

Curs 2

Prop: Fie $P = (p_1, p_2)$
 $Q = (q_1, q_2)$ două pct distincte
în \mathbb{R}^2

Fie $R = (r_1, r_2)$ un pct arbitrar și

$$\Delta(P, Q, R) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ p_1 & q_1 & r_1 \\ p_2 & q_2 & r_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Atunci R este situat

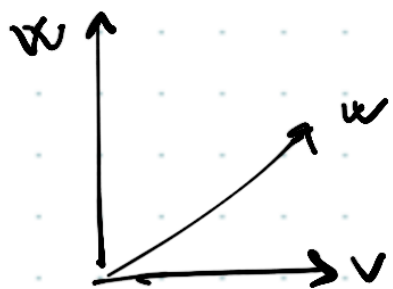
i) Pe dreapta $PQ \Leftrightarrow \Delta(P, Q, R) = 0$

ii) „În dreapta” dreptei $PQ \Leftrightarrow \Delta(P, Q, R) < 0$

iii), „În stânga” dreptei $PQ \Leftrightarrow \Delta(P, Q, R) > 0$

Produs vectorial (cross product):

- geometric: date v și w necoliniari
produsul vectorial $v \times w$ este un vector
 - perpendicular pe v și w
 - are sensul dat de „regula, surubului
drept”



- are lungimea dată de o anumită formulă (aria paralelogramului dat de v și w)

• numeric: în \mathbb{R}^3

$$V = (v_1, v_2, v_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$W = (w_1, w_2, w_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$V \times W = \begin{vmatrix} v_1 & w_1 & e_1 \\ v_2 & w_2 & e_2 \\ v_3 & w_3 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} \leftarrow \text{det. formal}$$

⚠ Deosebire față de produsul scalar (dot product)

$$\langle v, w \rangle = v \cdot w = v_1 w_1 + v_2 w_2 + v_3 w_3$$

Exp: $v = (0, 1, 2) \quad w = (4, 1, 0)$

$$\langle v, w \rangle = v \cdot w = 0 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$v \times w = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & e_1 \\ 1 & 1 & e_2 \\ 2 & 0 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} e_1 - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} e_2 + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} e_3$$

$$= -2e_1 + 8e_2 - 4e_3 = (-2, 8, -4)$$

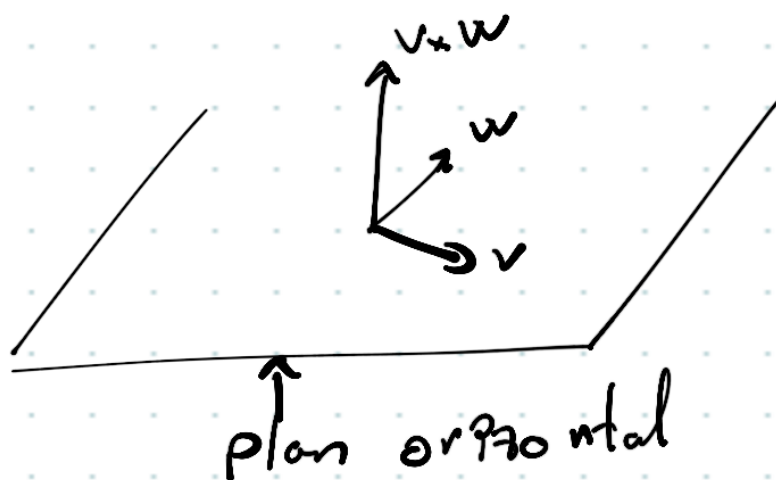
Obs: Cum se calculează prod. vectorial și ce rezultat se obține pt 2 vect. orizontale?

