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Tedoriotal 10 (ca mota din examen) Geometrie I

(exercitic)

Tie comice P: f(x,y)=x2-4xy+4y2-6x+2y+1=0. Sa se aduca la forma camoniea, efectuardi rometiu. Representare grafica.

SOL. F(x)y) = x2-6xy+4y2-6x+2y+0=0

$$\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -2 \\ -2 & h \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\theta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & h \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\theta = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $c = 1 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int = \det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow comica mu ora contra unic$$

$$\Delta = \text{det } A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - 2 - 3 \end{vmatrix} = \cancel{K} + 6 + 6 - 36 - 1 - \cancel{K} = 5 - 30 =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -25 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{comica estimated medigenerata}$$

Ne aptiptorm sa objirnem o parabola.

Consideram polinomul caracteristic assist matricei A=(1-2).

$$P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda \Im 2) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -2 \\ -2 & 4 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \iff \lambda^2 - \Im k(A) \cdot \lambda + \det A = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 0 = 0 \implies \lambda(\lambda - 5) = 0 \implies$$

 $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 5, \lambda_2 = 0.$ Alom verorii proprii asociali frecarcii valorii propriii.

 $\frac{1}{1-5} \quad \forall_{1} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \mid Ax = 5x \right\} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \right) x = 0 \mathbb{R}^{2} \Rightarrow Ax = 5x \Rightarrow \left(A - 5 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(A - 5$

$$V_{1,1} = \frac{1}{2} (x, -2x) | x \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (1, -2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

 $e'_{1} = \frac{1}{\|(1-2)\|} \cdot (1,-2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (1,-2)$ versor proprin corespondator lui 1=5

$$\frac{\lambda_2=0}{\sqrt{\lambda_2}} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^2} |Ax=0|^2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1-2}{-2} + \lambda\right) \left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-2y=0 \\ -2x+4y=0 \end{pmatrix} = 2y$$

 $V_{\lambda 2} = \left\{ (2y,y) | y \in \mathcal{R}_{J}^{2} = 2 \left\{ (2,1) \right\} \right\} = e_{2}^{2} = \frac{1}{\|(2,1)\|} \cdot (2,1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot (2,1) \text{ versor proprint cotes}.$ au 12=0.

Ohem matricea $R = \frac{1}{55}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; det $R = \frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} 1+4 \end{pmatrix} = 1$ J. \Rightarrow mu inversor colornels înfre ele

Fire moting
$$R: \times = R \times 1 \Rightarrow \left(\times = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\times + 2 y^{1} \right) \right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(-2 \times ' + y^{1} \right)$$

Forma diagonala a lui A este - (5 0)

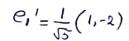
$$5x'^{2} - \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}x' - \frac{12}{\sqrt{5}}y' - \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}x' + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}y' + 1 = 0$$

$$\left(x^{1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^{2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}y' = 0$$

Trometria efectuata ete X = Rx"+RX0

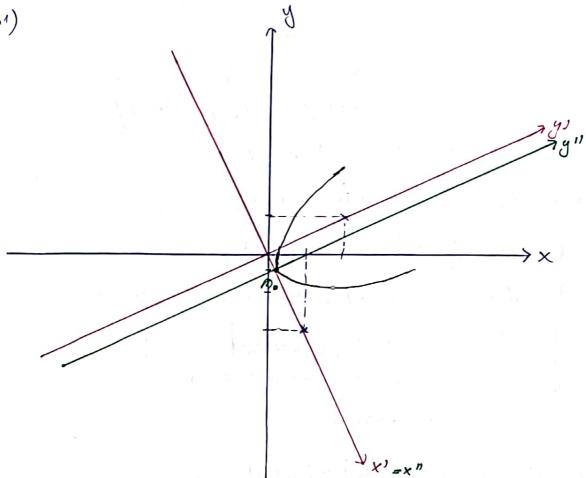
$$R \times o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{5} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{5} \\ -2/\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow m_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

Se objim moma tourale schimberi de reper carterium:



$$\mathcal{C}_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(2, 1 \right)$$

$$M_0 = \left(\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}\right)$$



a) Sa se determine LERai. A,B,C,B oà fie coplanave.

