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Tutoriatul 10 (ca mota din examon)

Geometrie I

1. Aducerea conscilor la forma canonica, utilizand isometrii (d=0)

Avern conica
$$\Gamma$$
: $f(x,y) = a_{11}x^2 + 2a_{12}xy + a_{22}y^2 + 2b_{1}x + 2b_{2}y + c = 0$
 $f(x,y) = x^{T}Ax + 2Bx + c = 0$, winde

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X \\ J \end{pmatrix}$$
, $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{22} \end{pmatrix} = A^{T}$, $kama(A) = kc \ge 1$; $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\widetilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B^T \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}, C \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ Kang}(\widetilde{A}) = K^1, K \leq K^1 \leq K + 2.$$

det A = J; det A = D.

I Studiem casul cand conica mu are centru unic, i.e. of=0.

Consideram polinomul caracteristic acociat matricei A (a12 a22).

$$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda \Im 2) = 0 \iff \alpha_{12} = 0 \iff \lambda^{2} - \Im \kappa(A) + \det A = 0$$

$$\alpha_{12} = \alpha_{22} - \lambda = 0$$

stim că J=0, deci avem 12-J1=0 => 1(1-J)=0 => 1, ≠0 pi 12=0.

Resorii proprii $e'_{K}=(\ell_{K} m_{K})$, $K=\overline{1,2}$, acociafi valorilor proprii $+_{1}$ $+_{0}$ ρί $+_{2}$ =0 deturmina matricea $\ell_{K}=\ell_{1}$ ℓ_{2} ℓ_{3} ℓ_{4} =0 deturmina matricea ℓ_{4} ℓ_{1} ℓ_{2} ℓ_{3} ℓ_{4} ℓ_{5} ℓ_{5}

Consideram reotaglia:
$$R: X = RX' = SX = I \times 1 + l \times y'$$

$$(y = m_1 \times 1 + m_2 y') \qquad A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Comico devime f(x,y)= \(\lambda x)2+2.6 \(\lambda (\lambda x)+\lambda y')+2.62 \(\lambda (\mu x)+\may))+x=0.

$$f(x,y) = \lambda_1 x^{2} + 2(b_1 l_1 + b_2 m_1)x^{2} + 2(b_1 l_2 + b_2 m_2)y^{2} + c = 0$$

$$= 61^{2}$$

f(x,y) = \(\lambda \times^2 + 2 b_1 \times^2 + 2 b_2 \times^2 \tag) + c = 0.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 6_1' \\ 0 & 0 & 6_2' \\ 6_1' & 6_2' & c \end{vmatrix} = -(6_2')^2 \cdot \lambda_1$$

Distingen womateaule carusi:

a) $\Delta \neq 0$ (conica medigenerata) => $b_2 \neq 0$.

$$\frac{\lambda_{1}\left(x'+\frac{b_{1}'}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2}+2b_{2}'\left(y'+\frac{c'}{2b_{2}'}\right)=0, \text{ and } c'=c-\frac{b_{1}'^{2}}{\lambda_{1}}$$

$$=x''$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 \cdot x''^2 + 2b2'y'' = 0. \Rightarrow \text{se obtime o parabola}'$$

Consideram translatia
$$T: X' = X'' + 10$$
, $Xo = \left(-\frac{b_1'}{\lambda_1}\right)$

$$\left(-\frac{c'}{2b_2'}\right)$$

6)
$$\Delta = o(\text{comica degenerata}) = b_2 = 0.$$

Comica devime
$$\frac{\lambda_1 \cdot x'^2 + 2 \cdot b_1' x'}{1 + x} + x = 0$$
.

