Geometrie analitice evilidiane

[Apl] S'à se soic ecuatio planelui déterminat de punotele: +(-1,2,3), B(3,2,-1), e(-1,-1,-3) Rez: AB = (4,0,-4)

$$\frac{E}{V_1} = (7,0,7)$$

$$\frac{E}{V_1} = (7,0,7)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 +Bc
 \end{pmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix}
 x+1 & y-2 & z-3 \\
 4 & 0 & -4 \\
 0 & -3 & -6
 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\angle = p(-12)(x+1) + 24(y-2) - 12(2-3) = 0 | (-12)$$

$$\angle = p(-12)(x+1) + 24(y-2) + (2-3) = 0$$

$$\times +1 -2(y-2)+(z-3)=0$$

 $\times -2y+z+2=0$ - Dec certeriene generate
a plenelui (+BC)

Sta se socie ee planuli stind ca jet. P(3,-5,2) este picional perpendienlerei coborête din origine pe acest plan

$$\frac{P^{(\alpha\delta)}}{P} = (3 - 5, 2)$$

$$N = 0$$
 \longrightarrow hornel le planel I

$$5 = 0$$
 5 3×-5 $y + 2 + d = 0$

$$f(3) = 5y + 22 + d = 0$$

 $f(3) = 5, 2) \in T = D + 25 + 4 + d = 0 = 0 = -38$

$$\sqrt{6}: 3x - 5y + 22 - 38 = 0$$

or este perolel on directile Vi(H, 2,1) si V2(2, 1,-3)

$$\frac{Ret: \ \ u: \ |x-1| \ y-2| \ 2+1|}{2 \ \ 1 \ \ -3|} = 0$$

$$\frac{(-7)(x-1)-1\cdot(y-2)-5(2+1)=0}{7x-7+y-2+52+5=0}$$

Apl. S'à se soire en contesione a une plan con trens print pet. A (1,-1,2) si one ca vectori directori $\vec{u} = (1,-1,0)$, $\vec{v} = (2,1,-1)$

$$(x-1) + (y+1) + 3(x-2) = 0$$

$$[x+y+3x-6=0]$$

[Ar!] S= se soire ee planului care trece pro pet. A(5-52) si este paralel or planul 402.

Rez: U (902) = J = (9,1,0) vectori divertori ai planului. K = (9,9,1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y+1 & 2-2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 = 0 = 0$$

[Apl.] Sa se saie ee planahi ce contine dreepta $d \begin{cases} x = 1 + t \\ y = -1 - 2t, t \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ gi este normal la vectoral "=(1,1,-1) Po (1,-1,2) Ed CT n = (1,1,-1) (1: x+y-2+d=0 Poet => 1-1-2+d=0=> d=2 (1: x+y-2+2=0 (Apl) pas soire ee planulie care contine drespte

 $d: \frac{x+5}{3} = \frac{7-2}{1} = \frac{2}{5}$ si este porchel cu plonul h: x+y-2+15=0

Rez: 5'115 => 51: x+y-2+d=0 $P(-5,2,0) \in T' = 3 -5 + 2 + d = 0 = 3d = 3$ 1: x+y-2+3=0

Ag!) S'à se serie ee planti core trece pri pet. M(1,2,-1) gi este perpendicula pe dreapta: (d) {2 x-y+32-1=0 (d) {3 x+y+2+2=0

 $\vec{h}_1 = (2,-1,3)$ > vectori normali circular plane ce defina ded $\vec{h}_2 = (3,1,1)$ Direction dr. d este doto de: $\nabla = \overrightarrow{n_1} \times \overrightarrow{n_2} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{C} & \overrightarrow{J} & \overrightarrow{L} \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-9, +7, 5)$ P=1= => Ti: -4x+7+52+d=0 M(1,2,-1) = => -4+14-5+d=0=>d=-5 a:-4x+77+52-5=0 4x-7y-52+5=0

1.10