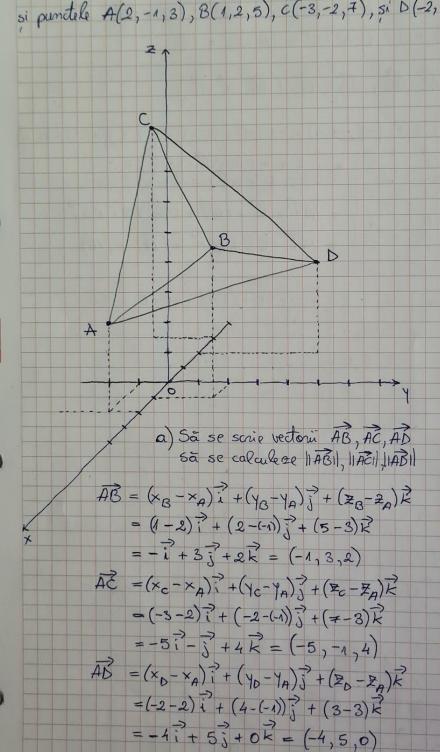
4 In spatial (E3) se considerà repend ortonormat $R = \{0, 7, 3, 12\}$ si puntele A(2, -1, 3), B(1, 2, 5), C(-3, -2, 7), si D(-2, 4, 3)



Pagina 2 Tema s

$$\begin{aligned} ||AB1| &= ||(-1,3,2)|| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (3)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{14} \\ ||AC1| &= ||(-5,-1,4)|| = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (-1)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{25 + 1 + 16} = \sqrt{42} \\ ||AB1| &= ||(-4,5,0)|| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{16 + 25} = \sqrt{41} \end{aligned}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = (-1, 3, 2) \cdot (-5, -1, 4) = -1 \cdot (-5) + 3 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 4 = 5 + (-3) + 8 = 10$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ = \overrightarrow{i} \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + (-1)(-1)\overrightarrow{k} + (-5)\overrightarrow{j} \cdot 2 - (-5) \cdot 3 \cdot \overrightarrow{k} - \overrightarrow{i} \cdot (-1) \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot \overrightarrow{j} \cdot (-1) = (-5) \cdot 3 \cdot \overrightarrow{k} - \overrightarrow{i} \cdot (-1) \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot \overrightarrow{j} \cdot (-1) = (-5) \cdot 3 \cdot \overrightarrow{k} - 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot \overrightarrow{j} \cdot (-1) = (-5) \cdot 3 \cdot \overrightarrow{k} - 3 \cdot (-5) \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot$$

$$(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AD}) = |-1, 3, 2| = 0 - 50 - 48 - 8 + 20 + 0 = -86$$
 $|-5, -4, 4|$
 $|-4, 5, 0|$
 $|-1, 3, 2|$

c) Determinati cos & ABC, aria DABC, si inaltimea din B in AABC

$$\cos \Rightarrow \widehat{ABC} = \cos \Rightarrow (\widehat{BA}, \widehat{BC}) = \frac{\widehat{BA} \cdot \widehat{BC}}{|\widehat{BA}| \cdot |\widehat{BC}|}$$

$$\vec{B}\vec{A} = -\vec{A}\vec{B} = (1, -3, -2)$$

$$\vec{B}\vec{c} = (x_c - x_B)^{7} + (y_c - y_B)^{7} + (z_c - z_B)^{7} = (7 - 5)^{7} + (-2 - 2)^{7} + (-3 - 1)^{7}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = (1, -3, -2)(-4, -4, 2) = -4 + 12 - 4 = 4$$

$$||BC|| = \sqrt{(A^2 + (-4)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{16 + 16 + 4} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$\cos 4 \ ABC = \frac{4}{\sqrt{14} \cdot 6} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{14}} = \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{2\sqrt{14}}$$

