

3.2. Доказать, что при ортогональном преобразовании сохраняется расстояние между точками.

1) Линейное преобразование на плоскости:

$$X = a_{11}x + a_{12}y + a_{13}$$

$$Y = a_{21}x + a_{22}y + a_{23}$$

ортогональное если:

$$a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2 = 1 \quad a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2 = 1 \quad a_{11} \cdot a_{12} + a_{21} \cdot a_{22} = 0$$

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

пусть $M_1(x_1, y_1)$ и $M_2(x_2, y_2)$ ортогонально преобразуются в $M_1'(x'_1, y'_1)$ и $M_2'(x'_2, y'_2) \Rightarrow M_1 M_2 = M_1' M_2'$

$$|M_1 M_2|^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2, \text{ где } \begin{aligned} x'_2 &= a_{11}x_2 + a_{12}y_2 + a_{13} \\ x'_1 &= a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}y_1 + a_{13} \\ y'_2 &= a_{21}x_2 + a_{22}y_2 + a_{23} \\ y'_1 &= a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}y_1 + a_{23} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (a_{11}x_2 + a_{12}y_2 - a_{11}x_1 - a_{12}y_1)^2 + (a_{21}x_2 + a_{22}y_2 - a_{21}x_1 - a_{22}y_1)^2 = \\ & [a_{11}(x_2 - x_1) + a_{12}(y_2 - y_1)]^2 + [a_{21}(x_2 - x_1) + a_{22}(y_2 - y_1)]^2 = \\ & a_{11}^2(x_2 - x_1)^2 + 2a_{11}a_{12}(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1) + a_{12}^2(y_2 - y_1)^2 + a_{21}^2(x_2 - x_1)^2 + 2a_{21}a_{22}(x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1) + \\ & + a_{22}^2(y_2 - y_1)^2 = \\ & = \underbrace{(a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2)}_1 (x_2 - x_1)^2 + \underbrace{(a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2)}_1 (y_2 - y_1)^2 + \underbrace{2(a_{11}a_{12} + a_{21}a_{22})}_0 (x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1) = \\ & = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 = |M_1 M_2|^2 \\ & |M_1' M_2'|^2 = |M_1 M_2|^2 \end{aligned}$$