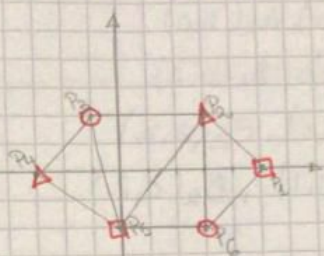


Exercițiul 3

$$P = P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5 P_6$$



$$O \rightarrow 2$$

$$\Delta \rightarrow 2$$

$$\square \rightarrow 2$$

\Rightarrow 2 camere sunt necesare

\rightarrow dare punctu cã este poligon convex este suficientã o singurã camerã

$$P_9 P_8 P_7 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 + 24 + 4 - 12 - 8 - 4 >$$

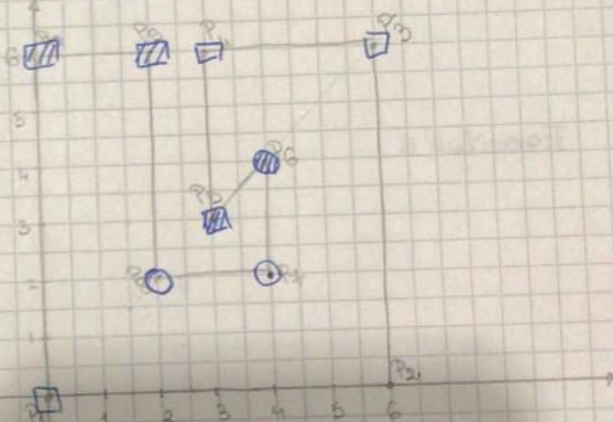
$$P_8 P_7 P_6 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 12 + 4 - 8 - 12 = -4 \text{ este negativ}$$

în sens trig

Exercițiul 4

$\square \rightarrow E \rightarrow P_i - P_{i+1}$ este un interior
 $\bullet \rightarrow M \rightarrow P_i - P_{i+1}$ este un exterior
 \hookrightarrow convex

$\square \rightarrow$ nuf. convex neprincipial > 0
 $O \rightarrow$ nuf. concav neprincipial < 0



$\square \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow$ vârf convex neprincipial : $P_{10} P_2$ este un nuf. stânga
 $P_2 \rightarrow \square : P_1 P_3$ este un nuf. stânga
 $P_3 \rightarrow \square : P_2 P_4$ n. stânga
 $P_4 \rightarrow$ n. stânga
 $P_5 \rightarrow \square$
 $P_6 \rightarrow \bullet$
 $P_7 \rightarrow O$
 $P_8 \rightarrow O$

XIII. Soluțiile ecuațiilor trigonometrice simple

XIII.1. Ecuații fundamentale

$$1. \sin x = a, a \in [-1, 1] \Rightarrow x \in \{(-1)^k \arcsin a + k\pi | k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$2. \cos x = a, a \in [-1, 1] \Rightarrow x \in \{\pm \arccos a + 2k\pi | k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$3. \operatorname{tg} x = a, a \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x \in \{\arctg a + k\pi | k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$4. \operatorname{ctg} x = a, a \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x \in \{\operatorname{arccctg} a + k\pi | k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

XIII.2. Tabele de valori:

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
funcția								
$\sin x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0	-1	0
$\cos x$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	0	-1	0	1

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
funcția								
$\operatorname{tg} x$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	/	0	/	0
$\operatorname{ctg} x$	/	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	/	0	/

x	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
funcția									
$\arcsin x$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$-\frac{\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\pi}{6}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\arccos x$	π	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	0

x	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$
funcția							
$\operatorname{arctg} x$	$-\frac{\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\pi}{6}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
$\operatorname{arccctg} x$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$

— NOTIUNI INTRODUCTIVE → EXERCITII —

Exercițiul 1:

i) $A = (3, 3)$ $B = (2, 4)$ $C = (5, 1)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 + 15 + 12 - 6 - 20 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow A, B, C \text{ — puncte coliniare}$$

ii) $A = (1, 4, -2)$ $B = (4, 1, 1)$ $P = (2, 3, -1)$

• $\kappa(A, P, B) =$

$$\vec{AP} = P - A = (2, 3, -1) - (1, 4, -2) = (1, -1, 1) \quad ①$$

$$\vec{PB} = B - P = (4, 1, 1) - (2, 3, -1) = (2, -2, 2) = 2(1, -1, 1) \quad ②$$

Luăm 1 și 2 $\Rightarrow \vec{AP} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{PB} \quad | \cdot 2$

$$2\vec{AP} = \vec{PB} \Leftrightarrow \vec{PB} = 2\vec{AP} \Rightarrow \boxed{\kappa(A, P, B) = \frac{1}{2}}$$

• $\kappa(B, P, A) =$

$$\vec{BP} = P - B = (2, 3, -1) - (4, 1, 1) = (-2, 2, -2) = 2(-1, 1, -1) = 2\vec{PA}$$

$$\vec{PA} = A - P = (1, 4, -2) - (2, 3, -1) = (-1, 1, -1)$$

$$\vec{BP} = 2\vec{PA} \Rightarrow \boxed{\kappa(B, P, A) = 2}$$

• $\kappa(P, A, B) =$

$$\vec{PA} = A - P = (-1, 1, -1)$$

$$\vec{AB} = B - A = (4, 1, 1) - (1, 4, -2) = (3, -3, 3) = -3(-1, 1, -1)$$

$$\vec{PA} = -\frac{1}{3} \vec{AB}$$

$$\boxed{\kappa(P, A, B) = -\frac{1}{3}}$$

Exercițiul 2 $\alpha, \beta = ?$ a. i. $A, P, B \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$A = (6, 2) \quad P = (\alpha, \beta) \quad B = (2, -2)$$

să fie coliniare și $\kappa(A, P, B) = 2$.

