## Seminar 6 on 314

1 sa x suie ecuatia mui plan.

100

a) paralel in planul 20 y i care Trece print puntul (2,-5,3);

5) care thece prin axa Oz si prin punctul (-3, 1, -2).

c) paralel en era be à care tuce prin dona punde (4,0,-2) à (5,1,7).

2. Sà se calculree waltimes piramidei dusă din vârful S, piramida avand Vârfunile 5(0,6,4), A(3,5,3); B(-2,11,-5); C(1,-1,4).

3. Se dan planele (P.): 3x-y+2+1=0 (P.): x+y-2-2=0

Sà se afle ecuatia planelin can trece prin punctul Mo(1,-5,-3) si este perpendicular pe planele P, si P, si sa se calculere mighiel dinte planele P, si P,

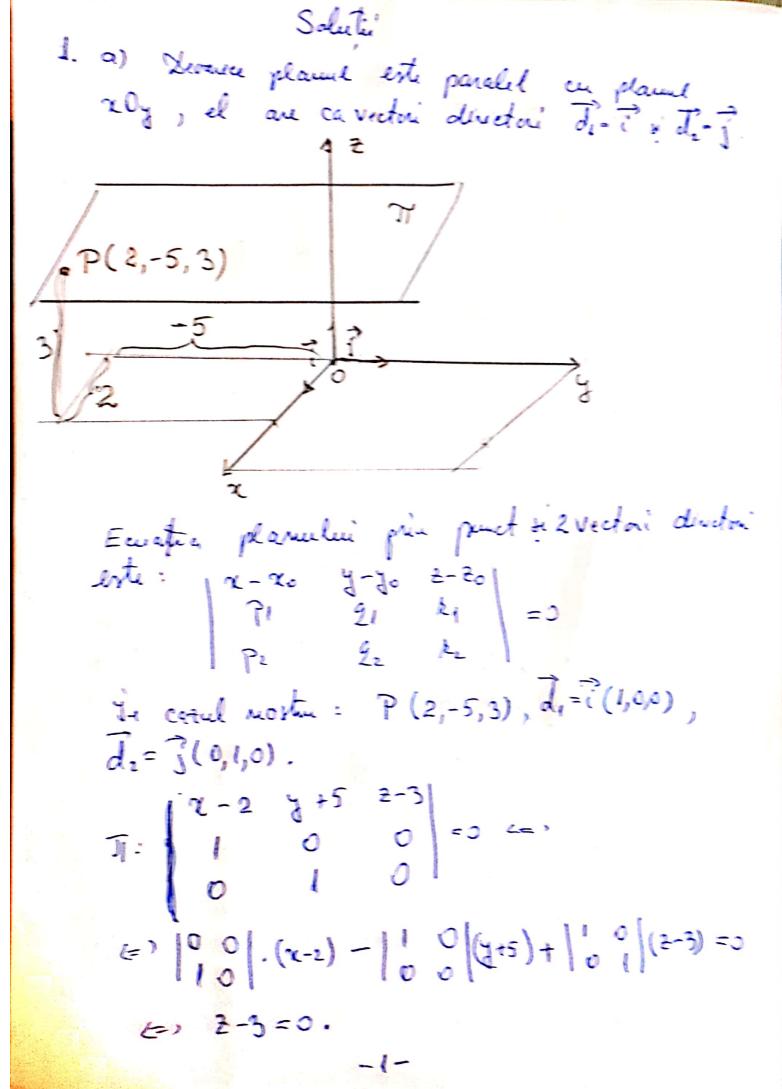
$$(\cos 4 = \frac{\vec{m}_{p_1} \cdot \vec{m}_{p_2}}{\|\vec{m}_{p_1}\| \cdot \|\vec{m}_{p_2}\|} = \frac{\sqrt{33}}{33})$$

4. Sã se afte eaughta planului cano trece prin miglocul segmentului AB: A(1,7,2), B(-1,-5,-3) este paralel cu drapta  $D: \frac{\chi+2}{5} = \frac{\chi}{3} = \frac{2-6}{4}$  si este perpendicular pe planul  $P: \chi+\chi-1=0$ 

5. Sà se soire equatible dieptei care se affà in plannel 202, trece prin origine si este perpendicularà pe diepta:

$$\frac{\chi - 2}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{-2} = \frac{2 - 5}{1}$$

6. Sà se soire ecuature perpendiculare cobonate du punctul P(-2,3,1) pe deapta  $\frac{\chi-1}{2} = \frac{\chi+1}{-3} = \frac{2+2}{4}$ .



Alta varianta:

Plaul II fünd paralel en rely are ca vector normal vectoral & (0,0,1). Ecuatia planelini come thece pointh-in princh si are vedorial normal ~ (A, B, c) esti.

A(x-x0)+B(y-J0)+C(2-20)=0.

