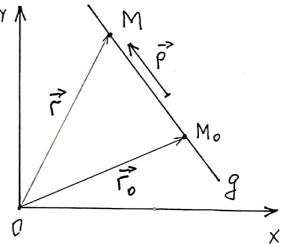
Уравнения на права в равнината

K= Dxy - AKC B paBHUHama

I Параметрични уравнения



1)
$$\vec{M} = \vec{OM} - \vec{OM}_0 = \vec{r} - \vec{r}_0 = \vec{r} - \vec{r}_0 = \vec{s} \cdot \vec{p}$$

 $\vec{g} : \vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{s} \cdot \vec{p}$, $\vec{s} \in \vec{R} - \vec{b} \in \vec{k}$ napametphyho

g:
$$\begin{cases} X = X_0 + S_0 P_1 \\ Y = Y_0 + S_0 P_2 \end{cases}$$
, SER - KOOPGUHATHU (CKANAPHU) napametpuyhu ypabhehug

Scanned with CamScanner

II Οδιμο γραβнение, K=Oxy

/Теорема: Всяка права в равнината има спр. К уравнение от вида A.X+B.Y+C=D, $(A,B)\pm(0,0)$. Обратно, всяхо уравнение от вида A.X+B.Y+C=D, $(A,B)\pm(0,0)$ определя права в равн. Доказамелство:

1) Heka $g\{ZM_0 = X M_0M(X-X_0,Y-Y_0)||P(P_1,P_2) = X M_0M(X-X_0,Y-Y_0)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||P(P_1,P_2)||$

9: $P_2 \cdot X - P_1 \cdot Y - P_2 \cdot X_0 + P_1 \cdot Y_0 = 0$

Monarame: A=P2, B=-P1, C=-P2.X0+P1.Y0 =>

9: A.X+B.Y+C=D, or P(P1,P2) +0=> (A,B)+(0,0)

Uзвод: т. M(X,Y)Zg <> A. X+B. Y+C = D

2) Pastrengame ypabhenueto: A.X+B.Y+C=D, (A,B) + (0,0)

Hera (xo, Yo) e egho pemerne

Onpegerane beissep p(-B,A) => p+o

Toraba
$$\exists !$$
 npaba $g \{ Z M_0(x_0, y_0) = 3 - 3 - 1 \}$
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$$g | P | B, A)$$

Yonobne 30 Konu Heaphort Ha g u bekrop $q'(q_1, q_2)$
 $q'(q_1, q_2) | g | P | B, A | = > | q_1 - B | = 0 = >$

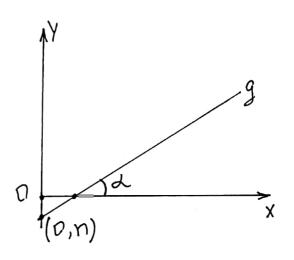
$$A_{1}q_{1}+B_{1}q_{2}=D$$

TII Aexaptobo Ypabhehue Ha npaba: DKC Oxy Pasta: g:
$$A.X+B,Y+C=0$$
, $B\neq 0$, $\tau.e.$ g H $Oy=>g: Y=-\frac{A}{B}$. $X-\frac{C}{B}$

Monarame:
$$-\frac{A}{B} = K$$
, $-\frac{C}{B} = n$

9:
$$Y = K.X + M$$
 $K = tg L, L = 4(Ox^{\dagger}, g)$
 $(0,n) - npecerha Touka$

Ha $g n Oy$



$$q_1: A_1. X + B_1. Y + C_1 = 0$$

$$g_2: A_2, X + B_2. Y + C_2 = D$$

1 cn.
$$7 \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ A_2 & B_2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 => g_1 \cap g_2 = \tau. P - eguher 6.$$

2 cn.
$$2 \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ A_2 & B_2 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$
 $u 2 \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 & C_1 \\ A_2 & B_2 & C_2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 = 2$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} + \frac{C_1}{C_2} = > g_1 || g_2, H9 Mat o Suya$$

V Нормално уравнение на права
ОКС
$$K = Oxy$$

 $g: A.x + B.y + C = O$
 $g | P | (-B, A)$
 $g \perp rig(A,B) - нормален$
 $bektop$
 $IrigI = VA^2 + B^2 = >$

$$I\overline{Ng}I = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} = >$$

$$\overline{N_1} \left(\frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}, \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \right) - eguhuyeh$$
Hopmaneh bektop ha g