Bagina 3 Tema 1 $A_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ||AB \times AC|| = \frac{1}{2} ||(14, -6, 16)|| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(14)^2 + (-6)^2 + (6^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2 + 16^2$ $=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{196+36+256}=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{488}=\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\sqrt{122}=\sqrt{122}$ ADABC = 2 = 1 ACII hB => hB = 2. ADBC = 2. V122 = 2. V122 - J42 - J42 21 = $\sqrt{5124}$ = $2\sqrt{1281}$ d) Calculati volumul tetraedrului ABCD si lungimea inaltimii din D in acent tetraedru VABOD = 1 (AB, AC, AD) (AB, AC, AD) = -86 => VABCD = 43 VABOD = AD. H = ADABON. HD $H_D = \frac{3. \text{Varsed}}{A_{DAGE}} = \frac{\cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{43}}{\cancel{5}} = \frac{43 \sqrt{122}}{\sqrt{122}}$ 2. In repend ortonormat R= {0, ?, }, E} se considera punctele A(2,4,-1), B(3,-4,2), C(5,3,-5) si dreapta $d: \frac{\times+1}{2} = \frac{1-3}{-3} = \frac{\times}{-4}$ 5à se determine: a) Ecuation planului (ABC) și ecuation dieptei (AB); $(ABC): | \times - \times_A | Y - Y_A | Z - Z_A |$ $\times_B - \times_A | Y_B - Y_A | Z_B - Z_A | = 0$ $| \times_C - \times_A | Y_C - Y_A | Z_C - Z_A |$ (ABC): x-2 y-4 Z+1 3-2 -4-4 2+1 = 0 5-2 3-4 -5+1

Pagina 4 Tema 1 3 - (2+1)(-8)(-4) + (-1)(2+1) + 3y - 36 -(2+1)(-8)(3) - (3)(-1)(x-2) - (-4)(y-4) = 0(ABC): x-2 y-4 2+1 -8 (4BC): 32x-64-7-4+3y-36+24x+24+3x 16+4y-16=0 (ABC): 35x + 13y + 23 x - 99 = 0 NASC = (35, 13, 23) $(AB): \frac{x-x_A}{x_B-x_A} = \frac{y-y_A}{y_B-y_A} = \frac{y-y_A}{z_B-x_A} = \frac{y-y_A}{3} = \frac{y-$ AB = (1, -8, 3) vect director al AB b) Ecuatia inaltimii O in tetraedul OABC Fie Ho îmaltimea îm tetraedrul OABC => SHO I (ABC) Ho L (ABC) => Ho II NABC => THO II NABC => THO = (35, 13, 23) => => $H_0 = \frac{x - x_0}{0} = \frac{y - y_0}{m} = \frac{y - y_0}{n}$ $\frac{x}{1} + \frac{y}{0} = \frac{y}{13} = \frac{y}{23}$ c) Unghine dintre fetele (OAB) si (OAC) ale tetraedrului OABC cos & (OAB), (OAC) = | cos & (NOAB) NOAC) = | NOAC | (OAB): X Y Z

Pagina 5 Tema 1 (OAB): 8x-8x-3y-12z-4x-4y=4x-7y-20x; NoAB = (4,-7,-20) (OAC): X-X0 Y-Y0 Z-Z0 (OAC): X XA-XO YA-YO ZA-ZO = O x - x 0 1 c - 10 7 c - 7 0 (OAC): -20x +62-54-202+8x+104=-17x+54-147; NoAc=(-17,+5,-14) =(-17,5,-14) None = (4, -7, -20)(-17, 5, -14) = 4.(-17) + (-7).5 + (-20)(-14) = -68 - 35 + 280 = 177 $||\vec{N}_{OAG}|| = \sqrt{4^2 + (+7)^2 + (-20)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 49 + 400} = \sqrt{465}$ $\|\tilde{N}\|_{QAC} = \sqrt{(-17)^2 + 5^2 + (-14)^2} = \sqrt{289 + 25 + 196} = \sqrt{510}$ $\cos \Rightarrow (OAB)(OAC) = \frac{1177}{\sqrt{465} \cdot \sqrt{510}}$ d) Puntul de intersetie dintre planul (ABC) si dregeta d. (d) 1 (ABC) = { m} $(d): \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{-3} = \frac{z+4}{-4}$ 0 (ABC): 35x + 13y + 23 x - 99 = 0 $\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}} = \frac{y-3}{-3} = \frac{y+4}{-4} = K$ (35x + 13y + 232 - 99 = 0) $=> \times + 1 = 2k => \times = 2k - 1$ y - 3 = -3k y = -3k + 3 x + 4 = -4k x = -4k - 435 (2k-1) + 13 (-3k+3) +23 (-4k-4) -99 = 0 70K-35+(-39K)+39+(-92K)-92-99=0 1 -61K-187=0=> K=-187

