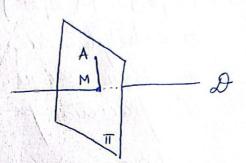
Teminar 12 - GA

Geometrie analitica euclidiana (§1) Arii, volume, distante, unghuiri

dist
$$(A,D) = dist(A,M)$$
,
unde $\pi \perp D$, $A \in \pi$
 $\partial \cap \pi = \{M\}$

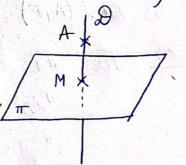


•
$$V_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{6} |\Delta|$$
, $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & 1 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & 1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & 1 \\ d_1 & d_2 & d_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

•
$$A_1B_1C_1\Delta$$
 roplanare $\iff \Delta = 0$.

· dist
$$(A_1\pi) = \frac{|a\alpha_1 + b\alpha_2 + c\alpha_3 + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$
, $\pi \cdot a\alpha_1 + b\alpha_2 + c\alpha_3 + d=0$

sau dist
$$(A, \pi) = dist(A, M)$$
,
unde $A \in \mathcal{D}$, $\mathcal{D} \perp \pi$, $\mathcal{D} \cap \pi = \{M\}$.

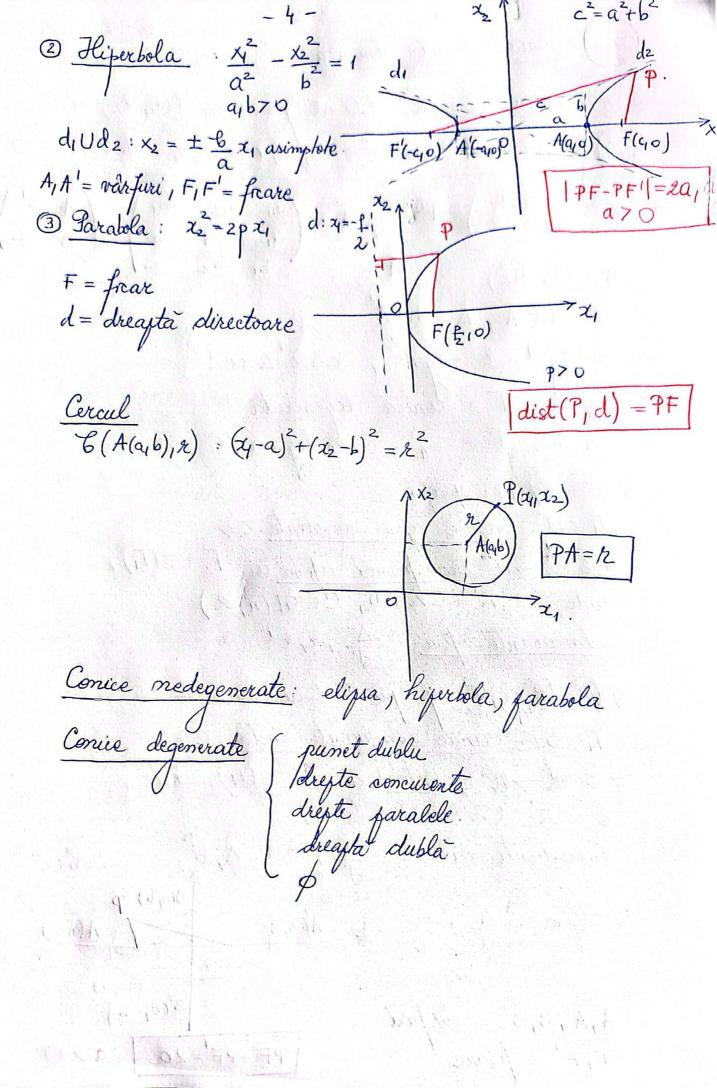


inde
$$\mathcal{D}_{1}, \mathcal{D}_{2}$$
 = $\frac{|\angle AB|}{|AB|}, N7|$,

unde $\mathcal{D}_{1}, \mathcal{D}_{2}$ drepte necoplanare, $A \in \mathcal{D}_{1}, U = U\mathcal{D}_{1}$
 $N = U \times V$

· + (D1, D2) = + (M1, M2) = + 4 = [0,T] $\cos \varphi = \frac{\angle u_k u_k >}{\|u\| \|\|u_2\|}$, unde $\theta_k = dreapta$ orientatà de u_k , k = 1/2· + (T1, T2) = + (N1, N2) = + 9 $\cos \varphi = \frac{ZN_{11}N_{2}}{\|N_{1}\| \cdot \|N_{2}\|}$, unde $\pi_{R} = \text{plan orientat de } N_{K}, K = 1/2$ · + (D, T) = + (D, D') = + 4. 2 = dreapta orientata dell T = glan orientat de N. D'= proiectia pe 11 a lui D (R, R, 8), 4) EX1 Fre A(1,2,1), B(2,1,3), C(-2,1,3), D(0,2,0) a) VABCD; b) SABCD; c) dist (A, (BCD)) $\frac{E_{X2}}{E_{X2}}$ Fre A(1/1/1), $D = \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 1 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$; II: 24+22+23=0 as dist (A,D) =? b) Dist(AIT) $\mathcal{D}_{1}: \begin{cases} x_{1}-x_{2}=2=0\\ x_{1}+x_{3}=3=0 \end{cases}$ Ex3 Fie T1: 4-31/2-1=0 The: 2x2+x3-2=0 $\mathfrak{D}_2: \underline{\bullet x_{1}-1} = \underline{x_{2}+1} = \underline{x_{3}-1}$ $T : X_2 - X_3 - 1 = 0$ $\theta: \frac{x_1-1}{-1} = \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_3+1}{5}$ a) 4 (D1, Dz); b) 4 (D, TT); c) + (T1, T2) $1 \partial_{2} \cdot \frac{x_{1}-1}{3} = \frac{x_{2}+1}{9} = \frac{1-x_{3}}{9}$ EX4 Fix $D_1: \begin{cases} x_1-x_2=2\\ x_1+x_3=3 \end{cases}$ Dist (Dy Dz) =?