$$\kappa(A, P, B) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{AP} = 2\vec{PB}$$

$$\vec{AP} = P - A = (\alpha, \beta) - (6, 2) = (\alpha - 6, \beta - 2)$$

$$\vec{PB} = B - P = (2, -2) - (\alpha, \beta) = (2 - \alpha, -2 - \beta)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\alpha - 6, \beta - 2) &= 2(2 - \alpha, -2 - \beta) \\ \alpha - 6 &= 2(2 - \alpha) \\ \beta - 2 &= 2(-2 - \beta) \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} \alpha - 6 &= 4 - 2\alpha \\ \beta - 2 &= -4 - 2\beta \end{aligned} \right. \Leftrightarrow$$

Ex: $A = (1, 2, 3)$ $B = (2, 1, -1)$ $C = (0, 3, 7)$ (ex posibil pt examen)

$$r(A, C, B) = ?$$

$$\vec{AC} = C - A = (0, 3, 7) - (1, 2, 3) = (-1, 1, 4)$$

$$\vec{CB} = B - C = (2, -2, -8)$$

$$\vec{AC} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\vec{CB}\right) \rightarrow C \text{ NU este intre A \& B.}$$

$\frac{-1}{2} = r(A, C, B)$

(combinații liniare, coordonate carteziene)
VECTORI PUNCTE

Example: (points) (1, 2)

$$\begin{cases} 2-6=4-2\alpha \\ \beta-2=-4-4\beta \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3\alpha=4+6 \\ \beta+4\beta=-4+2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{10}{3} \\ 5\beta = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$(\alpha, \beta) = \left(\frac{10}{3}, -\frac{2}{5}\right)$$

Exercitcul 3

$$M(x_M, y_M) \quad \rho = 6 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_M = \rho \cos \theta \\ y_M = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_M = 6 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{3} \\ y_M = 6 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$M = (3\sqrt{3}, 3)$$

$$N(-4, 4)$$

$$x_M = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{16 + 16} = \sqrt{32} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$N_1(4\sqrt{2}, -\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$y_M = \arctg \frac{4}{-4} = \arctg(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Exercițiul 5

$$u = (-1, -1, 0) \quad v = (-2, 1, 3)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} u_1 & v_1 & e_1 \\ u_2 & v_2 & e_2 \\ u_3 & v_3 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & e_1 \\ -1 & 1 & e_2 \\ 0 & 3 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} = e_3 - 3e_1 - 3e_2 - 2e_3 \\ = -e_3 - 3e_1 - 3e_2 = -3e_1 - 3e_2 - e_3 \\ = (-3, -3, -1)$$

Exercițiul 6

$$P = (2, 2) \quad Q = (4, 4)$$

$$R_1 = (8, 8)$$

$$R_2 = (6, 0)$$

$$R_3 = (-2, -1)$$

P, Q, R_1

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 32 + 32 + 8 - 8 - 32 - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow P, Q, R_1 \text{ sunt coliniare}$$

P, Q, R_2

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 12 + 8 - 8 - 24 = -12 < 0 \Rightarrow P, Q, R_2$$

R_2 este un "dreapta" muchiei PQ

PQ, R_3

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 1 + 8 - 8 + 8 + 2 = 2 > 0 \Rightarrow R_3 \text{ este un stânga muchiei PQ.}$$

Exemple: (puncte

• centrul de greutate

$$\frac{m_A}{m_A + m_B} A + \frac{m_B}{m_A + m_B} B$$

↓
COMBINAȚIE
CONVEXĂ

la punctelor A și B.

EXEMPLU : $A = (1, 2, 3)$ $B = (2, 1, -1)$ $C = (0, 3, 4)$

$$\mu(A, C, B) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\vec{AC} = -\frac{1}{2} \vec{CB} \quad (\text{calcul vectorial}) \Rightarrow \vec{CA} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{CB} = \vec{0} = \vec{CC} \quad (\text{toti vectorii au originea C})$$

$$2\vec{CA} - \vec{CB} = \vec{0} = \vec{CC} \quad \triangle!$$

$$\underline{\underline{C = 2A - B}}$$

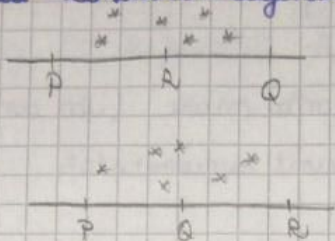
CONCLUZIE : Dacă A, P, B sunt coliniare distincte putem concluziona poziția

