4) Brodusul scalar, distanta un carrel spatiului afin euclidian real canonic. File (R" R"/R) Jean > STRUCTURA AFINA CANONICA de pulnote" ru < "; "> Atunci <.; · > : R3 x R3 --> R se definiste; ra spatii VECTORIALE!! Zil, v) = = = u; v; (+) u=u; e,+-.+unen v=v; e,+--+onen Star | | • | | : $\mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ CA SP. VECTORIAL

| \mathbb{Z} | \mathbb > HORMA EUCLIDIANA. $\mathfrak{L}i$: $\mathcal{A}: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^5 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ CA SPATII AFINE (pentru puncte) A(a,,..,am) = R" => d(A,B) = \\ \frac{2}{in} (bi-ai)^2 5) Definitie (REPER CARTEZIAN ORTONORMAT) Fie Rc = {0; {li};= m } reper contession. Re se numerte ORTONORMAT traca (ei, ej) = Sij, (#) i, j = 1, n. 6) Definitie (perpendicularitate) Fie (E, E/R, 9) spatie afin euclidian zi fie E, E' C E sulispatie afine. Spunem ca & este perpendicular pe (not 611 6") daca dir (E') I dir (E"), i.e pricare

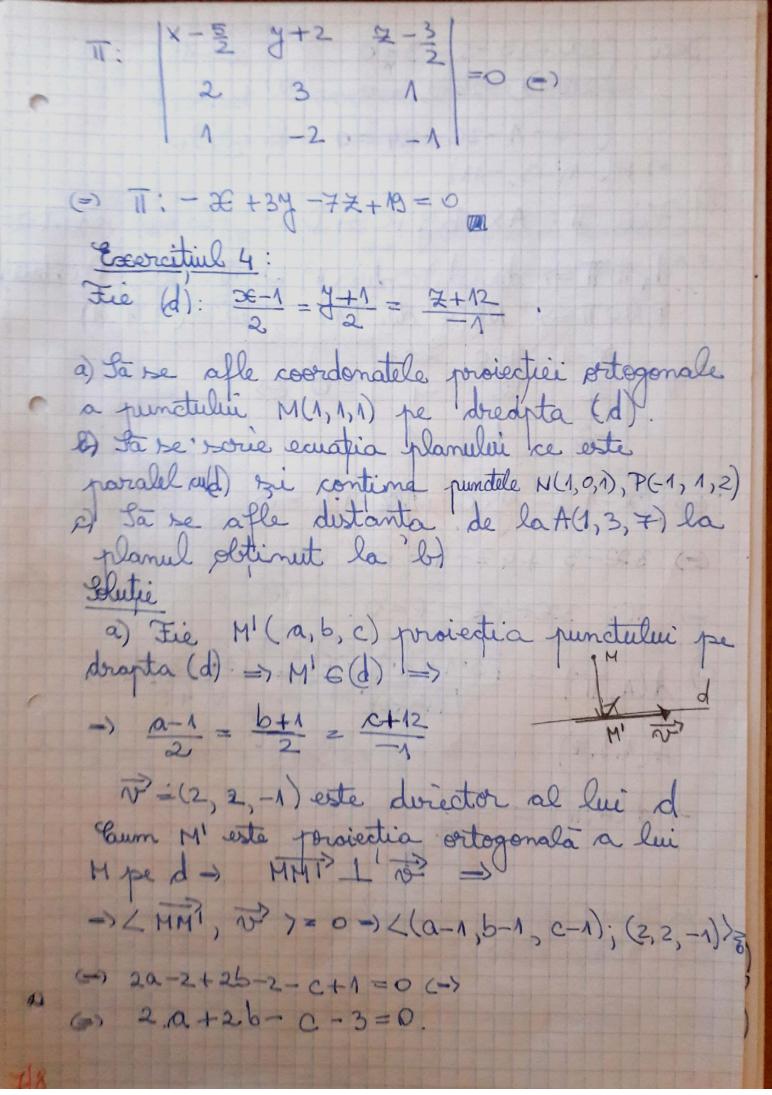
or fi v'e dir (E') zi v'e dir (E") avem くで、マット=0 Oles: Daca E'LE" => card (E'NE") < 1 Exercitul 1 Fie (E=R3, E/R) [can). Fie planul definit parametric poin: 7con E=-2+ 324-4N , u, ver 11: 7 y = 1 - 2 u + uv a). Sà se gaseasca à zi u eR a. i. planul ra fie pritogonal pe vectorul v (1, x 11) 6) Pentru valorile 2 si pe gasite va se voice ecuatia generala a planelui. a) Blanch II contine punctul P(-2, 1, 1) (1,7,11) esté estegonal pe II, adica toreluce va fie ortogonal pe orice directie continuta in planul dat. Fie PTP un vector solitorar din II, unde M(-2+3) ii-4v; 1-211+4v; 1-MUHXV) MP=(324-42-; -24+42; -44+22) - L' directie constituta un plan WIMP () CO () MP > = O () (=) 324-42-144+742-MMH+MXV=0,4) (=) u(32-14 -11/4) +v(-4++/4+M2) =0, MU, V

