FORMULE

1. Produsul scalar a 2 vectori: "."

 $\vec{a}(x_1, y_1, z_1) \cdot \vec{b}(x_2, y_2, z_2) = x_1 \cdot x_2 + y_1 \cdot y_2 + z_1 \cdot z_2 = \cos \theta \cdot \|\alpha\| \cdot \|b\|$ $\vec{a}(x_1, y_1) \cdot \vec{b}(x_2, y_2) = x_1 \cdot x_2 + y_1 \cdot y_2 = \cos \theta \cdot \|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\|$ à · b = 0 (=) à 1 b

2. Produsul vectorial a 2 vectori: "x"

 $\vec{a}(x_1, y_1, z_1) \times \vec{b}(x_2, y_2, z_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix}$

re anticomutation: à · l = - l × à

rue e asociation (à × l) × è ≠ à × (l × è)

rector 1 pe à pi l

ax l'=0(=) à ni l' sunt colomiari (àx l'exista dear dacă à ni l' sunt în spațiu)

3. Produsul mixt a 3 vectori

 $(\vec{a}, \vec{\ell}, \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \times \vec{\ell}) \cdot \vec{c}$

(à, è, è) >0 > {à, è, è} stâng $(\vec{a}, \vec{e}, \vec{c}) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{e}, \vec{c} - aplamati$

Voanc = ± \(\frac{1}{6} \) (\(\vec{a} \), (\vec{c} \), \(\vec{c} \) \(\nu \) volumul tetraedoubii, re alge remnul a.i. sa fe pozition

 $\vec{c}(a_1, a_2, a_3), \vec{c}(b_1, b_3, b_3), \vec{c}(c_1, c_2, c_3) \Rightarrow (\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

PLAN

m (a, b) perpendiculars pe dreapta

Ec. generalà: ax+by+c=0 » à (-b, a) vector director al duptei y-b=K(x-a) coeficient unghiular, truce prim A(a, b)

Ec. vectoriala: $\vec{R} = \vec{R}_0 + t \cdot \vec{a}$ $\vec{OM}_0 = \vec{R}_0$ \vec{a} -vect. director al drupe

Ec. parametrice:
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + \ell t \\ y = y_0 + mst \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{a}(\ell, m)$$
 vect. director al drepter

Ec. eamonica:
$$\frac{x-x_0}{\ell} = \frac{y-y_0}{m_0} \Rightarrow \vec{a}(\ell, m_0)$$
 vect. director al drepter

alte ecuații:
$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{c} = 1$$
 unde a, b-lungimile cu remn ale regmentelor taiate de 1 pe

$$\Delta_{1} : a_{1} \times + b_{1}y + c_{1} = 0$$

$$\Delta_{2} : a_{2} \times + b_{2}y + c_{2} = 0$$

$$\Delta_{1} : a_{2} \times + b_{3}y + c_{2} = 0$$

$$\Delta_{1} : |\Delta_{2}| = |a_{1}| |a_{2}| |a_{2$$

Austranta du la
$$M_0(x_0, y_0)$$
 la $\Delta: ax + b + c = 0$

$$d = \frac{|ax_0 + b + y_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\Delta_{1}: a_{1} \times + b_{1} y + c_{1} = 0 \qquad \vec{a}(a_{1}, b_{1})$$

$$\Delta_{2}: a_{2} \times + b_{2} y + c_{2} = 0 \qquad \vec{b}(a_{2}, b_{2})$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}|}{\|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{e}\|} = \frac{a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2}}$$

SPATIU

Planul se mot cu ii

Ec. vectoriala: $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{s} \cdot \vec{r} + t \cdot \vec{w}$ unde \vec{r} , $\vec{w} - 11 cu planut$ $\vec{r}_0 - vect. du possible al unui pet. d'im fram$

Ec. parametrice: $\int x = x_0 + \Delta v_x + t \omega_x$ $\begin{cases} y = y_0 + \Delta v_y + t \omega_y \\ 2 = 20 + \Delta v_z + t \omega_z \end{cases}$ $\vec{v}(v_x, v_y, v_z)$ $\vec{w}(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z)$ $\vec{r}_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

Ec. generala: ax+by+c2+d-o $\vec{m}(a,b,c)\perp$ pe plan (vectorul mormal) $\vec{v}(v_1,v_2,v_3)$ $\vec{w}(w_1,\omega_2,w_3)$ $M_o(x_0,y_0,2_0)$

=) $\vec{1}$: $| x - x_0$ $y - y_0$ $2 - 2_0 | = 0$ $| v_1$ $| v_2$ $| v_3$ $| w_1$ $| w_2$ $| w_3$

Ec. planului det. de 3 puncte mechiniare: M, (X, y, 2,), M2(X2, y2, 22), M3(X3, y3, 3)

») conditio de coplanaratate a 4 pet. : im loc de x, y, 2 neriem coordonatele moului pet.