Lecția 3

15.10.2019

Algoritmul lui 2 = convexitate

- tratarea cazurilor degenerate

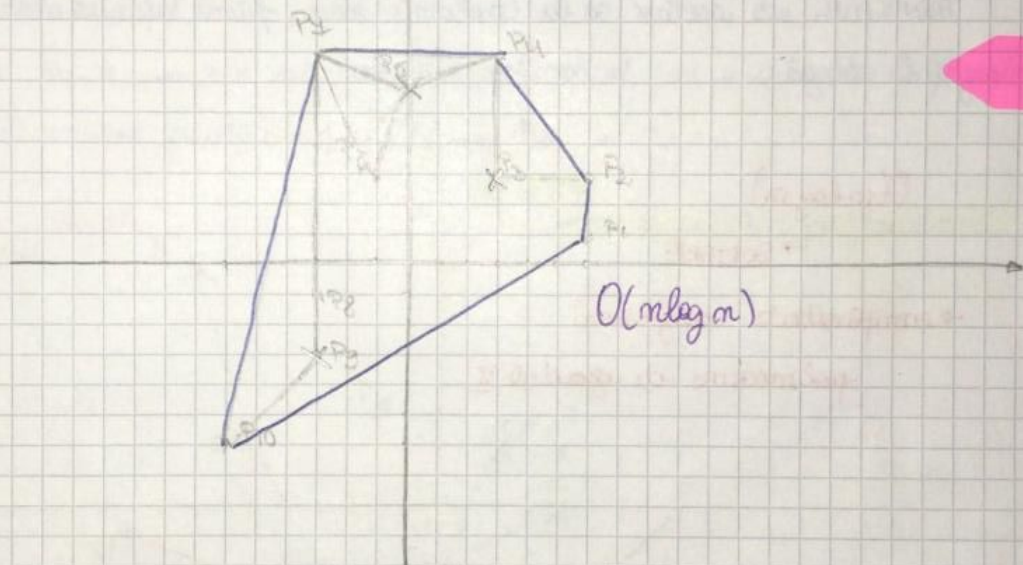


\vec{PQ} - muchia frontierei
 $\kappa(P, R, Q) > 0$

\vec{PQ} - nu este muchia frontierei

$\kappa(P, R, Q) < 0$

- SE EFECTUEAZĂ ÎNTOARCEA
VIRAJ LA STÂNGA ÎN
PUNCTUL DIN MILOC



$P_1 = (6, 1)$ $P_2 = (6, 3)$ $P_3 = (3, 3)$ $P_4 = (3, 4)$

$P_5 = (3, 6)$ $P_6 = (-1, 3)$ $P_7 = (-3, 1)$ $P_8 = (-3, -1)$

$P_9 = (-3, 3)$ $P_{10} = (-6, -6)$

puncte deja sortate

$L: P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5 P_6 P_7 P_8 P_9 P_{10} P_1$

câte 3

echivale
elimina
mij

$P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5 P_6 P_7 P_8 P_9 P_{10} P_1 \rightarrow$ frontiera va conține

$L: P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5 P_6 P_7 P_8 P_9 P_{10} P_1$

- foxa solare *Jorvis' march*

$O(m \cdot n)$

to m de puncte de pe frontiera a.

PUNCTE
ANTIPOM

RIANGULARI

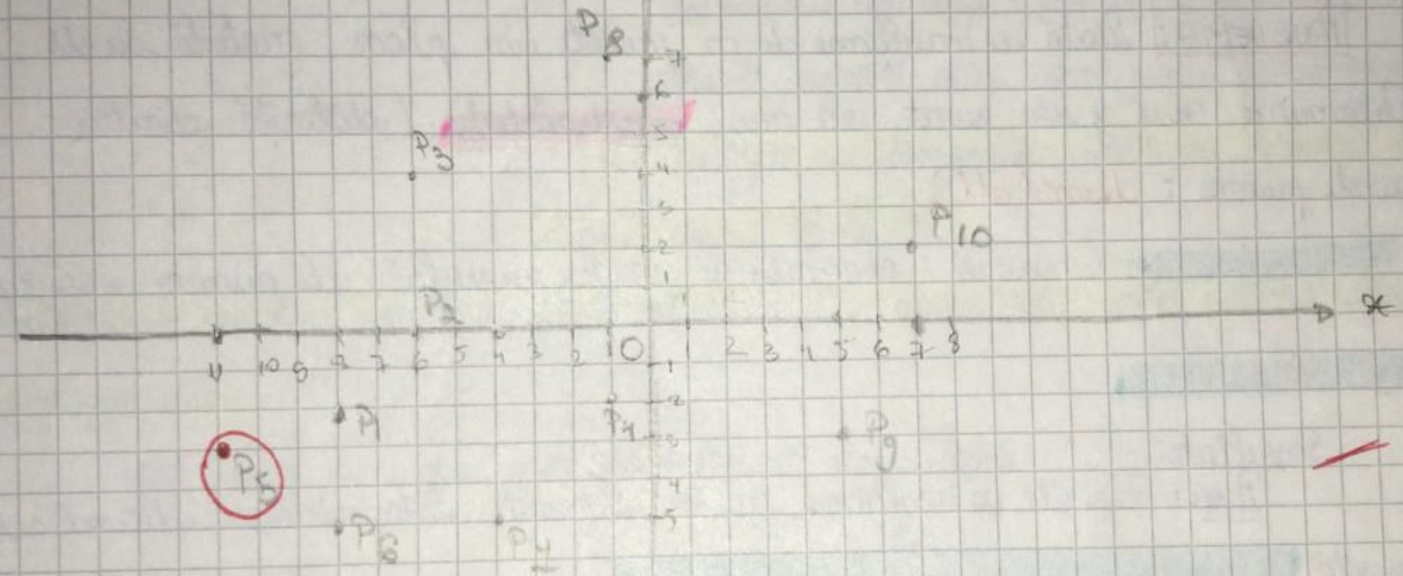
VALITATE

area segmentului
de geometrie al

muchia

RECAPITULARE
LIVRARE

de disformi
mor



• P_5 este "cel mai din stanga" (lexicografic) - apartine frontierei de convexitate

• determinam succesorul lui P_5 : $P_5 P_1 P_2 \rightarrow$ PIVOT

$L: P_5$

$P_5 P_1 P_3$
 $P_{10} P_1 P_4 \rightarrow P_4$ este la dreapta lui $P_5 P_1$

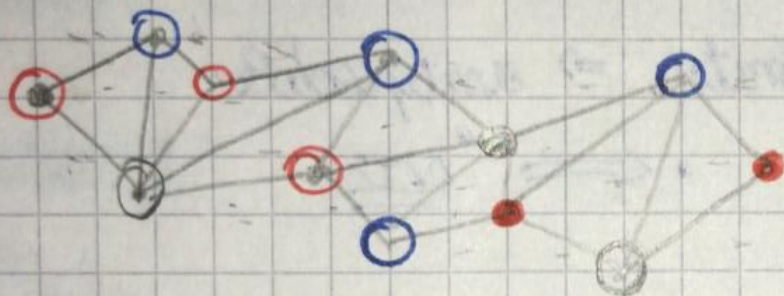
$P_5 P_6 P_7$ $P_5 P_6 P_8$ $P_5 P_6 P_{10} \Rightarrow P_6$ este succ. lui P_5 .