() { 32 - Mu - 14 = 0 =) x=1 > u=-1 b) =1, \(\mu = -1 = > $\Rightarrow T: \begin{cases} 3 = -2 + 3u - 4v \\ y = 1 - 2u - v \end{cases}, u, v \in \mathbb{R}.$ $3 + 2 \quad 3 - 1 \quad 2 - 1$ $3 - 2 \quad 1 = 0$ -4 -1 (=) - (3C+2) + (7-1). (-11) = 0 (=) -x-2-7y+7-11+11=0(=) -x-7y-11+16=0 =) =) TI: 20+44+112-16=0. Essercitive 2: Gasiti d'zi p a û dreapta

d: # = y-B = # roa fie continuta in planul T: x- z = 0 zi va treaca Fie $\overline{v}=(\alpha, 1, 2)$ vectoral director al lui d (i.e Dir(d) = $\operatorname{Sp}_{R}\{(1,1,1)\}$) Total In general IT: Ax+By+Cz+D=0 la plan / normala la plan su este

purpendicular pe victorie directore ai plane La mai m=(1,0,-1) (=) maly no stunition etre & strangered L 1 1 7=0 (=) ((d, 1,2); (1,0,-1))=0 € d-2=0 (=) d=2 Mede) 1 = 1-B = 1 => 2(1-13) = 1 -> 2. tg(en) = 0 3. Sint { d sou ~ rol. -> 2-2 B=1=> B=1 7) PERPENDICULARITATE i) d1: x-x1 = y-x2 = x-x3 82: 20-31 = y-y2 = 2-33 d1 L d2 €) くでうびり=0€) かり山かりはましまります ii) TI,: A, X+B, y+G2+D=0 1 = (A1, B1, C1) T2: A2 X+ B2 Y+ C2 Z+ D2=0 The = (A2, B2, C2) 1/1 1 1/2 (=> < m ; m)= 0 (=> (-) AnA2 + BnB2 + C1C2 =0 ini) d, I TI, (=) TO XMI = OV マメボー vi vz v3 presentatule my my my no

dn - Th = 2 = 03 3) DISTANTA DE LAUN PUNCT LA UN HIPERPLAN File (H): a, £1+--+ am En+b=0 0=(x, x, x, , , , x,) e & => dist(0, 5l) = 10121+1222+ -... + anx n+6 Va2+a2+--+an Exercitive 3 Sa se socie ecuatia planelie core torece prin mijlocul segmentului MN, unde M(1, 1,2), N(4,-3,1), este paralel cu dreapta. (d): 3E-1 = J+1 = 2 si este pergrandiculor pe planul (P): x-2y-7-1=0. Fie Quoijlocul segmentului MN => $2(\frac{x_{M}+x_{N}}{2}; \frac{y_{M}+y_{N}}{2}; \frac{z_{M}+z_{N}}{2}) = (\frac{5}{2}; -2; \frac{3}{2})$ Fie II planul cautat => Dir (d) @ Dir(T) => 12(2,3,1) & e Din (TT) TL (P) => mo e Dur (T) (1,-2,-1)



Deci: (20+26-c-3=0 $\alpha = -1$ 220-2-25-2 =0 = 1 6=-3 (-b-1-2C-24=0)C=-11 5) H1(-11-3,-11) b) Fie II: AX+By+C2+D=0 planul cautat $d_{\Lambda} \parallel T = 7 \text{ dir}(d_{\Lambda}) \text{ codir}(T) = 7 \text{ or} = (2;2;-1) \text{ edir}(T)$. $P, N \in T = 7 \text{ NP} \in \text{ dir}(T)$, $\overline{NP} = (-2,1,1)$ (3)(x-1)-4.0+4(x-1)=0 (=) 3×-3 +47-4=0 (=) €) T: 3×+47-7=0. 13·1+4·3-71 = 13+12-71 => c) d(A, TT) = A(1,3,7)