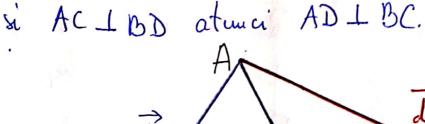
Seminar 5

Aplication ale modusului scalar

1. Fie ABCD un tetraecher Daca ABLCD



Solutie Notam

AB=B, AC=Z, AD=d.

 $AB \perp CD \Leftarrow > \overrightarrow{AB} \perp \overrightarrow{CD} \Leftarrow > \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{CD} = 0 \Leftarrow >$ $\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{5} \cdot (\overrightarrow{d-c}) = 0 \Leftarrow > \overrightarrow{5} \cdot \overrightarrow{d} = \overrightarrow{5} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}$ (1)

AC LOD (=> ACLOD (=> AC.OD =0 (=>

$$D = ACIDD$$

(2)

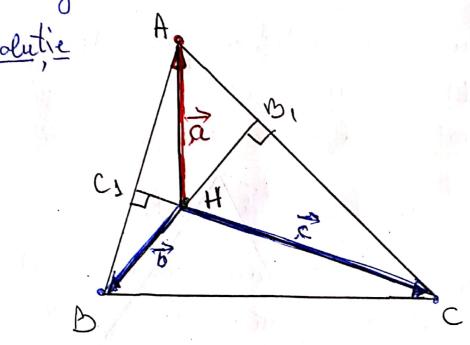
(2)

(3)

 $Sin(1) \stackrel{i}{N}(2) \Rightarrow \stackrel{?}{b} \cdot \stackrel{?}{d} = \stackrel{?}{c} \cdot \stackrel{?}{d} \stackrel{?}{=} \stackrel{?}{c} \cdot \stackrel{?}{d} = 0 \stackrel{?}{=} \stackrel{?}{b} \cdot \stackrel{?}{d} = 0 \stackrel{?}{a} \stackrel{?}{d} \stackrel{?}{n} \stackrel{?}{d} \stackrel{?}{n} \stackrel{?}{d} = 0 \stackrel{?}{a} \stackrel{?}{d} \stackrel{?}{n} \stackrel{?}{d} \stackrel{?}{n} \stackrel{?}{d} = 0 \stackrel{?}{a} \stackrel{?}{d} \stackrel{?}{n} \stackrel{?}{d} \stackrel{?}{n} \stackrel{?}{d} = 0 \stackrel{?}{a} \stackrel{?}{d} \stackrel{?}{n} \stackrel{?}{d} = 0 \stackrel{?}{d} \stackrel{?}{n} \stackrel{?}{n} \stackrel{?}{d} \stackrel{?}{n} \stackrel{?}{n}$

(=) CB. AD=O(=) CB_AD(=) AD_TBC *

2. Sà se demonstrere cà înablimile mui tuingli carecare sunt concurrente.



Fie H punctul de l'utersietre al maltinules din Bri C. Vous demonstra ca AHIBC cea ce este echivalent en afinmatia:

n'inaltimea din A tuce si ea pulu H".

Notâm HA= à, HB= B, HZ=Z.

BB1+ (A (=) HB + CA (=) HB + CA (=)

(=) HB. CA = 0 (=) B. (a-2) = 0 (=) B. a = B. c (1)

Ce, + AB (=) HC + AB (=) HC + AB (=)

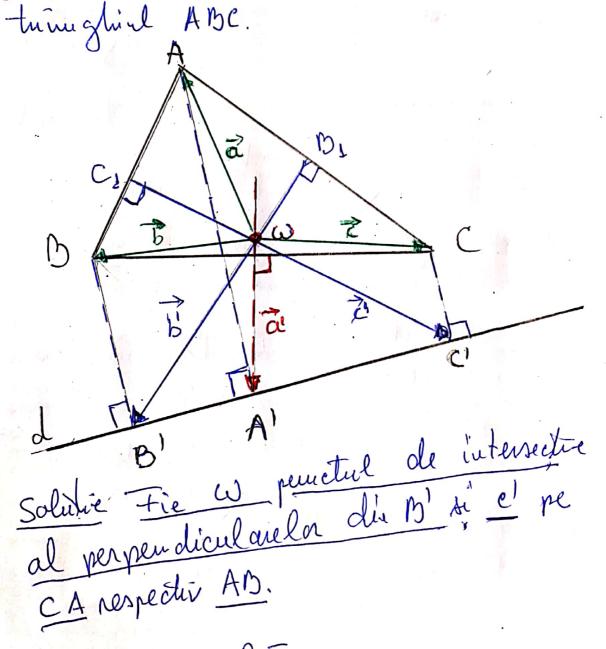
(=) HC. AB = 0 (=) Z. (B-a) = 0 (=) Z. B = Z. a (2)

Dlu (1) (2) =) B. a = Z. a (=) B. C = 0

(=) CB + HA = 0 (=) CB + HA = 0 AH + BC

3. Teorema ortopolului

Jie ABC un thringhi oanecan si d o deopta se moiecteata vanfunile A, B, c pe duapta d in punctele A', B', c'. Sa su demonstrete ca perpendicularele din A', B', c' pe laturile BC, CA, AB sunt concurrente într-un punct when punct are ortopolul deptei d fata de