The carel mostur.

0.(2-2)+0(4+5)+1(2-3)=0(=) 7-3=0#.

b). Un vector director al planethii este To (0,0,1) (versoml lui 02) ion attul poate ti DM unde O (0,0,0) e Oz si M(-3,1,-2) d'u ipotetie. OM (-3,1,-3) Eurotia planulie.

TI: | 0 0 1 | =0 =>

 $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot 2 - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 = 0$ ( au dez voltat dupé coloana € > x+3y=0

a treia).

c). Pland II este paralel au Ox si tucce pulu punctele A(4,0,-2) A'B(5,4,7).

Aturai dai vectori directori ai plandeni II

sunt i (vasand lui 0x) si AB(1,1,9).

2. Fraktimea piranuidei (tetredului) SAMC durà din s'este distanta de la Sla planul ABC.

Ecuatia planului pole trei pende etc.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 531 \\ 11-51 \\ -141 \end{vmatrix} x - \begin{vmatrix} 331 \\ -2-51 \\ 141 \end{vmatrix} x + \begin{vmatrix} 351 \\ -211 \\ 1-41 \end{vmatrix} z - \begin{vmatrix} 353 \\ -211-5 \\ 1-14 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 531 \\ -141 \end{vmatrix} x - \begin{vmatrix} 331 \\ 1-41 \end{vmatrix} x + \begin{vmatrix} 351 \\ 1-41 \end{vmatrix} z - \begin{vmatrix} 353 \\ 1-14 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 533 \\ 1-14 \end{vmatrix} x - \begin{vmatrix} 331 \\ 1-56 \end{vmatrix} x - \begin{vmatrix} 351 \\ 1-56 \end{vmatrix} x - \begin{vmatrix} 36-9 \\ 1-2-60 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -6-10 \\ 1-2-10 \end{vmatrix} x - \begin{vmatrix} 351 \\ 1-2-60 \end{vmatrix} x + \begin{vmatrix} 351 \\ 1-2-60 \end{vmatrix} x - \begin{vmatrix} 36-9 \\ 1-2-60 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Deapter Dapartine planelle rolz con an ecuration y=0, si drece prin origine a O(90,0)
Deci ecuration ei mut

$$\frac{\chi}{P} = \frac{Z}{Z}$$

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Ea este perpendiculará pe deare are vedant director d'(3,-2,1). Dec D Lde, B Ldes director d'(3,-2,1).

Princtal a este intersection planelier II cui disoppe d.

$$\frac{d}{2} = \frac{3+1}{-3} = \frac{2+2}{4} = +$$

$$\pi \cdot 2\pi - 3y + 42 + 9 = 0$$

$$d: \begin{cases} x = 2t + 1 \\ y = -3t - 1 \\ z = 4t - 2 \end{cases}$$

1,

11

11

11

11

11

1

$$x_a = \frac{-12}{29} + 1 \iff x_a = +\frac{17}{29}$$

$$\forall a = \frac{18}{29} - 1 = -\frac{11}{29}$$

$$20 = \frac{-24}{29} - 21 = \frac{-82}{29}$$

$$Q\left(\frac{14}{29}, -\frac{11}{29}, -\frac{82}{29}\right)$$

Ecuatile lui Pa mut:

$$\frac{7+2}{\frac{17}{29}+2} = \frac{4-3}{\frac{11}{29}-3} = \frac{2-1}{\frac{82}{29}-1}$$

$$L=\sqrt{\frac{2+2}{45}}=\frac{3-3}{-98}=\frac{2-1}{-111}.$$

Alta soluție

$$P(-2,3,1)$$
 $d(2-3,4)$ 
 $Mo(1,-1,-2)$ 

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{3+1}{4} = \frac{2+2}{4} = +$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\chi_{M} = 2t+1 & \overrightarrow{PM} \left(2t+1+2, -3t-1-3, 4t-2-1\right) \\
\chi_{M} = -3t-1 & \overrightarrow{PM} \left(2t+1, -3t-4, 4t-3\right) \\
\chi_{M} = 4t-2 & \overrightarrow{PM} \left(2t+1, -3t-4, 4t-3\right) .
\end{array}$$

$$(=)$$
 2(2++3) -3(-3t-4) +4(+++-3) = 0

$$L=$$
,  $29t + 6=0 => t = -\frac{6}{29}$ 

$$= Q \left( 2 \cdot \left( -\frac{6}{29} \right) + 1, -3 \left( -\frac{6}{29} \right) - 1, 4 \left( -\frac{6}{29} \right) - 2 \right)$$

$$Q \left( \frac{17}{29}, -\frac{11}{29}, -\frac{82}{29} \right)$$

=> 
$$PQ: \frac{2+2}{75} = \frac{2-3}{-98} = \frac{2-1}{-111}$$
.