Vectorul de moduri:

Si punetelo de contrôl:

$$\frac{d_{1}(-2,-3)}{d_{2}(-1,2)}$$

$$\frac{d_{2}(-1,2)}{d_{3}(2,2)}$$

$$\frac{d_{4}(3,0)}{d_{5}(1,-3)}$$

a) Determinati vectorul de moduri si junctelo de control ale derivatei curbei

$$d_1 = \frac{(3-1+1)(d_2-d_1)}{t_4-t_1} = \frac{3\cdot((-1,2))-(-2,-3)}{2_14-0_18} =$$

$$d_{2} = \frac{3 \cdot (d_{3} - d_{2})}{t_{5} - t_{2}} = 3 \cdot \frac{(2_{1}2) - (1_{1}2)}{2_{1}9 - 1_{1}4} = 3 \cdot \frac{(3_{1}0)}{1_{1}5} = 60.$$

$$d_{3} = 3 \cdot \frac{d_{1} - d_{3}}{t_{6} - t_{3}} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{1_{1}9} = (1_{1}578_{1}^{2} - 3_{1}157)$$

$$d_{1} = 3 \cdot \frac{(d_{5} - d_{1})}{t_{7}} = 3 \cdot \frac{(-2_{1} - 3)}{2_{1}1} = (-2_{1}857_{1}^{2} - 4_{1}285).$$

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2/6

3/6

$$H_{5}^{3}(t) = \frac{t-t}{t^{2}-t} H_{5}^{2}(t) + \frac{t-t}{t^{2}-t} H_{6}^{2}(t)$$

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$$H_{1}^{2}(t) = \frac{t-t}{t^{2}-t} H_{1}^{2}(t) + \frac{t-t}{t^{2}-t} H_{1}^{2}(t) + \frac{t-t}{t^{2}-t} H_{1}^{2}(t)$$

$$H_{1}^{2}(t) = \frac{t-t}{t^{2}-t} H_{1}^{2}(t) - \frac{t-t}{t^{2}-t} H_{1}^{2}(t) = \frac{$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathcal{H}_{2}^{4})(t) = \frac{2}{t_{5}-t_{3}} \mathcal{H}_{1}^{4}(t) - \frac{2}{t_{6}-t_{4}} \mathcal{H}_{1}^{5}(t) = 3(3) \\ & 2(t) = 0 + (6,0) \cdot (-2(6)) + (1,578) \cdot 3(157) \cdot (6,(9)) + \\ & + (-2,357; -4,285) \cdot (3,6) = (15,996; 0) + \\ & (9,466; 18,938) + (9,522; -14,281) = \\ & = (34,984; 4,657) \\ & 2(t) = (34,984; 4,657) \end{aligned}$$