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## Ecuăția unei drepte affine în $\mathbb{R}^n$

*Exemplu 1:*

$$(\mathbb{R}^3, (\mathbb{R}^3, g_0), \varphi)$$

Sa se afle  $\mathcal{D}$  dreapta afina care trece prin  $A(9, 2, -5)$  si are  $v = (3, 2, 2)$  vector director.

*Rezolvare:*

$$\mathcal{D}: \frac{x_1 - 9}{3} = \frac{x_2 - 2}{2} = \frac{x_3 + 5}{2} = t \text{ sau } \mathcal{D}: \begin{cases} x_1 = 3t + 9 \\ x_2 = 2t + 2 \\ x_3 = 2t - 5 \end{cases}; \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

*Exemplu 2:*

Sa se afle  $\mathcal{D}$  dreapta afina stiind ca  $A(1, 2, 4), B(7, 3, 5) \in \mathcal{D}$ .

*Rezolvare:*

$$\mathcal{D}: \frac{x_1 - 1}{7 - 1} = \frac{x_2 - 2}{3 - 2} = \frac{x_3 - 4}{5 - 4} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{D}: \frac{x_1 - 1}{6} = \frac{x_2 - 2}{1} = \frac{x_3 - 4}{1} = t$$

$$\mathcal{D}: \begin{cases} x_1 = 6t + 1 \\ x_2 = t + 2 \\ x_3 = t + 4 \end{cases}; \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

## Poziția relativă a două drepte în $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$n = 3$$

$$\begin{cases} tv_1 - sv_1' = b_1 - a_1 \\ tv_2 - sv_2' = b_2 - a_2 \\ tv_3 - sv_3' = b_3 - a_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_1 & -v_1' \\ v_1 & -v_1' \\ v_1 & -v_1' \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{l} b_1 - a_1 \\ b_1 - a_1 \\ b_1 - a_1 \end{array} \right. = C$$

1)  $rg(C) = 2$  (maxim)  $\rightarrow rg(\bar{C}) = 3 \Rightarrow$  necoplanare

$\rightarrow rg(\bar{C}) = 2 \Rightarrow$  concurente

2)  $rg(c) = 1 \rightarrow rg(\bar{C}) = 1 \Rightarrow$  coincid

$\rightarrow rg(\bar{C}) \neq 1 \Rightarrow$  paralele

Ecuatia unui plan afin in  $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$A(a_1, a_2, a_3); \quad B(b_1, b_2, b_3); \quad C(c_1, c_2, c_3) \in \Pi$$

$$\Pi: \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & 1 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & 1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \dots$$

Exemplu 1:

$$A(a_1, a_2, a_3) \in \Pi \quad u = (u_1, u_2, u_3), v = (v_1, v_2, v_3) \text{ vectori directori}$$

a)  $N = ?$

b) ecuatia lui  $\Pi = ?$

Rezolvare:

$$a) N = u \times v = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} = \dots = (a, b, c)$$

$$b) \Pi: ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 + d = 0 (+de aflat d)$$

*Exemplu 2:*

$$A(a_1, a_2, a_3) \in \Pi$$

$$\mathcal{D}: \frac{x_1 - b_1}{u_1} = \frac{x_2 - b_2}{u_2} = \frac{x_3 - b_3}{u_3} ; \quad \mathcal{D} \perp \Pi$$

*Ecuatia planului  $\Pi = ?$*

*Rezolvare:*

$$N_{\perp} = u_{\mathcal{D}} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$$

$$\forall M \in \Pi, <\overrightarrow{AM}, N = 0 \Rightarrow u_1(x_1 - b_1) + u_2(x_2 - b_2) + u_3(x_3 - b_3) = 0 \Rightarrow \dots$$

Perpendiculara comună a două drepte necoplanare

$$n = 3$$

$$\mathcal{D}_1: \frac{x_1 - a_1}{u_1} = \frac{x_2 - a_2}{u_2} = \frac{x_3 - a_3}{u_3} = t \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = tu_1 + a_1 \\ x_2 = tu_2 + a_2 \\ x_3 = tu_3 + a_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_2: \frac{x_1 - b_1}{v_1} = \frac{x_2 - b_2}{v_2} = \frac{x_3 - b_3}{v_3} = t \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = tv_1 + b_1 \\ x_2 = tv_2 + b_2 \\ x_3 = tv_3 + b_3 \end{cases}$$

$u, v$  vectori directori pentru  $\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2$

$$A \in \mathcal{D}_1, B \in \mathcal{D}_2$$

$$\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2 \text{ necoplanare} \Rightarrow |u, v, \overrightarrow{AB}| \neq 0$$

*Fie  $\mathcal{D}$  perpendiculara comună*

$$p_1(tu_1 + a_1, tu_2 + a_2, tu_3 + a_3) \in \mathcal{D}_1$$

$$p_2(tv_1 + b_1, tv_2 + b_2, tv_3 + b_3) \in \mathcal{D}_2$$

$$<\overrightarrow{p_1 p_2}, u> = 0 \Rightarrow t$$

$$<\overrightarrow{p_1 p_2}, v> = 0 \Rightarrow s$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 = \dots; p_2 = \dots \Rightarrow \mathcal{D} = p_1 p_2 \text{ (+Interpretare geometrica → in curs)}$$

$$In plus, Dist(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2) = Dist(p_1, p_2) = \|\overrightarrow{p_1 p_2}\|.$$