Vom demonstra ca WA' IBC ceea ce extre echivalent ou faptul car si perpendiculara din A' pe BC Trece prin W. Notam WA = a, WB = b, WC = Z, $\overrightarrow{\omega} \overrightarrow{A} = \overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{\omega} \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b}, \overrightarrow{\omega} \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{c}.$

Aven :

(=) で、了、で、可して、可して、可し

Aderriand ruembru cu ruembru relatule (1),(2) si (3) obstineru The de alta parte aven:

WB' I CA (=, WB' I CA (=, WB', CA = 0 (=) (5). (A-Z) = 0 (5)

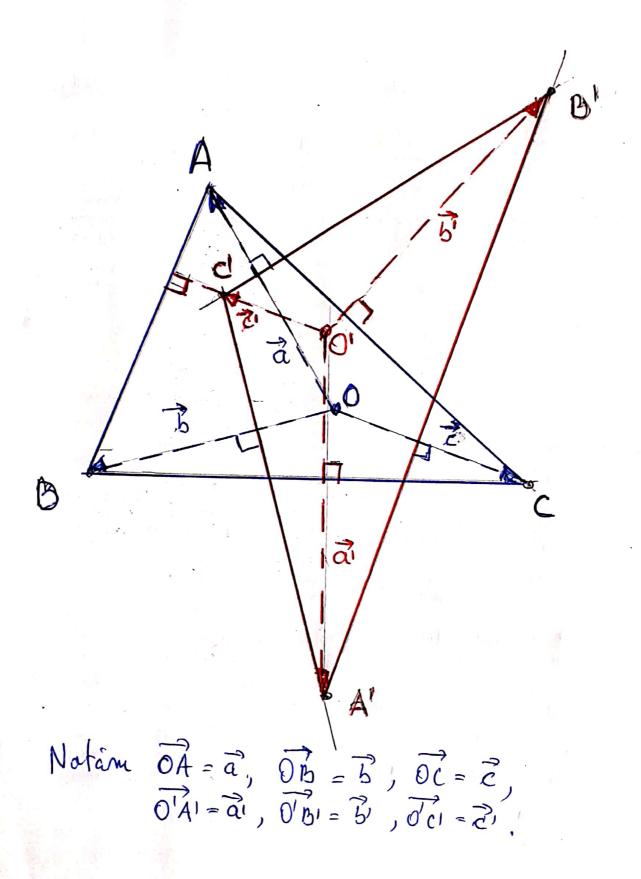
WC' I AD (=, WC' I AB (=, WC', AB = 0 (=) Z'. (B-Z) = 0 (6)

DU (4), (5) si (6) retultar

al. (2-3) = 0 (=, WA'. BC = 0 (=) WA' I BC.

4. Terema triunglivrila ortologice

Fie ABC si A'B'C' douca turuglieur situate in acelesi plan. Sa se demonstreze ca data perpendicularele du A, B si c pe laturile Mc, CA si AB sunt concurrence atunci si perpendicularele dén A', B' si c' pe laturile BC, CA si AB sunt concurrente. Solution Notain au 0 punctul de intersective al perpendicularelor din A, 15 di C pe B'c), c'A'si A'b) si cu O' penetul de interseções al perpendicularela du B' si c' pe laterile CA 4' AB. Vou arata ca d'A' IBC ceeq ce este eclivalent ou foptul ca si perpendi-culara din A' pe BC trece prin 0'.



Aven:

5. Jenema cosimusului în tetraedu.

Fie ABCD un tetraechu. Atunci ane loc relația

$$(AB,CD) = \frac{AD^2 + BC^2 - AC^2 - BD^2}{2 \cdot AB \cdot CD}$$

 $\frac{\text{corolan}}{\text{ABLCD } \angle = >}$ $\frac{\text{ABC}^2 + \text{BC}^2}{\text{AC}^2 + \text{BD}^2}.$

Den cos(AB,CD) = cos(AB,CB) def. mod. scalar

$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} - \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}}{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{A} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C}} \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{C} \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{$$

$$= \frac{AD^2 + eD^2 - Ac^2 - DB^2 - Dc^2 + Bc^2}{2AD \cdot eD}$$

Relatii metrice

1. Sā se demonstheze cā $OH^2 = 9R^2 - (2+3+2)$ Demonstratie.

$$=3R^2+2R^2(\cos 2A+\cos 2B+\cos 2c)=$$

$$= 9R^2 - 4R^2 \left(\frac{a^2}{4R^2} + \frac{b^2}{4R^2} + \frac{c^2}{4R^2} \right) =$$

$$=9R^2-(a^2+b^2+c^2)\#$$

Observative Din H6= 260 (=> H0= 3 60 =)

$$= \frac{1}{106^2} = R^2 - \frac{1}{9} (a^2 + b^2 + c^2).$$

Solution of =
$$\frac{1}{a+b+c}$$
 (and + bobs + coc)

$$OI^{2} = R^{2} - 2R \cdot R$$

Solution of = $\frac{1}{a+b+c}$ (and + bobs + coc)

$$OI^{2} = OI \cdot OI = OI^{2} = OI^$$