Exemplu:

Problema colorării de artă

Amplasarea comerurilor

TEOREMĂ: Orice triunghiular
la unu poligon cu n vârfuri
conține $n-2$ TRIUNGHURI



— colorarea poligonului

● → 5

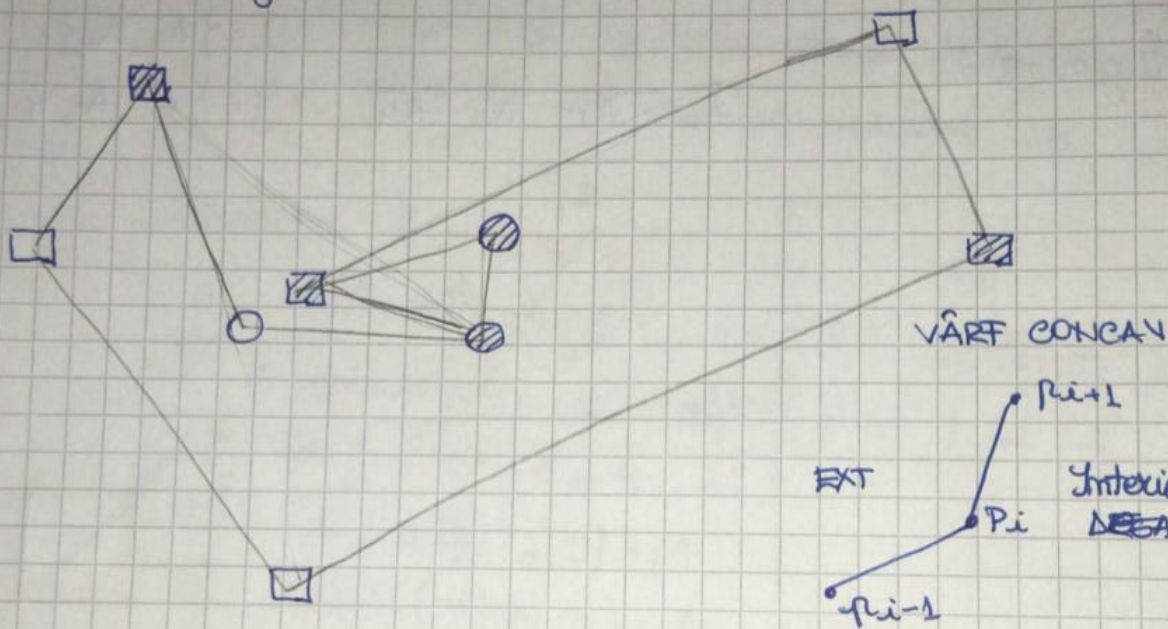
● → 4

● → 3

'3-colorare'

Controexemplu pentru 3-colorare:

Exemplu: Ear cutting



- E $O(m)$ -diagonala $P_{i-1}P_{i+1}$ este un interior
- M - diagonala $P_{i-1}P_{i+1}$ este un totalitate in exterior
- vf. convex
 - ~~detriminantul~~ determinantul > 0
- vf. concav
 - ~~detriminantul~~ determinantul < 0

VÂRF CONVEX

Ext. P_i P_{i+1}

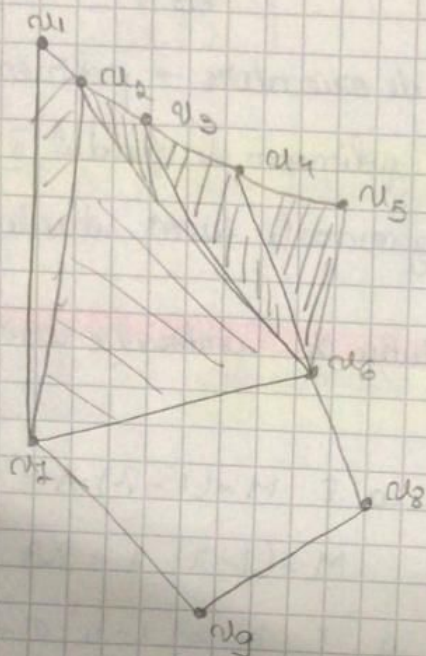
e:

(sau)

$P_{i-1}P_iP_{i+1}$

10. 2019

ref nou introdus
adăugat în ref
stivă:



EVENTIMENT

STIVĂ

n_3
(c.2b)

n_2
 n_1

n_4
(c.2b)

n_3
 n_2
 n_1

n_5
(c.2b)

n_4
 n_3
 n_2
 n_1

n_6
(c.2a)

n_5
 n_4
 n_3
 n_2
 n_1

n_7
(c.1)

~~n_6~~
 ~~n_5~~
 ~~n_4~~
 ~~n_3~~
 ~~n_2~~
 ~~n_1~~

+ diagonale
și triunghiuri

n_6
 n_2
 n_1

și la fiecare pas c diagonale au fost
triunghiuri au fost eliminate.

n_9
(c.1)

~~n_6~~
 ~~n_5~~
 ~~n_4~~

+ c. și t.

n_7
 n_6

~~n_8~~
 ~~n_6~~

n_8
 n_7

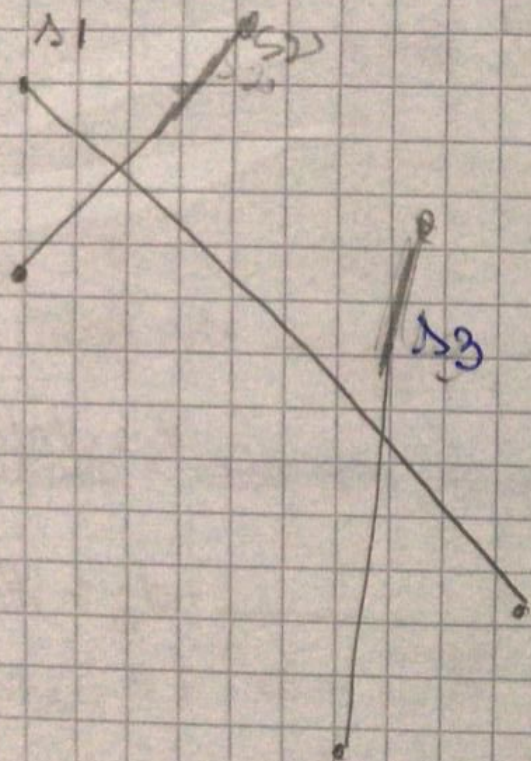
+ triunghiuri diag.

