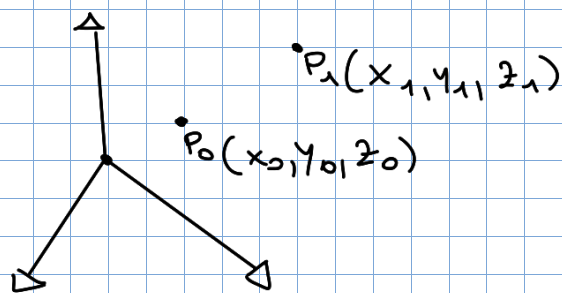


Distance



$$d(P_0, P_1) = \|\vec{P_0 P_1}\| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_0)^2 + (y_1 - y_0)^2 + (z_1 - z_0)^2}$$

$$A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

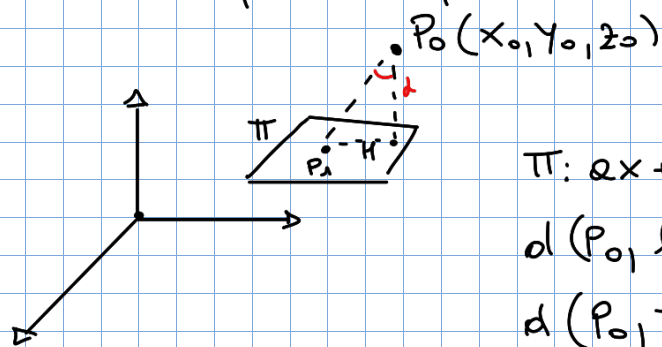
extremo inferior

$$d(A, B) = \inf \{ d(P, Q) : P \in A \text{ e } Q \in B \}$$

$$A = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{n}, 0, 0 \right) : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \quad B = \{ (0, 0, 0) \} \quad d(P_n, 0) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$d(A, B) =$$

Distance punto - punto



$$\pi: ax + by + cz + d = 0$$

$$d(P_0, h) \leq d(P_0, P_1)$$

$$d(P_0, \pi) = d(P_0, h) = |\vec{P_1 P_0} \cdot \cos \alpha| =$$

$$P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1) = \left| \vec{P_1 P_0} \cdot \frac{n}{\|n\|} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \left[(x_1 - x_0)i + (y_1 - y_0)j + (z_1 - z_0)k \right] \cdot \frac{[ai + bj + ck]}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \right| =$$

$$\left| \frac{a(x_1 - x_0) + b(y_1 - y_0) + c(z_1 - z_0)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{ax_1 + by_1 + cz_1 - ax_0 - by_0 - cz_0}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{-d - ax_0 - by_0 - cz_0}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \right| = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

$$\pi: x+y+1=0$$

$$d(o, \pi) = \frac{|0+0+1|}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

2° modo: Sia r la retta normale a π passante per O

$$r: \begin{cases} x = 0+t \\ y = 0+t \\ z = 0+t \end{cases}$$

Intersezione $r \cap \pi$

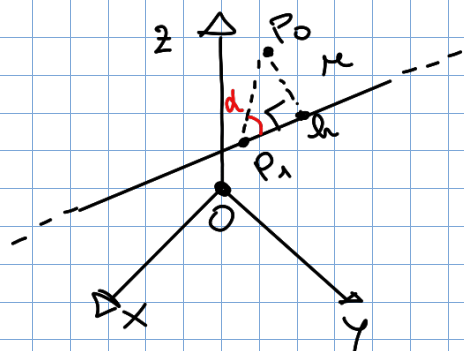
$$t+t+t+1=0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{3}$$

sostituendo e ottenendo

$$r \cap \pi = \left\{ \left(-\frac{1}{3} ; -\frac{1}{3} ; 0 \right) \right\}$$

$$d(o, \pi) = d(o, h) = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{3}-0\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}-0\right)^2 + (0-0)^2} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

Distanza punto - retta



$$d(P_0, P_1) \geq d(P_0, r)$$

$$d(P_0, r) = d(P_0, h) = P_0 P_1 \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$= \left\| \vec{P_0 P_1} \wedge \frac{\vec{v}_r}{\|\vec{v}_r\|} \right\|$$

\vec{v}_r = vettore direttivo di r

$$\pi: \begin{cases} x+y-z=0 \\ x-y+z=1 \end{cases}$$

$$d(0, \pi) = ?$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y-z=0 \\ 2x+0+0=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}+y-z=0 \\ x=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=z-\frac{1}{2} \\ x=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=\frac{1}{2} \\ y=t-\frac{1}{2} \\ z=t \end{cases}$$

$$V_{\pi} = 0 \cdot i + 1 \cdot j + 1 \cdot k = j + k$$

$$P_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$d(0, \pi) = \left\| \overrightarrow{OP_1} \wedge \frac{V_{\pi}}{\|V_{\pi}\|} \right\| = \left\| \left(\frac{1}{2}i - \frac{1}{2}j\right) \wedge \frac{(j+k)}{\sqrt{2}} \right\|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left\| (i-j) \wedge (j+k) \right\| = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left\| \text{Det} \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left\| -i - j + k \right\| = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

$$\|d \cdot v\| = \|d\| \cdot \|v\|$$

$$v = v_x i + v_y j + v_z k$$

$$\|v\| = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}$$

2° Modo: Sia π il piano passante per O e normale a π
 Sia $\{H\} = \pi \cap \pi \Rightarrow d(0, \pi) = d(0, H)$

