

1. $M(1,2)$, $d_0: 3x - 2y + 2 = 0 \leftarrow$ ecuație implicită

a) Ecuația pt d_0 ?

Viz 1 Ately 2 puncte pe d_0 : $A(2,4)$

$B(-2,-2)$

$$3 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 4 + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 4$$

$$3 \cdot (-2) - 2 \cdot (-2) + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d_0: \frac{x - x_A}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{y - y_A}{y_B - y_A} (=) d_0: \boxed{\frac{x - 2}{-4} = \frac{y - 4}{-6}} \Rightarrow y = -2$$

Ecuația implicită

$$\frac{x - 2}{-4} = \frac{y - 4}{-6} = t \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -4t + 2 \\ y = -6t + 4 \end{cases}$$

Ecuația geometrică

$\nu = (-4, -6)$ vector director
pt pe dreaptă

Viz 2 $3x - 2y + 2 = 0$

$$(=) 3x = 2y - 2 \quad (=)$$

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

Ecuația implicită

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{3}t \\ y = \frac{1}{2}t + 1 \end{cases}} \Rightarrow \nu = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ vector director}$$

$(6,1)$ pt pe dreaptă

OBS E liniile, ν și ν sunt paralele: $-12\nu = \nu$.

b) Ecuația dreptei d_1 ai cărui $d_1 \ni M(1,2)$ și $d_1 \perp d_0$.

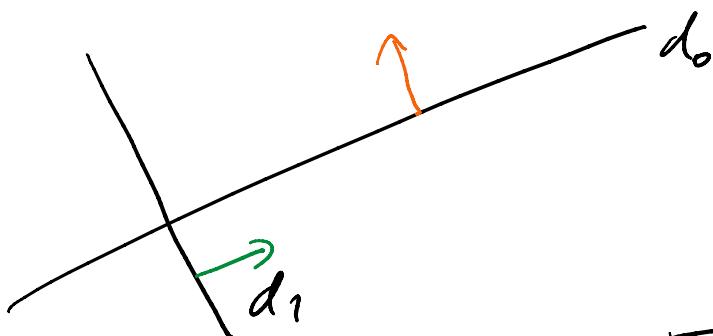
(k) Ecuación implícita
otro tipo de ecuación!

$$d_0: 3x - 2y + 2 = 0 \quad \rightarrow (3, -2) \text{ es un vector normal al recta } d_0$$

Veamos d_1 en ecuación implícita.

$$d_1: ax + by + c = 0$$

(a, b) vector normal al recta d_1

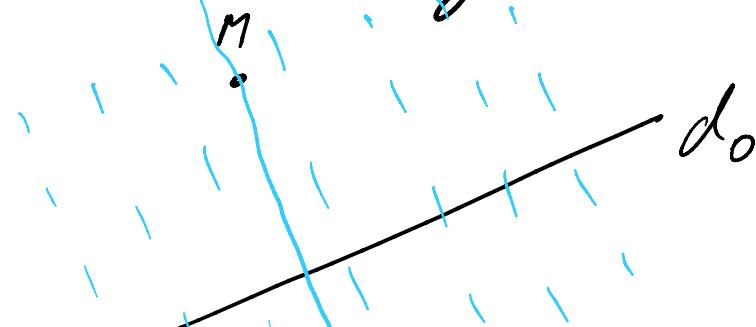


Veamos $(a, b) \perp (3, -2)$. Algo $(a, b) = (2, 3)$

$$\langle (3, -2), (2, 3) \rangle = 6 + (-6) = 0$$

Otro dato $v = (x, y) \Rightarrow v' = (-y, x)$ son $v'' = (y, -x)$ vectores perpendiculares a v .

