6 sag. (OC Ha Kp&cmocahu npabu) DKC
$$K = DXYZ$$

 $A: \begin{cases} X = 5 + S \\ Y = -1 + 2.5, SER \end{cases}$, $b: \begin{cases} X = -4 - 7p \\ Y = 3 + 2p, pEIR \\ Z = 4 + 3p \end{cases}$

3a gbe npabu b npoctpatctboto uma четири възможни взаимни положения: $\alpha = b$, $\alpha = 11b$, $3!\tau.S=anb$, $\alpha = b-14p5ctocatu$

1)
$$a \parallel \vec{a}(1, 2, -1) = \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \mid ca \wedge H3, \tau.e.$$

 $b \parallel \vec{b}'(-7, 2, 3) = \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \mid ca \wedge H3, \tau.e.$

u360g; a = 6, a + 6

2) Остава да проверим дами a пв имат обща точка.

$$|x=5+s=-4-7p|$$
 (1)
 $|x=-1+2s=3+2p|$ (2)
 $|z=M-s=4+3p|$ (3)

Om
$$(1)_{n}(3) = > /P = -4 / S = 19 / S$$
3anecTbane 6(2)

Не се получава вярно рав.

Usbog: a n b не се пресичат

Окончателно: а и в са кръстосани.

Не съществува равнина, кодто да ги съдържа едновременно.

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δ) La ce намерят уравнения на octa на кръст. прави а пв

Търсин координатите на:

om NEQ=> N(5+s,-1+2s,11-s)

$$\vec{a}$$
 (1 , 2 , -1) \vec{b} (-7 , 2 , 3)

$$|(\vec{MN} \cdot \vec{a})| = 0$$
 => $|(9+7p+s).1+(-4-2p+2s).2+(7-3p-s).[-1)$
 $|(\vec{MN} \cdot \vec{e})| = 0$ => $|(9+7p+s).(-7)+(-4-2p+2s).2+(7-3p-s).3=0$

$$= > |6p+6s=6| > p=-1 => M(3, 1, 1)$$

$$|-62p-6s=50| > s=2 => N(7, 3, 9)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$$

IMN = 142+22+82 = 184 pascrogitue Meltay npabute a n b

7 3 ag. (Упражнение) Да се намерят уравнения
на оста на кръстосаните прави

a:
$$\begin{cases} X = 7 + 5 \\ Y = 0 + 25, S \in \mathbb{R} \\ Z = 1 + 25 \end{cases}$$
b:
$$\begin{cases} X = -1 + 2p \\ Y = -4 + 2p, P \in \mathbb{R} \\ Z = 3p \end{cases}$$

u pascmoghuero Methgy TgX.

DMT.
$$\tau$$
. $N(9,4,5) \in a$
 τ . $M(5,2,9) \in 6$

8 3ag. OKC K=0xyz

 $\lambda: X-Z+Z=0.$

- а) Намерете уравнения на оста на кръстосаните прави мид, и разстоянието менду тях;
- б) Намерете уравнения на ортотоналната проекция на правата д върху равнината Д.

$$\alpha: \begin{cases} X = P \\ Y = -2 + P \end{cases}, p \in \mathbb{R}, 6: \begin{cases} X + Z = D \\ Y + Z - 2 = D \end{cases}, c: \begin{cases} X = 1 + 2.9 \\ Y = -1 + 6.9 \\ Z = 2 - 1.9 \end{cases}$$

IHayuh

6;
$$\begin{cases} x+2=0 \\ y+2-2=0 \end{cases}$$
, uso, $z=5$

$$6: \begin{cases} x = -S \\ y = 2 - S, S \in \mathbb{R} \\ z = S \end{cases}$$

$$MZ6 => M(-s, 2-s, s)$$

$$N \ge \alpha => N(P, -2+P, -1+2p)$$

$$\overrightarrow{MN}(p+s, -4+p+s, -1+2p-s) \parallel \overrightarrow{C}(2, 6, -1) =>$$

$$\frac{P+5}{2} = \frac{-4+p+5}{6} = \frac{-1+2p-5}{-1}$$

$$|-(p+s)=2.(-1+2p-s)|$$
 $p=D=>M(0,2,1)$ $=>ti: \begin{cases} x=2+2 \\ y=4+6. \\ z=-2-1 \end{cases}$

