Tutoriat L - Geometrie I

(Ex) i) Se dan manatoarele coordonate polare (t, θ) =

 $(5, \frac{\pi}{4})$. Aflati coordonatele cartexiene. ii) Se dan manatarele coordonate cartexiene

(x,y)=(3,3). Afforti coordonatele polore.

i)
$$\mathcal{X} = \pi \cos \theta = 5 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

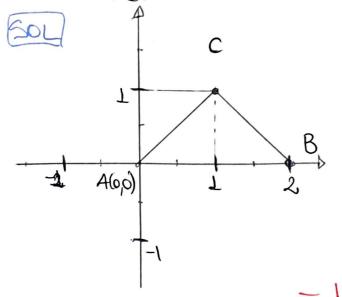
$$\mathcal{Y} = \pi \sin \theta = 5 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{leai}, (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) = \left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

iii)
$$\pi = \sqrt{32} + \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

 $tg\theta = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$
Lesi, $(\pi, \theta) = (3\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{4})$

[Ex2]. Fie A(0,0), B(2,0), C(1,1). Determinați în 2 moduri aria AABC.



$$\frac{\text{Metada } 1}{\text{A}_{\text{ABC}} = \frac{|A|}{2}}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot 2 = 2$$

Asadox,
$$\frac{1}{1}$$
 ABC = $\frac{|2|}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$.

Metala 2

Avem
$$AB = 2$$
, $AC = BC = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \triangle ABC$ isoscel on boja AB
be experience, $AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2 \Rightarrow (reciproca T Pitogotra) \Rightarrow \triangle ABC$ direptunglic in $C \Rightarrow \triangle ABC = \frac{C_1 \cdot C_2}{2} = \frac{AC}{2} \cdot \frac{BC}{2}$

[Ex3]. Determinați ecuația dreptei d ce conține pundul $M_1(3,4)$ si:

(6,6) =
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} u \cos(x) dx$$
 (5,6)

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a)
$$d: \underbrace{x-3}_{5} = \underbrace{y-4}_{6} = \underbrace{t}_{=} \Rightarrow d: 6x-18 = 5y-20$$

$$d: 6x-5y+2=0 \text{ (ec. generala)};$$

$$d: \underbrace{x=3+5t}_{y=4+6t,t\in\mathbb{R}} \text{ (ec. potrometrica)}$$

b) M1(3,4), M2(1,2)

Fie de direapla determination de M, si M2.

$$d_1: \mathcal{X} - \mathcal{Y} + \mathcal{L} = 0$$
 (ec. generala)

$$d_L: \begin{cases} 3 = -2 \pm 13 \\ 3 = -2 \pm 14 \end{cases}$$
 (ec. parametrica)

$$-2, -$$

c)
$$M_{1}(3,4)$$
, $m_{1}^{2} = (2,4)$
 $\mp ie M(x,y) \in d \Rightarrow \vec{n}_{d}$. $MM_{1} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{n} (\vec{R} - \vec{R}_{1}) = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow (2,4) \cdot (x-3,y-4) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - 6 + 4y - 16 = 0$
 $2x + 4y - 2x = 0|:2$
 $d: x + 2y - 11 = 0$

Exy. Fie A(2,-1), d: x-y+1=0. $A \in d'$, unde $d' \perp d$.

a) Afforti ec. lui d'

- b) dist (A,d) = ?
- e) Societi ecuația lui d sub diverse forme carteziene

SOL)
$$d: \mathfrak{X} - \mathcal{Y} + L = 0 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{n}_{d} = (L_{1} - L)$$

because $d \perp d' \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{n}_{d} = \overrightarrow{u}_{d'} = (L_{1} - L)$

$$M_{q}^{d} = (T'-T)$$
 $\Rightarrow q_{1}: \overline{x-s} = \frac{1}{4+1} \Rightarrow q_{1}: \overline{x-x} = 4+1$