$$\Rightarrow d_1: 2x + 3y + c = 0$$

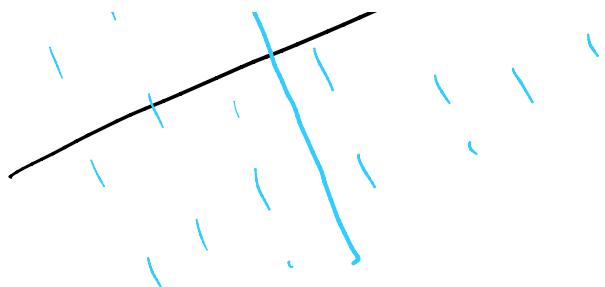


En plan, $M \in d_1$
 $\Rightarrow M(1, 2)$ repecta ecuación

$$2x + 3y + c = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 + c = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c = -8$$



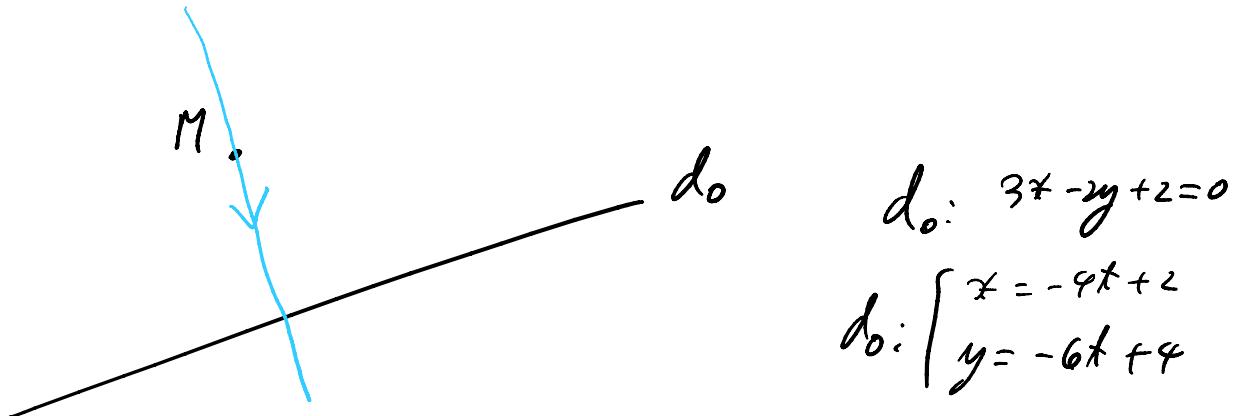
$$\leftarrow \leftarrow \cdot \cdot \cdot$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \underline{c = -8}$$

↓

$$d_1: 2x + 3y - 8 = 0$$

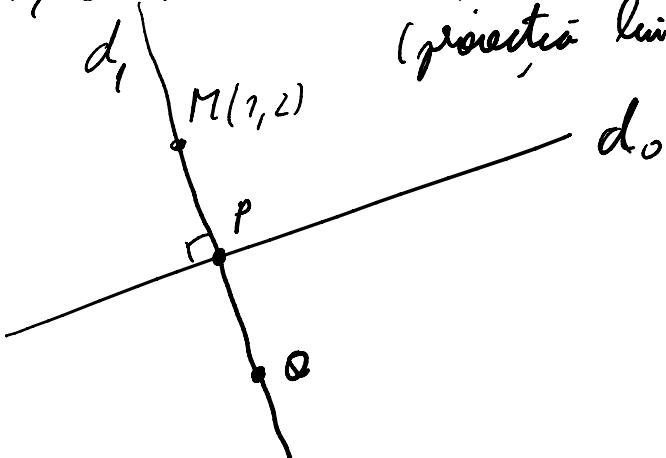
Vor 2



Ce directie are d_1 ? Proiectivarii cu revedea lui do $(3, -2)$.

$$\Rightarrow d_1: M + t(3, -2), t \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{d_1: \begin{cases} x = 1 + 3t \\ y = 2 - 2t \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{R}}$$

c) $P, Q = ?$ unde $P = \pi_{d_0} M$ și $Q = \text{simetrical lui } M \text{ față de } d_0$
(proiecția lui M pe d_0)