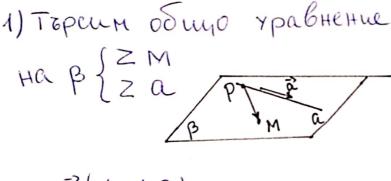
$$a$$
 M
 C
 C

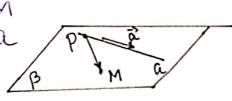
JEIR

Il Haruh (Ympamhehue) -19-

- 1) Hamupa ce ypabhethue на равнината B / II C
- 2) Hamupa ce T. N = 6 nB
- 3) $t_1 \begin{cases} Z N \\ 11 ?(2,6,-1) \end{cases}$

б) Да се намерят уравнения на онази трансверзала t2 на апв, кодто минава през T. M (6,0,4)





B:
$$\begin{vmatrix} x-6 & y & z-4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \beta: x + 7y - 4z + 10 = 0$$

2) TOPCHM T. N=60B

$$\begin{vmatrix} x = -5 \\ y = 2 - 5 \\ z = 5 \\ x + 7y - 4z + 10 = 0 \end{vmatrix} => 5 = 2$$

$$N(-2,0,2) => t_2: \begin{cases} x = 6 + 4. \mu \\ y = 0 \\ z = 4 + 1. \mu \end{cases}$$

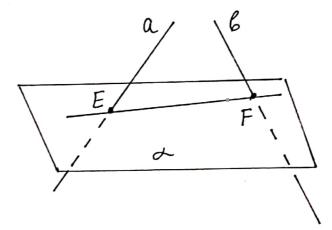
$$N(6,0,4)$$

$$N(8,0,2)$$

6) Да се намерят уравнения на онази трансверза. Ла t3 на а в, която лени в равнината

$$\Delta: 2x + 2y - 2 + 1 = 0.$$

3)
$$t_3 = EF$$

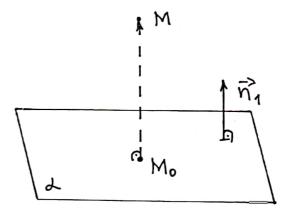


Pascmoghue om

точка до равнина

×

$$\vec{N}_{1} = \frac{\vec{N}_{L}}{|\vec{N}_{L}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{A^{2}+B^{2}+C^{2}}} \cdot (A, B, C)$$

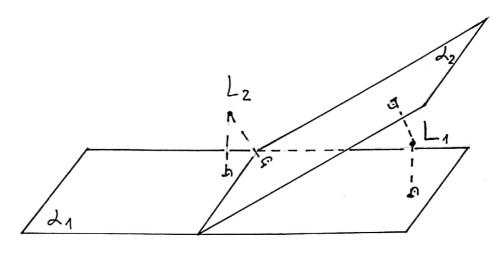


$$\lambda: \frac{A.X+B.Y+(.2+D)}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2}} = D$$
 - Hopmanho ypabhethue

M(XM, YM, ZM)

$$\delta(M, L) = \frac{A. \times_{M} + B. \times_{M} + C. \times_{M} + D}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}} \rightarrow \text{opuentupano} \\
\text{pasctoghue ot} \\
\text{Touka go upaba}$$

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$$\lambda_1: 2x - y + 2z + 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_2: X - 2Y + 22 - 3 = 0$$

La ce hamepat oбщи уравнения на тпотоловящите равнини T1 и T12 на двустенните ъгли, определени от 21 и 22. Решение:

T. LZ T1 (unu T2) => |5(L, 21)| = |5(L, 2)|

$$\left| \frac{2 \times -4 + 2 + 3}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{x - 24 - 22 - 3}{\sqrt{4^2 + (-2)^2 + (-2)^2}} \right|$$

$$\frac{2x-y+2z+3}{3} = \frac{+}{3} \frac{x-2y-2z-3}{3}$$

$$\pi_1: 2x-y+2z+3 = x-2y-2z-3$$

$$TT_2$$
: $2x-y+2z+3=-(x-2y-2z-3)$

$$\pi_1: x+y+4z+6=0$$

$$TT_2: X-Y = 0$$

La ce hamepat ypabhehua ha ornonobauquite l₁ u l₂ ha ornute mengy a u b. Pemenne:

