Sumafite generate

1). Su ma fete cilinduce
Definitie. Se numeste suprafata cilinduca
su mafata generata de o familie de
depte (numite generatoare) care se sprijina
pe o curba data (numita curba directoare)
si care sunt paralele cu o duapta data
(altel spus ou acceasi directie).

dy de de la constant de la constant

Je du cerea écrétiei generale a unice su prafet e cilindice

Fix duapta d: [Tiz: A2x+B2y+C2+D2=0

g' cuba (C): $\int_{C}^{+} (x_1y_1^2) = 0$

Familie de diepte paralele cu d'au ecuatile.

al x, \mu: h TI_1 = \lambda (plan paralel cu TI_1); \lambda, \mu C \mathreal transporte (plan paralel cu TI_2); \lambda, \mu C \mathreal transporte cu \tag{\text{ca} ca cheptele d'x, \mu sa se sprijine pe curba (C), adica sa se intersectere cu (C)

exte ca sixternal

 $\begin{cases}
\overline{\Pi}_1 = \lambda \\
\overline{\Pi}_2 = \mu
\end{cases}$ Sa fie compatibil. $F(\gamma, y, t) = 0$ $G(\gamma, y, t) = 0$

Acest sistem este un sistem en 4 ecuation si 3 mecanoscute (2, y, z). Alegem 3 eauth din cele patie, retolvein acest subsistem in colutea obtimbé se informiente in ecuetia namara obstinandu-se o relative thethe parametri λ si μ : $\varphi(\lambda, \mu) = 0$ numité condité de compatibilitate. Ematie suprafété àlirdice se obtene eléminand perametre lu pe conditoq de compatibilitate, adici.

$$\begin{array}{lll} | \Pi_1 = \lambda \\ | \Pi_2 = \mu \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \end{array} = \begin{array}{lll} | \Psi(\lambda, \mu) = 0 \\ |$$

1.2). Sà se gaseasca ecuatia suprafetei cilinduce a cârei curbe directorné este (c): \ 2+7+2=0 ion generatourele sont paralele en deaptoi de parametri disertori (1,2,-1). Solutie. O deapté en parametré directori (1,2,-1) adica de vector director d'(1,2,-1) au (=) $\begin{cases} 2x - y = 0 \\ x + = 0 \end{cases}$ Dreptele din familie au écuatible: dx, μ : $\begin{cases} 2x-y=k \\ x+z=\mu \end{cases}$. Sisternal: $\begin{array}{c}
 2x - y = \lambda \\
 x + z = \mu \\
 x + y + z = 0 \\
 x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4
 \end{array}$ Alegene sistemel de 3 luatu:)2~- 7=人 2x+2=1 (7=>) = -1 2x+y+2=0) => x= 1-4 => 2= M- 1-4 =, (=> Z= 3 \mu - \). Dea solution este $(\frac{1}{2}, -\mu) \frac{3\mu-1}{2}$.

Infoaine in ecuation ramasa.

$$\frac{(\lambda - \mu)^2}{2} + \mu^2 + \left(\frac{3\mu - \lambda}{2}\right)^2 = 4$$

$$\frac{(\lambda, \mu) = 0}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(\lambda, \mu)^2}{2} + \frac{(\lambda, \mu) = 0}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(2\chi - \chi - \chi - z)^2}{2} + (\chi + z)^2 + \left(\frac{3\chi + 3z - 2\chi + \chi}{2}\right)^2 = 4$$

$$\frac{(\chi - \chi - z)^2}{2} + (\chi + z)^2 + \left(\frac{\chi + \chi + 3z}{2}\right)^2 = 4$$

1.3). Sà se determine ecuatia suprafetei cilindrice generatà de o cheapter paralelà la deapter d: 12-3%=0 si car raruame la deapter d: 12+22=0 tot timpul tonigentà suprafetei.

E: $42^2+3y^2+22^2-1=0$

Solutie. dx, m: 1 y+27 = 1.

Sixternal: $\chi - 3 = \chi$ $\chi + 2 = \mu$ $\chi + 2 = \mu$ $\chi + 2 = \mu$

tremère sà aisà solutire dubla (dona puncte confundate).