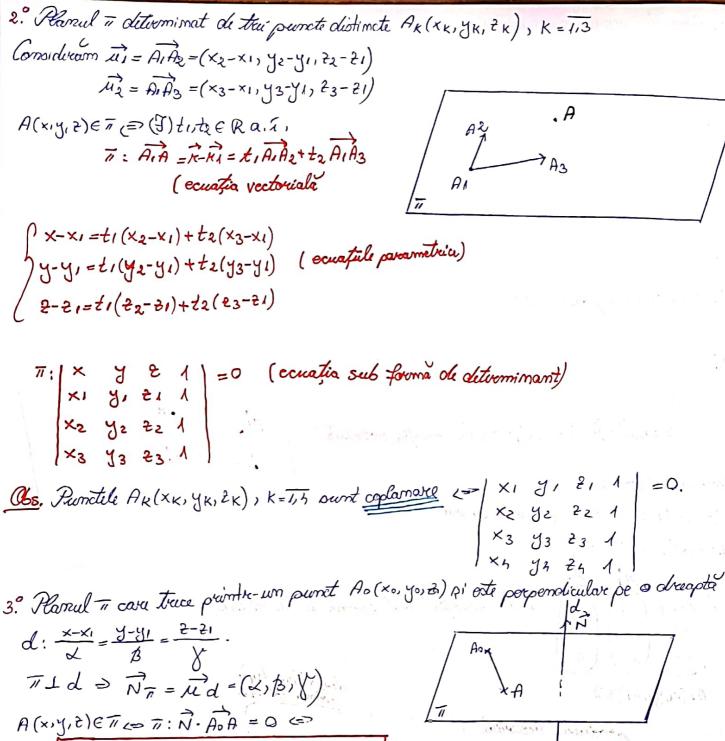
$$\lambda_{1}\left(x'+\frac{b_{1}'}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2}+c'=0 \quad \text{gi y"=y'}.$$

Considurary translation
$$T: X' = X'' + X_0, X_0 = \left(-\frac{61}{\lambda_1}\right)$$

2. Geometrii amalitică *în* spațiu In spatiul euclidian 3-dimensional E3 se considera reperul carteran ordonormat $\mathcal{K}=\{0,\vec{1},\vec{j},\vec{k},\vec{l}\}$, while $0\in\mathcal{E}_{2}$ $\gamma:\{\vec{i},\vec{j},\vec{k}\}\in\mathcal{V}_{3}$ report orders or what. Def. Fundia f: E3 > R3, f(P)= (x, y, 2) este o bijectie, unde OP = x i + y j + 2 h. (x, y, 2) sunt coordonatele carteriene ale lui P In raport ai resperent R. Drejtele care truc prim originea O pi au ca directa vectorii i , ; h se numesc axe de coordonate, motate 0_K , 0_Y gi 0_Z . 0_{XYZ} representá con sistem carteriam de coordonate In E_3 . 16. PiR2 = OP2-OP1 = (x2-X1, y2-y1, 22-21). 3. Ecuatia unui plan în spatiu Un plan este diterminat In mod unic astfel; 1. Planul ii determinat de un punct AI(x,yII 21) pi vectorii mecoliniari iik=(lk, mk, mk) A(x,y, 2) E T <=>(7) +1, +2 ER a. 7. $\overline{u}: \overline{A_1} A = \overline{f_2} - \overline{f_1} = t_1 \overline{u}_1 + t_2 \overline{u}_2$ (ecuația vectorială) $\overline{u}_1 = \overline{f_2} - \overline{f_1}$ $\overline{t_1} = t_1 \overline{u}_1 + t_2 \overline{u}_2$ $\overline{t_1} = t_1 \overline{u}_1 + t_2 \overline{u}_2$ p x-x1=t161+t262 y-y=timi+teme (constile pareametrice) 2-21=t, m1+t2m2 =0 (ecuația sub forma de determiment) As $(x_1, y_1, z_1) \in T$ Def. Asom producul vectorial $\vec{N} = \vec{u_1} \times \vec{u_2} = \vec{z_1} \cdot \vec{x_1} = \vec{$ A, (x,, y,, 21) ET -j · | l, mi | + K · | l, mi | = (a, b,c) (vectoral motoral la planul i)

7: N. (K-HI)=0 (x-XI)a+(y-yI)b+(2-21)C=0.

N este perpendicular pe ambi vectori ni, ni



<= / (x-x0)+β(y-y0)+β(t-20)=0.

If all preference we po annot rection it, it's

AOA = (x-x0, 4-40, 2-20)

Obs. Diverse forme ale ecuațiii cartiriene a unui plan

a) Ecuația generală: 7: ax+by+c++d=0, a²+b²+c²>0, N = (9,6,c) movemble la plan

~ Cerevi particulare ~

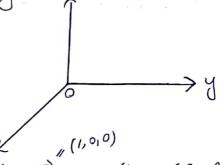
1. T: ax+by+c≥=0 → plan care treve prin origine

2º Plame paralele cu exele de coordonate

71; by+c2+d=0 ~ 71 11 0x

11: ax+c2+d=0 ~> 11/10y

71: ax+by+d=0 ~7/102



Exemply 7: by+c2+d=0 are NiT = (0, b, c), NI Li > 11) ≥ 7/10x (la fel pi la celilalte)

3.º Plame paralele cu plamele de coordonate

11; ax+d=0 ~> 7/1402

71: by+d=0 ~7/1×02

7: c2+d=0 ~ 7//x 0y

Exemply: 7: ax+d=0 are Ni = (1,0,0)=i, exte perpendicular pe axa ax = 11/1 y02 (la fel si la celelatt)

6) Ecuația explicită: 7: ax+by+c2+d=0 =) 11: 2=-ax-by-d, c +0.