1) ?
$$\tau.S = 0.06$$

 $|x = -1 + 2S = -1 + p|$
 $|Y = 3 - S = 6 - 2p|$
 $|Z = 1 + 2S = -1 + 2p|$

$$\frac{1}{6}$$
 $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}$

проверяване в (2) => Да =>

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\tau.5(1,2,3)$

2)
$$\alpha ||\vec{\alpha}(2, -1, 2)|$$
, $|\vec{\alpha}| = 3 \implies \vec{\alpha}_1(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$
 $\theta ||\vec{\theta}(1, -2, 2)|$, $|\vec{\theta}| = 3 \implies \vec{\theta}_1(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$
 $\begin{cases} \ell_1 ||\vec{\alpha}_1 + \vec{\theta}_1(1, -1, \frac{1}{3})| \\ \ell_1 ||\vec{\alpha}_1 + \vec{\theta}_1(\frac{1}{3}, -1, \frac{1}{3})| \\ \ell_2 ||\vec{\alpha}_1 - \vec{\theta}_1(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0)| \\ \ell_3 ||\vec{\alpha}_1 - \vec{\theta}_1(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0)| \\ \ell_4 ||\vec{\alpha}_1 - \vec{\theta}_1(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0)| \\ \ell_5 ||\vec{\alpha}_1 - \vec{\theta}_1(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0)| \\ \ell_6 ||\vec{\alpha}_1 - \vec{\alpha}_1(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0)| \\ \ell_7 ||\vec{\alpha}_1 - \vec{\alpha}_1(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0)| \\ \ell_7 ||\vec{\alpha}_1 - \vec{\alpha}_1(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0)| \\ \ell_7 ||\vec{\alpha}_1 - \vec{\alpha}_1(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3},$

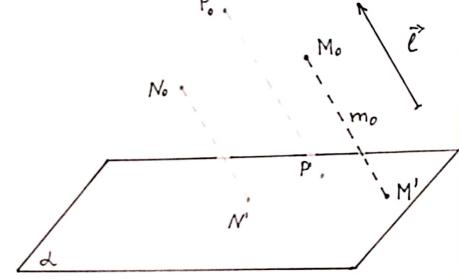
Kog ot li ulze Ernon. Ha octpug u kog - Ha TENUG ErEN MIY Q u 6?

Успоредно проектиране в пространството

L-проекционна равнина

P-npoextupango Hanpabrehue

e' HL



Pazra. T. Mo ot npoctpanct6070 Noctp. ! npaba mo {Z Mo

М' = Mond Казваме, че при успоредно проектиране по направл. в върху Д точката Мо се изобразява в т. м'.

1 3 ag, AKC D_{XYZ} L: X+Y+2Z+2=0, $\vec{E}(1,-2,0)$ 1) Aa ce npobepu, re $\vec{E}HL$ A=1, B=1, C=2

A. $1 + B.(-2) + C.0 = 1.1 + 1.(-2) + 2.0 = -1 \neq 0 = >$ $\vec{e} + \vec{e} +$

2) Да се намери анамитично представяне на Успоредното проектиране по напр. на е върху равнината Д.

Pemerne:

* Hexa
$$\tau$$
. Mo $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \longrightarrow M'(x', y', z')$
* $m_0 \begin{cases} Z M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \\ II \bar{\ell}'(1, -2, D) \end{cases} \longrightarrow M'(x', y', z')$

* $m_0 \begin{cases} X = X_0 + 1.5 \\ Y = Y_0 - 2.5 \\ Z = z_0 + 0.5 \end{cases}$

$$| X = X_0 + S$$
 $(X_0 + S) + (Y_0 - 2S) + 2.(Z_0) + 2 = 0$
 $| Y = Y_0 - 2.S$ => $(X_0 + Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 2) - 1.S = 0$
 $| Z = Z_0 + 0.S$
 $| X + Y + 2Z + 2 = 0$ $| S = X_0 + Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 2 \longrightarrow M_0$

$$M' : \begin{cases} x' = x_0 + (x_0 + y_0 + 2z_0 + 2) = 2. \ x_0 + y_0 + 2.z_0 + 2 \\ y' = y_0 - 2.(x_0 + y_0 + 2z_0 + 2) = -2.x_0 - y_0 - 4z_0 - 4 \\ z' = z_0 = z_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2 sag. AKC
$$D_{XYZ}$$
 -3-
 $(Ynp.)$ $L: X+Y+2.Z+3=0$ $\ell: \begin{cases} X=3+S \\ Y=1+2S, S \in \mathbb{R} \\ Z=2-S \end{cases}$

- 1) Da ce gokame, re exxx;
- 2) La ce hamepu a ha ruturho npegetabahe

 на успоредното проектиране по

 направл. на върху равнината Д.