$$\chi = 32 + \lambda$$

$$\chi = -22 + \mu$$

$$4 (32 + \lambda)^{2} + 3(-22 + \mu)^{2} + 22^{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$4 (92^{2} + 6\lambda 2 + \lambda^{2}) + 3(42^{2} - 4\mu 2 + \mu^{2}) + 22^{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$502^{2} + (24\lambda - 12\mu)^{2} + 4\lambda^{2} + 3\mu^{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (24\lambda - 12\mu)^{2} - 4.50(4\lambda^{2} + 3\mu^{2} - 1) = 0$$

$$16(6\lambda - 3\mu)^{2} - 200(4\lambda^{2} + 3\mu^{2} - 1) = 0$$

$$2(36\lambda^{2} - 36\lambda\mu + 9\mu^{2}) - 25(4\lambda^{2} + 3\mu^{2} - 1) = 0$$

$$2(36\lambda^{2} - 36\lambda\mu + 9\mu^{2}) - 25(4\lambda^{2} + 3\mu^{2} - 1) = 0$$

$$-28\lambda^{2} - 72\lambda\mu + 18\mu^{2} - 100\lambda^{2} - 75\mu^{2} + 25 = 0$$

$$-28\lambda^{2} - 72\lambda\mu + 57\mu^{2} + 25 = 0$$

$$-28\lambda^{2} - 72\lambda\mu + 57\mu^{2} + 25 = 0$$

$$-28\lambda^{2} + 72\lambda\mu + 57\mu^{2} - 25 = 0$$

$$-28(\chi - 32)^{2} + 72(\chi - 32)(\chi + 22) + 57(\chi + 22)^{2} - 25 = 0$$

$$-28(\chi - 32)^{2} + 72(\chi - 32)(\chi + 22) + 57(\chi + 22)^{2} - 25 = 0$$

$$-28(\chi - 32)^{2} + 72(\chi - 32)(\chi + 22) + 57(\chi + 22)^{2} - 25 = 0$$

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$$-28(\chi - 32)^{2} + 72(\chi - 32)(\chi + 22) + 57(\chi + 22)^{2} - 25 = 0$$

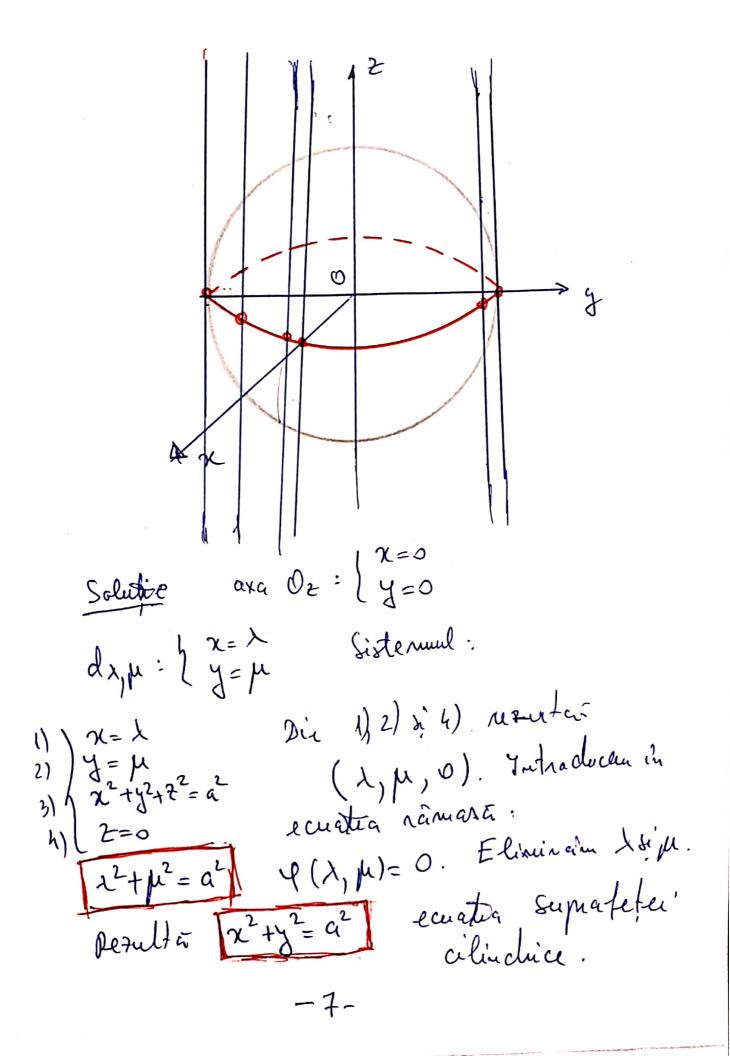
$$-28(\chi - 32)^{2} + 72(\chi - 32)(\chi + 22) + 57(\chi + 22)^{2} - 25 = 0$$

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$$-28(\chi - 32)^{2} + 72(\chi - 32)(\chi + 22) + 57(\chi + 22)^{2} - 25 = 0$$

$$-28(\chi - 32)^{2} + 72(\chi - 32)(\chi + 32)($$

(C): $\begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2} \\ Z = 0 \end{cases}$



2). Suprafete conice se numerte suprafuta comica suprafața generată de o familie de olipte (numite generatoau) cau si spijină pe o curba dată (numită curbă directoare) si care trec pintr-un punct fix (numit vânf).

