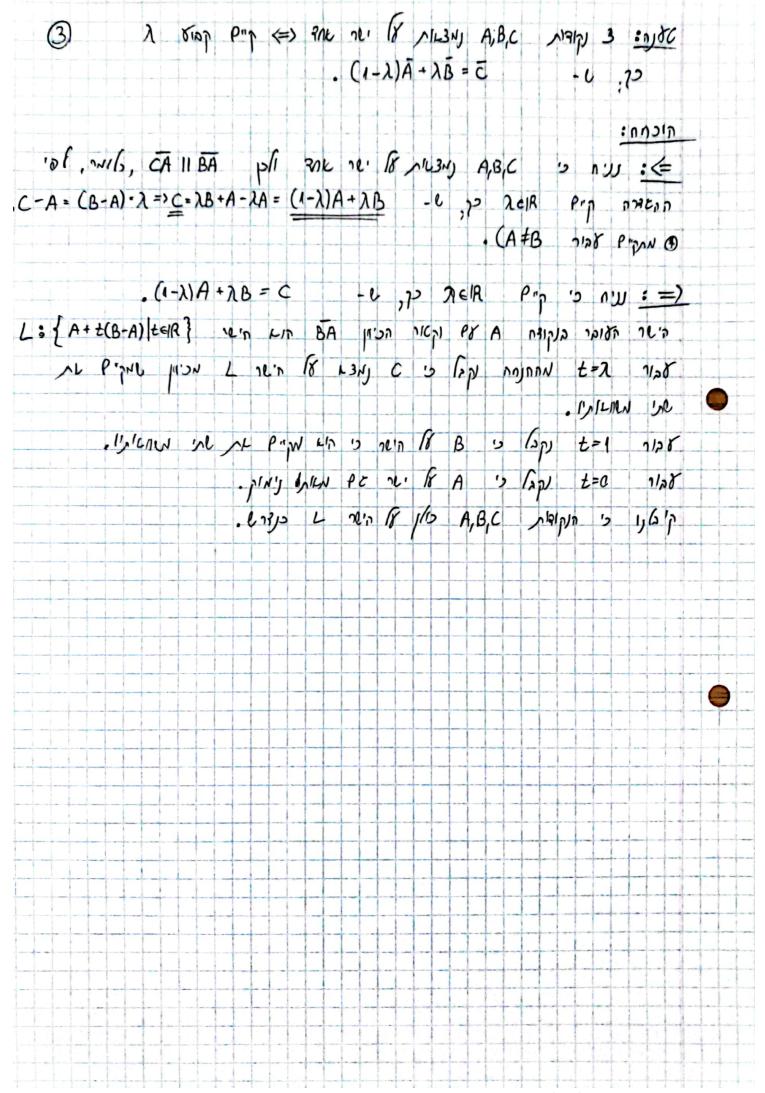
אנליזה וקטורית 250401

_____ תרגיל בית מס'

שם פרטי:_ <u>אלירן</u>
שם משפחה:_תורג'מן
מספר סטודנט:
מס' קבוצת התרגול:
שם פרטי: גור
שם משפחה:
מספר סטודנט:206631848
מס' קבוצת התרגול:

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אנשצה וקטורית תרשיל היתף
                                  206631848 PSN 112, 206895427 NEW 191/k: P'e'EN
     1) d=(a+2b+c)×(2a+3b+2c)=
                       = a x 2 + a x 3 + a x 2 = + 2 b x 2 a + 2 b x 3 b + 2 b x 2 = = c x 2 a + c x 3 b +
                        = axb+bxc = bx(a+E)
          d·c=4=> 1d1.1c1.cosd=4
    y = \overline{d} \cdot \overline{c} = (\overline{b} \times (\overline{a} + \overline{c})) \times \overline{c} = (\overline{b} \times \overline{a}) \cdot \overline{c}
       رياع اه د: ع ( م ر مردا روم مردان المراعل المراعل المراعل المردان ال
 2 L: 5 = 4-2 = -2
          L_2: \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{z+3}{a}
             נשפיו ל הצגה פראית של הישרים לל מונ לפדון הגם הם נחבים:
 L,: {(5t+1, 2++2, -+) | telR} , L2: {(35-1, 25, a5-3) | SelR}
                                                                                                                             (פני שת האינת העולה התיואה:
(i) ( 5t+1 = 35-1
                                                                                                                                             : (apr (ita (ii) nt a 13)
(ii) 2+2= 25 -> ++1=S
  (iii) -t = as -3
                                                          בלואר, נטק כי אמיר ב = מ חימים בן,ול נחתכים.
 חישיים עצאבים מביון שווקשיי הביון אינף פורפתצונים ואין בין הישיי מביון אינף פורפתצונים ואין בין הישיים
                                                                                                                                                                           لواوم مامرح.
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4. Question