Bouren oбщи уравнения на g имат вида: $(\lambda.A).X+(\lambda.B).Y+\lambda.C=D$

Topeum)=? Taka, 4e n, ().A, J.B) ga e eguhuren

$$\vec{N}_{1}^{2} = (\lambda.A)^{2} + (\lambda.B)^{2} = 1 = \lambda^{2} + \frac{1}{A^{2} + B^{2}} = \lambda^{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2}}}$$

$$g:\pm \frac{A_0X+B_0Y+C}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}}=D-bcgka$$
 npaba uma TOYHO gbe Hopmanhu ypabhehug

AKO O3HQYUM:

$$A_1 = \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$
, $\frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} = B_1$, $C_1 = \frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$, TO

$$A_1 = \cos 4 (\vec{e}_1, \vec{n}_1)$$
 $C_1 = \vec{\delta} (\tau. D; g)$
 $B_1 = \cos 4 (\vec{e}_2, \vec{n}_1)$

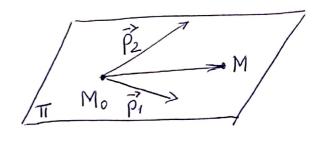
VI Pascroghne or Toura go npaba DKC K= Dxy q: A1. X+B1. Y+C1 = De нормално уравнение, $A_1^2 + B_1^2 = 1$ Hexa T. Mo (Xo, Yo) е точка от равнината H = opt. np. g Mo HMO 11 R1 => 3! 5: HMO = 5. R1 $\begin{cases} x_{0} - x_{H} = \delta_{0} A_{1} \\ y_{0} - y_{H} = \delta_{0} B_{1} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_{H} = x_{0} - \delta_{0} A_{1} \\ y_{H} = y_{0} - \delta_{0} B_{1} \end{cases}$ τ . $H(X_H, Y_H) \ge g$ 3anecTbane 6 Y-TO Ha 9: A1.X+B1.Y+G=0 => A1. (x0-8. A1)+ B1. (Y0-8. B1)+C1=0 5=? A1. X0 + B1. Y0 + C1 - S. (A2+B2) = 0 $\delta = A_1 \cdot X_0 + B_1 \cdot Y_0 + C_1 = \frac{A \cdot X_0 + B \cdot Y_0 + C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$ - opne HTupa-

но разстояние от точка Мо до права д.

$O \delta u v o v pa в нение на равнина$ $AKC <math>K = O_{XYZ}$

/Teopema:

Всяка равнина Т ина / Т спрямо К уравнение от



buga: A.X+B.Y+C.Z+D=O, $(A,B,C) \neq (0,0,0)$.

 $D\delta$ ратно: Всяко уравнение от вида A.X+B.Y+C.Z+D=D, $(A,B,C)\pm(0,0,0)$ е уравнение на точно една равнина. Аоказателство;

1) Разгл. Т. Мо (хо, Yo, Zo) и два лнз вектора $\vec{P}_1(a_1, b_1, c_1)$ и $\vec{P}_2(a_2, b_2, c_2)$ $\vec{P}_1(a_1, b_1, c_1)$ и $\vec{P}_2(a_2, b_2, c_2)$ $\vec{P}_1(a_1, b_1, c_1)$ и $\vec{P}_1(a_2, b_2, c_2)$ $\vec{P}_1(a_1, b_1, c_1)$ $\vec{P}_1(a_2, b_2, c_2)$

Kaubo spabhethue sgobnerbopgbat koopgutatute ha npousbonta Touka M(x,y,z) or $p-\overline{ra}$ T? $M \geq T \iff M_0 M_1 \overrightarrow{P_1}, \overrightarrow{P_2}$ ca kommahaptu (1.3.).

$$(=)$$
 $\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 & X-X_0 & \Omega_1 & \Omega_2 \\
 & Y-Y_0 & \theta_1 & \theta_2 & = 0 \\
 & Z-Z_0 & C_1 & C_2 & \end{array}$

$$(=>(X-X_0).$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ C_1 & C_2 \end{vmatrix} + (Y-Y_0). \begin{vmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \end{vmatrix} + (Z-Z_0). \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

