## Seminar 6 gr. 111

1) sã se suie ecuatia planului code faire axele de coordonate in punctele A(a,0,0), B(0,5,0), C(0,0,c).

2). Så se sche ecuatia planului cone tree prin punctul M(-2,3,4) si care este paralel cu vectorii  $\vec{N}_1 = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$  si  $\vec{N}_2 = 3\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$ .

3. Sa le soile ecuritie planului definit de punctele M1(2,3,4) si M2(4,6,5) si care e paralel ou vertouil  $\vec{N} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$ .

(4.) Sà se socie ecuatra muni plan stand cà punctul P (3,-6,2) este picional perpendicularei coborate din origine pe acest plan.

5. a) Sa se rouie ecuativele fetelon tetraedului cu vanfurile in punctele A(0,0,2), B(3,0,5), c(4,1,0) si D(4,1,2).

5) Sà se calculere volument téhacdurles. determinat de princtele A, B,C, D.

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- 6. Sà se raie ecuatia suni plan cake trece prin pernetele M1 (0,1,1) si M2 (2,2,3) xi care este perpendicular pe peanel x+y====0.
- F. Sà se soire ecuation planului come tuce prin princtul M1(1,-1,1) si con este perpendicular pe planele x-y+2-1=0, 2x+x+2+1=0.
  - (8) Sà se calculeze meghinile donte muia
    - a) 4x-5y+32-1=0 si x-4y-2+9=0 1) 3x-4+22+15=0 si 5x+9y-32-1=0
    - 5) 3x y + 2++15=0
    - 11 92 +34-62+4=0 c) 6x+2y-42+17=0

Soluti

(1). | 
$$\chi$$
 |  $\chi$  |

In carul mostun:

L=> 
$$bc.x + acy + abz - abc = 0$$
 [:(abc)
$$\frac{x + 4 + 2}{a + b + c} = 1$$
taiéturi
$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{4}{b} + \frac{2}{c} = 1$$

2. 
$$|x - x_0| |y - y_0| |z - z_0|$$
  
 $|P| |g_1| |k_1| = 0$   
 $|P_2| |g_2| |k_2|$ 

ecuatia planului prin punct si Vector director.

Tu catul mostru:  $\begin{vmatrix} x+2 & y-3 & z-4 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 3$ 

$$(=) -10(x+2) - (y-3) + 8(2-4) = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0$$

Punctele M1 si M2 determina un vector director al planului cantat:

M1M2 (4-2, 6-3, 5-4) (=> M1M2 (2,3,1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - 2 & y - 3 & z - 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 = 0$$

(=)  $\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 23 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (x-2) - \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (y-3) + \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (z-4) = 0$ 

7 (2-2)-5(y-3)+(2-4)=0 2=,

(G). Vertoul OP este un vertor normel al planului. El are componentele (3-0,-6-0,2-0)= = (3,-6,2). Princtul P(3,-6,2) apartine planului cântat.

A(x-20) + B(y-y0) + C(2-20) = 0 ecuation planului prin pand si vedor normal.

The catal moster 
$$3(x-3)-6(y+6)+2(z-2)=0$$

(5) a) Ecuration planelling ABC:

 $\begin{vmatrix} x & y & \pm 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 = 0$ 

(5) a) Ecuration planelling ABC:

 $\begin{vmatrix} x & y & \pm 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 = 0$ 
 $\begin{vmatrix} x & y & \pm 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 = 0$ 
 $\begin{vmatrix} x & y & \pm 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 = 0$ 
 $\begin{vmatrix} x & y & \pm 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 
 $\begin{vmatrix} x & y & \pm 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 
 $\begin{vmatrix} x & y & \pm 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 
 $\begin{vmatrix} x & -3x - 2 & +2 & -6 & -0 \\ 2x - 3y - 2 & +2 & -0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 

Equation planelling ADD

 $\begin{vmatrix} x & -3y - 2 & +2 & -0 \\ 2x - 4y - 2 & +2 & -0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 

Ecuration planelling ADD

 $\begin{vmatrix} x & -4y - 2 & +2 & -0 \\ 2x - 8y - 3z + 6 & -0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 

(termina).

(ferria).

$$|x-1|$$
  $|x-1|$   $|x-1|$   $|x-1|$   $|x-1|$   $|x-1|$   $|x-1|$   $|x-1|$   $|x-1|$   $|x-1|$   $|x-1|$ 

Alta solutie Ecuatia min punct si vector mormal al planului cântat II esti  $\pi: A(x-1) + B(y-1) + c(z-1) = 0$ unde My (A, B, C) x, punctul est M1(1,1,1). Da si M2 e TI , du A(2-1)+ b(2-1)+c(3-1)=0 (=) (=) AtB+2c=0 (1) Pland TI si pland dat P: x+y-2=0 foind perpendiculari, regultà my \_ mp => m, mp => (=> A.1+B1+C.(-1)=> adia A+B-C=0 (2) Din (1) of (2) resultar C=0 (prix scàdare) =) A=-B Doa TI: (-B)·(2-1)+B(y-1)=0 \:(-B) (=) x-1 - y+1=0 (=) [x-y=0]. (7) Pland cantat II are ecuatoa: A(2-1)+B(4+1)+c(2-1)=0. El este perpendicular pe planele TI, si TI2 com au vectoin normali M, (1,-1,1), M, (2,1,1).

Dea 
$$M_{\pi} \perp M_{\pi}(=) M_{\pi} \cdot M_{\pi}(=)$$

=>  $A \cdot 1 + B \cdot (-1) + c \cdot 1 = 0 + c$ ,

(=)  $A - B + c = 0$  (1)

 $M_{\pi} \perp M_{\pi}(=) M_{\pi} \cdot M_{\pi}(=) = 0 + c$ ,

(=)  $A \cdot 2 + B \cdot 1 + c \cdot 1 = 0 + c$ ,

(=)  $A \cdot B + c = 0$ 

=>  $A \cdot 2 + B \cdot 1 + c \cdot 1 = 0$ 

=>  $A \cdot B + c = 0$ 

=>

$$\begin{array}{l} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1$$

5) 
$$\vec{N}_{1}(3,-1,2), \vec{N}_{2}(5,9,-3)$$
  
 $\varphi = \frac{\vec{N}_{1} \cdot \vec{N}_{2}}{||\vec{N}_{1}|| \cdot ||\vec{N}_{2}||} = \frac{3.5 + (-1).9 + 2(-3)}{||9+1+4| \cdot ||25+8|+9|} = 0$ 

Deci [II]  $\vec{L}$  II].

c) Obstitution is: 
$$\frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{-4}{-6} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \neq \frac{17}{4}$$

Deci TI, IITI2. Sau calculation on  $4 = \frac{6.9 + 2.3 + (-4).(-6)}{\sqrt{36+4+16}} = \frac{84}{\sqrt{56+4+16}} = \frac{84}{\sqrt{56+4+16}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{56+4+16}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt$ 

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