

O *plano projetivo orientado*  $\mathbb{T}^2$  consiste de *pontos*, *retas*, e uma relação ternária entre eles:

Pontos: triplas  $[w, x, y]$  exceto  $[0, 0, 0]$   
 sendo que  $[w', x', y']$  e  $[w'', x'', y'']$   
 são o mesmo ponto se e somente se  
 existe  $\alpha > 0$  tal que  
 $w'' = \alpha w'$ ,  $x'' = \alpha x'$  e  $y'' = \alpha y'$ .

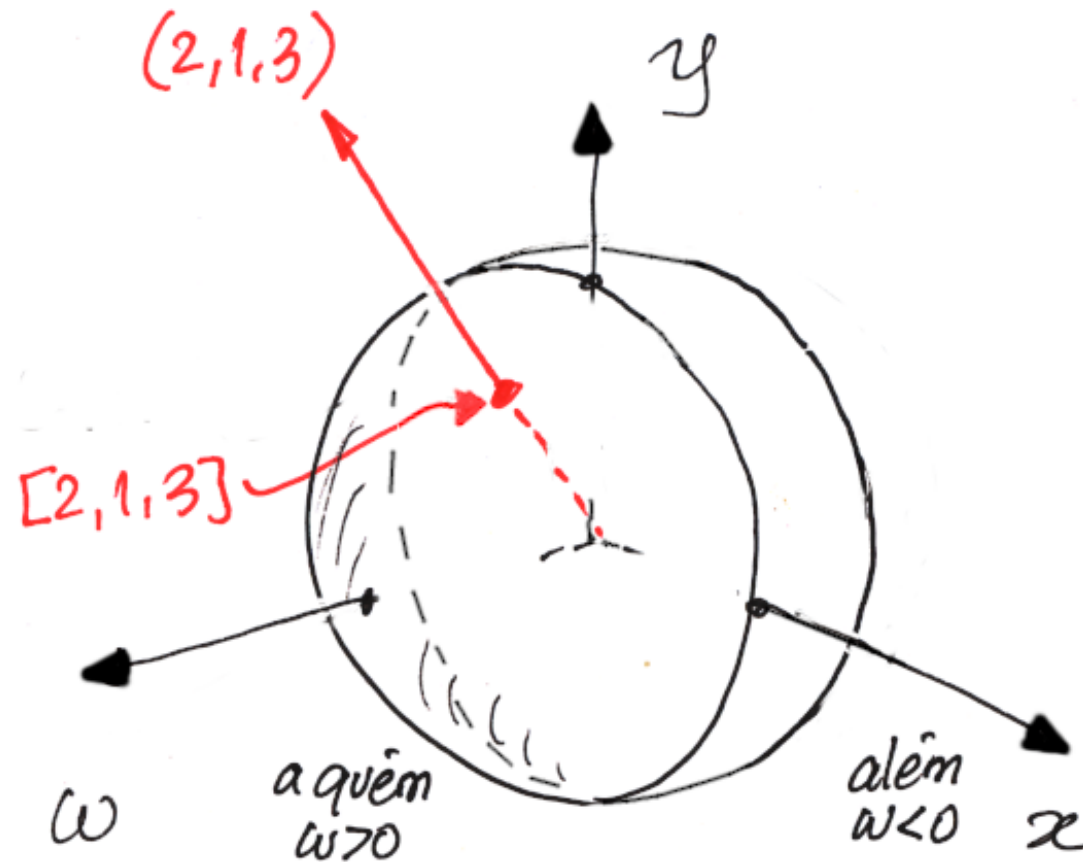
Retas: triplas  $\langle \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} \rangle$  exceto  $\langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$   
 sendo que  $\langle \mathcal{W}', \mathcal{X}', \mathcal{Y}' \rangle$  e  $\langle \mathcal{W}'', \mathcal{X}'', \mathcal{Y}'' \rangle$   
 são a mesma reta se e somente se  
 existe  $\alpha > 0$  tal que  
 $\mathcal{W}'' = \alpha \mathcal{W}'$ ,  $\mathcal{X}'' = \alpha \mathcal{X}'$  e  $\mathcal{Y}'' = \alpha \mathcal{Y}'$ .

