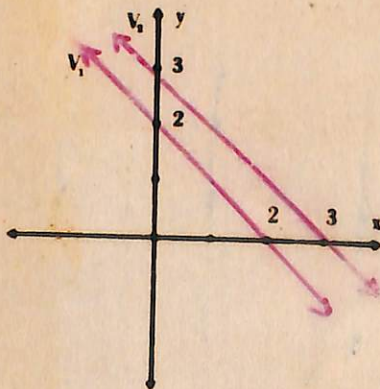
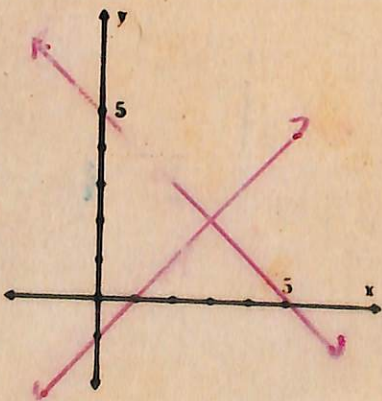
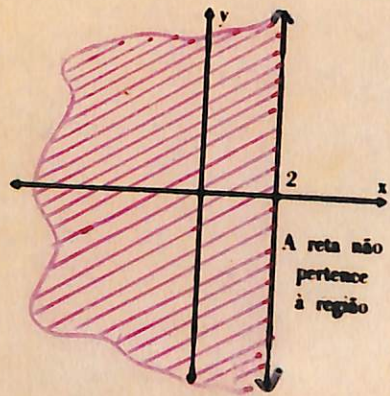
$$x < 2$$

$$U = \mathbb{Q}$$

$$U = \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$$

$$x + 0.4y < 2$$

$$U = \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$$

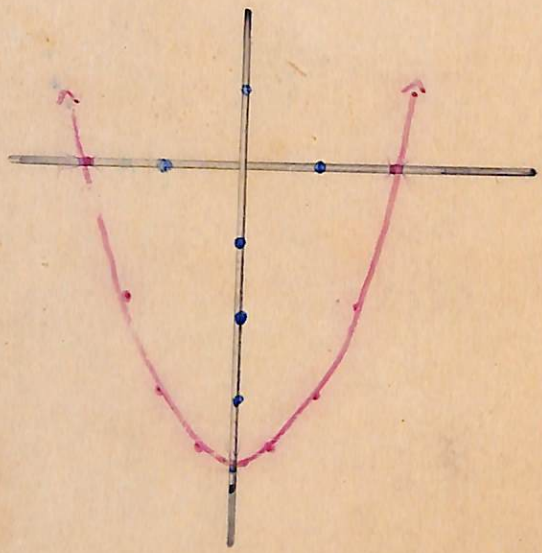




Função Quadrática de 2º grau

$F: x \quad ax^2 + bx + c, \quad a \neq 0$   
 $F: x \quad x^2 - 4$

$x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	+1	-1	$+\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	2	-2
$x^2 - 4$	-4	$-\frac{15}{4}$	$-\frac{15}{4}$	-3	-3	$-\frac{7}{4}$	$-\frac{7}{4}$	0	0

