- NA TESTO PREDNASKE SA BUDEME POHYBOUAT LEN V DVOJROZMERNOM EYKLIDOVSKOM PRIESTORE (ROUINA)

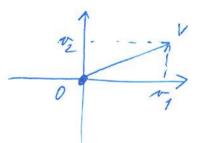
3. PREDNÁSKA

BOD VROVINE = USPORIADANA' DUDJICA CISEL A = [xx/yx] 0 - ZACIATOK STRADNICOVE'HO SYSTEMY O= [0, 0]

VEKTOR /



VEKTOR - ZACIATOK + SMER v=(v1, v2) AKO VENIKA VEKTOR



V-bod V=[v1, v2] 0-zaciath 0= [0,0]  $\vec{v}$  - vektor  $\vec{v}$  -  $\vec{v}$  -  $\vec{v}$   $\vec{v}$   $\vec{v}$   $\vec{v}$   $\vec{v}$   $\vec{v}$ 

VEKTOR JE NAJCASTEJŠIE URCENÝ DVOMA BODMÍ

$$A = [x_{A1} y_{A}]$$

$$B = [x_{B1} y_{B}]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} x_{A1} y_{A} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} x_{B}, y_{B} \end{bmatrix}$$

NAJEASTEJŠIE VGROCTY: AK HAME 2 BODY A, B A = [xA, yA] B = [xB, yB] MOZEME VYPOCITAT: ·) VEKTOR URCENT DUDMA BODMI AB = 8-A = (x8-x4, y8-4x) ") VELKOST VEKTORA = UZDIALENOST 1481 BODOV 4B OL(4/B) 1AB/= d (4,B)= /(x8-x4)2+(y8-y4)27 e) STRED USECKY AB S= 4-B S = [ x4+x8, y+ +y8] VSIMNITE SIJEE VSETRY VYPOCTY ROBIME PO SURADNICIACH TAK MAME 2 VEKTORY! nesh  $\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2)$   $\int s\vec{u}$  veklary v rovine  $\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2)$ SUCET VEKTOROV m + v = (u1+v11 u2+v2) DLEKA VEKTORA . In /= Vuj2+12

much  $\vec{n} = (u_1, u_2)$  } su vellary v rovine  $\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2)$ SUITET VEK TOROV  $\vec{n} + \vec{v} = (u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2)$ DL'EKA VEK TORA  $|\vec{n}| = |\dot{u}_1|^2 + u_2^2$ NĀSOBOK VEKTORA  $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{k} \cdot (u_1, u_2) = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{k} \cdot (u_1, u_2) = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{k} \cdot (u_1, u_2) = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{k} \cdot (u_1, u_2) + \vec{k} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{k} \cdot (u_1, u_2) + \vec{k} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot$ 

NULOVÝ VEKTOR: m=(0,0) JEDNOTKOUY VEKTOR:!! e je taky, ze jehr vellast /e/=1 NASOBENIE VEKTOROV: - U ROVINE MÆME bud massbok vedlorn alets skalårny mæin vedlorer) POZOR! k. ii = cisto. vella = [vellar] ii. v = slalarny sucine 2 vehtarov = cisco m= (m1, m2) POTOM SKALARNY SYCIN v=(v1, v2) uov = (u1. v1 + u2. v2) SKALARNY SUCIN - VLASTNOSTI n=(u1, u2) frenulove vektory POTOM MON = 0 => mL? Sholarny suien =0 (=> hea su u a v na sebr kolnié POTOM M1. V2 - M2. Vy = 0 (=> M/1 T (kulzove nasobenie  $u_1 \times v_2 = 0$   $v_1 \times v_2 = 0$ 8n rounobezhe DVOCH VEKTOROV

CAS  $\varphi = \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{n}|! |\vec{v}|}$   $|\varphi \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$ 

