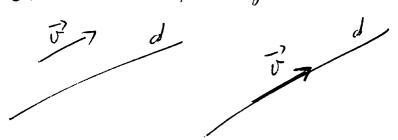
Dregita în spații

Det 50 numerte vector director al directive directive d'unice vector nenul $\vec{v} = (l, m, n)$ a caru directive coincide ou direction d'epter d.



Teorema Ecuative Trepter care trece nin $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ m' are ca vector director vectoral moral $\vec{v}_{-2}(k, m, n)$

$$\frac{x-x_0}{\ell} = \frac{y-y_0}{m} = \frac{z-z_0}{n}$$

Ecuatiele parametrice scalare ale drepter ce trèce prin M(x0, y0, 20) si are ca vector director vectorul nemb $\vec{v} = (k, m, n)$ sent

$$\vec{v} = (l, m, n)$$
 sent
 $\vec{v} = (l, m, n)$ s

En Sà de cerie ecuatible conteriere si parametrice scalare ale drejter ce trèce prin punche M(2,1,-2)si au directia $\vec{v}=(1,-1,4)$

$$\frac{50l}{1} = \frac{3-1}{1} = \frac{2+2}{4}$$
 (ec. cartoriene)

-1.

$$\frac{\chi - 2}{1} = \frac{y - 1}{4} = t$$
=) $\chi - 2 = t$

$$y - 1 = -t$$

$$2 + 2 = 4t$$

$$2 = -2 + 4t$$

$$2 = -2 + 4t$$

$$3 = 4t$$

$$4 = -2 + 4t$$

1ema

1. Sa se serie ec carteriene si parametrica scalore ale

dupler ce troce pain punchul M(-1,2,3) n are directiq vectorului director $\vec{v} = (-1,2,2)$ Sà se sone ec carteriene si parametrico scalare als drupter ce treco prin punctul M(0,1,5) si are directiq vectorului director $\vec{v} = (3,1,-2)$

dour juncte M. (x1, y1, 21) ni M2 (x2, y1, 72) sunt $\frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1}=\frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1}=\frac{z-z_1}{z_2-z_1}$

Est 5à se serie et carterière la dupiter determinate determinate de punctelle A(R,1,3) si B(-1,4,2).

 $\frac{X-2}{-1-2} = \frac{y-1}{1-4} = \frac{2-3}{2-3} (3) \frac{X-2}{-3} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{2-3}{-1}$ (ee contesione)

To parametrice 7) \(y = 1 + 3 + \)
\(\frac{2}{2} = 3 - t \) 1x-2=-3t y-1=3k2-3=-t

Su se reve ce certesiene si parametres scalare ale dreptelos ce trec prini punctelo a) A(2,-1,4), B(-1,2,1)6) A(0,1,5), B(-1,2,0) Jeonema Earatule canonice ale dipter de intersatie a planelor neparalele P1: A12+B17+C12+B1=0 M P2: A2X+B2y+C2Z+A2=0 sunt $\frac{X-X_0}{l}=\frac{y-Y_0}{m}=\frac{z-z_0}{n}, \text{ unde } M(x_0,Y_0,z_0)$ ete un junct je aceasta dragta n' F-(2, m,n) orte vectoral determinat de Sa se some et conomité ale diepter de intersectie a planetor P1 2x+5y-2+2=0 P2 x-8y+2-2=0 Cairlain un punct pe dreagter d. Pt. acoasta resolvain sestemul format de co celler donni plane.)2x+5y-2+2=0 (7) 2x-2=2-59 x-8y+2-2=0 (7) x+2=2+89 3x = 3y => [X=7] Z = 2+8y-y=[2+7y=7] B &=1 =>x=1, 2=9

=)
$$M(4,1,9)$$

Normalele la cele 2 plane sunt: $\overline{u_1} = (2,5,-1), \overline{u_2} = (1,7,1)$
=) $\overline{u_1} \times \overline{u_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & -8 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -3i^2 - 2i^2 - 2i^2$
=) $\sqrt{-(-3,-3,-21)}$
=) \mathcal{E}_C carteriene sunt:

$$\frac{X-1}{-3} = \frac{3-1}{-3} = \frac{2-9}{-71}$$

Jeure Sa se determine ec carteriene n perametrice scalare ale dreptelos determinate de intersectule planetos

Rop Destanta de la un junct M(xo, yo, 20) la chegita de ecuatio

d:
$$\frac{\chi - \chi_1}{\ell} = \frac{\chi - \chi_1}{m} = \frac{\chi - \chi_0}{m}$$
 exte

$$d(M,d) = \frac{\|\overline{HM}_{1} \times \overline{V}_{1}\|}{\|\overline{V}_{1}\|}$$
, unde $M_{1}(X_{1},Y_{1},Z_{1})$, orte un punct al diepter d .

