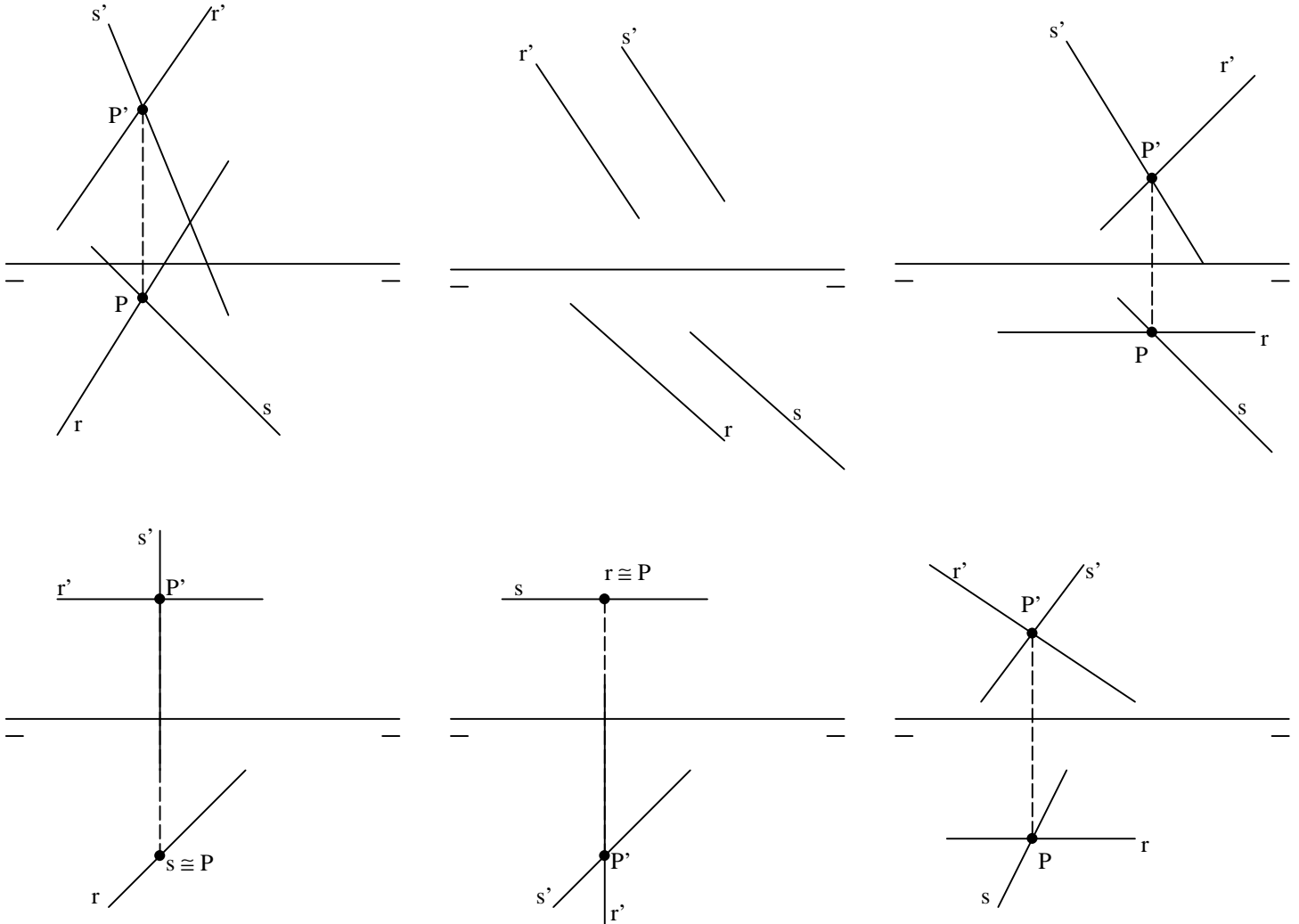
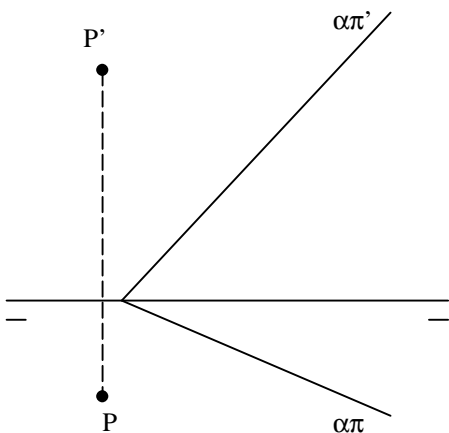


1) Obter os Traços do Plano (α) que contém as retas (r) e (s), classificar o Plano e dizer quais os diedros em que ele atravessa.

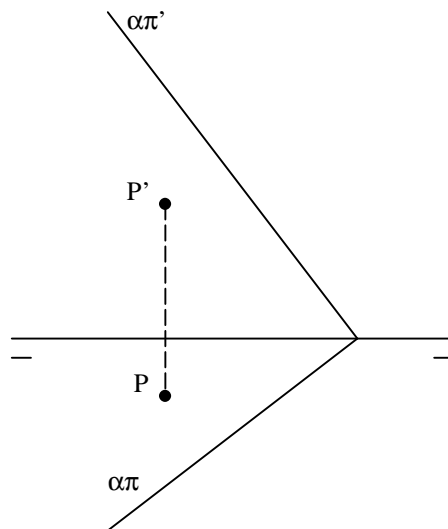


2) Traçar uma reta (r) passando pelo ponto (P), tal que:

a) (r) horizontal, paralela a (α)



b) (r) Frontal e concorrente com o plano (α)



c) (r) paralela ao Plano (α) e pertencente ao Bissetor Ímpar