Posição ponto-reta:

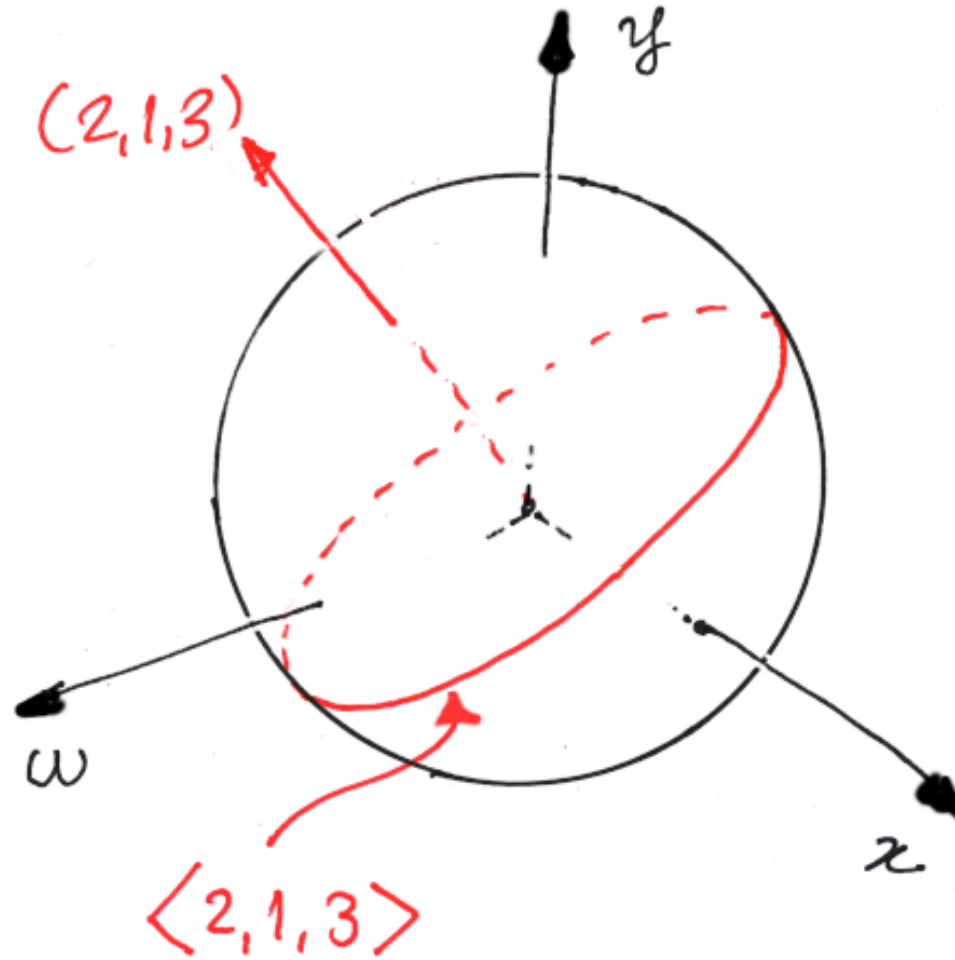
$$[w, x, y] \diamond \langle \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} \rangle = \text{sgn}(\mathcal{W}w + \mathcal{X}x + \mathcal{Y}y)$$

