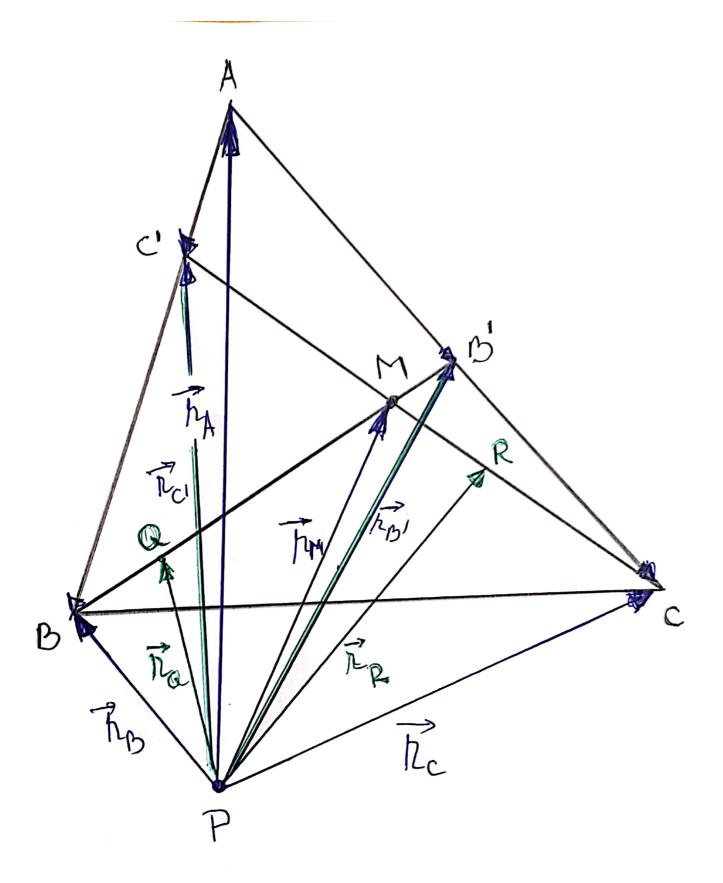
Seminar 1

1. Pe laturile AB si AC ale triunglierlei ABC se iau punctele c' si B' astfel incât Ac' = \lambda.c'B si AB' = \lambda B'c Deptel BB' si cc' se intersecteatà in periotal M. Daca P este un punct varience alla spatia si Rampa, Rampa, Rampa Rampa varante ca varante ca



Solutie

Se utilizeaza ecuatia vedoriala a displei data prin dona punite:

Prop. se dan punctele distincte (fixete)

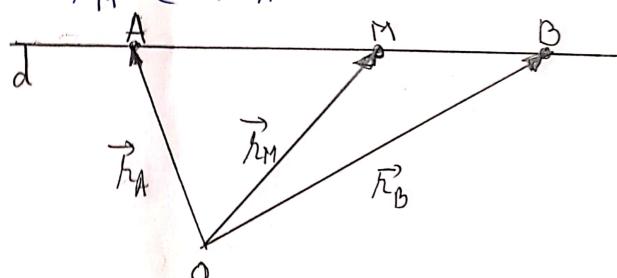
A si B pe cheapta d (= AB) si M un

punct voniabil pe cheapta d. Atuna

exista un unic runniar d e IR astfel

incart are loc relation

12m=(1-2) 12A+2 12B.



Demourhatia propozitiei:

I'M = IA + AM, AM = d-AB

=> Tim= TiA + X. AB (=) Tim= TiA+ X (TiB-TiA)

2=> TM=(1-X) TA+ XTB.#

Ju cazul mostru: DB : RQ = (1-x)RB + XRB In ipoteta se da: ABI = MBC (Lo TAB - TA = M (TC-TB) $\angle = \rangle \vec{h}_{\beta} = \frac{1}{1+\mu} \left(\vec{r}_{A} + \mu \vec{r}_{c} \right).$ Deci Ra=(I-X) RB+ L (RA+ Pre). (1) Analog ce = $R_R = (1-p)R_c + pR_c$, dan din ipoteria, $ACI = \lambda(\vec{clr}) \leftarrow \vec{h}_{cl} - \vec{h}_{A} = \chi(\vec{\lambda}_{h} - \vec{h}_{cl})$ 2=> rc1 = 1+2 (RA + 2 RB). Deci $\mathcal{R}_{R}=(1-p)\mathcal{L}_{c}+\mathcal{L}_{l+\lambda}(\mathcal{R}_{A}+\lambda\mathcal{L}_{B})$, (2). BB n Cc = LMy, adica] LER H]] BER a.1. Ta=FR=FM (dhu (1) si (2)

