Pagina 1 Tema 2 1. In spatial (# 3) se considerà reperal ortenormot R= {0, ?, }, } si punctele A(3,-2,1), B(1,3,2), C(-1,-3,4) si D(-2,2,5) a) Să se serie vectorii AB, AE, AB si să se calculere HABII, HAEN, HABII $\overrightarrow{AB} = (x_{B} - x_{A})^{2} + (y_{B} - y_{A})^{2} + (y_{B} - y_{A})^{2} + (1-3)^{2} + (3+2)^{2} + (2-1)^{2} = (-2,5,1)$ AC = (xc-x) + (yc-y) + (z-z) + (-3+2) + (-3+2) + (4-1) = (-4,-1,3) $\overrightarrow{Ab} = (x_0 - x_A)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (y_0 - y_A)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (z_0 - z_A)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (-2-3)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (z_0 + z_0)^{\frac{1}{2}} + ($ $||AB|| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 5^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4 + 25 + 1} = \sqrt{30}$ |AC| = (-4)2 + (-1)2 + 32 = 16 + 1 + 9 = 126 $||AD|| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + 4^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{25 + 16 + 16} = \sqrt{57}$ b) Calculati AB. AC, AB × AC, (AB, AC, AD) AB AC = (-2,5,1)(-4,-1,3) = 8-5+3=6 $\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{i} \overrightarrow{j} \overrightarrow{k}$ $-2 5 1 = 15\overrightarrow{i} + 2\overrightarrow{k} - 4\overrightarrow{j} + 20\overrightarrow{k} + \overrightarrow{i} + 6\overrightarrow{j} = 16\overrightarrow{i} + 2\overrightarrow{j} + 22\overrightarrow{k} = (16, 2, 22)$ $(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AB}) = |-2|5|1$ -4 -1 3 = 8-16-75-5+24+80=16 0 BC = (xc-x)? + (yc-ys); + (yc-xs) = (-1-1); + (-3-3); + (4-2) = (-2,-6,2) BA. BE = (2,-5,-1)(-2,-6,2) = -4+30-2 = 24 $||BC|| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-6)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{4 + 36 + 4} = \sqrt{44} = 2\sqrt{11}$ $\cos ABC = \frac{24}{\sqrt{30} \cdot 2\sqrt{11}} = \frac{12\sqrt{330}}{330} = \frac{2\sqrt{330}}{55}$ aria $\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} ||AB \times AC|| = \frac{1}{2} ||16^2 + 2^2 + 22^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{256 + 4 + 484} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{744}$ 1

 $=2\sqrt{186}$

Pagina 2 Toma 2 AD = 6 h => ADABC = 11ACII. HB => HB = 2. ADABC = 2. \$186 25186526 = 1186 126 d) Calculati volumul tetraedrului ABCD si lungimea maltimii din D In acest tetraedru $V_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{6} \left| (\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AD}) \right| = \frac{1161}{6} = \frac{8}{3}$ $= \frac{8}{3} = \frac{8}{3} = \frac{8\sqrt{186}}{186} = \frac{4\sqrt{186}}{93}$ 2. În reperul ontenormat R = {0, ?, } , } & consideră punetele A(-2, 3, -3), B(3, -1, -2), C(4, 1, 2) si duagata $d: \times +2 = \frac{y-4}{3} = \frac{z-3}{-5}$. Să se determine a) ecuatia planului (ABC) si ecuatia drepter AB; (ABC): $\times - \times_A$ $1 - 1_A$ $Z - Z_A$ (ABC): $\times + 2$ 1 - 3 Z + 3 $\times_B - \times_A$ $1_B - 1_A$ 1_B 1_B (ABC): (x+2)(-4)(5) + 5(-2)(x+3) + 6(y-3) - (x+3)(-4)(6) - (-2)(x+2) - 5(y-3)(5) = 0(ABC): -20x-40-10x-30+6y-18+18x+24x+42+2x+4-25y+75=0 (ABC): -18x - 19y + 14x + 63 = 0 NABC = (-18, -19, 14) $(AB): \frac{\times - \times A}{\times B^{-} \times A} = \frac{Y - YA}{YB^{-} YA} = \frac{Z - ZA}{AB} = \frac{X + 2}{5} = \frac{Y - 3}{4} = \frac{Z + 3}{1}; \overrightarrow{AB} = (5, -4, 1)$