POZOR- CASTE CHYBY 1 ? KTORY WHOL DE' TEN SPRAUNY TO, 90°> } eas 470 AK PE (0, 1) (90°,180°) } cos4<0 AK GETTITY ORIENTYJEME SA PODCA UGSLEDNEHO ZNAMIENKA! SPOLOCNY ZACIATOENY x 1, 2 .... 4 BOD \$ 17, -17 ... 4, DOMÁCA TILOHA!  $\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{u}}{|\vec{u}| \cdot |\vec{v}|} =$ OVERTE X(n, n) = 0 = M1, My + M2, M2 VEKTOR SAM SO SEBOU Vuj2+ u2 , Vuj2+ u22  $= \frac{u_1^2 + u_2^2}{u_1^2 + u_2^2} = 1$ 3 (vi, -vi) = T 5-180° -u u HOL VERTOR cos 4 = 1 9 = 0 4 VEKTOR u=(u1, u2) OPACNY - ii = (-11, -12)  $\cos \varphi = \vec{n} \circ (-\vec{n}) = -u_1 \cdot u_1 - u_2 \cdot u_2$   $= \sqrt{\vec{n}''_1 \cdot t_1 \cdot t_2} = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 \cdot (-u_1)^2 + (-u_2)^2}$ 

 $= -\frac{(u_1^2 + u_2^2)}{u_1^2 + u_2^2} = -1$   $= -\frac{(u_3^2 + u_2^2)}{u_1^2 + u_2^2} = -1$  = -1  $Q = +T (180^\circ)$ 

```
TUVEDONTE SI -DOLEZITÉ PRE POCITANIE 5
                                                              PRIKLADOV
            Al \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 TAK ST KOLME ]

ale \vec{u} = (2,3), also majjednoduelsie
                                                                                         residence vektor kalny na
                                                                                 (\vec{v} \perp \vec{u}) \vec{v} = (-3, 2)
                                                                                                                      VYMEN SURADNICE
+ ZMEN ZNAMIENKO
                                                                                                                    alet (3,-2)
             Ako overim, že ni 11 v ??
                         \vec{n} = (2,3) \vec{v} JE JEHO NASOBOK
                                                                 maps. \vec{v} = (4,6) [k. \vec{u}]
\vec{v} = (-4,-6)
                                                                                           \vec{v} = (20,30) . k \neq 0
PRIKLADI
*) Ky VEKTOKU (4,-2) NAJBITE ASPON BUB VER

S NIM ROUN OBEZNE = N_1 = (e_1 - 4) N_2 = 1 N_3 = 1 N_4 = 1 N_3 = 1 N_4 = 1 N_4 = 1 N_4 = 1 N_5 = 1 
                                                                                    V2 = (-8,4) V2 /1 m
·) NAJDITE VEKTOR NAN KOLMY ...
                             \vec{v} \perp \vec{u} \vec{v}_{q} = (2, 4) elbo \vec{u}_{1}, \vec{v}_{q} = 4, 2 + (-2, 4) = 0
                        \vec{v}_2 \perp \vec{u} \vec{v}_2 = (4,8) \vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = 4.4 + (-2.8) = 0
```

v3 = (-4,8) ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ + (-2,-8)

= -16 + 16 = 0

## | PRIAMKA |

- PRIAMKA U ROUINE JE JEDNOZNAČNE MRČENA DVOMA BODMI

$$B = [X_{A}, Y_{A}]$$

$$B = [X_{B}, Y_{B}]$$

4 SPOSOBY AKO POPISAT PRIAMKY:

PARAMETRICKÉ ROUNICE PRIAMKY

[ROUNICA X = A + t. w]; ter

SA NAZYVA PARAMETRICET ROU. PRIAMKY

1 BOD A = [XAIBA]

1 VEKTOR (SMEROV9)  $\vec{S}$  = (S1, S2)

n A

$$X = |X_A| + t, S_1$$

$$Y = |Y_A| + t, S_2$$

$$V = |Y_A| + t, S_2$$

$$V = |Y_A| + t + S_3$$

$$V = |Y_A| + t + S_4$$

$$V$$

PP: A= [1,2] =(3,4)