Conice. Forma ranonica 5. n. ronica in R2 LG al puncklor P(24, 22) al $| : f(x) = a_{11} x_1^2 + a_{22} x_2^2 + 2a_{12} x_1 x_2 + 2b_2 x_2 + c = 0$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = A^{T} , \quad \widetilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_{1} \\ a_{12} & a_{21} & b_{2} \\ b_{1} & b_{2} & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B^{T} \\ B & C \end{pmatrix},$ B = (b, b2) S = det A, A = det A x = rq A, x' = rq A, $x \le x' \le x + 2$ $\Delta = 0$ $\Gamma = conica degenerata$ $\Delta \neq 0$ $\Gamma = 7 - Gredegenerala$ 1) (R, R/R, 4) spafin Ti ~ T2 conice afin estivalente (=> $\exists \ 7: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ transformare afina ai $\Gamma_2 = \overline{c}(\Gamma_1)$, unde $\overline{c}: X = CX + D$, $C \in GL(n, \mathbb{R})$ Invarianti afini : \(\Delta \, \k, \k 2) (R2, (R,go), 4) sp. punctual euclidian. Γ₁ = Γ₂ ronice ronquente metric €> J 6: R²→R² isometwe ai [2=6([1), unde G: X'= CX+D, C∈ O(n) Invarianti metrici: Δ , $r_1r_1\Delta$, δ , $a=b+c^2$ B(0,6) P 1) Elysa: $\frac{x_1}{a^2} + \frac{x_2}{b^2} = 1$ A(-910) B(0,-b) F(-90) 9,670 A, A, B, B = varfuri PF+PF=2a | a>0 F, F' = focare



Po s.n. centru et F €> [YPEF ⇒ JPO(P)EF] $d \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Gamma$ are rentru unic. $\mathcal{P}_0(x_1^0, x_2^0)$ $d \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(x_1^0, x_2^0) = \frac{\Delta}{\delta}$ (I) Adurerea la f. canonica gt 0 +0 1 (R, R/R, 4) sp. afin. $\mathcal{R} = \{0; q, e2\} \xrightarrow{\Phi} \mathcal{R}' = \{P_0; e_1, e_2\} \xrightarrow{E} \mathcal{R}'' = \{P_0; q_1, e_2\}$ translatie a) $\theta = X = X' + X_0$. $X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1^0 \\ \chi_2^0 \end{pmatrix}$, $P_0 = \text{centru}$: $\begin{cases} \frac{2+}{3} = 0 \\ \frac{3+}{3} = 0 \end{cases}$ $\theta (\Gamma) \cdot X'^T A X' + \Delta = 0$ $\theta (\Gamma) \cdot X^{\prime T} A X^{\prime} + \frac{A}{\sim} = 0$ b) Q: R² → R, Q(x) = XTAX forma fatratica Aducem Q la o forma canonica (met Gauss/Jacobi) $Q(x) = \lambda_1 x_1^{2} + \lambda_2 x_2^{2}$ $G \cdot X' = CX'', C \in GL(2,\mathbb{R})$ Deci: To O(T): X = CX" + Xo (transf. afina) TNF afin echivalente (2) (R2,90), 9) sp. punctual enclidian. a) Analog en kazul 1 6) $Q: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad Q(x) = X'^T A X$ I un reper ortonormat format din versori proprii al Adiag P(X) = det (A - X IZ) = (0, =) 21/2 ex = (lk, mx It det R=1 => refer

6: X = RX " izometrie (det R=1 → speta 1) 30θ(Γ)=Γ : λ14"+22"+ <u>Δ</u>=0 Γ≡Γ rongruente metric. T = RX'' + XO, $R \in SO(2)$, $\left(\text{det } R = 1 \right)$ $\mathcal{R} \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathcal{R}' \xrightarrow{\delta} \mathcal{R}''$ rysere ortonormate translatie rotatie EX5 $(R^2, (R^2, g_0), \varphi)$ $\int : f(x_1 x_2) = 5x_1 + 8x_1 x_2 + 5x_2 - 18x_4 - 18x_2 + 9 = 0$ La se aduca ka o forma canonica, efectuand izometrii. FX6 Fie conica $\Gamma : f(x_1 x_2) = 3x_1 - 8x_1 x_2 + 3x_2 + 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2 = 0$ La se aduca la o forma canonica, ef isometra. Regres grafica EXT $(R^2(R_1g_0)_{1}\varphi)$ Fix remies Γ : a) $f(x_1x_2) = 3x_1 - 4x_1x_2 - 2x_1 + 4x_2 - 3 = 0$ b) f(2/12) = 42/22-322+424-1422-7=0 c) f(24,22) = 324 - 424 22 + 322 - 424 + 622 - 4 = 0 d) f(21/22) = 16xy2+4x1x2+19x2+80x1+10x+40=0 1) sa se det central rouccei 2) Sa se aduca ronica I la o forma canonica, efectuand o izometrie de speta 1. Precipati sehimbarile de repere orbinante ? Repez. grafica