	b) ecuatia înăltimii din o în tetraedul OABC
	Fie Ho imaltimea in tetraedul OABC
-	-> SHO_L (ABC)
	O E HO
-	Ho I (ABC) => Ho II NABC & mn
	=> 0. 11 N. => 0. = (-18 -19 14) /
-	=> \overrightarrow{v}_{H_0} \overrightarrow{N}_{ABC} => \overrightarrow{v}_{H_0} = $(-18, -19, 14)$ /=> \overrightarrow{H}_0 = $\frac{\times - \times_0}{2}$ = $\frac{\sqrt{-4}}{2}$ = $\frac{\times}{m}$ = $\frac{\times}{n}$
	$H_0: \frac{\times}{18} = \frac{1}{19} = \frac{1}{14}$
-	c) unglied dintre fetale (OAB) si (OAC) ale tetraediului OABC
-	
	$(OAB): \times \times \times 0 1 - 10 2 - 20 (OAB): \times 10 2 2 20 (OAB): \times 10 2 20 2 3 3 20 20 2 3 3 20 20$
	×3-×0 16-10 2-20 3 -1 -2
	(0AB): $-6x + 2x - 3y - 9x - 3x - 4y = 0$
	(OAB): -9x-13y-7x=0
	N _(0AB) = (-9,-13,-7)
	(OAC): X-X0 Y-Y0 = 20 (OAC): X X
-	(OAC) : $X-X_0$ $Y-Y_0$ $Z-Z_0$ (OAC) : X Y Z X_0-X_0 Y_0-Y_0 $Z_0-Z_0=0$ -2 3 $-3=0$
-	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
-	(OAC): 6x-2x-12y-12x+3x+4y=0
	(OAC): 9x - 8y - 14z - 0
-	(OAC): 9x - 8y - 14x = 0 None) = (9, -8, -14)
-	COS 4 ((OAB), (OAC)) = COS 2 (N) 11 NOAB NOAC!
	$ N_{OAC} = \sqrt{-9^2 + (-8)^2 + (-11)^2} = \sqrt{81 + 64 + 196} = \sqrt{31}$ $ N_{OAC} = \sqrt{9^2 + (-8)^2 + (-11)^2} = \sqrt{81 + 64 + 196} = \sqrt{31}$
-	CAG OAC (9,-13,-7)(9,-8,14) = -81 + 104 + 98 = 121
-	$ N_{OAC} = \sqrt{(-9)^2 + (-8)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{81 + 169 + 49} = \sqrt{299}$ $ N_{OAC} = \sqrt{9^2 + (-8)^2 + (-11)^2} = \sqrt{81 + 64 + 196} = \sqrt{311}$

Pagina 4 Tema 2 COS + ((OAB), (OAC)) = 121 d) punctul de intersectie dintre planul (ABC) si dregota d (d) n (ABC) = f m/ (d): x+2 = y-4 = 2-3 (ABC): -18x-194+142+63=0 $\begin{cases} x + 2 & = 4 - 4 \\ 3 & = -2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x + 2 = 3k \\ -2 & = 3 \end{cases} \times + 2 = 3k \times + 2 = 3k - 2$ $\begin{cases} x + 2 & = 4 \\ -2k & = 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x + 2 + 4 \\ -18x - 19y + 142 + 63 = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x + 2 - 3k \\ 2 - 5k + 4 \end{cases}$ 2 = - 5k + 3 -18(3k-2)-19(-2k+4)+14(-5k+3)+63=0 -54K+86+88K-76+(-70k)+42+63=0 $-86k + 65 = 0 = 7 k = \frac{65}{86} = > x = 3 \cdot \frac{65}{86} - 2 = > x = \frac{135 - 172}{86} = \frac{23}{86}$ $y = -2.\frac{65}{86} + 4 = y = \frac{-130 + 355}{86} = \frac{214}{86}$ $2 = -5.86 + 3 \Rightarrow 7 = -325 + 258 = -67$ $\Rightarrow M\left(\frac{23}{86}, \frac{214}{86}, -\frac{67}{86}\right)$ 3. Se considerá conica: 11: x2-4y2-12xy+6x-12+8=0 a) să se calcule de invariati conici si să se specifice genul si natura conicei $D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -6 & 63 \\ -6 & -4 & -6 \\ 3 & -6 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \qquad 5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Delta = \det D = 1 - 6 - 3 = -32 + 108 + 108 + 36 - 36 - 288 = -104$ 0

