

Коллаж точек на плоскости

$A_1(x_1; y_1)$ $A_2(x_2; y_2)$ $A_3(x_3; y_3)$

$$\frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1}, \quad \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Динамическое решение

Плюсовые задачи

Векторы 7, 5, 6, 7, 8

Задача 1. Найти все возможные векторы

x по векторам p, q, r .

Вариант 15

$$x = \{1, 5, -3\}, \quad p = \{1, 0, 2\}, \quad q = \{-1, 0, 1\}, \quad r = \{2, 5, -3\}$$

$$\begin{cases} a - b + 2y = 11 \\ 5y = 5 \\ 2a + b - 3y = -3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a - b + 2y = 11 \\ y = 1 \\ 2a + b - 3y = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a - b + 2 \cdot 1 = 11 \\ y = 1 \\ 2a + b - 3 \cdot 1 = -3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a - b = 9 \\ y = 1 \\ 2a + b = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a - b = 9 \\ y = 1 \\ 3a = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a - b = 9 \\ y = 1 \\ a = 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3 - b = 9 \\ y = 1 \\ a = 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = -6 \\ y = 1 \\ a = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 3p - 6q + r$$

Задача 2 Найти ортонормальный базис c_1, c_2 , построенный по векторам a и b

Вер 15

$$a = \{-1, 2, -1\}; b = \{2, -4, 1\} \quad c_1 = 6a - 2b,$$

$$c_2 = \cancel{5a - 2b} \quad b - 3a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{c}_1 &= 6\bar{a} - 2\bar{b} = 6\{-1, 2, -1\} - 2\{2, -4, 1\} = \\ &= \{-6, 12, -6\} - \{4, -4, 2\} = \{-6-4, 12-(-4), \\ &\quad -6-2\} = \{-10, 26, -8\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{c}_2 &= \bar{b} - 3\bar{a} = \{2, -4, 1\} - 3\{-1, 2, -1\} = \{2, -4, 1\} - \\ &\quad - \{-3, 6, -3\} = \{2-(-3), -4-6, 1-(-3)\} = \{5, -13, 4\} \end{aligned}$$

$$-2 \cdot \bar{c}_2 = -2 \cdot \{5, -13, 4\} = \{-10, 26, -8\} = \bar{c}_1$$

~~Затем~~

Задача 3

Найти с помощью формулы, построенный на векторах a и b

$$a = 2p + 3q; b = p - 2q; |p| = 2; |q| = 3; (p, q) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$S = |\langle \bar{a}, \bar{b} \rangle|$$

$$[\bar{a}, \bar{b}] = [2\bar{p} + 3\bar{q}, \bar{p} - 2\bar{q}] = [2\bar{p}, \bar{p} - 2\bar{q}] +$$

$$+ [3\bar{q}, \bar{p} - 2\bar{q}] = 2[\bar{p}, \bar{p}] - 2[\bar{p}, 2\bar{q}] +$$

$$+ 3[\bar{q}, \bar{p}] - 6[\bar{q}, \bar{q}]$$

$$[\bar{p}, \bar{p}] = [\bar{q}, \bar{q}] = 0 \quad [\bar{q}, \bar{p}] = -[\bar{p}, \bar{q}]$$

$$[\bar{a}, \bar{b}] = -4[\bar{p}, \bar{q}] - 3[\bar{p}, \bar{q}] = -4[\bar{p}, \bar{q}] =$$

$$= 4[\bar{q}, \bar{p}]$$

$$S = |[\bar{a}, \bar{b}]| = |4[\bar{q}, \bar{p}]| = 4|[\bar{q}, \bar{p}]| =$$

$$= 4 \cdot |\bar{q}| \cdot |\bar{p}| \cdot |\sin(\bar{p}, \bar{q})| = 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} =$$

$$= 42 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 21\sqrt{2}$$