$$p : A = 3$$
 PRIAMKA  
 $X = 1 + t, 3$   $t \in R$   
 $y = 2 + t, 4$ 

ALEBO POTREBUJEME

$$28009$$
  $A = [x_{A}, y_{A}]$   
 $B = [x_{B}, y_{B}]$ 

POSTUP - urob veltor AB = 3-A = (xB-XA/33-JA)
a mas predictiadzajnicy situaciu

$$y = x_4 + t. (x_8 - x_4)$$

$$y = y_4 + t. (y_8 - y_4)$$

$$= x_4 + t. (y_8 - y_4)$$

```
[PRIKLAD]
           A=[1,2]
                         4B = B-4 = (5-1, 7-2)
           B=[5,71
                                 = (4,5)
   n: 48
             X= 1 +4t
                        1 ter
             y = 2 + 5 +
  ROUNAKA
             PRIAMKA
                       SA DA ZAPISAT
            X = 15 +4+
                       LER
            3 = 7 +51t
             BOD ) VEKTOR
   JEDNY
                       MOTE TAPISAT
            PRIAMKY
            MNDHYMI
                       SPOSOBHI
PRIKLAD
             PRIAMEA
                         US. POLPRIAMKA
                        VS. MCECKA
                        J=> M = AB = (4,5)
           priancha p!
                        x=1+4+
                                    t ER
                         7 = 2 +5t
                                   (t = < 0,00)
                             N=BA = A-B = (-4,-5)
                         x=5-4+
                                     t < < 0,00)
                         y=7-5+
                      X = 1+46
                                 (EE < 0,1)
                      y = 2 + 5t
                        dosadenim dostanem
           ah 6=1
                                      bod B
```

```
NVSEOBECNA'
             ROUNICA PRIAMKY
  VSEOBECNÁ ROUNICA PRIAMKY
  MATUAR:
        n: ax+by+c=0
                               a,b,c ER
                               (a,b) $ (0,0)
                                 NEMOTY BYT
                                 BUCASNE (0,0)
            POTREBUJEME
               1300
                                    A=[xAI yA]
               1 NORMALOUY VEKTOR = (a,6)
   PRIELAD:
             A = [1,2]
             m= (=4,3)
      všeobecná rounica axtbytc=0
                       -4. \times +3.  y+c=0
                      dosad BOD a vypourty c
                   -4,1 +3,2 +c=0
                    XA JA
                     -4+6+c= U
                        +2 +c= 0
    hendana všeolecna
                            C=-2
    rovnica;
         -4,x +3y -2=0
  PREVOD II
       PARAMETRICKE -> NORMALONY TVAR
            ROUNICE
         A , 5- sinerouy
                                A , n -normaloug

n= (-S2, S1)
            S= (S1, S2)
                     lebo 31 m
```

4

PRÍKLAD: prevedke parametrický tvar po na normálový

PARAMETRICKY

NA NORMALOUY

 $A = \Sigma 1, 2J$ S = (3, 4)

= (-4,3)

lebo 3 Lm

2 -4x+3y+c=0 dosad bod

-4.1+3.2+C=0 -4+6+C=02+c=0

 $\begin{array}{c} C = -2 \\ \hline NORMALOUY & WAR \\ \hline -4x +3y -2 = 0 \end{array}$ 

NORMALOUY

-> PARAMETRICKY

-4x + 3y - 2 = 0

1) zistim normalový vektor m= (-4,3)

N. C. S. W.

(miero co sa jedurando pocíta)
mari X800 = 0 -4.0 + 3. y -2 = 0

3y = 2

300 = [0, 2/3]

7.80D = 3

SMERNICOUS TVAR PRIAMKY Smernicový tvar prianky p je h: y=k, x+q, hade  $k=-\frac{9}{6}$ smernica K = Ag 4 4 - unal priancley s kladym snerom BOD A= EXAI YA I lest na priante al dosadime do smernicového tvary 7A = K, X4 + 9 CO SA MO EE HODIT: e) DUE PRIAMRY ST ROUNDBEZNE => At 85 BND OBE 11 sos j (nemajn smenisory tvan) alebo on obe It sosy a MAJY ROUNAKY SMERNICY napr. y = 2x+5 y = 2x - 7e) PRIAMKA KOLMÁ NA PO y = KX+ &

MA SMERNICH  $\tilde{\ell} = -\frac{1}{k}$   $\tilde{n}$ ,  $y = k, x + q_1$   $\tilde{r}$ ,  $y = -\frac{1}{k}x + q_2$ 