Vor 1 $(P) = d_0 \cap d_1 \Leftrightarrow P: \begin{cases} 3x - 2y + 2 = 0 & \text{rezolvam} \\ 2x + 3y - 8 = 0 & (-3) \text{ sistem} \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow -13y = -28 \Rightarrow y = \frac{28}{13} \Rightarrow 3x - \frac{2-28}{13} + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = \frac{30}{13} \Rightarrow x = \frac{10}{13}$$

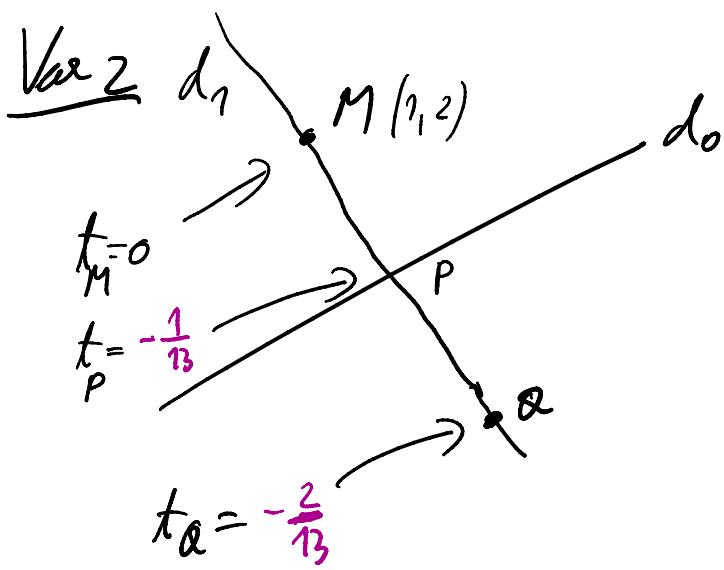
$$\Rightarrow P \left(\frac{10}{13}, \frac{28}{13} \right)$$

P - mijlocul segmentului $MQ \Rightarrow$

$x_P = \frac{x_M + x_Q}{2}$
 $y_P = \frac{y_M + y_Q}{2}$

(de asemenea, data teoreta: $\vec{OP} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{OM} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{OQ}$)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{10}{13} = \frac{1+x_Q}{2} \Rightarrow x_Q = \frac{20}{13} - 1 = \frac{7}{13} \\ \frac{28}{13} = \frac{2+y_Q}{2} \Rightarrow y_Q = \frac{56}{13} - 2 = \frac{30}{13} \end{cases} \Rightarrow Q \left(\frac{7}{13}, \frac{30}{13} \right).$$



$$d_1: \begin{cases} x = 1 + 3t \\ y = 2 - 2t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_P = 1 + 3t_P \\ y_P = 2 - 2t_P \end{cases}$$

pt un $t_P \in \mathbb{R}$

$P \in d_0$

$2x - u_0 + 2 = 0$

$$x_0 = \bar{t}_3$$

$$P \in d_0$$

$$3x_p - 2y_p + 2 = 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow 3(1+3t_p) - 2(2-2t_p) + 2 = 0)$$

$$(\Rightarrow 13t_p = -1 \Rightarrow t_p = -\frac{1}{13}).$$

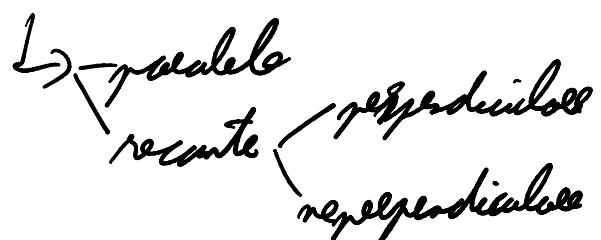
$$\Rightarrow P = \left(1 + 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{13} \right), 2 - 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{13} \right) \right) = \left(\frac{10}{13}, \frac{28}{13} \right).$$

$$\text{Dacă } t_\alpha = 2t_p = -\frac{2}{13} \Rightarrow \alpha = \left(1 + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{-2}{13} \right), 2 - 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{13} \right) \right) \\ = \left(\frac{7}{13}, \frac{30}{13} \right).$$

$$2. d_1: mx + 2y = 8$$

$$d_2: x + (m-1)y = 4.$$

În funcție de $m \in \mathbb{R}$, poziția relativă a dreptelor?