$$v = (v_1, v_2, 0)$$

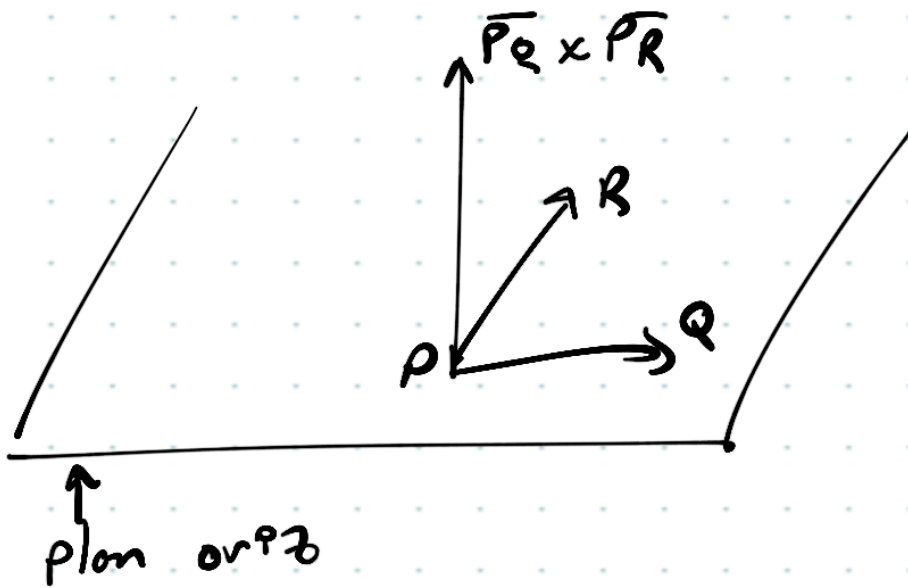
$$w = (w_1, w_2, 0)$$

$$v \times w = \begin{vmatrix} v_1 & w_1 & e_1 \\ v_2 & w_2 & e_2 \\ 0 & 0 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, \begin{vmatrix} v_1 & w_1 \\ v_2 & w_2 \end{vmatrix})$$

Intuitiv:

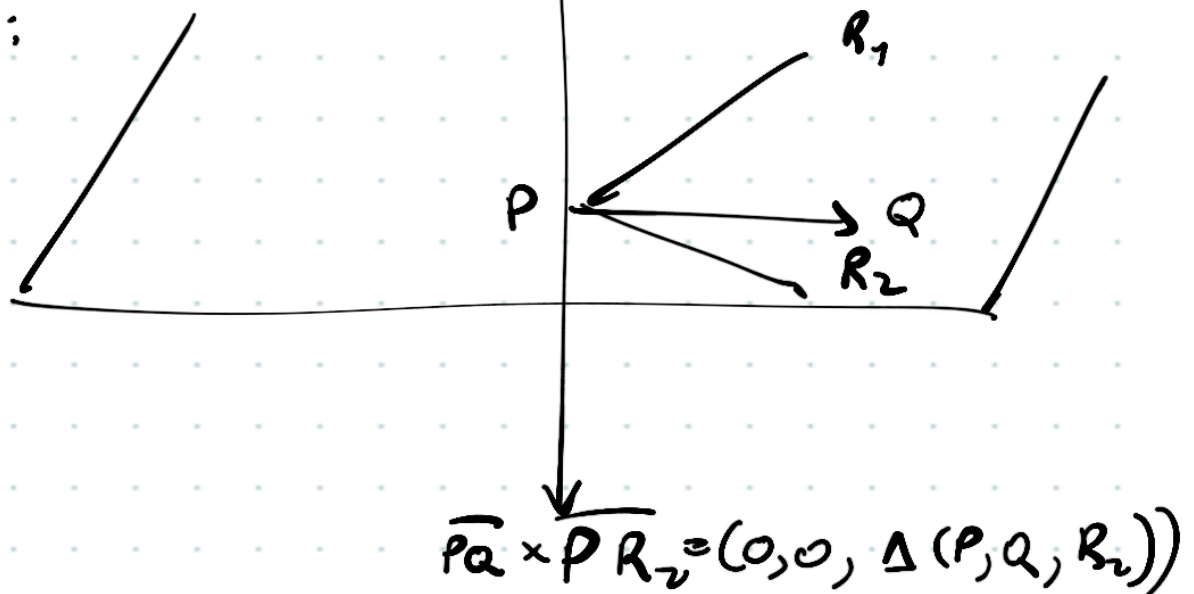


Leamă: Fie $P = (p_1, p_2, 0)$, $Q = (q_1, q_2, 0)$
 $R = (r_1, r_2, 0)$ (pct. din planul orizontal).