Pagina 6 Tema s. => $\times = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{187}{61}\right) - 1 = \frac{-374 - 61}{61} = \frac{-435}{61}$ $Y = -3 \cdot \left(-\frac{187}{61}\right) + 3 = \frac{561 + 613}{61} = \frac{622}{61} = \frac{561 + 183}{61} = \frac{744}{61}$ $P = -4 \cdot \left(-\frac{187}{61}\right) - 4 = \frac{748 - 61}{61} = \frac{687}{61} = \frac{748 - 244}{61} = \frac{504}{61}$ => M $\left(-\frac{435}{61}, \frac{622}{61}, \frac{687}{61}, \frac{204}{61}, \frac{204}{61}, \frac{204}{61}\right)$ 3. Se considera conica M: x2+42-4x4+6x-124+8=0 a) Sà se calcule re invariati conia si sà se specifice genul si natura conicei n: f(x,y) = a,x2+ a22y2+2a12xy+2a13x+2a13y+a33=0 $D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \qquad S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 3 -6 8 Δ = det D = 11 -2 3 -2 1 -6 = 8+36+36-9-36-32 = 3 $\delta = \det S = 1 - 2 = 1 - 4 = -3$ I = a11 + a22 = 1+1=2 △ + 0 => conica nedegenerata | => hiperbola

Pagina 7 Tema 1 b) Sa se determine vectorii si valorile proprii 12- IX + 5=0 $=7 \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0$ $\Delta = b^{2} - 4ac = \lambda = 4 + 12 = 16 \Rightarrow \lambda_{12} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda_{1} = \frac{2+4}{2} = 3$ $\lambda_2 = \frac{2-4}{2} = -A$ 1 x2+ /2 y2+ = 0 Valori propris Pentru $\lambda_1 = 3$ sepolvám ec. $(S - \lambda_1 I_2)(x) = (0)$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} -2x - 2y = 0 \\ -2x - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \times +y = 0 \Rightarrow y = -x$ V = (x, y) = (x, -x) = x(1, -1) prima comp pos $V_{\lambda_{1}}^{1} = (1, -1) \rightarrow 11 V_{\lambda_{1}}^{1} 11 = \sqrt{1^{2} + (-1)^{2}} = \sqrt{2}$ $l'_{1} = \frac{1}{|V_{1}|} \cdot |V_{2}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot (1, -1) = 2 \cdot l'_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ Pentru 2=-1 rea ec (5-212) (xxx0) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \times \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2x - 2y = 0 \\ -2x + 2y = 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x - y = 0 \\ -x + y = 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y = 0 \\ -x + y = 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $V_{\lambda_0} = (x,y) = (y,y) = y(1,1)$ a doug comp V) = (1,1) => 11 V) 1 = 512+12 = 52 $\ell_{2}^{2} = \frac{1}{\|V_{\lambda}^{'}\|} \quad \forall_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 1) = 7 \ell_{2}^{1} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$

Pagina 8 Tema s Tie R' matricea vectorilor l', l' scrisi pe coloana $= \Rightarrow R' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \qquad \text{det } R' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \qquad \frac$ c) Sa se aduca la forma canonica specificand notatra si translatia Rotatia (x) = R'(x') = (x) + $\int x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x^{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} y^{3}$ $y = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} y$ Inlocuim m conica In la de anx2+ a22 y2 + 2a12 xy = (x2 + y2 - 4 xy) obtinem \(\lambda \times \frac{1}{2} \rangle => Γ' : $3x^{12} + y^{12} + 6\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y'\right) - 12\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y'\right) + 8 = 0$ 1. 3x12 - 412 x' + 6 x' + 6 y + 12 x' - 12 y' + 8 = 0 1: 3x'2- y'2 + 18 x 1 - 6 1 + 8 = 0 1 3x12 + 18 x1 - y12 - 6 y1 +8=0 $3(x^{2} + \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2\cdot 9})^{2} + \frac{(3\sqrt{2})^{2}}{4\cdot 8} - (y + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})^{2} - (3\sqrt{2})^{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})^{2} - (y + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})^{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt$ X 18 + 8 $= 3(x)^{4} + 3\sqrt{2} + (4) + 3\sqrt{2} + 1 = 0$ 0

Pagina 9 Tema 1 Translatia: =7 1" 3x2-y2+1 = 0. Hiperbola d) Sà se represente grafic

Rotatie $\mathbf{R}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ Inanslatie $\begin{pmatrix} 3\sqrt{2} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$