$$\pi: \begin{cases} x=\frac{1}{2} \\ y=t-\frac{1}{2} \\ z=t \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_{\pi} = j + k$$

$$\text{Equazione di } \pi: 0 \cdot (x-0) + 1 \cdot (y-0) + 1 \cdot (z-0) = 0$$

$$\pi: y+z=0 \quad \text{ sostituiamo le eq parametriche}$$

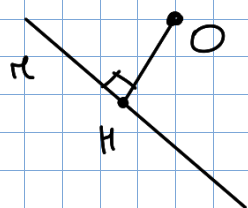
$$t - \frac{1}{2} + t = 0 \Rightarrow 2t = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

$$H = \pi \cap \kappa = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right) \right\}$$

$$d(O, \pi) = d(O, H) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{6}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

modo 3:



$$P_+ = \left(\frac{1}{2}, t - \frac{1}{2}, t \right)$$

$$\vec{OP}_+ \text{ è perpendicolare a } \kappa \Leftrightarrow \vec{OP}_+ \cdot \vec{V}_\pi = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2}i + \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)j + t \cdot k \right] \cdot [j + k] = 0$$

$$\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 1 + t \cdot 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2t = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow H = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

Rette passanti per O e incidenti e ortogonali a κ

[rette per O e per H]

$$\pi_1: a_1x + b_1y + c_1z + d_1 = 0$$

π_1 e π_2 non paralleli

$$\pi_2: a_2x + b_2y + c_2z + d_2 = 0$$

$$\kappa = \pi_1 \cap \pi_2 \text{ line}$$

Fascio di piani determinate da π_1 e π_2

$$\lambda(a_1x + b_1y + c_1z + d_1) + \mu(a_2x + b_2y + c_2z + d_2) = 0$$

$$(\lambda, \mu) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0, 0\}$$

$\mathcal{F}(\pi_1, \pi_2)$ è l'insieme di tutti che contengono le rette

$$\kappa = \pi_1 \cap \pi_2$$

Determinare l'equazione del piano π che contiene

$$r: \begin{cases} x+2y+z-1=0 \\ x-y-z=0 \end{cases} \quad \text{e passa per il punto } P(1,1,1)$$

Fascio di piani con r e π

$$\lambda(x+2y+z-1) + \mu(x-y-z) = 0$$

$$\text{Impongo il passaggio per } P: \lambda(1+2+1-1) + \mu(1-1-1) = 0$$

Sostituendo $\mu = 3\lambda$ nell'equazione del fascio:

$$\lambda(x+2y+z-1) + 3\lambda(x-y-z) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{Divido per } \lambda \text{ e poi moltiplico}$$
$$4x - y - 2z - 1 = 0$$

Determinare l'equazione del piano π che contiene

$$r: \begin{cases} x+2y+z-1=0 \\ x-y-z=0 \end{cases} \quad \text{e parallela alla retta } s: \begin{cases} x-y+z=0 \\ 2x-y-z=1 \end{cases}$$

$$V_S = (i - j + k) \wedge (2i - j - k) = \det \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2i + 3j + k$$

fascio di piani con r e π

$$\lambda(x+2y+z-1) + \mu(x-y-z) = 0$$

$$(\lambda + \mu)x + (2\lambda - \mu)y + (\lambda - \mu)z - \lambda = 0$$

$$m_\pi = (\lambda + \mu)i + (2\lambda - \mu)j + (\lambda - \mu)k$$

$$T \parallel S \Leftrightarrow m_\pi \perp V_S \Leftrightarrow m_\pi \cdot V_S = 0$$

$$2(\lambda + \mu) + 3(2\lambda - \mu) + 1 \cdot (\lambda - \mu) = 0$$

Trovare un'equazione del piano π che passi per $P(1,2,3)$ ed è ortogonale alle rette $r: \begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ x-z=2 \end{cases}$

$$r: \begin{cases} y=1-x \\ z=x-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow r: \begin{cases} x=t \\ y=1-t \\ z=t-2 \end{cases} \quad V_r = i - j + k$$

$$\pi: 1 \cdot (x-1) + (-1)(y-2) + 1 \cdot (z-3) = 0$$

Trovare l'equazione del piano π che passi per $P(1,1,1)$ e $Q(2,1,2)$ ed è parallelo alle rette $r: \begin{cases} x=t \\ y=2t \\ z=3t \end{cases}$
 $\vec{PQ} = i + k$ $V_r = i + 2j + 3k$

$$S: \text{rette per } P \text{ e } Q: \begin{cases} x=1+t \\ y=1 \\ z=1+t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} t=x-1 \\ y=1 \\ t=z-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow S: \begin{cases} x-1=z-1 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-z=0 \\ y-1=0 \end{cases}$$

Forse con una S :

$$\lambda(x-z) + \mu(y-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda x + \mu y - \lambda z - \mu = 0$$

$$m_\pi = \lambda i + \mu j - \lambda k$$

$$\pi \parallel m \Leftrightarrow m_\pi \perp V_m \Leftrightarrow m_\pi \cdot V_r = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda + 2\mu - 3\lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lambda = \mu$$

$$\pi: x + y - z - 1 = 0$$