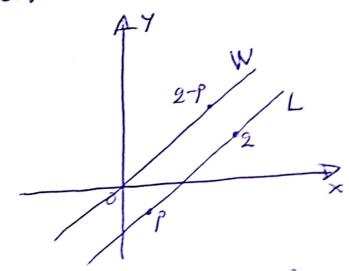
Geometrie anditico evolidiana

Consideran dreptele paralele Loi Windux in planel IR?



 $W = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y = \frac{1}{2} \times \}$

L = {(57) = 1R2/ y= 1x-1}

W 30 => W subjection vectoried of planulai IR2.

L \$0 -0 L nu este subje vectorial

Der L'este o dregté, final descrisé de o el linient.

L'este, de fept, o varietate liviere.

Def: S. n. vorietate liniare û IR" o submultime

L = p+ W = { p+w/weW}, und peR" i WcIR" subjectional

Evident ce definitie se parte de partir once prostone V, peV zi orice WCV Vou considere ûst muni û IR"

Obs O varietate linier L este subg vectorial & DOREL

[P] Dace p+W=p+W', an W, W's ubsp. vectowick in IR', otunci W = W! Deci, in representare unei voorietete liniare newel sub forme p+W, subje vectoriel Weste unic determinat. În representarea outerioai, L = (0,-1)+W, p=(0,-1)+lRDef: Pentin ouce LCIR" vovietate liviat, excita un una subg. vetorial WCIR, numit subg. director al hick, ac. (+) foeL, L=fo+W. If: Dinensiumen unei verietet liniere este dinensiume spatjulii san director. dimir L & dimirW Obs: 00 varietate limient de dimensione 1 s.n. elregita. · O verietate liniere de dinessione 2 s.n. plan.

· O verietate linière de dimensione n-1, în IR, s.n.

hijerplan.

· Dock pe IR", etuni L= Ip) one ce sp. director lapol, si den din 1p3 = 0.

[P] Det un get. pelk" i Wun subgruveetouid al hill, existe o unice verietate linione can îl contine pe p pi au ce gratin director pe W.

Exemple: Fie L= 1v=(x, x3 x3) = 1R3/ {x, +x2+x3=1 } Arotom ce L'este voriétate liniero. $L = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / (\frac{1}{2} - 1 - 1) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\frac{1}{3}) \}$ Deci L'esti multime solutiilor sost. $A\left(\frac{\chi_{2}}{\lambda_{3}}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ unde +=(111). $\Delta_{g}^{-}\Delta_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 2 = -3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow 6 \neq = 2$ X1, X2 nee. principale X3 = t, telk nee. secundar $(x_1+x_2=1-t)$ $\Rightarrow 3x_1=4=3/x_1=\frac{4}{3}$ $\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - t - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} - t \\ x_3 = t, t \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ 12x,-x2=3+t L={(\frac{4}{3},-\frac{1}{2}-t,t)/t \in IR}= = {(多,-1,0)+t(0,-1,1)/telk} L = p+W, and p= (5/3) 0) 8 W= {+(0-1,1)/te/R}=<(9-1,1)> Lo subsp. vect. generat de (0-1,1) Obs: 1) Ecratile prin core au definit Ls. u. implicite icr ecuatile obtinute s. v. parametrice (depond de parenetal toll) e) O vovietate liniare de dimensione 1 (degte) are e parametri sar un hiperples din 18th are n-1 parametri.

Earsty ale diepter
a la la marietate liment de dimensione,
O dregte est à director podineusional:
O dregte est a varietate liment de dinensione! adice au subsp. rectand director 1-dinensional:
CV STEIN YOUR"
Obi: Onice alt vector >5, on > 70, xell governor (5)
Obs: Orice alt veloc 100
(i.e. <v>= <>v>).</v>
to le sovometrice se implicate su
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
a light director and p= (fig 2,)
Ca strag. Carlonny
レートセンン
(t) xeL, x=p+tr, telk
$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\nabla_{i} \times e^{i}) \times (\nabla_{i} \times e^{i}$
X2 = P2+toz telR
$\begin{cases} x_n = p_n + tv_n \end{cases}$
Ecuctiste implicate ale dr. Les determiné eliminand paren
Lange
din ec auterione.
Obtinem: L: XI-P1 = XI-P1 = = Xu-Pu (=t)
al X = cetter un indice i 10:=0 cheus se coren.
Obs: Dace peuter en indice i, Vi=0, ateni en corep. indicelue i este: xi-pi=0.
indiceline & talk . Xi-Pi=0

Ea. dieptei L(p,2) care there gra p=(p1,--,pn) si 2 = (21,--,2n), 2 pet. distinte din IR". (p ≠2) Obs. ce: V = 2-p - p vector director al dieptei L(p,2). L(p,2) = p+<2-p>
(t) xcL, x=p+t(2-p)=(-t)p+t2, telR. O combinate limian αp+β2, α α, p=IR, α+p=1, sin. combinate convexe. Aven: L(p2)={(1-t)p+t2/telR} (multimea combinate convexe. O convexe director convexe.

