

Rezolvare subiect

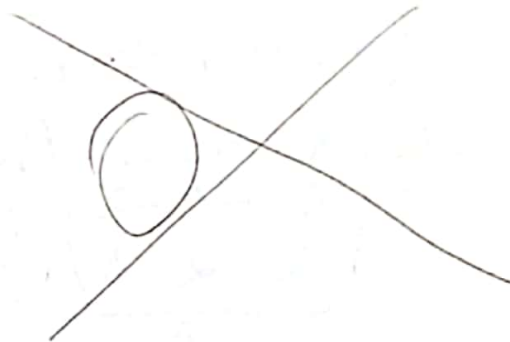
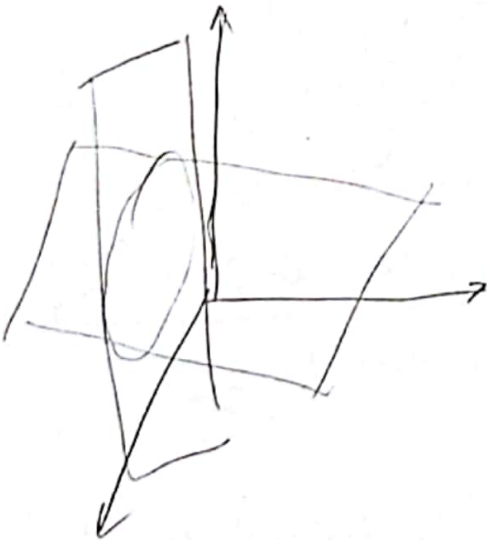
1. 1. Semiintegrare.

2. Adversat.

3. $R \in \mathcal{A}$, $R = \{P_0, P_1, \dots, P_m\}$
 $R' \in \mathcal{A}'$, $R' = \{P'_0, P'_1, \dots, P'_m\}$

4. Fals.

5. În \mathbb{R}^2 avem doar și orice lucru de la început.



6. Fals Rezolvare algebrică

$$\Pi: A = P_1 \cdot P_2 = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial P_i}{\partial x_j}(A) = 0, A \in \mathcal{Z}(P_1) \cap \mathcal{Z}(P_2).$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (P_1 P_2) = \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x_i} P_2 + P_1 \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial x_i}.$$

(11)

(11) a) $\text{pr}_d(\pi) = d$. cum $d \cap \pi \neq \emptyset$.
 Dacă $d \perp \pi$ atunci $\text{pr}_d(\pi) =$ punctul de intersecție al planului π cu dreapta d .

d) sferă de centru $(5, 5, 5)$.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{3}(x - 2y + 2z + 4, 2x - y - 2z + 1, 2x + 2y + z)$$

$$f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{3} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}}_X + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_b.$$

c) $f(d) \parallel d \Leftrightarrow$ există valori proprii reale

deg $PA = 3 \Rightarrow$ are 3 valori reale \Rightarrow ok!

d) $A^T A = I_3, \det A = 1$

$A \in SO(3) \Rightarrow A$ este o rotație în jurul unei axe.
 \Rightarrow învariază un plan \Rightarrow ged.

$$d) \omega^2 = z^3 + 2.$$

$\omega^2 = z^3 + Az + B$ curve elliptic.

$$a) \omega^2 P = z^3 + 2P^3.$$

$$P=0 \Rightarrow z=0.$$

$$[0:1:0].$$

$$b) S([z:\omega:\varepsilon]) = [z:\omega:\varepsilon].$$

$$\mathbb{C}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$c) A = [-1:1:1]$$

$$S(A) = [-1:-1:1].$$

$$AS(A) = z + \varepsilon = 0.$$

$$AS(A) \cap \bar{E} = \{A, S(A), \omega^2\}.$$

$$AS(A) \cap \bar{E} : \begin{cases} z = -\varepsilon. \\ \omega^2 \varepsilon = z^3 + 2\varepsilon^3. \end{cases}$$

$$-\omega^2 z = -z^3 \Rightarrow \omega^2 = z^2$$

$$\rightarrow \omega = z \Rightarrow [z:z:-z] = [1:1:-1] = S(A)$$

$$\downarrow \omega = -z \Rightarrow [-z:z:1] = [-1:1:1] = A.$$

$$d) P = [a: b: 1], u = [0: 1: 0].$$

$$P \cap d_\infty = \{u\}.$$

$$P \cap d_\infty: z - a\varepsilon = 0.$$

$$(P \cap d_\infty) \setminus d_\infty = P \cap \mathbb{C}.$$

$$\begin{cases} z = a\varepsilon \text{ implan } a \\ w^2 = z^3 + 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow w^2 = a^3 + 2. \begin{cases} a \\ -a \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \quad o_{\frac{1}{2}} = \{(t, -t, t) | t \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

$$d_2: \begin{cases} x - y = 0 \\ x - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$d_3: \frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{2} = z.$$

1. Facem ec planului care e contine d_1, d_2 . (\neq)
2. Facem ~~ec~~ unu' plan care ~~nu~~ il contine d_2 . (\neq)

$$f \cdot g = 0 \Rightarrow \text{si oza harmonie.}$$