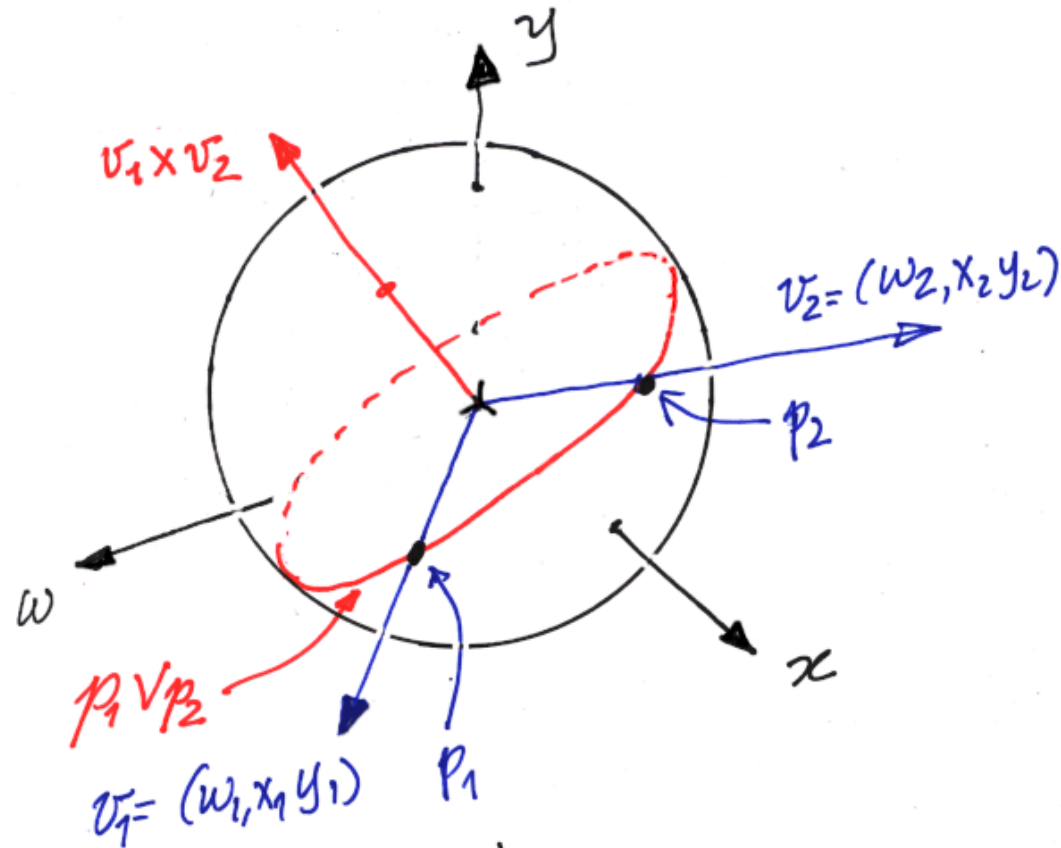
Toda a geometria projetiva orientada segue destas definições.