(c) d, u

Deductrea écuation generale a unici

surra fet e conice

Fie (c): $\begin{cases} F(x,y,z)=0 \\ G(x,y,z)=0 \end{cases}$ (curba directione)

V(x0, y0, 70) (varful suprafeter conice)

Frin V sunt: $\frac{x-x_0}{P} = \frac{y-y_0}{2} = \frac{z-z_0}{r}$.

-8-

Nu toate rumbele reale P, 2, 2 pot lua Valoarea Zero în acelasi timp. Presupunum 1 +0. Atma ecuation deptila se Some $d_{1}\mu$: $\begin{cases} \chi-\chi_{0} = \chi(2-z_{0}) \\ y-y_{0} = \mu(2-z_{0}) \end{cases}$ mde l= fr, h= 2 Conditia ca duptele de sa se sprijine pe cur ba (c) esti ca sisteruel \χ-χο= λ(Z-Zo) sa fie compatibil. $\begin{cases} y - J_0 = \mu(2-20) \\ F(x,y,z) = 0 \\ G(x,y,z) = 0 \end{cases}$ Acest sistem este un sistem de 4 ecuation cu trei necunoscute (2, y, 2) si doi parametri 2, ju Alegem 3 ecuation die cele 4, Ntolvaine acest substistem n' informin colubra abbinuta la écuatio ramasa. Obtinem o relatie inte parametrii λμ: 14 (λ,μ)=0 numita Conditie de compatibilitée Ecuatia suprafet ei cilindrice se obtine elinuiniand parametrii à si pe titre ecuatite familiei de dupte de, pe si condita de compatibilitate $((\lambda, \mu) = 0)$. Se obtine o ecuative de ferma

$$\left(\frac{\chi-\chi_0}{2-z_0}, \frac{z-z_0}{2-z_0}\right) = 0.$$

Observative Doca vanful supratetei conice esti originea O(0,0,0) atum ecuator generalà a suprafetei conice esti de $Y(\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2})=0$.

Exemple -2.1.) Sà se gàseasca ecuatia suprafeta conice cu vânful V(0,0,8) si curba directoare () $\begin{cases} y^2 - 4x = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$

Solutione:
$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \lambda(2-8) \\ y = \mu(2-8) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = -8\lambda \\ y = -8\mu \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Juhoducem solutia in ecuatia ranuasa:

$$(-8\mu)^2 - 4(-81) = 0 = 0$$

$$(=)$$
 $64\mu^2 + 321 = 0 1: 32$

$$2\mu^2 + \lambda = 0$$

$$\varphi(\lambda, \mu) = 0$$

Eliminam à si pe lutre ecurpile familier de generation si conditur de compatibilitée.

2.2) Un disc circular de rata 1 one centrul în punctul (1,0,2) si este paralel centrul în punctul (1,0,2) si este paralel cu planul y 0z. În punctul P(0,0,3) se află o sersă de lumină. Să se cleteraflă o sersă de lumină. Să se cleterapie conturul un brei discului din planul x 0y.

Solutie 2 Ecuatule cercului C (hontiera discelui): P(0,0,3) $\begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + y^2 + (z-2)^2 = 1 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$ **C**(1,0,2) $d_{P,Q,\lambda}: \frac{\chi}{P} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2-3}{4}$ (₹,0,0) $y^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$ Sisterul: $d_{1}\mu$: $\chi = \chi(\frac{2}{3})$ $\begin{cases} (x-1)^{2} + y^{2} + (z-2)^{2} = 1 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$ Alegen 3 ecuation. 2= +3 **) Λ= 人 (२-3)** インコーンコーンコーンフェームーンター人 スニューンフェームーンター人 Solution (1, 1/2) fe introduce

la ecuation râmasa:

$$(1-1)^{2} + (\frac{1}{\lambda})^{2} + (\frac{1}{\lambda} + 3 - 2)^{2} = 1$$

$$(=) \frac{\mu^{2}}{\lambda^{2}} + (\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1)^{2} = 1$$

$$(=) \frac{\mu^{2}}{\lambda^{2}} + \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}} + \frac{2}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}} + \frac{1}$$

2.3) So se gáseascá locul geometric al punchela tongentela duse din origine la stera:

$$(\chi-5)^2 + (\gamma+1)^2 + 2^2 = 16.$$
Solutio Toate duptele can tre prin origine au ecuatrile $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Titre ecuatule familiei de generatoan de pe compatibilitate (de tongenta) di conditie de $\Psi(\lambda,\mu)=0.$ => $15.\frac{\chi^2}{7^2} - 9.\frac{\chi^2}{7^2} - 10\frac{\chi^2}{7^2} - 10 = 0$ $\left(\varphi\left(\frac{\chi}{2}, \frac{\chi}{2}\right) = 0\right)$ (=) 1522 - 9y2-10 xy-10=0

3). Supra fete de rotatie.