6) Pentreu « gasit la punctul a), sa se serie ecuația planului (ABCS).

SOL. A, B, C, S coplarare
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 7 & -2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow Q = -5 \in \mathbb{R}$

6) Averm C (-5, 1, -3).

Aflam $\overrightarrow{AC} = (-6, -2, -3)$ 3' $\overrightarrow{AB} = (2, -5, 1)$ doi vectori directori ai planului.

Presupernom cá planul trece prim A(1,3,0):

Presupurior ca plantal bela pain
$$(73)^{-1}$$

(ABCB): $\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & -6 & 2 \\ y-3 & -2 & -5 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Longrightarrow -2(x-1) -6(y-3) +302 + 42 -15(x-1) +6(y-3) = 0 \Rightarrow -19(x-1) +342 = 0 \Rightarrow -19 \times +332 +19 = 0 / +19)$

$$\Rightarrow (ABCB): \times -2y-1=0$$

3. Să se serie ecuação planului 7 urole?

a) planul
$$\pi$$
 confine duptile $d_1: \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{2}{5}$ $\beta' d_2; \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{2-5}{9}$.

Sol. a)
$$d_1: \frac{x}{2} = \frac{4}{1} = \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}d_1 = (2,1,1)$$

$$d_2: \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{3-1}{3} = \frac{2-1}{9} \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}d_2 = (1,3,9)$$

6)
$$d: \frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{2}{6} \implies \text{id} = (5,1,6)$$

Se observa că $N(1,2,0) \in d$. Aflam $\overrightarrow{mN} = (0,1,-1)$ con alt vector director al planului \overrightarrow{m} .

$$m(1,1,1) \in \pi \implies \pi: \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 4 & 0 \\ y-1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2-1 & 6 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \implies -(x-1)+6(2-1)-6(x-1)+6(y-1)=0$$

$$-7(x-1)+6(y-1)+6(2-1)=0$$

$$\pi: -2x+4y+42=1$$

$$N_{1}=(0,0,1)$$
 $\Rightarrow 7': 0(x-2)+0(y-1)+1.(2-5)=0$ $m(2,1,5) \in 7$ $7: 2=5.$

d)
$$d: \frac{\times 2}{2} = \frac{9+1}{5} = \frac{2-2}{-1} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{ud} = (2,5,-1)$$
 $= \overrightarrow{ud} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{N_{\parallel}} = \overrightarrow{ud} = (2,5,-1)$

$$m \in \pi$$
 = π : $2(x-1) + 5(y+1) - (2-2) = 0$
 $(1,-1,2)$ π : $2X + 5y - 2 = -5$

e)
$$\pi': x-y+z=\Lambda \Rightarrow N\pi' = (1,-1,1)$$

$$\pi(|\pi'| \Rightarrow N\pi = N\pi) = (1,-1,1) \Rightarrow m(1,1,2) \in \pi$$

$$\pi: \Lambda \cdot (x-1) = \Lambda(y-1) + \Lambda \cdot (2-2) = 0$$

$$\pi: x-y+z=2$$

5 Sa se afle ocuatia despei d'unde:

alP(1,1,1) ∈ d gi vectorul director al liu d este ii = (4,3,2).

6) P(2,-7,15) Ed 31 decepta d'este paralela cu axa Qx.

c) $P(2,-9,15) \in d$ 3i decepta d'este parallo cu decepta d': $\frac{x-1}{5} = \frac{y-2}{-9} = \frac{2+3}{6}$.

d) m(1,2,0) e d q' dragta d'este paralla cu dragta d': [x+y =1] 2x-y+z=1

e) m(1,2,3) Ed q'i druapta d'este perpondicularea pe planul T: 2×+y-2+1=0.

$$\frac{SOL}{\vec{u}} = (4,3,2)$$
 $\Rightarrow d: \frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{2}$

6) Decarace drapped d'este paralla cu Ox, Inseamma ca $\overrightarrow{Hd} = \overrightarrow{i} = (1,0,0)$. $P(2,-9,15) \in d \implies d'; \xrightarrow{\times -2} = \underbrace{y+7}_{0} = \underbrace{2-15}_{0} \iff d'; y = -9$ $\overrightarrow{Hd} = (1,0,0)$