n_9

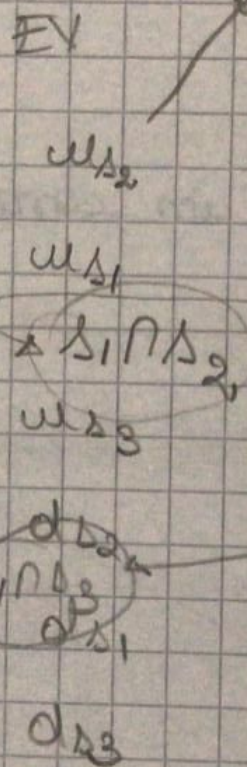
Δ

Ex: Var 2 = Statutul = listă (multime ordonată)

log n
arbore binar de căutare



A_3 intersect



STATUT

\emptyset (A_2)

(A_1, A_2) $A_1 \cap A_2?$
da

(A_2, A_1)

(A_2, A_1, A_3) $A_1 \cap A_3?$
da

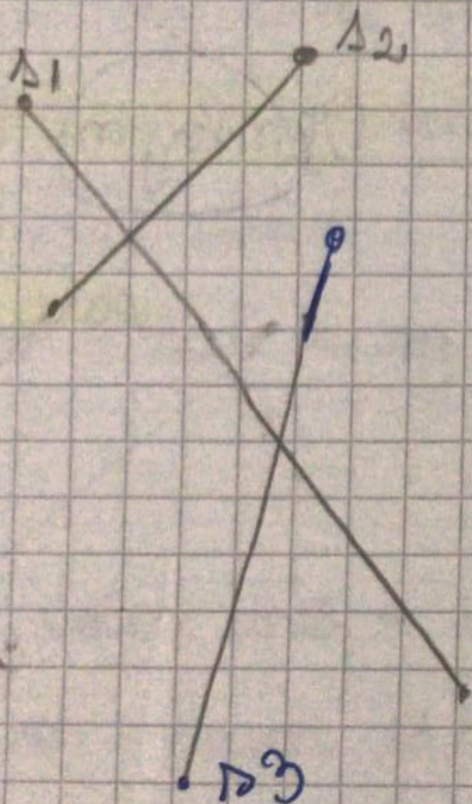
intersect (A_1, A_3)

A_3

\emptyset

Exl:

Work 1: Statutal = multitime



EVENIMENT

ω_{Δ_2}
 ω_{Δ_1}
 ω_{Δ_3}
 ω_{Δ_2}
 ω_{Δ_1}
 ω_{Δ_3}

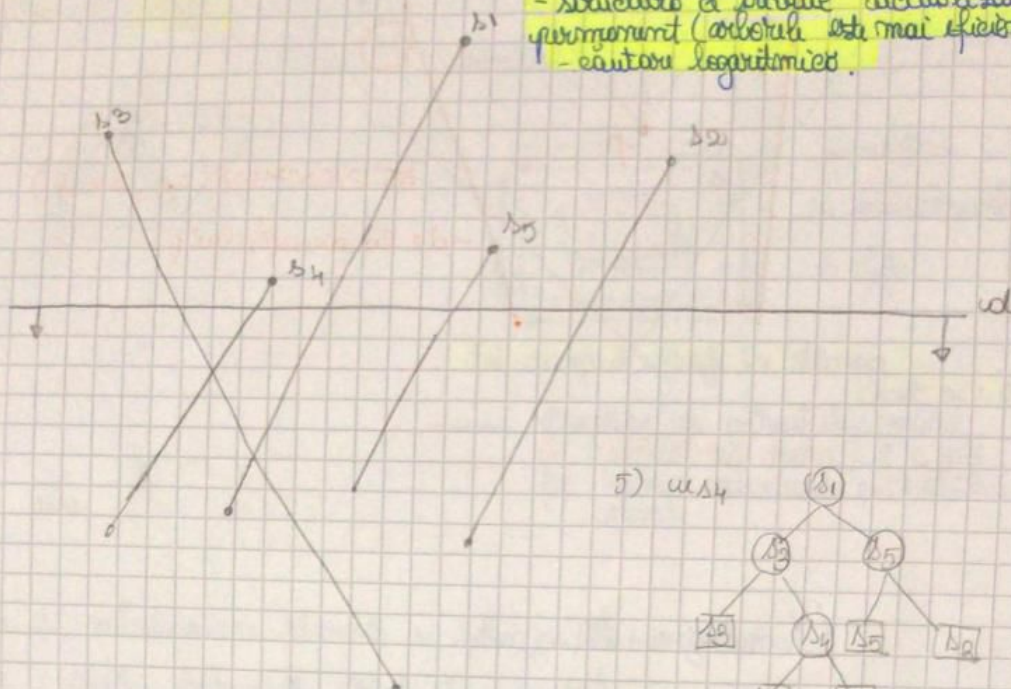
STATUT

\emptyset
 $\{\Delta_2\}$
 $\{\Delta_1, \Delta_2\}$
 $\{\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \Delta_3\}$
 $\{\Delta_1, \Delta_3\}$
 $\{\Delta_2, \Delta_3\}$
 \emptyset

