Tedoruatul M Geometru <u>1</u>

(exercità)

If The dreptile  $d_1$ ;  $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-3}{0} = \frac{2-3}{-1}$  \$1  $d_2$ :  $\frac{x-3}{-4} = \frac{y-1}{0} = \frac{2-1}{3}$ .

- a) Arcatage ca cele doua drepte sunt necoplamere.
- 6) Determinați ecuația perpondicularii comune. (daux metode)
- c) Aflati diotampa dimtru all douce depte.

<u>sol</u>. a) Avom  $\vec{u}_1 = (1)Q, -1)$  si  $\vec{u}_2 = (-1, 0, 3)$ .

M1 (9,3,9) Ed1 și M2 (3,1,1) Ed2.

Deci  $\overrightarrow{m_1 m_2} = (-5, -2, -8) = -2(2, 1, 5)$  $\overrightarrow{m_1 m_2} = (2, 1, 5)$ 

 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -h & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} - 3 = 1 \neq 0$ , deci di qi di sumt mecaplamara

b) fie d=perpendiculara comuma, i.e d1d1, d1d2

Metoda I Cautam doua puncte P1, P2 carce aparetin destalor

di, respectiv des si se afla sipe d, i.e. d nde = SPeg si d ndi = SPeg

 $d_{1}: \int_{X=t+2}^{X=t+2} d_{2}: \int_{X=-h}^{X=-h} t_{2} + 3$  y = 3  $\xi = -t_{1} + 9, t_{1} \in \mathbb{R}$  (eccuative parametrice)

Aşadar, avem P1(t++, 3, -+, +3) ed 1 si P2(-++2+3, 1, 3+2+1) ed 2

PIP2 = (-4+2-t1-4,-2, 3+2++1-8); III = (1,0,-1); II2 = (-4,0,3)

 $\int_{P_{1}P_{2}}^{P_{1}P_{2}} \cdot \vec{\mu}_{1} = 0 = \int_{16t_{2}+3t_{1}+16+9t_{2}+3t_{1}-2t_{1}=0}^{-9t_{2}-2t_{1}+5=0} \int_{25t_{2}+3t_{1}-8=0/.2}^{-9t_{2}-2t_{1}+5=0} \int_{16t_{2}+3t_{1}+16+9t_{2}+3t_{1}-2t_{1}=0}^{-9t_{2}-2t_{1}+5=0/.2}$ 

 $\frac{2\int_{0}^{2} -49t2 -17t1 +28 = 0}{50t2 +17t1 -16 = 0}$   $\frac{1}{t2 + 12 = 0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t2} = -12 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t2} = \frac{-9t2 + 1}{2} = \frac{46 + 1}{2} = \frac{47}{2} = \frac{47}$ 

Affentie. A fost o coincidenta ca la armbelle metode me-a dal conapia a sus unas formi. Este important, on car general, drejetele obfinite sa aiba obligatorie accusi directie. O drapta confine o infinitate de puncte, deci mu conteara ce punct otà pe dragoto la resultatul final.

C) 
$$d_{1} = \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{4-3}{0} = \frac{2-9}{-1}$$
 \$1  $d_{2}$ ,  $\frac{x-3}{-6} = \frac{4-1}{0} = \frac{2-1}{3}$ .

Metoda I  $diot(d_{1}, d_{2}) = diot(P_{1}, P_{2}) = ||P_{1}P_{2}|| = 2$ .

Metoda I  $diot(d_{1}, d_{2}) = \frac{im_{1}m_{2} \cdot \vec{N}}{||\vec{N}||} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{||\vec{N}||^{2} + ||^{2} + ||^{2}}} = 2$ .



2. Fie pwrotele A(€, 3,0), B(2,0,1), C(4,0,-1), b(3,3,3).

a) Aflati avia triumphillu & ABC

6) Scrieti ecuatia planului II, detvernimat de punctele A, B, C. Afladi dist (B, II).

c) Scripti ecuação drapter d diterminate de A, B. Aflati dist (D, d).

d) Aflasti volumul tetraedrului ABCS.

SOL. a) 
$$A \triangle A \triangle C = \frac{1}{2} \| \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} \|$$
  $\overrightarrow{AC} = (4, -3, -1)$ 

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}$$

AABC = 1.653 = 353

6) Aflam AB și Ac doi vectori directori ai planului și impunem planul sa treacă prim A.