3 зад. (Ортогонално проектиране)

$$0 \times C \times = 0 \times y \ge 1$$
 $L: X - Y - Z + 4 = 0$
 $\vec{n}_{\lambda}(1, -1, -1) - проектирацию

направление$

Аналитично представяне на ортогонално проектиране върху Д:

2)
$$m_0 \begin{cases} Z M_0 \\ || \vec{N}_{\lambda} \end{cases} \Rightarrow m_0 \begin{cases} x = x_0 + 1.s \\ y = y_0 - 1.s, s \in \mathbb{R} \\ z = z_0 - 1.s \end{cases}$$

3)
$$M' = M \circ \Lambda \lambda$$

 $| x = x_0 + S |$
 $| y = Y_0 - S |$
 $| z = z_0 - S |$
 $| x - Y - z + 4 = 0$
 $| (x_0 + S) - (Y_0 - S) - (Z_0 - S) + 4 = 0$
 $| (x_0 - Y_0 - Z_0 + 4) + 3. S = 0$

$$S = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot (x_0 - z_0 - Y_0 + 4)$$

$$x' = x_0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (x_0 - Y_0 - z_0 + 4)$$

$$Y' = Y_0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (x_0 - Y_0 - z_0 + 4)$$

$$z' = z_0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (x_0 - Y_0 - z_0 + 4)$$

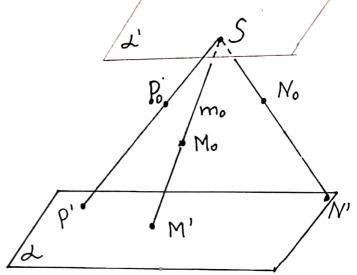
$$X' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (2. \times 0 + Y_0 + 20 - 4)$$

$$Y' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (X_0 + 2Y_0 - 20 + 4) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 + 2Y_0 - 20 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 + 2Y_0 - 20 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 \\ Y_0 \\ Z' \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 \\ Y_0 \\ Z' \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0 + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} X_0 - Y_0 + 2Z_0$$

Щентрално проектиране в пространството

L-npoekynohha pabhuha T.S-npoeynohen yehtép SZL Hexa L' {ZS 11L



Монем да изобразим върху L всяка т. Мо Z L'.

Да се намери анамитично представяне на щентрално проектиране с щентър S върху Д.

- 1) Npobepra 3a 52よ 2-0+2.1-1=3+0=754よ
- 2) Mo (xo, Yo, Zo) Z L' {25 11 L

3)
$$m_0 \begin{cases} Z M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \\ Z S(2,0,1) => m_0 || SM_0(x_0-2, y_0-0, z_0-1) \end{cases}$$

$$M_0 = SM_0:$$

$$\begin{cases} X = 2 + s.(x_0 - 2) & -5 - \\ Y = 0 + s.(Y_0) & s \in \mathbb{R} \\ Z = 1 + s.(Z_0 - 1) \end{cases}$$

4)
$$M' = m_0 n \lambda$$

 $x = 2 + s(x_0 - 2)$ $2 + s(x_0 - 2) - (s, y_0) + 2 \cdot (1 + s(z_0 - 1)) - 1 = 0$
 $y = s, y_0$ $\Rightarrow 3 + s \cdot (x_0 - y_0 + 2z_0 - 4) = 0$
 $x - y + 2z - 1 = 0$ $5 = \frac{-3}{x_0 - y_0 + 2z_0 - 4}$ $\Rightarrow m_0$
 $x' = 2 + \frac{-3 \cdot (x_0 - 2)}{-3 \cdot (x_0 - 2)}$ $-x_0 - x_0 - x_0 - x_0 - x_0 - x_0$

$$x'=2+\frac{-3.(x_0-2)}{x_0-y_0+2z_0-4}=\frac{-x_0-2y_0+4z_0-2}{x_0-y_0+2z_0-4}$$

$$Y'=0+\frac{-3.40}{x_0-40+220-4}=\frac{-340}{x_0-40+220-4}$$

$$z'=1+\frac{(-3),(z_o-1)}{x_o-y_o+2z_o-4}=\frac{x_o-y_o-z_o-1}{x_o-y_o+2z_o-4}$$

$$\frac{\int 5 \text{ sag. (Ynp.)}}{S(0,2,1)}$$
 AKC 0×72
 $S(0,2,1)$, $L: X-2Y+2Z-1=0$

Ja се намери представяне на щентралното проектиране с център 5 върху Д.