Given 3 planes (A, B, C) in the space. Prove/Disprove:

4.1. Section.

4.1.1. True: All the planes intersect at a single point \Longrightarrow For each two planes, the planes aren't parallel.

Proof. Assume they all intersect at a single point p.

BWoC assume there are planes that are parallel. Without loss of generality A, B. i.e. $A \parallel B$.

Since there's a point common to both planes (p) and the planes are parallel, the planes are identical (A = B) (from the definition of a plane).

Since C also intersects with A, B, and since two planes that intersect, intersect at a line, let's mark l as the line intersection between A, C. Since A = B all the point on l are common to A, B, C in contradiction to the planes only intersecting at a single point. Thus each two of the planes aren't parallel.

4.1.2. False: Each two planes aren't parallel \implies the planes all intersect at a single point.

Proof. There are many example, one can be a prism with 3 sides (no intersection of all the 3 planes). Another is 3 planes all intersection the x-axis from different angles.

Let's look at A:0=x,B:0=y,C:0=x+y. It's obvious that the planes aren't parallel because the normals are $(1,0,0),(0,1,0),\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},0\right)$ all different.

These planes all intersect at (0,0,0) as well as (0,0,1) and thus we disproved the claim.

4.2. Section.

4.2.1. True: The 3 planes intersect at a single point \implies the normals of the planes are not coplanar.

Proof. Assume the 3 planes intersect at a single point.

BWoC the normals $\vec{n_A}, \vec{n_B}, \vec{n_C}$ are coplanar (meaning they are on the same plane with (0,0,0)).

If either of the two normals are parallel, the planes are parallel. Since they intersect (at a single point) they're equal. In such case (like we proved above), the third plane will intersect at a line. So the normals aren't parallel.

Since the normals are coplanar $\vec{n_A} \times \vec{n_B} \parallel \vec{n_B} \times \vec{n_C}$ and thus, the intersection lines between A, B and B, C are parallel. Meaning they either consolidate or with 0 intersection. Either way, not a single intersection in contradiction to the first assumption. So the normals of the planes are not coplanar.

Q.E.D

4.2.2. True: For $\vec{n_A}$, $\vec{n_B}$, $\vec{n_C}$ not coplanar \Longrightarrow the planes intersect at a single point.

Proof. Assume $\vec{n_A}, \vec{n_B}, \vec{n_C}$ are non coplanar.

Since the normals aren't coplanar, neither of them is a linear combination of the other two, and in particular, neither can't be parallel to any of the other two (because if say $\vec{n_A}$, n_B are parallel, it means that $\vec{n_A} = b\vec{n_B}$). So non of the planes are parallel either.

BWoC: the planes don't all intersect at a single point.

Since the direction of the line which is the intersection between A and B is in the direction $\vec{n_A} \times \vec{n_B}$ then the direction of the line intersection between B and C is $\vec{n_B} \times \vec{n_C}$. Since they don't intersect at a single point, $\vec{n_A} \times \vec{n_B} \parallel \vec{n_B} \times \vec{n_C}$. And thus, $\vec{n_A}, \vec{n_B}, \vec{n_C}$ are coplanar in contradiction to the first assumption.

So the planes intersect at a single point.