Pagina 5 Terra 2

$$\delta = \det S = | \Lambda - 6 | = -4 - 36 = -40$$
 $I = a_{11} + a_{22} = \Lambda - A = -3$
 $\Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{ conica nedegenerata} | = \text{ Hiperbola}$
 $\delta < 0$

b) Sa se determine vectorii și colorile proprii

 $\lambda^2 - I\lambda + \delta = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 40 = 0$
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \Rightarrow \Delta = 3 + 160 = 163 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = -b \pm \sqrt{\Delta} \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{5 + 43}{2} = 5$

Valori proprii

Pontru $\lambda_1 = S$ rea ec $(S - \lambda_1 I_2)(x) = (6)$
 $\begin{bmatrix} (1 - 6) - 5(1 0) \\ (7 - 6) - 5(1 0) \\ (7 - 6) - 6 - 4) \end{bmatrix}$

Valori proprii

 $\begin{bmatrix} (1 - 6) - 5(1 0) \\ (7 - 6) - 5(1 0) \\ (7 - 6) - 6 - 3y = 0 \Rightarrow 3$

Via $(x, y) = (x, y) = (x, y) = x$

Via $(x, y) = (x, y) = x$
 $(x, y) = (x, y) =$

Pagina 7 Tema 2 Daca d + 0 forma canonica a conicei >1x2+ >242+ =0 5x2-842+ -40 =0; 5x2-842+ 13=0; x2-8 42+13=0 Inlocuim in amonica In la de am x2 + a22 y2 + 2a12xy = (x2-4y2-12xy) ortinem 1,x12+ 2,412 = 5x12-8412 $\Rightarrow 1'': 5x'^2 - 8y'^2 + 6 / \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \times + \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \times + \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \times + \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \times + \frac$ $\int_{1}^{1} : 5 \times 1^{2} - 8 y^{12} + \frac{18}{\sqrt{13}} \times 1 + \frac{12}{\sqrt{13}} \times 1 + \frac{36}{\sqrt{13}} \times$ $\bigcap_{x = 2}^{1} \frac{5}{x^{2}} + \frac{42}{\sqrt{13}} \times \frac{24}{\sqrt{13}} \times \frac{4}{\sqrt{13}} \times \frac{4}{\sqrt{$ $\Gamma': 5\left(x + \frac{42}{10}\right)^{2} + \frac{42}{10}^{2} - 8\left(y + \frac{3}{2513}\right)^{2} + \frac{18}{12} + 8 = 0$ $\Gamma': 5(x' + \frac{21}{5\sqrt{13}})^2 + \frac{1769}{260} - 8(y' + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{13}}) - \frac{18}{18} + 8 = 0$ $\Gamma': 5(x' + \frac{21}{5\sqrt{13}})^2 - 8(y' + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{13}})^2 + \frac{1764 - 360 + 2080}{260} = 0$ Γ' , $5(x + 21)^2 + 8(y + 3) + 67 = 0$ Translatia $\int x = x' + \frac{21}{5\sqrt{13}}$ $y = y' + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{13}}$ => 1": 5×2-8 42+13=0 Hiperbola