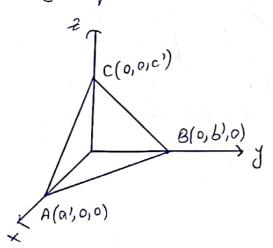
c) Ecuatia prim tauturi: averm 11; ax+by+c2+d=0

 $ax+by+cz=-d/:(-d) \ge -\frac{a}{d}x-\frac{b}{d}y-\frac{c}{d}z=1$

 $\pi: \frac{\times}{a'} + \frac{4}{b'} + \frac{2}{c'} = 0$ surde $A(a', 0, 0), B(\theta, b', 0)$

C(0,0,0) sunt punctile

di intercenti ale familii cu axele chi coordonate



d) Ecuația moomala a planului: 11: x cosx+y cos B+ 2 cosy-p=0, unde N=(asx, as B, cosy)
p=dist(0,1)>0

4. Portia relativa a planelor in spatiu

1°. Poriția relativă a două plame în spațiu

$$\begin{array}{c}
\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{pmatrix}, \overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{pmatrix}, \overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. kg
$$A = kg \overline{A} = \Lambda$$
 \Rightarrow Sistern compatibil duklu meditirmimat qi

$$\overline{a_1} = \overline{a_2} = \frac{a_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{d_1}{d_2}$$

3.
$$NGA-1$$
, $NGA=2$ \Rightarrow sistern incompatibil

 $V_1/V_2 \leftarrow \frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2} \neq \frac{d_1}{d_2}$

L. det A ≠0 > sistem compatibil determinat pi =1 N 112A 113 = { Pg (otia/smap de plane)

6) reg A=2, reg A=3=> Sistem incompatibil.

Plamele se Intersections cloud câte cloud în sau Doud climtre plame ount paralle pi intersectiona cel de-al treilea plan în câte câte o dreaptă (formeara o priisma) o dreaptă.



C) rig A= rig A= 1 => Sistem compatibil duble meditormismat 4: 11=12=13 d) reg A=1, rg A=2 = sistem incompatibil picele truiplane sunt distincte qi parealele 153 5. Europia unei obapte in spațiu

O drapta este diterminata in mod unic astfel:

L' Dreapta d'obterminata de un punet AI(xI, YIIZI) DI un vector director in =(a,b,c),

A(x,y,t) Ed = (9) teR a. a. d: R-Ri = AiA = t. i

(ecuatia vectoriala)

d: x-x1=t.a (ecuațiile parametrice) 1y-y1=t.6 (2-21=t.c

 $d: \frac{x-x}{a} = \frac{y-y}{b} = \frac{2-21}{c}$ (eccusfule camonice) $\Rightarrow a, 6, c \neq 0$.

Dacă avem carul contrat, facem wematoarua conventie:

a) d:
$$\frac{x-x_1}{0} = \frac{4-41}{0} = \frac{c}{651} < 50$$
 $\begin{cases} x=x_1 \\ \frac{6}{0} = \frac{5-51}{0} \end{cases}$, $6 \neq 0$, $c \neq 0$

6) d: x-x1 = y-y1 = 2-21 (>) (y=y1) C +0.

2. Dreapta d determinata de doua puncte distincte AK(XK, YK, ZK), K=1,2. A(x,y,t) Ed = (7) te Ra. T. d: H-KI = AIA = t. il (ecuația vectorială)

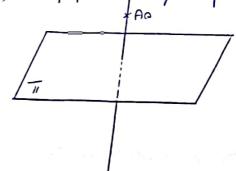
[x-x1=t(x2-x1) 1 y-y = + (ye-y1) (ecuatule parametrice) 2-21=t(22-21)

$$d: \frac{\times \times \times 1}{\times 2 - \times 1} = \frac{\cancel{3} - \cancel{3}1}{\cancel{3}2 - \cancel{3}1} = \frac{\cancel{2} - \cancel{2}1}{\cancel{2}2 - \cancel{2}1} \quad (ecuative commics)$$

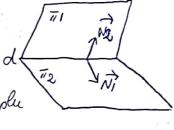
3. Dreapta d' cara truce primir-un punit Ao (xo, yo, 20) pi cote perpondiculara pe un plan ": ax+by+c2+d=0.

$$d \perp \overline{a} > N_{\overline{a}} = (a, b, c) \Rightarrow \mu d = (a, b, c)$$

Ecuação lui d:
$$\frac{x-x_0}{a} = \frac{J-y_0}{b} = \frac{2-20}{c}$$



4.º Drugta d determinata de interceção a doua plane reparable Tix: axx+bxy+Cx2+dx=0



Prim Kiroharea sistemului, se obtim ecuaçüle parametrice ale obeștui.