C)
$$d': \frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{4-2}{-7} = \frac{2+3}{6} \Rightarrow ud' = (5,-2,6)$$
 $\varphi'(d)(d') \Rightarrow ud = ud' = (4,-2,6)$.

$$P(2,-2,15) \in d \Rightarrow d: \frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{4+7}{-7} = \frac{2-15}{6}$$

$$\vec{ud} = (5,-2,6)$$

d) d/ld' = nd = nd', dar d': (x+y =1. Coutam direction lui d'. (2x-y+2=1

Notarm $z=t\in\mathbb{R}$ mec. secundara a sistemului $\Rightarrow \int x+y=1$ 1 + y = 1 $3x = 2-t \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot t$

Direction lui d'exte datà de coef. lui t = 3 $y = 1 - x = 1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot t = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot t$ 2 = t

» Md) = (-1/3, 1/3, 1) = 1/3 (-1, 1, 3) » Md = Md' = (-1, 1, 3)

$$m(1,2,0) \in d$$
 $\Rightarrow d : \times -1 = \frac{4-2}{1} = \frac{2}{3}$

e)
$$\pi: 2x+y-2+1=0 \Rightarrow N\pi=(2,1,-1).$$

$$m(1,2,3) \in d = d : \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$$

- a) Determinati vectorul director al dreptei de prim doua metade.
- 6) Necificadi daca dreapta d'este perpendiculara pe planul II, II: 4x-2y+27-3=0.

SOL. a) (m)
$$\left\{ \frac{2 + 3y}{2} = 1 - t \right\}$$
 $\left\{ x = -3t \right\}$

$$3y = 2x - 1 + t = 3y = -6t - 1 + t = 3y = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{3}t$$

Direction lui d'este data de coeficienții lui t! $\overrightarrow{u_d} = (-3, -\frac{5}{3}, 1) = -\frac{1}{3}(9, 5, -3)$ a rid =(9,5,-3).

Avern doug famuri
$$\{ \vec{\pi}_1 : 2x-3y+z=1 \Rightarrow \vec{N}_{\pi_1} = (2,-3,1) \}$$

$$\vec{\mu} d = \vec{N}_{\pi 1} \times \vec{N}_{\pi 2} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{R} \\ 2 - 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = (-9, -5, 3) = -1 \cdot (9, 5, -3)$$

Extra ecuação parametrica a lai d este:
$$d: \begin{cases} x = -3t \\ y = -\frac{5}{3}t - \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x}{-3} = t \\ \frac{y+\frac{1}{3}}{3} = t \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = t$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = t$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = t$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = t$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = t$$

$$\geq d: \frac{x}{-3} = \frac{y+\frac{1}{3}}{3} = \frac{2}{1}$$
 ecuação carromica

6)
$$\pi: 4\times -29 + 2 = 3 = 0 \Rightarrow N_{\pi} = (4, -2, 2)$$
.

Dim punctul a) $3 \text{ tim ca } \text{vid} = (9, 5, -3)$.

 $d \perp \pi = N_{\pi} = \text{vid}$, ceea a row este adevarat pe exemplul mostru $\Rightarrow d \neq \pi$

Sol,
$$d: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{2-1}{3} \Rightarrow \mu d = (1,2,3),$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} =$$

Fre draptile
$$d_1$$
, $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{2}{3}$ pi d_2 ; $\int 3x + y - 5$ $2 + 1 = 0$. Sã se avaite ca $d_1 \perp d_2$.

$$\begin{cases}
3x + y = 5t - 1/3 \\
2x + 3y = 8t - 3
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
2x + 3y = 15t - 3 \\
2x + 3y = 3t - 3
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
3x + 3y = 15t - 3
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$$\begin{cases}
3x$$

$$\vec{u}_{d2} = (112,1)$$
 $d_1 \perp d_2 = 0$
 $\vec{u}_{d1} \cdot \vec{u}_{d2} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{u}_{d1} \cdot \vec{u}_{d2} = 1 - 4 + 3 = 0 \checkmark \Rightarrow 0 | 1 \perp d2$