Teminar.

## 1) Spatii vectoriale euclidiene Endomorfisme simetrice

Fig. (E,  $\angle i$ ,  $\Rightarrow$ ) s.v.e.R, dim E = 2.

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Fig. ( $\alpha$ ) =  $\angle x$ ,  $\alpha >$ , ( $\alpha$ ) =  $\angle f(\alpha)$ ,  $\alpha >$ , ( $\alpha$ ) =  $\angle f(\alpha)$ ,  $f(\alpha) >$ ,  $\forall \alpha \in E$  (forme fundamentale),  $f \in Lim(E)$ Fare wrate  $\alpha = (\alpha + \alpha)$   $Q_3(\alpha) - T_R(A_{f}) Q_2(\alpha) + det(A_{f}) Q_1(\alpha) = 0$ ,  $\forall \alpha \in E$ ,

under  $A_{f} = [f]_{R,R}, \forall R$  reper ordenormat in E

Fix x = x fine  $(R^3, g_0)$ , u = (1,-1,0).

Fix x = x simetria ortogonala fata de (x = x) x = x proveetia ortogonala x = x for x = x determine x = x, x = x and x = x for x = x

2) Geometrie analitica enclidiana

(R³, (R³, 190), 9) sp. afin euclidian canonic

(R³, (R³, 190), 9) sp. afin euclidian canonic  $\mathcal{R} = \{0; e_1, e_2, e_3\}$  reper cartezian ordinormat

(\*\*) Ec. unei drepte afine

a)  $\frac{\forall}{A} = \frac{\forall}{A}$   $\frac{\partial}{\partial A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A}$   $\frac{\partial}{\partial A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial A}$ (\*\*)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial A} = \frac{\partial}{$ 

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Delta: \frac{x_1 - a_1}{v_1} = \frac{x_2 - a_2}{v_2} = \frac{x_3 - a_3}{v_3} = t \quad (=) \quad x_i - a_i = t \quad v_i \quad f = 1,3$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = 2 \left\{ \overrightarrow{AB} \right\} >$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} : \frac{x_1 - a_1}{b_1 - a_1} = \frac{x_2 - a_2}{b_2 - a_2} = \frac{x_3 - a_3}{b_3 - a_3} \qquad \frac{\overrightarrow{OA}}{\overrightarrow{OB}} = \frac{3}{2} \overrightarrow{a_1} \overrightarrow{a_1} \overrightarrow{a_2}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \boxed{OBS}_{a)} \partial_{1} /\!\!/ \partial_{2} & \Longleftrightarrow \bigvee_{\partial_{1}} = \bigvee_{\partial_{2}} & \Longleftrightarrow \exists \, \mathcal{L} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ai } v' = \mathcal{L} \vee \mathcal{L} \\ \downarrow_{0} \partial_{1} /\!\!/ \partial_{2} & \swarrow_{0} \partial_{1$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{1}: x_{j}-a_{i}=to_{i}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{2}: x_{i}-b_{i}=t'v_{i}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_1 \cap \mathcal{D}_2$$
:  $t \circ i + \alpha i = t' \circ i' + b i'$ ,  $i = 1/3$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
v_1 & -v_1 \\
v_2 & -v_2 \\
v_3 & -v_3
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{vmatrix}
b_1 - a_1 \\
b_2 - a_2 \\
b_3 - a_3
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{c} = \begin{vmatrix} v_{1} & -v_{1} & b_{1}-a_{1} \\ v_{2} & -v_{2} & b_{2}-a_{2} \\ v_{3} & -v_{3} & b_{3}-a_{3} \end{vmatrix}$$

\*\* Ec. unui glan afin a) T (AET, V = < {u,v}>), {u,v}SLI JAM, METT. It, ser ac AM = tu+sv , OA = Zaiei, OM = Zxiei xi-ai = tui + svi , i=13 N = UXV = (A1, A2, A3)  $\pi$ :  $A_1(x_1-a_1) + A_2(x_2-a_2) + A_3(x_3-a_3) = 0$ A1 x1 + A2 x2 + A3 x3 + A0 = 0 b)  $\pi$  (A,B,C $\in \pi$ )  $V_{\pi} = \angle \{\overrightarrow{AB},\overrightarrow{AC}\}$  $\pi: \quad x_i - a_i = t(b_i - a_i) + s(c_i - a_i) \qquad \overrightarrow{OA} = \overline{z_3} a_i e_i$   $= \overline{z_3} b_i e_i$ oc = Žaiei

 $\pi: x_{j} - a_{i} = t(b_{i} - a_{i}) + s(a_{i} - a_{i}) \quad \overrightarrow{OA} = \frac{3}{4}a_{i}a_{i}$   $\overrightarrow{OB} = \frac{3}{4}a_{i}$   $\overrightarrow{OB} = \frac{3}{4}a_{$ 

 $\begin{array}{lll} (+++) & \perp & \text{comuna} & \text{a 2 drepte nevoplanare} \\ \mathcal{D}_1: & \text{x}_i - \alpha_i = t \circ i \\ \mathcal{D}_2: & \text{x}_i - b_i = t' \circ i \\ \mathcal{P}_2: & \text{x}_i - b_i = t' \circ i \\ \mathcal{P}_3: & \text{x}_i - b_i = t' \circ i \\ \mathcal{P}_4: & \text{x}$ 

EX 
$$(R^3, R^3, g_0), \varphi$$
  
 $A(3,-1,3), B(5,1,-1), M = (-3,5,-6)$   
a) Sa se sorie ec dreplei  $\mathcal{D}$  ai  $A \in \mathcal{D}$ ,  $\forall_{\mathcal{D}} = \angle \{u\} > AB$ 

c) La se afte sunctele de intersectie ale drepter D

ou glancle de soordonate.