Extraction of calcular destants de la
$$M(4,2,3)$$
 la dreate de ec. $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-4}{2} = \frac{z+1}{4}$

Sel $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-7}{2} = \frac{z-1}{4} = t = > x = 1+3t$

Pt. $t = 0 = > x = 1$

The are coordonatele $(x_{H_1} - x_{H_1}, y_{H_1} - y_{H_1}, z_{H_1} - z_{H_1})$

The leave director of drapter dotter $v = (3, 2, 4)$

We chand director of drapter dotter $v = (3, 2, 4)$
 $v = |v| =$

=) d(M,d) = 11 HHi x V 11 = 1936 11 V 11 = V29

Kema

1. Sû se determine distante de la M(-1,2,4) la dreapta de ec $\frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y-2}{4} = \frac{z+1}{4}$ 2. Sa se determine distanta de la M(1, 2, -3) la dregeta de ec $\frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{2}$

Det Unahuil dentre douce drepte este unapheil exceptit dentre vectorie directori corespensatori color douce drepte.

Sa re determine unghuil dentre cheptele d, ridz, $d_1: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{3+1}{3} = \frac{2-2}{1}$

dreapta ce trece prin punctele M, (1,2,-1), M2 (-1,2,5)

Sol Westonel director al digitar d, onte $\vec{v}_n = (2,3,1)$

Drogata de are ec $\frac{X-1}{-1-1} = \frac{7-2}{2-2} = \frac{2+4}{-5+1}$ (=)

 $\frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z-3}{-4} =$ valoud director este $\overline{v}_{z}^{-2}(-2, 0, 4)$

Uniquel dentre cele 2 drepte este uniqueil dentre varloui.

1) ni v2 =>

(0) 0 = \(\frac{1}{||\vec{v}_1|| \cdots} \) | \(\frac{1}{||\

(v), v2>= 2·(-2)+3·0+1·(-4) =-4+0-4=-8

 $||\nabla|| = \sqrt{\lambda^2 + 3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4 + 9 + 1} = \sqrt{14}$

11 r2 4 = V(-2)2+07+(-4)2 = V2+0+16 = V20 = 2V5

=) $\omega = \frac{-84}{\sqrt{14.215}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{14.\sqrt{5}}}{14.5} = \frac{-2\sqrt{40}}{35}$

=) 0= \u00e4 - anc co> \u20170

Si re determine unghiel dentre digitale di, de daca

a) di: etc dreaple care hece prin punclele A(1,2,-3) B(0,1,4) de: etc dreaple de intersection aplanelos

 $P_1: dx - y + 2 + 4 = 0$ $P_2: -x + y - 2 - 3 = 0$

b) $d_1: \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+4}{1} = \frac{2-5}{3}$ $d_2: \int x = 2+t$ y = 1-3t $\frac{2}{2} = -2+t$

Def Tre P un plan de vector normal $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$ si de dreapter de vector director $\vec{v} = (2, m, n)$. Unahuil dentre dreapter de planul P este unaphuil asculit d'are satisface relation

min d = < m, v > 1 m/1 · 11 v/1

Est Sai re détermine unaphiel dente cheapta de eccation $\frac{4-1}{2} = \frac{4+3}{4} = \frac{2-1}{4}$ ni planul de ec. $P \cdot 2x + 4y + 2 + 2 = 0$.

Sol. Vectorul normal planului \vec{p} este $\vec{n} = (2,4,1)$ Vectorul director al director al director al director $\vec{n} = (2,4,1)$ $\leq \vec{n}, \vec{v} > = 22+4.1+1.4=4+4+4=12$ $||\vec{n}|| = \sqrt{2^2+4^2+1^2} = \sqrt{4+16+1} = \sqrt{2.1}$

$$||\vec{v}|| = \sqrt{2^2 + |^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1 + 16} = \sqrt{21}$$

$$= \int \alpha' d\alpha \, d\alpha = \frac{12}{\sqrt{21 \cdot \sqrt{21}}} = \frac{12 \cdot \sqrt{4}}{21 \cdot \sqrt{21}} = \frac{4}{7} = \int \alpha' d\alpha \, d\alpha = \frac{4}{7}$$

Tema

unghuil dentre dogsta de 1 Sã se determine ec) = 1+4x ni planul de core trece prin

pundele A(2,1,3), B(0,1,4), C(1,0,1)

2. Sa se determine unophiul dentre dreagta determinata de intersection planelor de ec.

2x+y-2+3=0 -x+3y+2-2=0n' planul P de ec. x-4y+2-3=0.