Ec. prim taietwi: $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{c} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$

Distanta de la Mo (xo, yo, 20) la ii: ax+by+c2+d=0

d= |axo+l-go+czo+d'|
\[
\langle a^2+6^2+c^2
\]

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{m}_{1} \cdot \vec{m}_{2}}{\|\vec{m}_{1}\| \cdot \|\vec{m}_{2}\|} = \frac{\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2} + \beta_{1}\beta_{2} + c_{1}c_{2}}{\sqrt{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \beta_{1}^{2} + c_{1}^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\alpha_{2}^{2} + \beta_{2}^{2} + c_{2}^{2}}}$$

DREAPTA (se moteaza cu s)

Ec. vectoriala:
$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + t \cdot \vec{a}$$
 undi à vect director d'dreptei
 \vec{r}_0 vect de positie al unui set de se drasta

Ec. parametriee
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + \ell t \\ y = y_0 + m_0 t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \tilde{\alpha}(\ell, m, m)$$
 vet director all draptes $2 = 2_0 + m_0 t \Rightarrow M_0(x_0, y_0, 2_0) \in \Lambda$

Ec. camorica:
$$\frac{x-x_0}{e} = \frac{y-y_0}{m} = \frac{2-20}{m}$$
 » aculari cornelusion

Dreapta ca intersectie a 2 planui:
$$\int a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 2 + d_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 2 + d_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi \text{ parametrica}: \int x = x_1 + (x_2 - x_1)t$$

$$\begin{cases} y = y_1 + (y_2 - y_1)t \\ 2 = 2_1 + (2_2 - 2_1)t \end{cases}$$

(amonică:
$$\frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1} = \frac{2-2}{2s-2}$$

Imphiul a 2 drupte (dintre cei 2 rectori directori)

$$\Delta_1: \frac{x-x_1}{\ell_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{m_1} = \frac{2-2}{m_2}$$

$$\Delta_2: \frac{x-x_2}{\ell_{\omega}} = \frac{y-y_2}{m_{\omega}} = \frac{2-2}{m_{\omega}}$$

=> cos
$$\varphi = \vec{a}_{1}(l_{1}, m_{1}, m_{1}) \cdot \vec{a}_{2}(l_{2}, m_{2}, m_{2})$$
 $||\vec{a}_{1}|| \cdot ||\vec{a}_{2}||$

$$\|\vec{a}_{1}\| = \sqrt{\ell_{1}^{2} + m_{1}^{2} + m_{2}^{2}}$$
, $\|\vec{a}_{2}\| = \sqrt{\ell_{2}^{2} + m_{2}^{2} + m_{2}^{2}}$, $\vec{a}_{1} \cdot \vec{a}_{2} = \ell_{1} \ell_{2} + m_{1} + m_{2} + m_{2}$

Distanta de la pot. Mo (OMO = Ti,) la dreapta D: To= To+ t. 2

$$d = \frac{\|(\vec{R}_1 - \vec{R}_0) \times \vec{a}\|}{\|\vec{a}\|}$$

Pozitia relativă a 2 drepte îm spațiu
$$\Delta_1: \frac{x-x_1}{e_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{m_1} = \frac{2-2}{m_1}$$

$$\Delta_2: \frac{x-x_2}{\ell_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{m_2} = \frac{2-22}{m_2}$$

$$yie = 2 : l_1 = 2l_2$$
 $m_1 = 2m_2$ $m_2 = 2m_2$
 $\mu : x_{20} - x_1 = \mu l_1$ $y_2 - y_1 = \mu m_1$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \mu m_1$

4. altsel dreptel sunt mecoplanaire

Por relativa a Δ : $\frac{x-x_0}{\ell} = \frac{y-y_0}{m} = \frac{2-20}{m}$ fata de π : ax+by+c2+d=0 cu $\vec{m}(a,b,c)$

1. Se interpedeasa intro-un punt: 2(l, m, n). Tr(a, b, e) +0

2. 1111 A > 2 LA 1 axo+ by + C20 + d = 0

3. DET -) 2 1 m ni axo+ bgo+ c20 + d=0

Ec. where plan det. de 2 drapte concernente: $\Delta_1 : \frac{x-x_0}{\ell_1} = \frac{y-y_0}{m_1} = \frac{2-20}{m_1}$ $\Delta_2 : \frac{x-x_0}{\ell_2} = \frac{y-y_0}{m_2} = \frac{2-20}{m_2}$

 $|x-x_0| = 0$ $|x-x_0| = 0$

Ec. unui plan det. de o droapta ji un pet: $A: \frac{x-x_1}{e} = \frac{y-y_1}{m} = \frac{2-2}{m}$ $M_{2}(x_2, y_2, z_2)$

 $\begin{cases} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & 2 - 2, \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & 2 - 2, \\ 0 & m & m \end{cases} = 0$

Ec. planului det. de 2 drepte paralle Δ_1 : $\frac{x-x_A}{e} = \frac{y-y_1}{m} = \frac{2-z_1}{m}$ Δ_2 : $\frac{x-x_2}{e} = \frac{y-y_2}{m} = \frac{2-z_2}{m}$

(acleasi ecuatie)

Projectia unei drupte pe un plan 1: x-x0 = y-y0 = 2-20 ii: ax+by+e2+d=0

 $\Delta_{Pn}: \begin{cases} |x-x_0| & g-y_0 & 2-2_0| = 0 \\ 0 & m & m \end{cases}$ intersection a 2 plane ax+ b-y+ c2+ d=0

Ec. rectoriale data primty-un pot. q'i rectorul moranal m: ": m. (ro-ro)=0 Umafiul dimtre o dreapte D: x-xo = y-yo = 2-20 pi planul ii: ax+ by+c2+d=0

5im P = 1 cos VI = 1 a. m. 1 unghill dimtre à ni m