·) Ak priamka p je uriena smerovým vektorom 3=(51,52) tal potom má smernicu  $k = \frac{S_2}{S_1}$ vekton 3 -> rollo i na 54 / 5 2 Cothey s, a se definicia to \q= protical. = 52 e) Ak priamka ji je určena bodmi 2 8004 5 A = [XA 1 74] X4 + 48 B= [xs, ys] potum smernicory tvan:  $y = \frac{y_8 - y_4}{x_8 - x_A} \cdot (x - x_A) + x_8$ USEKOVÝ TVAR PRIAMKY AK MAME DANE BODY P=[p,O] POTOM 9 = [0, g] FOIDY USEKOVÝ TV AR Q[0,q] P[p,0] Rounicu V TOM TO TPOUNICH MOTEME V TOMTO TVARE NAPISAT VTEDY AK NIE JE ROUNDBEZNA SO ELADNOU OSOY (7, y?)

7

PARAMETRICKY TOR MALOVY TVAR TVAR A = [XA, YA] } BOD >A = EXAIYA J 300 B= [xB/ yB] n 15 3=(51,52) > n-normatory smerouy vektor A= (-S2,S1) X= X4+81. t TER - 52/1x+ 151, y+ c= 0 y= y4+52, t afx + 6/y + c = 0 Syradnice nom, vektorg c dopocituj pomo con bodu lon jedurducha SMERNICOUT TVAR y = k, x + 9 ax+by + c = 0 USEKOVÝ TVAR => by = -ax -c\_ y = -a, x - 6 ax+ by +c=0 E = -9 9 = - 5 ax+by =-cliaib x + # = = c a.6) n + 3 = 1 Kuprav delemin y= K.x+ glig len uprava -K 1 + 4 = 1

$$A = [1, -1]$$
  
 $B = [2, 3]$ 

1) parametriche vyjadremie 
$$43 = 3-4 = (1, 4)$$

$$X = 1 + 1.4$$
  
 $Y = -1 + 4t$   $t \in \mathbb{R}$ 

smerouj veafor 
$$\vec{s}_p = \vec{A}\vec{B} = (1,4)$$

potom  $\vec{n}_p$ 
 $\vec{n}_p = (-4,1)$ 
 $\vec{n}_p = (-4,1)$ 
 $\vec{n}_p = (-4,1)$ 

$$-4x + y + c = 0 < dosad bod A$$
  
 $-4, 1 + (-1) + c = 0$ 

$$-4 - 1 + c = 0$$
  
 $-5 + c = 0$ 

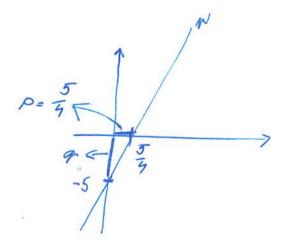
The second that
$$-4x + y + 5 = 0$$

$$-4x + y = -5 \quad |i-5|$$

$$+4x + y = 1$$

$$+5x + y = 1$$

$$+10i + 10 + 0 + 1$$



| SPECIALNE PRIAMKY:|

| STECIALNE PRIAMKY:|

| STECIALNE PRIAMKY:|

| To a stecial s

of  $\vec{y}$ ; BOD  $\mathcal{L}$ 0,17 PARAM:  $\vec{A}^2 = (0,1)$  X = 0  $V \vec{S} \vec{E} \vec{O} \vec{B}$ ; X = 0 y = 1 + E  $S \vec{M} \vec{E} \vec{R}$ :  $-N \vec{E} \vec{D} \vec{A}$   $\vec{S} \vec{A}$  $\vec{M} \vec{S} \vec{E} \vec{C}$   $\vec{A}$ 

METRICKE GLOHY V ROVINE VED IALENOST BODY OD PRIAMKY N = [xu, yn] h: ax + by + c = 0potem (1) VZOREC d(N,n) = \frac{1a.\text{\chi} \text{\square} + 6.\text{\gamma} \text{\chi}}{\varta^2 + 6^2} 3 POSTUP: A BODOM N UROBIME KOLHICH NA PRIAMKU RZ M 2. WAPTSEME ROUNICH,
PRIAMEY 07. 27,149 PRIAMEY q : q + p NEQ : q + p VIEME mg = Sp 3 PRIENIK & A POZNÁME BOD M (9) VZDIA LENOSŤ 2 BODOV MN 107N1 = /Np3/ | WHOL DUOCH PRIA MOK p: mp -normalory vektor n 9: ng - 11-cos 4= np ong Inp 1. 1 mg 1 sin a sig sin smerove vektory ALEBO cast- In · sq 15p1. 15p1