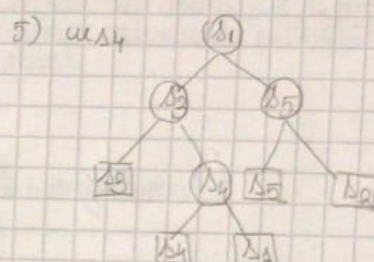
12.11.2019

CURS 4 - Intersecții de segmente

- structură de pălănie actualizată
- permurunt (arborii este mai eficient)
- cantou logaritmic



scriem un caz deosebit de unitățile

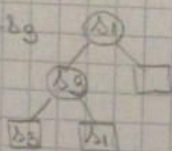


- subarbori din stanga (balanș)

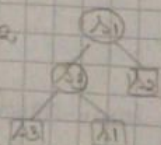
1) u_{Δ_1}



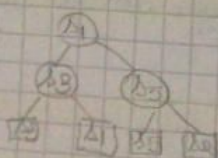
2) u_{Δ_2}



3) u_{Δ_3}

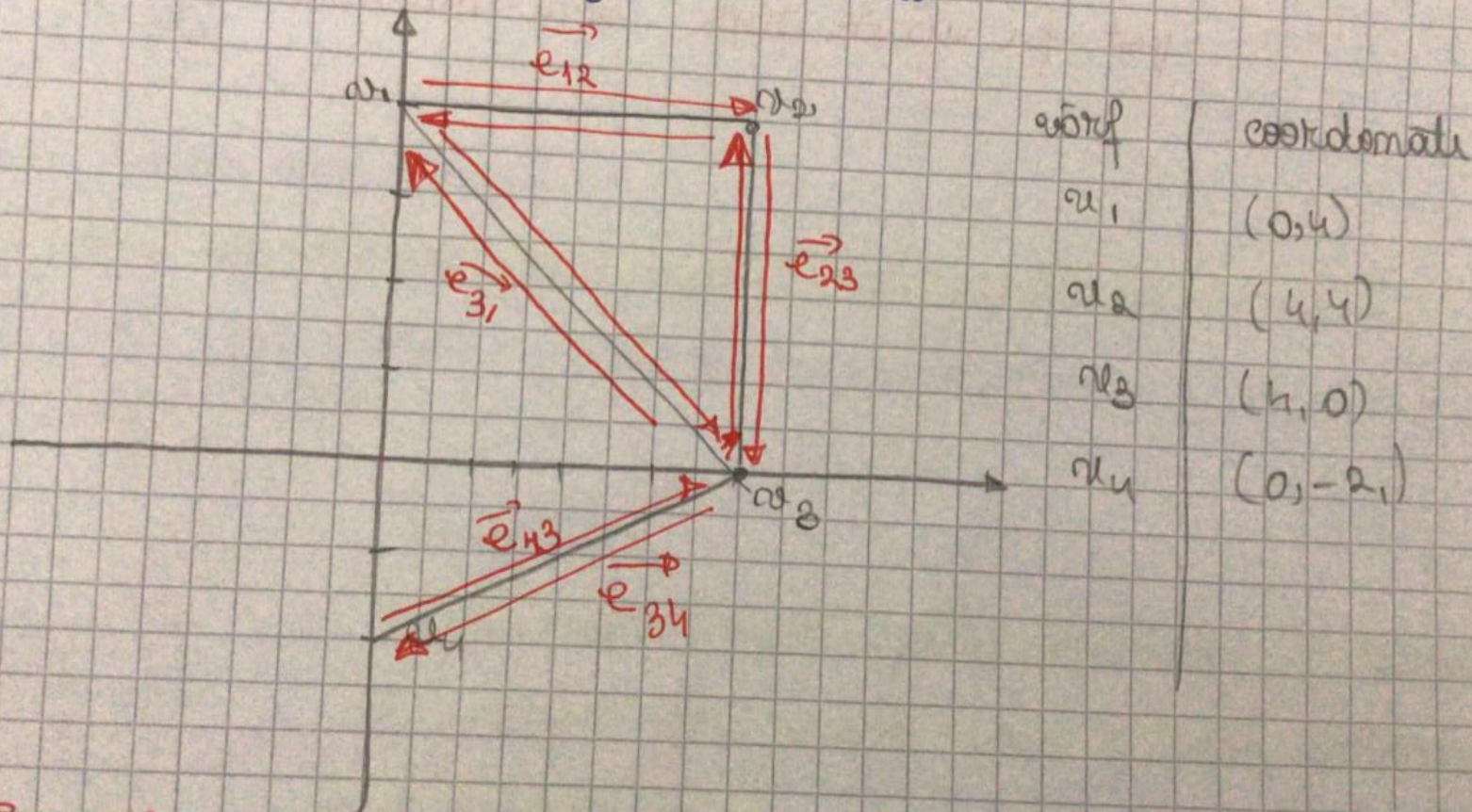


4) u_{Δ_4}



funcționează
pentru starea stărilor comune

Exemplu de subdiviziune planară și lista dublu imbricată
 (DCEL = doubly connected edge list) asociată

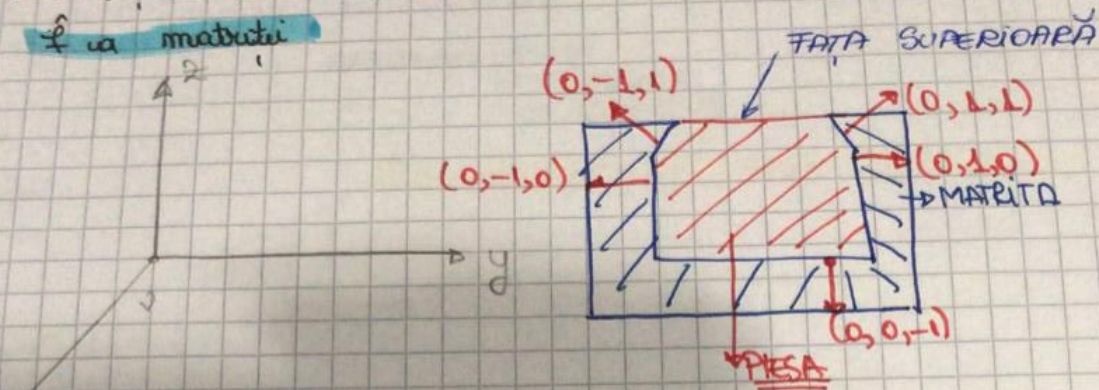


Notăm \vec{e}_{ij} muchia de la v_i la v_j

②
(a)