$$(1-\lambda)\vec{R}_{B} + \frac{\lambda}{1+\mu} (\vec{R}_{A} + \mu \vec{R}_{c}) = (-\beta)\vec{R}_{c} + \frac{\beta}{1+\lambda} (\vec{R}_{A} + \lambda \vec{R}_{B})$$

$$= \sum_{l+\mu} \frac{\lambda}{1+\mu} = \frac{\beta}{1+\lambda}$$

$$|-\alpha| = \frac{\beta\lambda}{1+\mu}$$

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$$|-\beta| = \frac{1+\lambda}{1+\mu} = \sum_{l+\lambda+\mu} \frac{\beta}{1+\lambda+\mu} = \sum_{l+\lambda+\mu} \frac{\beta}{1+\lambda+\mu} = \sum_{l+\lambda+\mu} \frac{\beta}{1+\lambda+\mu}$$

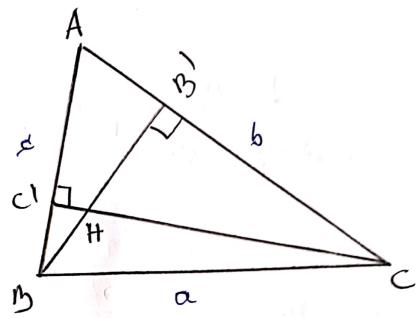
$$|-\beta| = \frac{1+\lambda}{1+\lambda+\mu} (\vec{R}_{A} + \lambda \vec{R}_{B} + \mu \vec{R}_{c})$$

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Cazuri particulare 1.1. Daca By si ce' sunt mediane, atua M=G, A= == 1 => TG = - (TA+ RB+ Tc) 1.2. Daca BB) i cc' sunt hirectome, atura M = I (central cercului Unsuis) Si $\lambda = \frac{AC}{CB} = \frac{b}{a}$ Si $\mu = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{c}{a}$ (tenema bisertanci), deci $\overline{R} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{c}{2}} \left(\overline{R}_A + \frac{1}{2} \overline{R}_B + \frac{c}{2} \overline{R}_C \right) = 1$ (a) $\vec{k}_{I} = \frac{1}{0+b+c} (a\vec{k}_{A} + b\vec{k}_{B} + c\vec{k}_{c}).$ 1.3. Daca BB'si ce' sunt maltinui, atunci M= H (vrtocenitrul triunghinlui) Ai RH = 1 tg A +tg B+tg C (tg A. RA+tg B. RB+tg C. Re). (triungland ABC este vancare, <u>medreplunghic</u>).

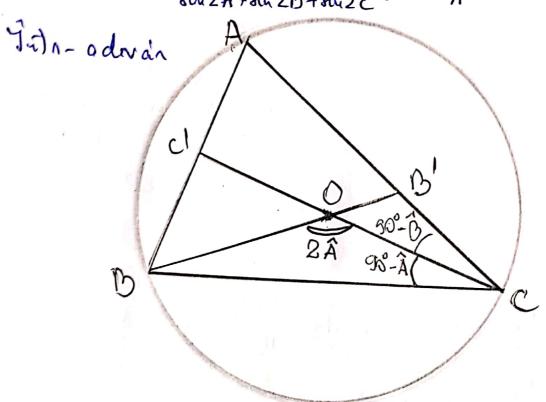


Juti-adevan,
$$\frac{Acl}{Ccl} = ct_SA = Acl = cc' \cdot ct_SA$$

 $\frac{Bcl}{Ccl} = ct_SB = Bcl = ccl \cdot ct_SB$
 $\frac{Acl}{Ccl} = ct_SA = \frac{t_SB}{t_SB}$

analog
$$\mu = \frac{Ac'}{cih} = \frac{dgA}{dgb} = \frac{dgB}{dgA}$$

atunci $\vec{r}_0 = \frac{1}{8 \ln 2A + 8 \ln 2B + 8 \ln 2} \left(\frac{4 \ln 2A \cdot \vec{r}_A + 4 \ln 2B \cdot \vec{r}_B + 4 \ln 2C \cdot \vec{r}_C}{4 \ln 2A \cdot \vec{r}_A + 4 \ln 2B \cdot \vec{r}_B + 4 \ln 2C \cdot \vec{r}_C} \right)$



=>
$$\lambda = \frac{Ac'}{c'B} = \frac{\sin B \cdot \cos B}{\sin A \cdot \cos A} = \frac{\sin 2B}{\sin 2A}$$
. Analogy