Seminar 6 gr. 312

1.) Sã se saie eauatra planului care trece prin punctele O(0,0,0), A(2,1,1), B(3,-2,3).

(2) Sa se soie ecration planelleir determinat de perpendicularelé duse din punctul Ms(-3,2,5) pe planelle 4x+3-32+13=0 A 2-23+2 -11=2

3.) SE se sone ecuation planului can trece plus punctele Ps (4,1,1), P2(2,2,2) si este perpendicular pe planuel x+y-z=0.

(4.) Sã se soir ecurtia planului car hece prin dieapter de intersectie à plande

Til: 2x+y-2-2=0

The: 12 - 34 +2+1=0

si este perpendicular pe planul T3,2x+ y+22=0.

5. Sà se venifice ca deptele

$$d_1: \frac{x-3}{4} = \frac{4-8}{3} = \frac{2-3}{4}$$
 si

 $d_2: \frac{4-x}{4} = \frac{9-4}{2} = \frac{9-2}{5}$ sunt coplanare

si sà se soire ecuatia planului determinat de ele.

6. Sà se soir ecuation planuleir determinat de deptele:

$$d_1: \frac{\chi}{7} = \frac{1+2}{3} = \frac{2-1}{5}$$

$$d_2: \frac{\chi-1}{7} = \frac{1-3}{3} = \frac{2+2}{5}$$

Sã se gáseasca ecuatible perpendiculares duse de puntal 7(4,3,10) pe duapta

d):
$$\frac{2-1}{2} = \frac{1-2}{4} = \frac{2-3}{5}$$
recuru si simetnicul ?' al puretului P
farta di diaprta (d).

8.) St se gaseasca moientra ortogonala a penetului P(2,1,1) pe pland x+ y+3 = +5 = 0.

$$(=) 1. (-1)^{2+4}, | x | y | z | 2 | 1 | 1 | = 0 | z = 0$$

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

Ecuatia pecumlui prin punct si vectori directori esti:

In corn mostu:
$$\begin{vmatrix} x+3 & y-2 & z-5 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 = 1$$

(=) $\begin{vmatrix} 1-3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (x+3) - \begin{vmatrix} 4-3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (y-2) + \begin{vmatrix} 41 \\ 1-2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (z-5) = 0$

-5(x+3) -7(y-2) -9(z-5) = 0 | (-1)

5(x+3)+7(y-2)+9(z-5)=0 = 0

E) $5x+7y+9z-44=0$.

Alta solutive: Ecuration promului puin puin puint p

$$5(x+3)+7(y-2)+9(z-5)=0$$
6) $5x+7y+9z-44=0$.

(3). Ecuatia planului puin pund si vector mormal este:

11: A(x-1)+B(y-1)+c(2-1)=0 P_L ∈ TI => A(2-1)+B(2-1)+C(2-1)=0 (=)

(=) A+B+C=0

Pland II este perpendiculor pe pland II,: 7+y-2=0 deci my Im, es mi m,=0

(=) A+B-C=0.

Retulti disterne A+B+C=0 (A+B-C=0

=> A+b=0 => b=-A + c=0.

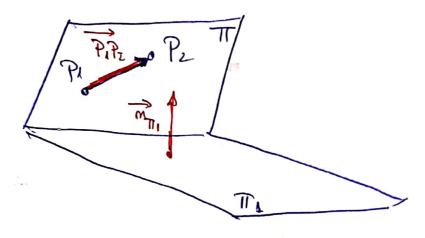
Deci TI: A (2-1) - A(y-1) + O. (2-1) =0 1: A

=> x-1 - y+1=0 (=) x-j=0

Sour, altri solutie: Mu vector dine ctor al planului cantat II esti PiPz cu componentell (22-22, 32-3p, 2p-2p) =

=(2-1,2-1,2-1)=(1,1,1)

Alt vector divetor al lui II este vectoral normal al plambin T. : MT, (1,1,-1).



T

Deci ecuatio plandi II est.

 $(z, \frac{1}{1-1})(x-1) - \frac{1}{1-1}(y-1) + \frac{1}{1-1}(2-1) = 0$

$$(-2) + 2(x-1) + 2(y-1) = 0 \qquad | : (-2)$$

$$(-2) + (-2) + (-2) = 0$$

4.) Ecuatia planela care contin deapla de intersidie a planela TIs si TIz est.

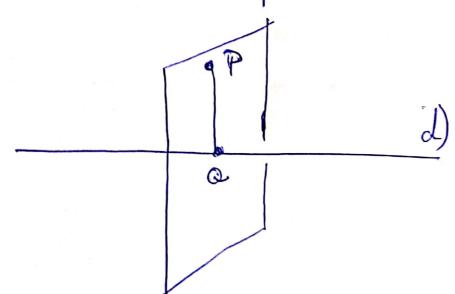
Th: T1+ IT12=0 fascicul de plane

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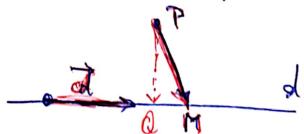
-7-

$$\frac{2-4}{3-4} = \frac{3-3}{6-3} = \frac{2-10}{8-10} = \frac{2}{8}$$

$$(=)$$
 $\frac{2-4}{-1} = \frac{3-3}{3} = \frac{2-10}{-2}$



Altfel: Luam un penet vareau M de pe cheapta d) si punem conditos ca PMII



M(2++1,4++2,5++3) du écustale para-

PM (2++1-4, 4++2-3, 5++3-10) PM (2+-3, 4+-1, 5+-7). PM + 2 (2) PM · 2=06, (=) 2(2t-3)+4(4t-1)+5(5t-7)=0

(c) 4t +16t +25t -6-4-35 =0

₩ 45t -45=0 => t=1

=> 10 (3,6,8) si continuava este la fel.