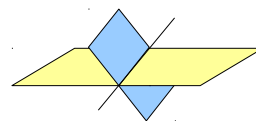


# RECTAS E PLANOS

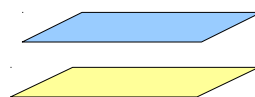
## POSICIÓNS RELATIVAS

Dous planos  $\alpha$  e  $\pi$

$\alpha$  e  $\pi$   
CÓRTANSE nunha recta



$\alpha$  e  $\pi$  SON  
PARALELOS

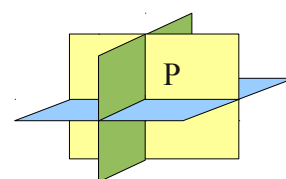


$\alpha$  e  $\pi$  SON  
COINCIDENTES

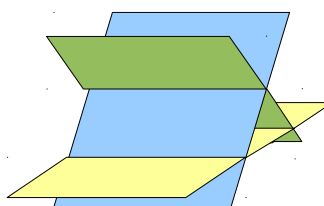


$\alpha, \beta$  e  $\pi$  CÓRTANSE NUN  
ÚNICO PUNTO (S.C.D)

rang M= rang M\*= 3

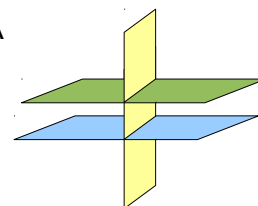


$\alpha, \beta$  e  $\pi$  CÓRTANSE DOUS  
A DOUS FORMANDO UNHA  
SUPERFICIE PRISMÁTICA



rang M= 2 rang M\*= 3 (S.I.)

DOUS DOS PLANOS SON  
PARALELOS E O OUTRO  
OS  
CORTA

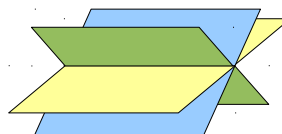


rang M= 2 rang M\*= 3 (S.I.)

Tres planos  $\alpha, \beta$  e  $\pi$

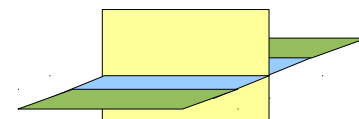
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 \\ A'x + B'y + C'z + D' = 0 \\ A''x + B''y + C''z + D'' = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$\alpha, \beta$  e  $\pi$  SON DISTINTOS E  
SE CORTAN NUNHA RECTA



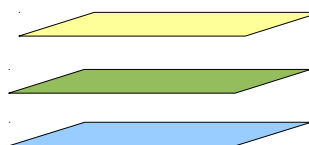
rang M= rang M\*= 2 (S.C.I.)

DOUS DOS PLANOS SON  
COINCIDENTES E O  
OUTRO OS CORTA



rang M= rang M\*= 2 (S.C.I.)

$\alpha, \beta$  e  $\pi$  SON PARALELOS



rang M=1 rang M\*= 2 (S.I.)

DOUS DOS PLANOS SON  
COINCIDENTES E O  
OUTRO É PARALELO



rang M=1 rang M\*= 2 (S.I.)

$\alpha, \beta$  e  $\pi$  SON COINCIDENTES



rang M= rang M\*= 1 (S.C.I.)