• Orică față standard a obiectului corespunde unei fațe

și a matricii



obiectul nu poate fi extras

Normale: $(0, -1, 1); (0, 1, 1); (0, 1, 0); (0, 0, -1); (0, -1, 0)$

Căutăm sistemul inegalităților de tipul $(x \neq y)$

$$(0, -1, 1) \rightarrow 0 \cdot x + (-1) \cdot y + 1 \leq 0$$

$$(0, 1, 1) \rightarrow 0 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y + 1 \leq 0$$

$$(0, 1, 0) \rightarrow 0 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y + 0 \leq 0$$

$$(0, 0, -1) \rightarrow 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + (-1) \leq 0$$

$$(0, -1, 0) \rightarrow 0 \cdot x + (-1) \cdot y + 0 \leq 0$$

$$y \geq 1$$

$$y \leq -1$$

$$y \leq 0$$

$$-1 \leq 0$$

$$-y \leq 0$$

$$y \geq 0$$

inecuații incompatibile.

→ SISTEMUL NU ARE SOLUȚIE ⇒ OBIECTUL

NU POATE FI EXTRAS.

stanga

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

1. Calculați $\theta(A, B, C)$

2^a)

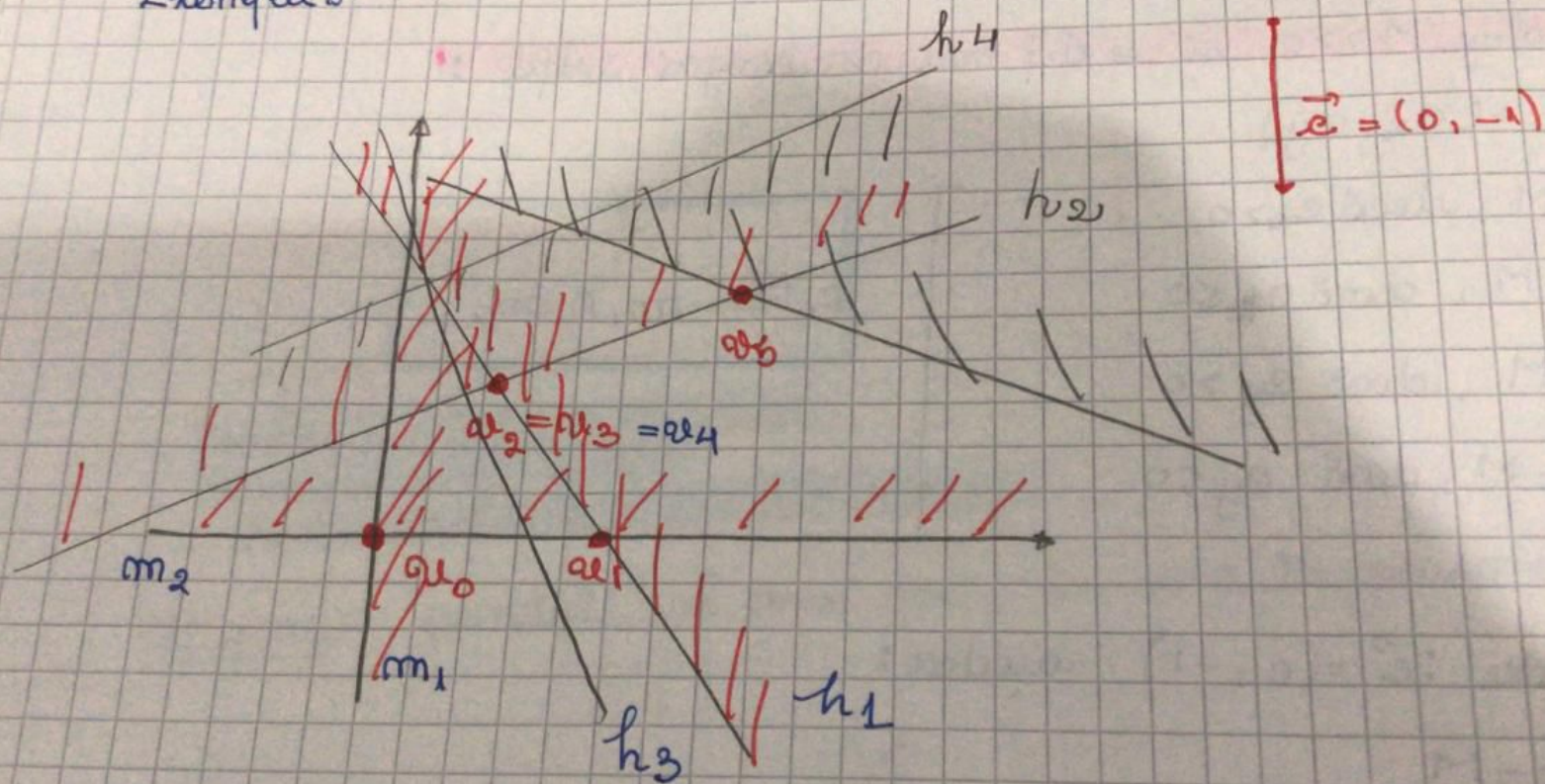
B

1. atenua reprezentul
2. geometrie al

LIMITATE

2b):

Exemple:



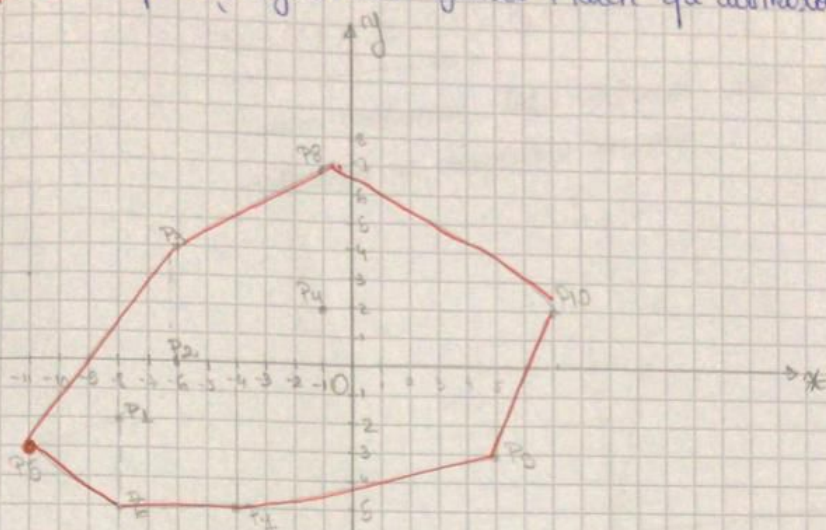
$u_3 = u_2$? pte $u_2 \in h_3$

$u_4 = u_2 \quad u_3 \in h_4$

$u_5 \neq u_4 \quad - " - u_1 \in h_5$

Algoritmul Jarvis's March nu necesită sortare !!!

Exercițiul 5: Aplicați algoritmul Jarvis March pt următoarele puncte.



• Se alege un punct care nu este nici al noroiului convexe (cel mai de jos din diagramă)

$$P_1 = (-8, -2) \quad P_4 = (-1, -2) \quad P_7 = (-4, -5) \quad P_{10} = (4, 2)$$

$$P_2 = (-6, 0) \quad P_3 = (-11, -3) \quad P_8 = (-1, 4)$$

$$P_5 = (-6, 4) \quad P_6 = (-8, -5) \quad P_9 = (3, -3)$$

$$k=1 \quad L=P_5 \text{ valid} = \text{true}$$

$$P_5 P_1 P_2 \text{ (} P_2 \text{ este la dreapta lui } P_5 P_1 \text{)} \rightarrow \text{NU}$$

$$P_5 P_1 P_3 \text{ (NU)} \rightarrow P_5 P_1 P_4 \text{ (NU)} \rightarrow P_5 P_1 P_7 \text{ (DA)} \rightarrow P_5 P_0 P_7 \rightarrow P_5 P_2 P_7 \rightarrow P_5 P_6 P_7 \rightarrow P_5 P_9 P_7$$

$\Rightarrow P_7$ este succesorul lui P_5

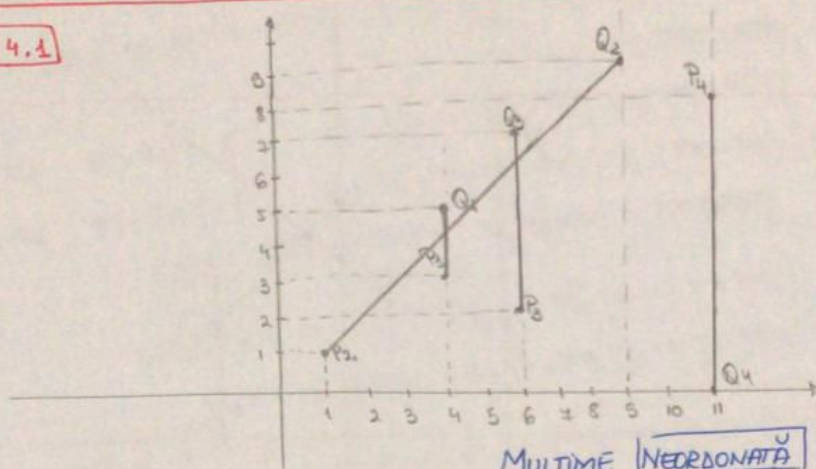
$$S=P_7 \quad k=2 \quad L=P_5 P_7$$

$$P_5 P_7 P_2 \rightarrow P_5 P_7 P_3 \rightarrow P_5 P_7 P_4 \rightarrow P_5 P_7 P_6 \rightarrow P_5 P_7 P_9 \rightarrow P_5 P_7 P_8 \rightarrow P_5 P_7 P_9$$

$$\rightarrow P_5 P_7 P_{10} \Rightarrow P_{10} \text{ este succesorul lui } P_7. \quad S=P_{10} \quad k=3 \quad L=P_5 P_7 P_{10}$$

INTERSECȚII DE SEGMENTE - EXERCITII

EXERCITIUL 4.1



MULTIME NEORDONATĂ DE SEGMENTE

Eveniment	Statut
μ_{A_2}	$\{A_2\}$
μ_{A_4}	$\{A_2, A_4\}$ $A_2 \cap A_4$? NU
μ_{A_3}	$\{A_3, A_2, A_4\}$ $A_3 \cap A_2$? DA
μ_{A_1}	$\{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4\}$
d_{A_1}	$\{A_2, A_3, A_4\}$
d_{A_3}	$\{A_2, A_4\}$
d_{A_2}	$\{A_4\}$
d_{A_4}	\emptyset

EXERCITIUL 4.2

Eveniment	Statut
μ_{A_2}	(A_2)
μ_{A_3}	(A_3, A_2)
μ_{A_4}	(A_3, A_2, A_4)
μ_{A_1}	(A_3, A_2, A_1, A_4)
$A_1 \cap A_2$	(A_3, A_2, A_1, A_4)
$A_3 \cap A_2$	(A_2, A_3, A_1, A_4)
$A_3 \cap A_1$	(A_2, A_3, A_3, A_4)
d_{A_2}	(A_1, A_3, A_4)
d_{A_1}	(A_3, A_4)
d_{A_3}	(A_4)
d_{A_4}	\emptyset