 $A = \sum_{XA} y_A J$   $B = \sum_{XB} y_B J$ 

1AB/= DL'EKA USECKY AB = \( (x\_8 - x\_A)^2 + (y\_8 - y\_A)^2 \)

IVEDIALENOST

DVOCH ROVNUBEENTCH PRIAMOK

A

- DOVER, ZE ST SKUTOÈNE ZOUNDBEZNÉ
- 2) vx dialeuri p,g?

  je ROVNAKÁ ako /4,q?/

  alr vzDIALENOST BODU

  OD PRIAMEY

  [p]q?/= /4,q?/= /AA!/

(3) POLOHOVÉ ULOHY V ROVINE/ POLOHA BODU A PRIAMKY BOD BUD NA PRIAMKE LETT ALEBO NELET OVERTHE - DOSADENTH AK NETETT MOTEME UYPOCITAT UTDIALENOST BODY OD PRIAMKY POLOHA 2 PRIAMOR nech maine 2 prianely h: sp psmerove veltory, PJ Bosy
g: sp = k. sq je jeden smerový vektor nasobkom toho druhiko priamly and 8n novnobezně priamky su alebo totozhe notnobethe 2 SPOLOENY 300 ZOBER L'480 VOLNY BOD & PRIAMKY TO A DOSAD HO DO AT TOTOZNE POUNDBEZNE' pharda NEPRAUDA Fiaduy mod

ROZHODNITE AKÚ VZÁJOHNÝ POLOHY HAJÚ PRIAMKY PIJ KTORÉ SÚ DANÉ

$$p: X = 1-2t$$
 $y = S+t$ 
 $t \in R$ 

$$g: X = 2+r$$

$$g = -1+3r$$
 $n \in \mathbb{R}$ 



$$h: 800 = [1,3]$$

$$A_{p} = (-2, +1)$$

$$q: 30D - [2,-1]$$
 $s_{q}^{2} = (1,3)$ 

alett pomocon shalarneho sucinu
-2,3-1,1 \$= 0

PNIE ST ROUNDBEINE

PRIAMKY PIG ST ROZNOBEZNE'
HÖZEME UYPOĞITAT ICH PRIESEÖNİK

$$1-2t = 2+r$$
  
 $3+t = -1+3r$ 

niesime sustavy rounic

$$1-2t = 2+r/-2$$
  
-1-2t = r

$$3+t=-1-3-6t$$

$$t=-1$$
,  $\rightarrow -1-2$ ,  $(-1)=n$   
 $-1+2=n$   
 $1^{n}=1$ 

PRIESECNIK

$$P = X = 1 - 2.(-1) = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$Y = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$P = \int_{-3.27}^{3.27}$$

XISTITE AKY VEAJOMNY POLOHU MAJY PRIAMKY NIG QE SG DANE

n: 2x+5y +28=0

p: No = [2,5] 800 [-14,0]

9: sq = [2,2] BOD [-2,-9]

mp g

Z JEDNOBUCHÉHO NĂČRTU

VIDĪME, ŽE AK BY PRIAMKY,

MALI BYT BUD ROVNOBEŽNÉ

(ALEBO TOTOŽNÉ) TAK

MUSĪ PLATIT

| Mp. Sq. = 0

2.2+5.2 = 14 \$0 =7 PRIAMKY ST ROZNOBEZNÉ N

URETHE 124 PRIESEENTK

-majjednodnedst pastry dandenim

p: 2x +5y +28 = 0

2. (-2+2+) +5. (-9+2+) +28=0

-4 + 4t - 45 + 10t + 28 = 0 -21 = -14t

t = 3/2

PRIESECNÍE P: X=-2+2,3/2=-2+3=1y=-9+2,3/2=-9+3=-6

P=[1,-6]