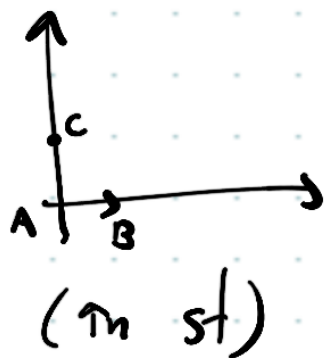
$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR} &= (z_1 - p_1, z_2 - p_2, 0) \times (r_1 - p_1, r_2 - p_2, 0) \\ &\stackrel{\text{obs}}{=} (0, 0, \begin{vmatrix} z_1 - p_1 & r_1 - p_1 \\ z_2 - p_2 & r_2 - p_2 \end{vmatrix}) = (0, 0, \Delta(P, Q, R)) \\ \overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR_1} &= (0, 0, \Delta(P, Q, R_1)) \end{aligned}$$

Conclude:



- Pl
- R_1 (st. wrt \overrightarrow{PQ}), $\Delta(P, Q, R_1) > 0$
 - R_2 (dn wrt \overrightarrow{PQ}), $\Delta(P, Q, R_2) < 0$

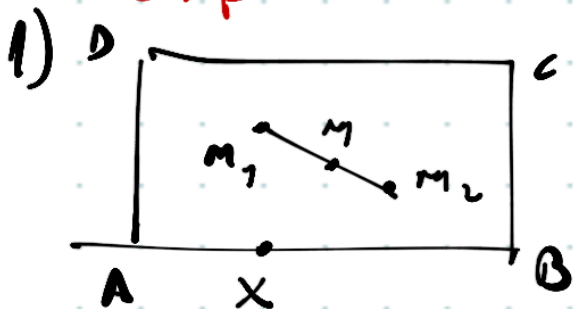
Exp: $A = (0, 0)$ $B = (1, 0)$ $C = (0, 1)$



$$\Delta(A, B, C) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0$$

Acuperiți convexe

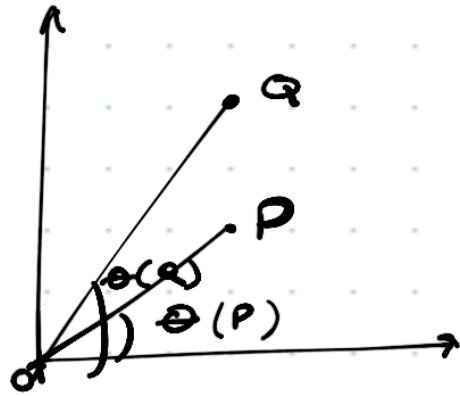
Exp



- X nu e pt extrem
 $X \in (AB)$
- M nu e pt extrem
(găsim M_1, M_2 aș
 $M \in (M_1, M_2)$)
- A, B, C, D sunt pt extreme

Comentariu

- Ordonarea după unghiul polar



$$\theta(Q) > \theta(P) \Leftrightarrow$$

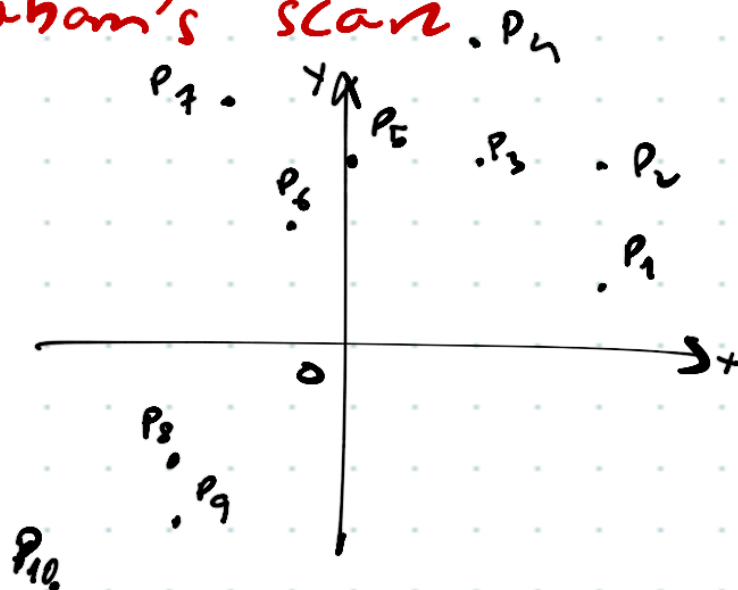
$\Leftrightarrow Q$ este situat la st.
muchiei orientate \overrightarrow{OP}

- Apartenența pt la triunghi?

- Suma unghiilor

- orientare față de muchii:

Graham's scan



$P_1 P_2 \cancel{P_3} P_4 \cancel{P_5} \cancel{P_6} P_7 \cancel{P_8} \cancel{P_9} P_{10}$

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

$\boxed{P_1 P_2 P_4 P_7 P_{10}}$

↳ Frontiera acop. convexe