## Recapitulare finala

Modele de subjecte pentur examen

51. Fre restement de vectori

$$5 = \{\vec{x}_1 = (-1,2,5) \mid \vec{x}_2 = (0,1,2), \vec{x}_3 = (1,2,1)\}.$$

Se cere:

- a) Verificali dacà 5 formearà o bare si, in car afirmativ, sa se calculare coordonatele vectorului  $\vec{x} = (3, 4, 9)$  în aceastà bara
- h) Calculate unghirl dintre vectori x, x x2
- c) Stabiliti daca vedou x2 n x3 sunt colinuau
- Stabilité daca vectorie X, X2, X3 aunt coplanare.
- e) sa re ortogonalitère n'apoi ra re ortonormère nistemul s

Resolvane

a)	Vou	gf	ica	regula	pivolulu X	ù
	1	X	7) 71 0	×3	3	
	Pa	2	4	2	4	
	€2 €3	5	2	1	9	-
-	K,	1	0	-1	-3	
	وَرُ وَرُ	0 0	<del>[+1</del> /+)	4 6	10	
	<del>\fi</del>	1	0	-1	-3	
	XI XI R3	0	0	<del>-2</del>	10	- M. + T. m.
		11	0	0	-5	- S-a obtiruit [3=) - S-bare, van Goord. lui x in bare Sount
	アンソングラ	0	0	о (	18	Good luix in book 5 the $\sqrt{3} = (-5, 18, -2)$
						3

b) Fie 
$$\alpha = (\frac{24}{4}, \frac{11}{4})^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

=)  $\cos \alpha = \frac{(\frac{24}{4}, \frac{11}{4})^{\frac{1}{4}}}{||\vec{x}_1|| ||\vec{x}_2||}$ 
 $(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{(\frac{1}{4})^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{4}}{||\vec{x}_1|| ||\vec{x}_2||} = \frac{(\frac{1}{4})^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{4}}{||\vec{x}_1|| ||\vec{x}_2||} = \frac{(\frac{1}{4})^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{4}}{||\vec{x}_1|| ||\vec{x}_2||} = \frac{(\frac{1}{4})^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{4}}{||\vec{x}_2|| ||\vec{x}_2||} = \frac{(\frac{1}{4})^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{4}}{||\vec{x}_3|| ||\vec{x}_3||} = \frac{(\frac{1}{4})^{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{4}}{||\vec{x}_3||} = \frac{(\frac{1}{4})^{\frac{1}{4}$ 

Fie 5 = 1 Ji, Ji, J3, 9

-2-

, a y; L y; , t i + j

$$\frac{\vec{y}_{1} = \vec{x}_{1}}{\vec{y}_{1}} = \frac{\vec{x}_{1}, \vec{z}_{1}, \vec{z}_{1}}{\vec{y}_{1}} = \frac{\vec{x}_{1}, \vec{z}_{1}, \vec{z}_{1}}{\vec{y}_{1}} > + \alpha \cdot (\vec{y}_{1}, \vec{y}_{1}) > + \alpha \cdot$$

$$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5}\beta_{2} = 0 \implies \beta_{2} = -4$$

$$\frac{7}{3} = (1_{12}, 1) - \frac{1}{15}(-1_{12}, 5) - 4(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, 0)$$

$$= (\frac{15}{15} + \frac{3}{15} - \frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{25} - \frac{3}{15} - \frac{3}{15})$$

$$= (\frac{15}{15} + \frac{3}{15} - \frac{3}{15}, \frac{3}{25} - \frac{3}{15} - \frac{3}{15})$$

$$= (\frac{15}{15} + \frac{3}{15} - \frac{3}{15}, \frac{3}{25} - \frac{3}{15})$$

$$= (\frac{15}{15} + \frac{3}{15} - \frac{3}{15})$$

$$= (\frac{3}{15} + \frac{3}{15} - \frac{3}{15})$$

$$= (\frac$$

Se considera, punchele A(0,2,-1), B(1,3,0), C(-1,4,1), B(1,3,0), a) vectorul director al drepter AB, ecuature cartesiène vi ecuature parametrice scalare als drepter ce trèce prin punctele A si B li) écuatia planului PIAB ní care contine penetul C c) coordonatele junctului  $\{0\} = AB \cap (P)$ d) aria truinghuilui ABC, precum n' maltimea dui C. e) ex volumel tetraequelles determinat de punchele A, B, C, & , in carul on care acestea ment necoplamare, necum of mallimea din Da a acestini tetrae dry le AB or CD.

manua unafuntui dintre dreple AB or CD.

perolvare

l'erolvare a)  $\overrightarrow{AB} = (X_8 - X_A, Y_8 - Y_A, X_8 - Z_A) = (1, 1, 1)$  $\frac{X - X_A}{X_B - X_H} = \frac{J - J_A}{J_B - J_A} = \frac{2 - Z_A}{Z_B - Z_A}$ (ec. contesiene)  $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3^{-2}} = \frac{2+1}{1}$ (ee parametrice scalore)  $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{1-2}{1} = \frac{2+1}{1} = t = ) | x = t = 1$ 1 = t-1 h) PIAB => AB representé normala la plan pur x =x FB = (1,1,1) Q(x-xc)+m(y-yc)+m(z-2c)=01(x+1)+1(y-4)+1(2-1)=0(=1(x+y+2-4=0)

- Z-

C) Bt. a determing coordonable his 0, rown negotive internal format be ec. parametrice all dr. AB

ni ec. planului P: 
$$O(x_1y_1t) = ?$$
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \\ x = t \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x + y + 2 + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 

e) Volumul tatraedrudui det de A,B,C,S este 
$$V = \frac{1(\overline{AB}, \overline{AC}, \overline{AB})}{6}$$

AD = (xb-xh, yb-yh, 2h-Zx) = (1,-1, 3)

<del>-6</del>′ 、

$$(\widehat{AB},\widehat{AC},\widehat{AB}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 + 2 + 1 - 2 + 3$$

$$V = \frac{12}{6} = 2.$$

$$\widehat{Don} \ V = \frac{1}{2} = 2.$$

$$\widehat{Don} \ V = \frac{1}{2} = 2.$$

$$\widehat{AB} = \frac{2}{3} = 2.$$

$$\widehat{AB} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = 2.$$

$$\widehat{AB} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = 2.$$

$$\widehat{AB} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = 2.$$

$$\widehat{AB} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = 2.$$

$$\widehat{AB} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = 2.$$

$$\widehat{AB} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = 2.$$

$$\widehat{AB} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

-7-

Daca & format de AB cu planul (ACA) este B; atunci sim B =  $\frac{\langle \vec{n}, \vec{AB} \rangle}{||\vec{n}|| \cdot ||\vec{AB}||}$ 

$$(\vec{N}, \vec{A}\vec{b}) = \vec{4} \cdot 1 + \vec{3} \cdot 1 + (-\vec{5}) \cdot 1 = \vec{7} + \vec{3} - 5 = 5$$

$$||\vec{N}|| = \sqrt{\vec{7}^2 + \vec{3}^2 + (-\vec{5})^2} = \sqrt{49 + 9 + 25} = \sqrt{83}$$

$$\text{min } \beta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{83}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3.83}}{3.83}$$

$$\beta = \text{are sin} \frac{5\sqrt{3.83}}{3.83}$$