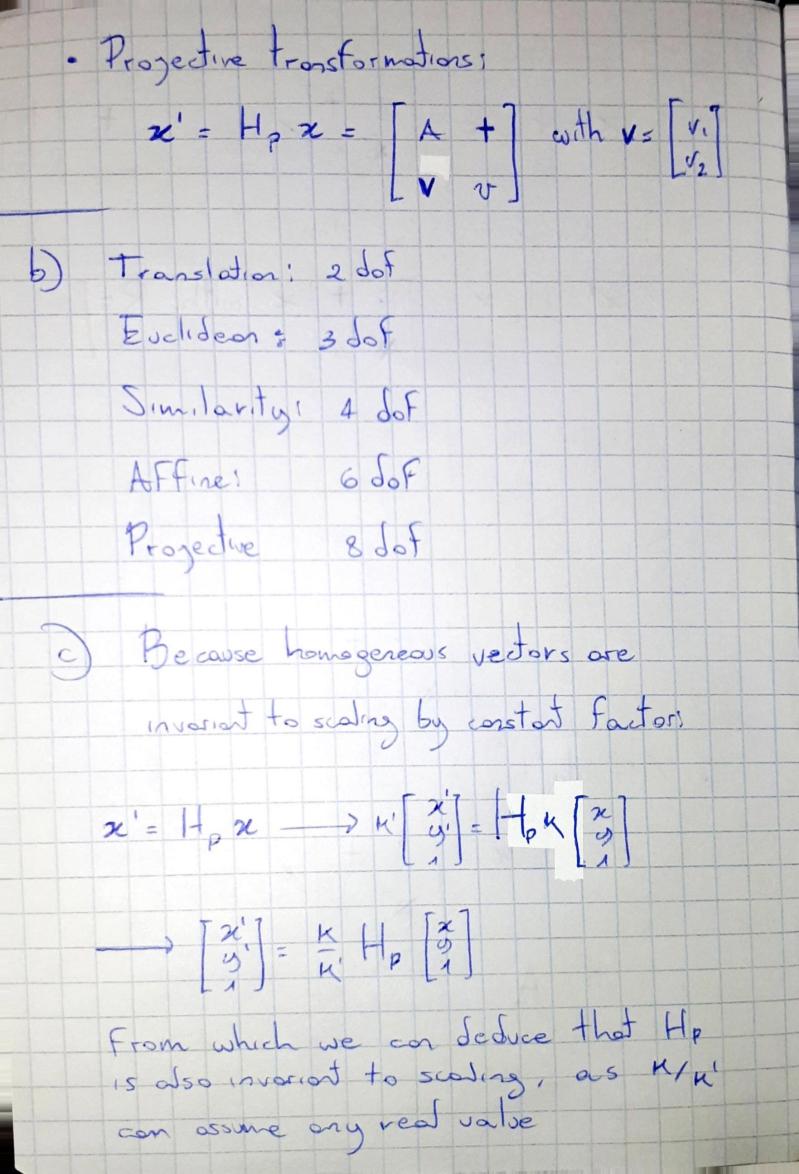


aven l= 2 x x' we have ! etx = (xxx') x = 2 nd xee et x' = (x x x') x' = 2 v) x' El so both & and &' belong to l D given y= xx + (1-x)x' and zte=a z'te=a y-l= [xx+(1-x)zi] e = xx+e+(1-x)x+e=x y el]

(2 a) · Translations: x'= H, x = I + x with + = [+,] · Euclidean transormations: x'=HEX=[R+]xc with R = [Ecoso - sino] [Esino coso] · Similarity transformations $x' = H_s x = [sR +] \times$ · Affine transformations! z'= HAZ = A + X with A = [a, a, 2]



then if Hp = n[A+] it can also be written as Hp= K [A +] if we divide by v this means that Hp extually contains only (3) a) since l'x = a and z' = H2
we have: e'z = e'Ix = e'H'Hx = e'H'x'if we call this l' we have that x' \in l' (where l' is a line) Hens e'= e'H' ~ e'= H'e