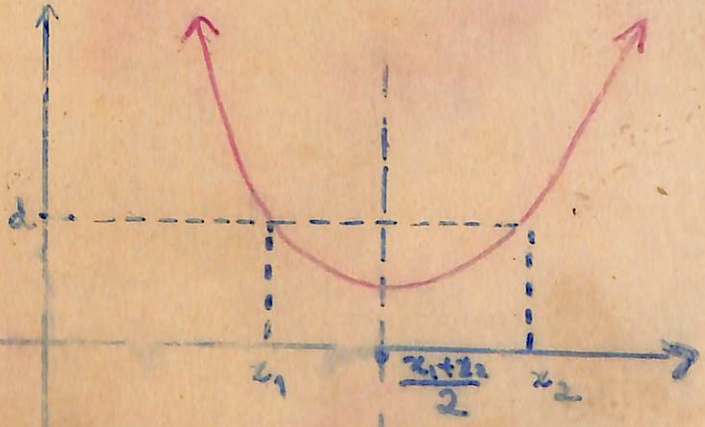
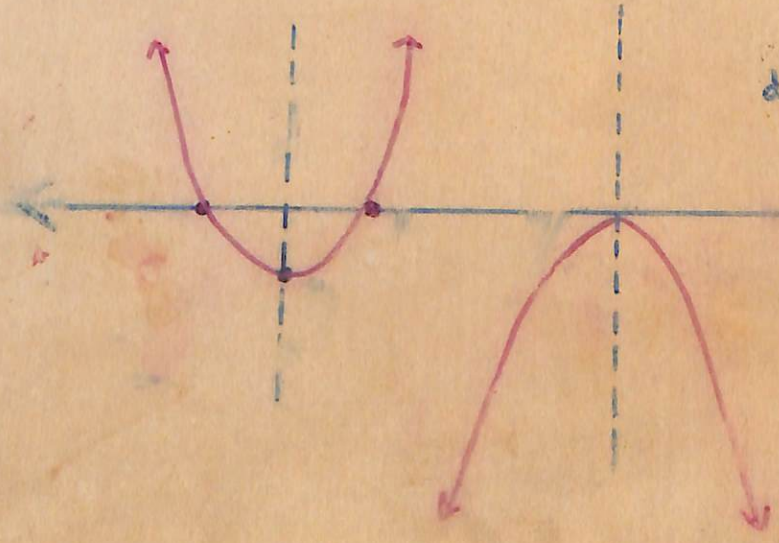


por que não unir os pontos por segmentos de reta?

Propriedades parábolas

- Existe uma única reta paralela ao eixo dos  $x$  que encontra a parábola em um único ponto; este ponto chama-se vértice.
- a reta que passa pelo vértice e é paralela ao eixo dos  $y$ , é eixo de simetria da parábola.

- a- o gráfico corta ou não o eixo dos  $x$
- b- qual o vértice.
- c- " " eixo

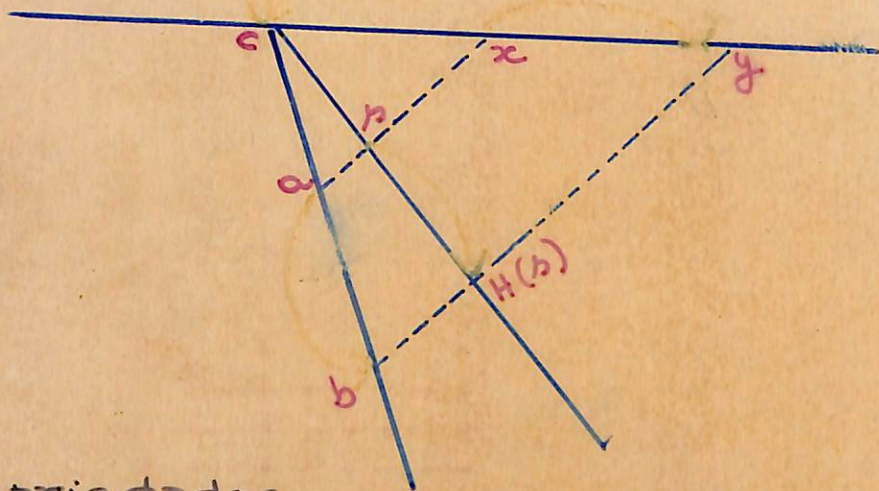


$ax^2 + bx + c = d$



Sejam dados:  $A$  um plano,  $c \in A$ ,  $r \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $r \neq 0$   
 Homotetia de centro  $c$  e razão  $r$  e a aplicação  
 em  $A$  tal que

$$x \neq c, H(x) = y \begin{cases} c, x, y \text{ colineares} \\ c \notin \overline{xy} \\ \frac{[cy]}{[cx]} = r \end{cases}$$



Propriedades

$s \in \overline{ax} \Rightarrow H(s) \in \overline{by}$  sendo  $H(a) = b$  e  $H(x) = y$

$\overline{ax} \parallel \overline{by}$

$$\frac{[ase]}{[by]} = r$$

$$r < 0$$

$$H(c) = c \quad \begin{cases} c, x, y \text{ colineares} \\ c \in \overline{xy} \\ \frac{[cy]}{[cx]} = |r| \end{cases}$$