· Dace te[0,1], atmei comb. convexe (1-t) p+t2
representa segmental dietre psi 2 de pe dr. L(p,2).

[p,2] = {(1-t) p+t2/te[91]}

Ec. parametrice de dr. L(p,2) sourt:

 $\begin{cases} x_1 = p_1 + t(2_1 - p_1) = (1 - t)p_1 + t2_1 \\ x_2 = p_2 + t(2_2 - p_2) = (1 - t)p_2 + t2_1 \end{cases} t \in \mathbb{R}$

 $l_{x_n} = p_n + t(2n - p_n) = (n - t)p_n + t_{2n}$

Ec, implicite se obtin eliminant percenetrult.

 $\frac{x_1-\rho_1}{2_1-\rho_1}=\dots-(1-\frac{x_n-\rho_n}{2_n-\rho_n}$

Oss: Dace pentin un indice i, 2i-pi=0, cturi ex coneg.
indicelu i este xi-pi=0.

Ecuatio de planului O vovietate limiare de dimensione 2 s.n. plon. Fie V, WEIR" (Open), 2 vectori linico independenti Planul are tree prin pelk si are spatial director W = < r, w> este L = f+W. (+) xeL, x=p+sv+tw, stell L = {p+sv+tw/s,telk} Ec. parmetrice de planului: | x = p + s v + tw1 X2 = p2+sV2+tW2, t,self xn = Pn+s Vn+twn Ec. planulii L(p,2,1) determinet de 3 pet. necoliniere Decarece p,2, r sunt 3 pet. necoliniere => 12-p,r-p3al8 P, E, re 18" = p generecză un subg. veet. de dinensiume 2. L(1,2,1)=1+<2-P,17>= = hp+s(g-p)+t(r-p)/t,seIR) = { (1-5-t) p+52+tr/t, se [R] Observem ce aven din non o combinatie liniere convexe. Ec. paramétice: [X,= (1-s-t)p,+se,+tr, X2 = (1-5-t) p2+552+tr2, 5, t∈R (xn = (1-s-t) pn+sen+tra

Ecuation ale hiperplanului

O varietate liniare de dimensione n-1 în IR su hiperplan.

Considerom: V1, V2, ..., Vny, n-1 vectore liniar indep in IRM.

Hiperpland care trece prin pelR si are spatial director

W = < V1, V2, ..., Vny > , este L = p+W

= > L = {p+t, V1+t2V2+...+tn-1 Vn-1 /tn,...,tn-1 e IR}

Considerem: Vj = (V1, V2j,..., Vnj) e IRM, th j=1,n-1

XEL = > X= p+t, V1+t2V2+--.+tn-1Vn-1, tyte,...,tn-1ell Ec. povametrice:

 $\begin{cases} X_{1} = p_{1} + t_{1}v_{11} + t_{2}v_{12} + \dots + t_{n-1}v_{1}v_{-1} \\ X_{2} = p_{2} + t_{1}v_{21} + t_{2}v_{22} + \dots + t_{n-1}v_{2}v_{-1} \\ \vdots \\ X_{n} = p_{n} + t_{1}v_{n1} + t_{2}v_{n2} + \dots + t_{n-1}v_{n}v_{-1} \end{cases}$

Déterminéer en implicité pouried de le sistemel en paramétrie. Pentru t, tz,-., tn-, gésim x,,..., x.

Date X1, ..., Xn coerdonatel meni jot die hipeylan, determinant paremetria t1, ..., tu-1, core il definese.

Deci, gêrdind ristemal û fet de verichihek to..., the , acestu este compatibil & motive formaté din vectorie to,..., the VI,..., Van are acelezi roug au matrices extinsé.

Vectori V, ..., Vn-1 suit linier independenti, dei rongul matrici din Mn, m, (IR) formate au acesti vectori are rongul 11-1.

Deci notice extins cre rougal not, adici: $\begin{vmatrix}
x_1 - p_1 & V_{11} & V_{12} & ... & V_{1} & n_1 \\
x_2 - p_2 & V_{21} & V_{22} & ... & V_{2} & n_{-1}
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - p \cdot ec inplicate a$ $\begin{vmatrix}
x_1 - p_1 & V_{11} & V_{12} & ... & V_{1} & n_1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
x_n - p_n & V_{n1} & V_{n2} & ... & V_{nn-1}
\end{vmatrix} = 0 - p \cdot ec inplicate a$ $\begin{vmatrix}
x_1 - p_1 & V_{n1} & V_{n2} & ... & V_{nn-1} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
x_{n-1} & v_{n2} & ... & v_{nn-1}
\end{vmatrix} = 0$