Det Orice multime de plane trecand printr-o dreapta fixa do se numeste fascicul de plane. do se nume te axa fasciculului.

Fie Tik: fk(x,y,2)=axx+bky+ck2+dk=0) K=1,2 două plane distincte care truc prim do.

TI, DI TIZ se numero plane fundamentale sau de basa ale fasciculului.

Ecuação umui plan arbitrare dim faccicul se socia: kfi(x,y,3) + sfe(x,y,2) = 0, xe+se>0 R, SER

Propositie: Plamele Lundamentale din fascicul se pot schimba cu orice dour plame diotincte din Fascicul.

6. Poriția relativă a două drapte în spațiu

Fie daux obapte d1, d2 cara tree prim A1 (x1, y1, 21), respectiv A2 (x2, y2, 22) & an vector director $\overrightarrow{u}_1 = (l_1, m_1, m_1)$, respectiv $\overrightarrow{u}_2 = (l_2, m_2, m_2)$.

$$d_{1}: \int_{X=X_{1}+1}^{X=X_{1}+1} d_{2}: \int_{X=X_{2}+1}^{X=X_{2}+1} d_{2} = \text{eccafüle parametrice}$$

$$f(x) = f(x) + f(x)$$

$$f(x) = f(x) + f(x) + f(x)$$

$$f(x) = f(x) + f(x) + f(x)$$

$$f(x) = f(x) + f(x) + f(x) + f(x)$$

$$f($$

$$\frac{d_{1} n d_{2}}{d_{1} m_{1} - t_{2} m_{2} = y_{2} - y_{1}} \begin{cases} t_{1} l_{1} - l_{2} & x_{2} - x_{1} \\ m_{1} - m_{2} & m_{1} - m_{2} \\ m_{1} - m_{2} & m_{1} - m_{2} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{A = \begin{pmatrix} l_{1} - l_{2} & x_{2} - x_{1} \\ m_{1} - m_{2} & m_{2} - m_{2} \\ m_{1} - m_{2} & m_{2} - m_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

L.
$$kg A = 2$$
, $kg \overline{A} = 3$ = sistem incompatibil $pi di ndz = \emptyset$ i.e. deutile sunt mecoplamare
$$\begin{pmatrix}
\Delta c = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -l_2 & x_2 - x_1 \\ m_1 & -m_2 & J_2 - J_1 \\ m_1 & -m_2 & J_2 - J_1
\end{pmatrix} = 0$$

- 2.º rg A= rg Ā=2 => sistem compatibil determinat pi dreptile sunt concurrente, i.e. dindz=fpf dz p/di
- 3. kg A=kg Ā= A= > sistem compatibil simplu medeterminat pi dreptele coincid, i.e.

 11, 12, AIA2 sunt coliniari

 di=d2
- 4.º rg A=1, rg Ā=2 ≥ sistem incompatibil pi druptile ount paralele, i.e. rectoriii ni pi ni s ount coliniarii.

Fire drawpta dintra o drawpta pi un plans

Fire drawpta d: $\frac{x-x_1}{x} = \frac{y-y_1}{B} = \frac{z-z_1}{y} = t = d: \begin{cases} x = x_1 + t \\ y = y_1 + t \\ z = z_1 + t \end{cases}$ Quantum a: qx + by + cz + d = 0. Studium $d \in \pi$.

Obdinar a $(x_1 + \omega t) + b(y_1 + tB) + C(z_1 + ty) + d = 0$

Obsimem $a(x_1+x_1) + b(y_1+t_1) + c(x_1+t_1) + d=0$ $t(ax+bb+cy) + ax_1+by_1+cx_1+d=0$ 1° $ax+bb+cy+0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{ax_1+by_1+cx_1+d}{ax+bb+cy} \Rightarrow dn = my$

/d

2.° axtb b+6) =0 pi axi+by 1+cz+d=0 = d/1, AI(x1,y1,21) = = > d = =.

3.º ax+bb+cy =0 pi ax1+by,+c2,+d+0 =>

> 01/1/1

