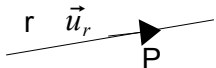
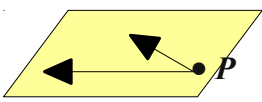
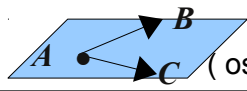
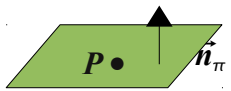
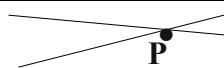
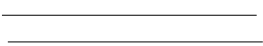
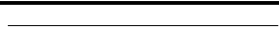
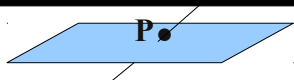
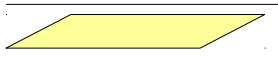


RECTAS E PLANOS

RECTA r	Determinacións lineares	Un punto P e un vector director $\vec{u}_r$ 
		Dous puntos P e Q (o vector director $\vec{u}_r = \overrightarrow{PQ}$)
	Ecuacións $X(x,y,z)$ $P(a,b,c)$ $\vec{u}_r(u_1,u_2,u_3)$	VECTORIAL $\overrightarrow{OX} = \overrightarrow{OP} + \lambda \vec{u}_r$ $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
		PARAMÉTRICAS $\left. \begin{aligned} x &= a + \lambda u_1 \\ y &= b + \lambda u_2 \\ z &= c + \lambda u_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
		CONTINUA $\frac{x-a}{u_1} = \frac{y-b}{u_2} = \frac{z-c}{u_3} = \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
		IMPLÍCITAS $\left. \begin{aligned} Ax + By + Cz + D &= 0 \\ A'x + B'y + C'z + D' &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$
PLANO π	Determinacións lineares	Un punto P e 2 vectores direccionais $\vec{u}_\pi$ e $\vec{v}_\pi$ 
		Tres puntos A, B e C (os vectores poderán ser $\overrightarrow{AB}$ e $\overrightarrow{AC}$) 
		Un punto P e un vector normal (perpendicular ao plano) $\vec{n}_\pi$ 
	Ecuacións $X(x,y,z)$ e $P(a,b,c)$ $\vec{u}_\pi(u_1,u_2,u_3)$ e $\vec{v}_\pi(v_1,v_2,v_3)$ $\vec{n}_\pi(A,B,C)$	VECTORIAL $\overrightarrow{OX} = \overrightarrow{OP} + t\vec{u}_\pi + s\vec{v}_\pi$ $t, s \in \mathbb{R}$
		PARAMÉTRICAS $\left. \begin{aligned} x &= a + t u_1 + s v_1 \\ y &= b + t u_2 + s v_2 \\ z &= c + t u_3 + s v_3 \end{aligned} \right\} t, s \in \mathbb{R}$
		NORMAL $\overrightarrow{PX} \cdot \vec{n}_\pi = 0$
POSICIÓN RELATIVAS	Dúas rectas r e s	r e s CRÚZANSE NO ESPAZO (están en distinto plano) 
		r e s CÓRTANSE nun punto (están nun mesmo plano) 
		r e s SON PARALELAS 
		r e s SON COINCIDENTES 
	Recta e plano r e π	 r e π CÓRTANSE nun punto
		r e π SON PARALELOS 
		 r ESTÁ CONTIDA EN π