$$[w, x, y] \leftrightarrow \frac{(w, x, y)}{\sqrt{w^2 + x^2 + y^2}}$$



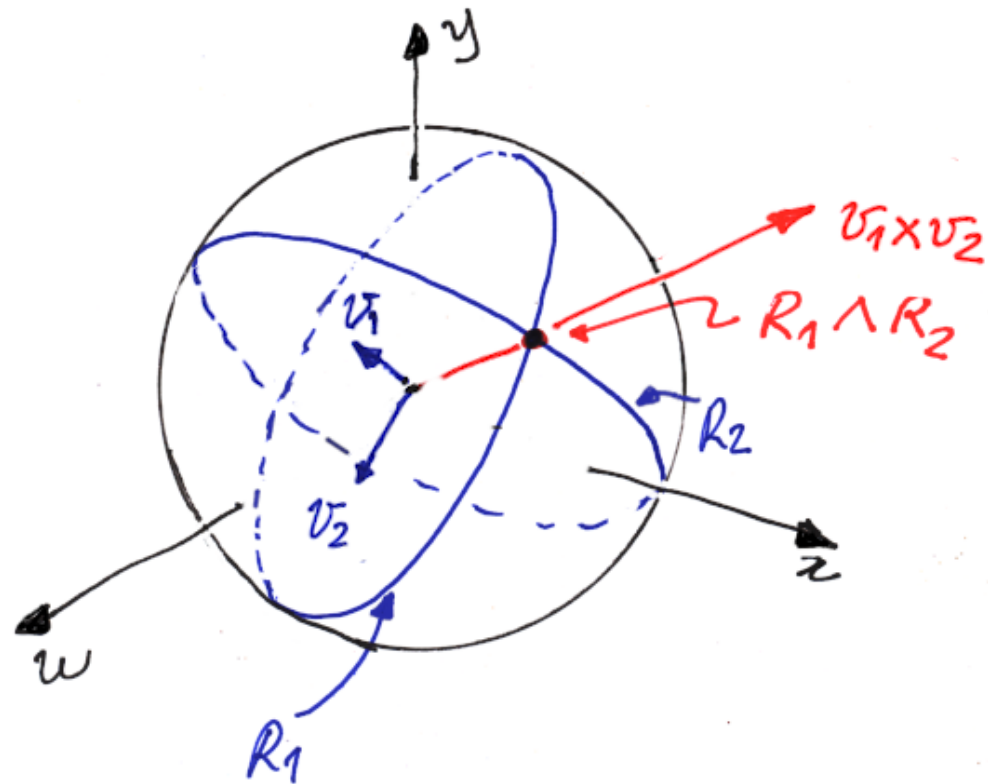
$\langle \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} \rangle \leftrightarrow$  círculo perpendicular a  $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$





Dados pontos  $p_1 = [w_1, x_1, y_1]$  e  $p_2 = [w_2, x_2, y_2]$ , a reta  $p_1$  junta  $p_2$  é

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 \vee p_2 &= \left\langle + \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} w_1 & y_1 \\ w_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix}, + \begin{vmatrix} w_1 & x_1 \\ w_2 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} \right\rangle \\ &= \langle x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1, y_1 w_2 - y_2 w_1, w_1 x_2 - w_2 x_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$



Dadas duas retas  $R_1 = \langle \mathcal{W}_1, \mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{Y}_1 \rangle$  e  $R_2 = \langle \mathcal{W}_2, \mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{Y}_2 \rangle$ , o ponto  $R_1$  encontra  $R_2$  é

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 \wedge R_2 &= \left[ + \begin{vmatrix} \mathcal{X}_1 & \mathcal{Y}_1 \\ \mathcal{X}_2 & \mathcal{Y}_2 \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \mathcal{W}_1 & \mathcal{Y}_1 \\ \mathcal{W}_2 & \mathcal{Y}_2 \end{vmatrix}, + \begin{vmatrix} \mathcal{W}_1 & \mathcal{X}_1 \\ \mathcal{W}_2 & \mathcal{X}_2 \end{vmatrix} \right] \\ &= [ \mathcal{X}_1 \mathcal{Y}_2 - \mathcal{X}_2 \mathcal{Y}_1, \mathcal{Y}_1 \mathcal{W}_2 - \mathcal{Y}_2 \mathcal{W}_1, \mathcal{W}_1 \mathcal{X}_2 - \mathcal{W}_2 \mathcal{X}_1 ] \end{aligned}$$

Algumas propriedades de  $\vee$  e  $\wedge$ :

$$\begin{array}{l|l} q \vee p = \neg(p \vee q) & S \wedge R = \neg(R \wedge S) \\ p \vee (\neg q) = \neg(p \vee q) & R \wedge (\neg S) = \neg(R \wedge S) \\ (\neg p) \vee q = \neg(p \vee q) & (\neg R) \wedge S = \neg(R \wedge S) \\ p \vee p = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle & R \wedge R = [0, 0, 0] \\ p \vee (\neg p) = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle & R \wedge (\neg R) = [0, 0, 0] \end{array}$$