Geom C12 pagn

Geometrii Curs 12 Germetrie enclidiana

K=R E/R = spatiu rectorial $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{Y})$ $(\mathcal{E}_{R}, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{P})$

1) Rutem lucra cu supere extenermate R= 20, e, ... em} Lei, e, s=dij. #) =) schimbari de coordonate sunt de tipul X'=AX+B, A e O(m).

2) d: EXE -> R+, d(A,B):= 11 AB 11 = V (AB, AB) CBB = simg A pt d.

Dacă $\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}_{R}$ $A=(x_{1}...x_{m}), B=(y_{1}...y_{m})$ $\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}_{R}^{2}=\sum x_{1}e_{1}$ $\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}_{R}^{2}=\sum y_{1}^{2}e_{1}^{2}$ d(A,B)= ||AB|| = 110B-0A ||= || Z(y,-xi)ei|| = [Z(y,-xi)e] 1/2

Cordon: AB LAC (=> d(A,B) 2+ d(A,C) 2= d(BC)2 $\sum (b_i - a_i)(c_i - a_i) = 0$ $\sum (b_i - a_i)^2 + \sum (c_i - a_i)^2 = \sum (c_i - b_i)^2$

Perpendicularitatea: EILE2 deux subspații, dacă EICE2 sau EZCE1

C EI=E2 (dimEI+dimE2=M, EIBE2=E) E,2 subspatji dijuctoar En zi Ez pe niumesc merma G.

Propositie: Daca E, oj. Ez sunt mormal=) E, NEz={o} Dem: Folosese terrema dimensioni dim (E, E2) = dim E1+ dim E2+1-dim (En) =) dim(E1,E2) = m+1 do pt. ca E1 = E2 =) E1 1 E2 = \$

Teerema Pitagera =) Daca He hiperplan, d L H.
Daca d n H = fAz. zi daca d(A, H) = minfol (P, B) / PEHz = d(P,A)
PEd, P&H

Ecuatión subspaticion:

1) (d) $\frac{x_1-x_{10}}{x_1-x_{10}} = \frac{x_m-x_{mo}}{x_1-x_{10}}$ (li,..., lm) determimationalis paña la propertionalis date.

R= {0, e1,..., en} fixed. $\left(\frac{l_1}{\sqrt{\sum l_1^2}}, \frac{l_m}{\sqrt{\sum l_1^2}}\right) = 1$ pet prisupume ca $\sum l_2^2 = 1$

res(d,ei) = Ld,ei= = LZqej,ei= li

2) Fre H du ec. a13(1+..+am36m+a0=0

Cont ecuatia unei mermale la H? Care e directes?

Fre de mermală, de directeri(e, em) xi-xio= t. Avem (e,..., em) L (a,x,+...+ amæm)=0 ecuația emogenă-atapată

Condition of I: lixi+ ... + lm-1 dm-1 - ln (and dit ... + am-1, dm-1) = 0 A(41 ... 4 W-1)

Geom C12 page $\begin{cases} l_1 - lm \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_{m+1}} = 0 & l_1 = \frac{e_2}{\alpha_1} = \frac{l_{m-1}}{\alpha_m} = \frac{l_m}{\alpha_m} \\ l_{m-1} - lm \frac{\alpha_{m-1}}{\alpha_m} = 0 \end{cases}$ (li)=(kai) i=1,m P. Parametrii directori ai mormalil la H sunt proportionali cu conficienti de lui H x+y+2-1=0=) x-1= x-1=2-1 e mermala la plan prim (1,1,1) Distanța de la un punet la un subspație. 1) d(A,H)=? A&H. A(d1. dn) zi(H) = qixi+q0=0 · Ecuatia mermali prim A: Xi'di'=t (d) · dnH: $\sum (q_i t + \alpha_i) \cdot q_i + q_o = 0$ t= -ao - Zaidi Eaid Coordonateli lui B: -ai ao+ \(\sum_{91} \di
\) + di $d(A, H)=|AB| = \frac{\sum_{q_1}(b_0 + \sum_{q_1}(a_1))^2}{\sum_{q_2}(a_1)^2} \frac{\sum_{q_3}(a_1)^2}{\sum_{q_4}(a_1)^2} \frac{\sum_{q_4}(a_1)^2}{\sum_{q_4}(a_1)^2}$ $= \sum_{q_4} e h_4 perpan in E_1 + \{q_4\} = 1$ $= \sum_{q_4} (b_4 + b_4) perpan in E_1 + \{q_4\} = 1$ $= \sum_{q_4} (b_4 + b_4) perpan in E_1 + \{q_4\} = 1$ Exc: d(d) d) & an R° of gast; propondicular per comma. 31-91 = 41-61 = 21-01 = t 2 a2 = ymb2 = 22-C2 = A al (A, A2) = (ex+a; -les-ag)7. An f(n,t) Of =0 Of =0

Conice si cuadrice.

Multimi de solifie als unes ecuatio de gradul 2. ax2+by2+2ex+2dy+e+&fxy=0 R3 ax2+ by2+ (22+2bxy+ 2cx2+2dy2+ 2ex+2fy+2g2+h=0 Im general: Zaijxixj. A=(vaij) vaij=gi 2 ay x xy +2 ∑ bixc +c=0 XAX-0 (=) XAX+2 BX+c=0 1) Conice In R Carula. $\frac{\alpha^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1 = 0$ elipsa a = b = 1 curc.Carul 2. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1 = 0$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{b^2} \end{pmatrix}$ Carrel 3. x2 ky=0 y-kx=0 (b) parabelă. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sau $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Capul 4. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 0 \Rightarrow (0,0)$ Casul 5: $\frac{x^2}{92} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 0$ Gat: x2= k>0 y2= kx0 Daca evem ûn general: EXAX+ 2 BX+C=0 m=2 izometrie A simetrica =) arivalori proprii reali. Existà e schimbar di coordonate (prim transf. ertegenali) a?.

A la ferma diagenala (".nm)

NIX 24 N2 y2+ 260 2612+2624+c=0 1, (x2+2 bi x) + n2 (y2+ 2 b2 y) + c=0

1, (x+ b) 12 + na (y+ b2) 2+ c - bi - b2 = 0

Dacă $\Lambda_1 \neq 0$, $\Lambda_2 \neq 0 = 1$ elipsă sau hiperbolă $\Lambda_1 = 0$: $\Lambda_2 y^2 + Rb_1 + c' = 0$ $Ab_1 \left(x + \frac{c'}{2b_1} \right) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\mathcal{X}^{2} - 3xy + 2y^{2} - 2x + y - 1 = 0 \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 3/2 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \delta = 2 - \frac{9}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} < 0 =) \text{ hiperbola.} \\
\mathcal{X}^{2} - 3y - 2 = 0 \qquad \qquad \text{EAX} + 2BX + C = 0
\end{array}$$

$$4y - 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Prop: Local geometric al punctului cu riapertue

distantelle la un punct fix oj la o drapta fixa constant e o

conica d medigenerata. (rg A=3)

 $(x-c)^2 + y^2 = c^2 [(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2]$