Ex La se serie ec druptei Dai 
$$A(2_1-5_13) \in D$$
  
si  $D \mid D'$ , unde  $D'$ :  $\begin{cases} 2X_1 - X_2 + 3X_3 + 1 = 0 \\ 5X_1 + 4X_2 - X_3 + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 

Ex The flanul 
$$\pi: X_1+X_2+X_3=1$$
 | M(1,2,-1) si dreapta  $\vartheta: \frac{X_1-1}{2}=\frac{X_2-1}{-1}=\frac{X_3}{3}$ 

a) Ja se serie ec dreptei D'ai MED'si D'IT

b) 
$$-11 -$$
 planului  $\pi'$  aî  $M \in \pi'$  si  $\pi' \perp D$   
c)  $-11 -$  planului  $\pi''$  aî  $M \in \pi''$  si  $D \subset \pi''$ .

$$\underbrace{Ex}_{2} \cdot \text{Fie dreyfele}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{1}: \begin{cases} x_{1} + x_{3} = 0 \\ x_{2} - x_{3} - 1 = 0 \end{cases}, \mathcal{D}_{2}: \begin{cases} x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases}$$

a) La de arate ca D11 D2 sunt necoplanare

b) La se afte ec 1 comune a driptelor Du Dz

c) La se determine dist (D1,D2)

Ex. Fre dreptele:  $\partial_1: \frac{x_1-1}{1} = \frac{x_2-2}{-1} = \frac{x_3+2}{2}$ 

 $\mathcal{D}_{2}: \begin{cases} 2X_{1}-X_{3}-1=0\\ 2X_{2}+X_{3}+3=0 \end{cases}$ 

a) Sa æ arate ca D1,D2 roglanare b) Sa se sorie ec. slanulei det de D1,D2

c) far a after dist (D1, D2)

 $\pm x$ . Fre  $\theta_1$ :  $\frac{x_1-1}{2} = \frac{x_2-1}{3} = \frac{x_3}{3}$ 

Ty: 4+12+19-1=0

 $\pi_2: X_1-X_2+X_3=0$ , M(1/2,1)

a) La se det ec. dreplei 2 = TINT2

b)  $\neq (\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2)$  ( $\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2$  drepte orientale)

c)  $\xi$  ( $T_1, T_2$ ) ( $T_1, T_2$  flane orientale)
d) La se afle roord. simetricului lui 19 față de  $T_1$ 

A(11310) B(3,-2,1)  $C(\alpha_{1}1,-3)$  A(7,-2,3)

d = ? ai  $A_1B_1C_1A = gunete roglanare.$ 

Ex Fie dryfele

 $\mathcal{Q}_1: \frac{x_1-1}{-1} = \frac{x_2+2}{4} = \frac{x_3}{1}, \quad \mathcal{Q}_2: \frac{x_1}{3} = \frac{x_2}{1} = \frac{x_3-1}{2}$ 

a) sa se vrate ea D1, D2 = hecoplanare

6) Aflati ec 1 romune a dreptelor D1/D2.

EX . Fee  $\mathcal{D}_1: \frac{4-1}{2} = \frac{x_2+1}{3} - \frac{x_3}{1}, \mathcal{D}_2: \frac{x_4-2}{4} = \frac{x_2}{6} - \frac{x_{3+1}}{3}$ a)  $\lambda = ?$  ai  $\mathcal{D}_1 / \mathcal{D}_2$ . Aflati ec. flamului  $\pi$  det. de  $\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2$ b) Calculate dist  $(M_1\pi)$ , M(0, 5, 1)

Ex Fig. 2 : 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 - 1 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$
,  $P(2,3,1)$ 

a) dist (P,D)

6) projectia lui P ge D

EX . A (-11011), IT: X1+ X2-X3+2=0

a) dist (A,T)

b) pr A = A'. Aflati coord. lui A'

 $EX = M(1/11), \quad D: \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 1 = 0 \\ x_1 - 2x_3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 

 $\pi: \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 - 1 = 0$ 

a) sa de serie le glanului T, ai TT, 3M, TT, // TT D, ai D, 3M, D///D

c) Ludiati poz relativa a lui Defata de II

 $\frac{6x}{11}$ :  $x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 + 2 = 0$ , A(0,1,3)

 $A : \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 1 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 

a) Ec. fl. care there gruint by contine Db) -11 — contine D hi este D be Tcontine D hi este D unde D:  $X_1-1 = X_2-2 = \frac{X_3+2}{-1}$ .