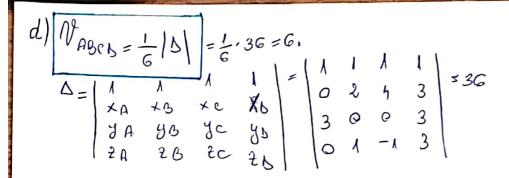
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (2, -3, 1)$$
  $A(0, 3, 0)$   
 $\overrightarrow{AC} = (4, -3, -1)$ 

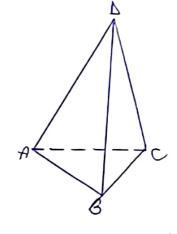
$$dist(b, \pi) = \frac{|a \times a + b \cdot y_0 + c^2 a + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \Rightarrow dist(b, \pi) = \frac{|1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 3 - 3|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} = 6\sqrt{3}$$

c) 
$$d: \frac{x}{2} = \frac{9-3}{-3} = \frac{2}{1}$$
 (AB)

$$\frac{\sqrt{9^2+3^2+9^2}}{\sqrt{9^2+3^2+1^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{191}{AB}}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (2, -3, 1); \overrightarrow{BA} = (-3, 0, -3); \overrightarrow{BB} = (-1, -3, -2); \overrightarrow{BA} \times \overrightarrow{BB} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{K} \\ -3 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-9, -3, 9)$$





3. Fre displace  $d_1$ :  $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{2-3}{1}$  si  $d_2$ :  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{2}{1}$ .

Sa se arente ca cele doua drepte semt mecoplamarer si sa se ditermine ecuação perpendicularer

SOL. Avern III = (1,2,1) QI II2 = (2,1,1). MI (2,0,3) Edi, M2(1,3,0) Ed2

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = -3 -2 + 6 + 1 - 3 + 12 = 11 + 0 \Rightarrow decidiside sumt mecoplariare$ 

fie d=perpondiculara comuna, i.e. d1d1, d1d2

Metoda I Cautam doua puncte P1, P2 care apartem druptelor d1, respectiv d2, ; si se afla pr ped, i.e. dode= {P2} sidodi= {P1}.

$$d_{1}: \int_{0}^{1} x = t_{1} + 2$$
 $d_{2}: \int_{0}^{1} x = 2t_{2} + 1$ 
 $f(x) = t_{2} + 3$ 
 $f(x) = t_{2} + 3$ 

Agadar, aver P1 (t1+2, 2t1, t1+3) Ed1 si P2 (2+2+1, t2+3) Ed2.

 $\overrightarrow{P_1P_2} = (2t_2 - t_1 - 1) t_2 - 2t_1 + 3, t_2 - t_1 - 3), \overrightarrow{u_1} = (1,2,1); \overrightarrow{u_2} = (2,1,1).$ 

PPZ·MI =0 = 2t2-t1-1+2t2-5t1+6+t2-t1-3=0 (5t2-6t1+2=0).6  $\sqrt{\rho_1\rho_2} \cdot \vec{\mu_2} = 0$   $\sqrt{4t_2 - 2t_1 - 2 + t_2 - 2t_1 + 3 + t_2 - t_1 - 3} = 0$   $\sqrt{6t_2 - 5t_1 - 2} = 0$ 

$$\frac{\int_{-30^{2}}^{30^{2}} 30^{2} + 25^{2} + 10^{2}}{(-30^{2} + 25^{2} + 10^{2})} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = 0$$

Aver  $P_1(4, 4, 5), P_2(5, 5, 2), P_1P_2 = (1, 1, -3)$ 

$$\alpha: \frac{x-5}{1} = \frac{y-5}{1} = \frac{2-5}{3}$$

Mododa 1 Fe N=11 x 12, unde ni = (1,2,1) \$1 12 = (2,1,1).

$$\vec{N} = \vec{\mu}_1 \times \vec{\mu}_2 = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} = (1, 1, -3) \Rightarrow \vec{\mu}_d = (1, 1, -3), \text{ with } d = \text{perpendiculara}$$

Cautarm planele 71 (det. de M1 Ed 1 si movemala N1) si 1/2 (det. de M2 Ed 2 si movemala N2).

$$\overrightarrow{N_1} = \overrightarrow{N} \times \overrightarrow{u_1} = \begin{bmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7, -4, 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{N_2} = \overrightarrow{N} \times \overrightarrow{u_2} = \begin{bmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4, -4, 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4, -4, 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

m1 (2,0,3) Ed1 si m2 (1,3,0) Ed2.

$$\pi_{2}: 4 \times -3 y - 2 + 17 = 0$$

$$\pi_{1} \cap \pi_{2} = \{d\}: \begin{cases} 19 \times -4y + 2 - 17 = 0 \\ 4 \times -9y - 2 + 17 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ Notarm } \underbrace{2 = t}_{4} \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 19 \times -4y = 17 - t \\ 4 \times -9y = t - 17 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 19 \times -4y = 17 - t \\ 4 \times -9y = t - 17 \end{cases}$$

$$28 \times 169 = 68 - 5t$$

$$28 \times -699 = 7t - 119$$

$$33y = 187 - 11t = 9$$
  $y = -\frac{1}{3}t + \frac{187}{33}$ 

(Obs. ca 
$$\vec{ud} = (-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, 1) = -\frac{1}{3}(1, 1, -8)$$
).

$$d: \frac{x - \frac{1/9}{21}}{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{y - \frac{187}{33}}{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{1}$$