b) dist(A,d) =
$$\frac{|2 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot (-1) + 1|}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{|4|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

c) d: x-y+1=0 (ec. generala)

$$d: \mathfrak{X}-\mathcal{Y}=-L|:(-1)=) d: \mathfrak{X}+\mathcal{X}=L$$
 (ec. prin taieturi)

d.
$$-\frac{x}{12} + \frac{4}{12} - \frac{1}{12} = 0$$
 (ec. forma normala)
$$P = \frac{1}{12} > 0$$

$$-3-$$

$$\begin{cases}
\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \theta = \overline{u} - \frac{\overline{u}}{4} = \frac{3\overline{u}}{4} \\
\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}
\end{cases}$$

Ex5. Letorminați volaciea parametrului m eR a.î.

 $d_1: mx+y-z=0$ si $d_2: x-y+zm=0$ să fie paralele.

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cletoda I

baca doua drepte sunt parallele, atunci $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{Q_1}{Q_2}$ $m = 1 = m = -1 \in \mathbb{R}$

 $\frac{T}{m} = \frac{T}{m} = M = -T \in \mathbb{K}$

$$\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{-2}{2m} = 1 + \frac{b_1}{b_2} = -1 \quad \sqrt{\Rightarrow} \quad m = -1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

detoda I

Avem sistemal $\begin{cases} mx + y = 2 \\ x - y = -2m \end{cases}$ or $A = \begin{pmatrix} m & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -2m \end{pmatrix}$

Pentru a ovea drepte paralele ne raportam la cazul det(A)=0

det(A) = -m-1 = 0 = m = -1

Le overnenea, 4 +0.

Veraficam
$$A_c = \left| \frac{m}{L} - 2m \right| = -2m^2 - 2$$

Pt. m=-1=> A=-4 = 0 V.

Ex6]. Fie $d_1: y=2x$. At lati ecuation direpter d_2 , where $d_1 \| d_2 \| A (3,4) \in d_2$.

SOLI clletoda I $d_1: y = 2x$ an formà explicità $\Rightarrow m_{d_1} = 2$ $d_1 ||d_2 = m_{d_2} = m_{d_2} = 2$

$$\begin{cases} md_2 = 2 \\ A(3,4) \in d_2 \end{cases} = d_2 : \forall -4 = 2(x-3)$$

Metada II

$$q' \| q^5 = y \| q' = y \| q' = (7'5)$$

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$$d_2: \frac{x-3}{x-3} = \frac{y-4}{2} \Rightarrow d_2: 2x-6=y-4$$

Metoda III

 $d_1 ||d_2 = \rangle d_1 \text{ is } d_2 \text{ defense printr-0 constants}||g||$

A(3,4) Ed2 => 2.3-4+ C=0

6-4+c=0=) c=-2=)d2:2x-y-2=0

Ext. Fie M= {(x,y) \in R2 | 3x2-3y2+8xy=04

a) Sa se avoite ca M este reunimea a dana drepte conouvente, perpendiculate.

b) Precizați ecuatire polare pentru dreptele cerule.

GOLI clletada I

1)
$$4 = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{X} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{punctul O}(0,0)$$

2)
$$y \neq 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 8xy = 0$$
 [: y^2

$$3(x)^2 + 8 + x - 3 = 0$$

$$4 = x + 3 \Rightarrow 2x + 8xy = 0$$

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$$d_1 \cdot d_2 = 3 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow d_1 + d_2$$

detoda I

$$3x^{2} - 3y^{2} + 8xy = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^{2} - 9xy - xy^{2} = 0$$

 $3x(x+3y) - y(x+3y) = 0$
 $(3x-y)(x+3y) = 0$ deeptele cerute

b)
$$d_1: \mathcal{X} + 3y = 0 \Rightarrow t\cos\theta + 3t\sin\theta = 0$$

 $d_2: 3\mathcal{X} - y = 0 \Rightarrow 3t\cos\theta - t\sin\theta = 0$.