Monarame
$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 6_1 & 6_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}, B = \begin{vmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix}, C = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix},$$

And gonychem, ye
$$A=B=C=O=>\frac{\alpha_1}{a_2}=\frac{G_1}{G_2}=\frac{C_1}{C_2}=>P_1||P_2||$$

Boumane Bekropute:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_0 & -B & -\frac{C}{A} \\ y - y_0 & A & 0 \\ z - z_0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \iff A. x + B. y + C. z + D = 0,$$
 $x = 20 = 0$
 $x = 20 = 0$

 $TT: A, X + B, Y + C, Z + D = D, (A, B, C) \neq (0, 0, 0)$ Условие за компланарност на вектор и равнина: P(a,6,c) 11TE> A.a+B.6+C.c=D A OKA 3 ATENCT 60: Hexa T. Po(Xo, Yo, Zo)ZTT P (a, b, c) = (0,0,0) Herca To P1(X1, Y1, Z1): PoP1 = P => X1-X0= a Y1-Y0= B X= X0+a, Y1= Y0+6, Z1= Z0+C XX-1P 11T (=> PILX1, Y1, Z1) Z T(=> A. X1+B.Y1+C.Z1+D=0 (≥> A. (x0+a)+B.(Y0+6)+C.(≥0+C)+D=0 €> (=>,A.Xo+B.Yo+C.Zo+D+ A.a+B.6+C.C=O (=> "H or PoZT €> A.a+B.6+C.C=D.

Взаимни положения на две равнини

TT1: A1.X+B1.Y+C1.Z+D1=D

 $T_2: A_2.X + B_2.Y + C_2.Z + D_2 = 0$

1 cn.
$$Z\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 & C_1 \\ A_2 & B_2 & C_2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 => T_1 \cap T_2 = g - npecey Huya$$

2 cn.
$$Z(A_1 B_1 G) = 1 u Z(A_1 B_1 G D_1) = 2, v.e.$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2} + \frac{D_2}{D_2} = > T_1 || T_2$$

3 ca.
$$2 \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 & G & D_1 \\ A_2 & B_2 & C_2 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \implies T_1 = T_2$$

Нормално уравнение на равнина

DKC K=DXYZ

$$\vec{n}_{1} = \frac{\vec{n}_{\pi}}{|\vec{n}_{\pi}|} = > \vec{n}_{1} \left(\frac{A}{|A^{2}+B^{2}+C^{2}|}, \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^{2}+B^{2}+C^{2}|}}, \frac{C}{\sqrt{A^{2}+B^{2}+C^{2}|}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow eguhuyeh + opmaneh - b - p + a = T$$

TI:
$$\frac{A \cdot X + B \cdot Y + C \cdot Z}{\pm \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = D - HOPMANHO YPABHEHUE HAT$$

Разстояние от точка до равнина

$$A_1 = \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$
, $B_1 = \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$, $C_1 = \frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$, $D_1 = \frac{D}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$

$$\begin{cases} x_{0} - X_{H} = \delta. A_{1} \\ Y_{0} - Y_{H} = \delta. B_{1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{0} - x_{H} = \delta. A_{1} \\ y_{0} - y_{H} = \delta. B_{1} \\ z_{0} - z_{H} = \delta. C_{1} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_{H} = x_{0} - \delta. B_{1} \\ y_{H} = y_{0} - \delta. B_{1} \\ z_{H} = z_{0} - \delta. C_{1} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{8 spabh. Ha}} \begin{cases} x_{H} = x_{0} - \delta. B_{1} \\ z_{H} = z_{0} - \delta. C_{1} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{8 spabh. Ha}} \begin{cases} x_{H} = x_{0} - \delta. B_{1} \\ z_{H} = z_{0} - \delta. C_{1} \end{cases}$$

$$A_1 \cdot (X_0 - \delta \cdot A_1) + B_1 \cdot (Y_0 - \delta \cdot B_1) + C_1(Z_0 - \delta \cdot C_1) + D_1 = 0$$

$$A_1.X_0+B_1.Y_0+C_1.Z_0+D_1-S.1=0$$

рано разстояние от точка до равнина.