14.11.2021

Sutoriat 5 Geometrie I (exercitii)

 \mathcal{P} Fie $f: \mathcal{E}_2 \to \mathcal{E}_2$ o transformare geometrica de ecuație $\times' = A \times + \times \circ$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & -1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad , \quad \times \circ = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- a) Sa se avati ca f este o acemanare.
- 6) Bucirați tipul.

502. Asemamarea diracta are matricea A = K (cos & -sim &)

Va2+62= V1=2=K

$$2eci A = 2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Dea', a were $x' = Ax + x_0 = 2A(\frac{\pi}{6}) \times + (-\sqrt{3}) \xrightarrow{mot.} f$

F= RA, 2 · Ro, I , A= (-53,0) uniced punct fix

Artfel > f'este o acomamarce directa.

Fie Jo,5 inversiumea de polorigime pi resport 5 pi dreapta d: x-3y =0. Determinați Jo, 5 (d- 203).

SOL, Avem polul O(0,0). Se observa ca O(0,0) Ed, deci'd este imarcianta in resport cu inversiumes Jo, 5, adica Jo, 5 (d-203) = d-203.

3 Fic Jo, 2 inversione de polonigime pi raport 2.

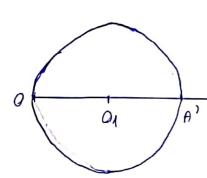
a) sã se ditermine Jo,2(d), unde d: x+y=1=0.

5) Fic M (1,2). Percitati posiția punctului M'= Jo, 2 (M) față de cercul de inversiune.

Sol. a)
$$J_{0,2}: \int x^{2} = \frac{2x}{x^{2}+y^{2}}$$

$$y' = \frac{2x}{x^{2}+y^{2}}$$

Avem d: x+y=1=0 pi se obs. ca 0(0,0) &d 5 deci $J_{0,2}(d) = \mathscr{C}(o_i, R)$.



Avem d'1d = md = ud'=(1,1)

$$Q(0,0) \in d'$$
 $A = (1,1)$
 $A = X$

$$y = (1,1)$$
 $\Rightarrow d': y = x$ $d \cap d' = \{A\}: \{x + y - 1 = 0 = x \} = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow A = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ $y = x$ $y = x$ $y = \frac{1}{2}$ $\Rightarrow A = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ $\Rightarrow A = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

De asemenea,
$$A' = J_{0,2}(A)$$
. Deci' $A' = \left(\frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}\right) = (2,2)$.

OA' este diarmetrul cercului cerut, deci O1 este mij. lui OA's acesta find centrul

Agadar,
$$0, = \left(\frac{x_0 + x_{A'}}{2}, \frac{y_0 + y_{A'}}{2}\right) = (1,1)$$

Vrem sa aflam reaza cercului: R=001 = 5/2+12 = 52

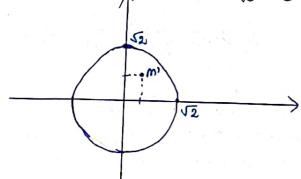
Deci, curcul cantat este: &(01(1,1),502): (x-1)2+(y-1)2 = 2

! Ecuatia unui cerc de centre M(a,b) 31 rarà Reste: E(M(a,b),R): (x-a)2+(y-b)2=R2)

6)
$$M=(1,2); M^{7}=\int_{0,2}(m)=\left(\frac{2\cdot 1}{1^{2}+2^{2}},\frac{2\cdot 2}{1^{2}+2^{2}}\right)=\left(\frac{2}{5},\frac{4}{5}\right)$$

Cercul de isonversiume esti: G(0,52): ×2+y2=2

$$\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{25} + \frac{16}{25} = \frac{20}{25} = \frac{4}{5} < 2 \Rightarrow m' \in Jmt & (0, \sqrt{2}).$$



1. Fic Jo, 3, Jo, 5 inversioni de polorigine qi raport 3, respectiv 5.

a) Sa se diturmine transformarea geometrica f= Jo,3 º Jo,5.

6) Bud'sodi locul germetric al punctulor fixe ale inversionii Jo,3.

Sol.
$$J_{0,3}$$
: $\int_{x^2+y^2}^{x^2+y^2}$ $J_{0,5}$: $\int_{x^2+y^2}^{x^2+y^2}$ $\int_{x^2+y^2}^{y^2}$

$$J_{0,5}: \int x' = \frac{5x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

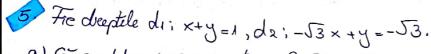
$$\int y' = \frac{5y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f = J_{0,3} \circ J_{0,5} : (x,y) \xrightarrow{J_{0,5}} \left(\frac{5x}{x^{2}+y^{2}}, \frac{5y}{x^{2}+y^{2}} \right) \xrightarrow{J_{0,3}} \left(\frac{3x'}{x'^{2}+y'^{2}}, \frac{3y'}{x'^{2}+y'^{2}} \right)$$

$$x'^{2} + y'^{2} = \frac{25x^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} + \frac{25y^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{25}{x^{2}+y^{2}}$$

$$x^{12} + y^{12} = \frac{25x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{25y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{25}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Deci, revenind:
$$\left(3.\frac{5\times}{\times^{2+}y^{2}}.\frac{\times^{2+}y^{2}}{25}\right)3.\frac{5y}{\times^{2+}y^{2}}.\frac{\times^{2+}y^{2}}{25}\longrightarrow \left(\frac{3}{5}\times,\frac{3}{5}y\right)\longrightarrow \left(\frac{3}{5}\times,\frac$$



a) Sã se determine izometria 7= Gdz · Gd1.

6) Bercirati o multime de puncte invariante pontru 7.

SOL. di:
$$y=1-x \Rightarrow m_1=-1 \Rightarrow tgd_1=-1 \Rightarrow b=\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$d_2: y=\sqrt{3}\times -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow m_2=\sqrt{3}\Rightarrow tgd_2=\sqrt{3}\Rightarrow b=\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$1-x = \sqrt{3} \times -\sqrt{3} \implies 1+\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} \times + \times \implies 1+\sqrt{3} = (1+\sqrt{3}) \times = 0 \times = 1 / \Rightarrow A(1,0)$$

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6) La rotații, punctul invariant este centrul acesteia, la moi find A = (1,0).

6. Fie decapta d:x-y+1=0, dix y+4=0. Percirați doua drepte irovariante portui Sdo Sdo Sd.

SOL. Simetria axida este a involuție, deci Gdo Gd=idez. 2: Sdo Gdo Gd= Gd. O dreapta invarianta pentru aceasta- compunera este chiar d: x-y+1=0.

O alta dreapta invarianta pentru aceasta compunera este arice dreapta perpendiculara ped, detipuld i x+y+a=0.

Sd:
$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Sd: \begin{cases} x' = y - 1 \\ y' = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= Sd^{7}: fy = x^{3} + 1$$

$$d_{1}: x + y + 0 = 0$$

$$d_{1}': y' - 1 + x^{3} + 1 + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow d_{1}': x' + y' + 0 = 0.$$

If $f(x) = 0$ and $f(x) = 0$

Deci M este imaginea punctului A prim Ro, 20,