$d_1 \parallel d_2 \Leftrightarrow$ vectorii normali sunt proporționali

$$(\Rightarrow (m, 2) \sim (1, m-1))$$

$$(\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} m & 2 \\ 1 & m-1 \end{vmatrix} = 0) \quad (\Rightarrow m(m-1) - 2 = 0)$$

$$(\Rightarrow m^2 - m - 2 = 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m-2)(m+1)=0$$

$$d_1 \parallel d_2 \Leftrightarrow m \in \{2, -1\}$$

$$d_1 \perp d_2 \Leftrightarrow m \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 2\}$$

$$d_1 \perp d_2 \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$d_1 \not\perp d_2 \Leftrightarrow m \neq \frac{2}{3}$$

$d_1 \perp d_2 \Leftrightarrow$ normale sunt ortogonale

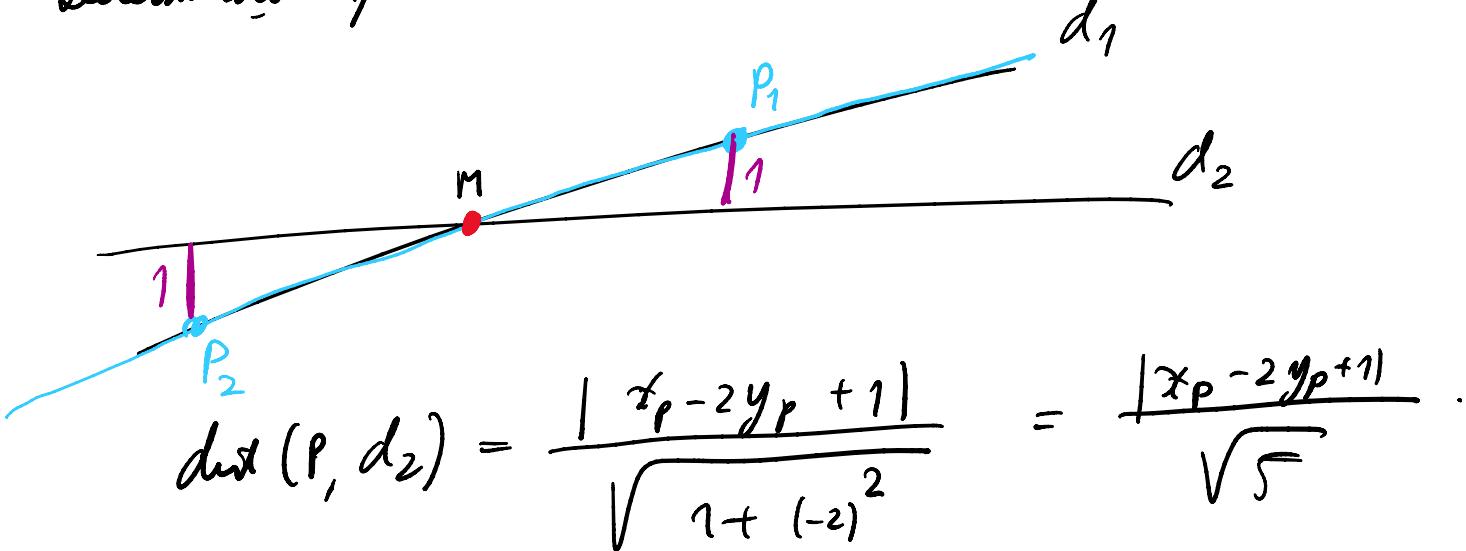
$$\Leftrightarrow \langle (m, 2), (1, m-1) \rangle = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m+2(m-1)=0 \Leftrightarrow 3m=2 \Leftrightarrow m=\frac{2}{3}$$

3. $d_1: 3x-2y+2=0$

$d_2: x-2y+1=0$

Determinati punctele $P \in d_1$ astfel $d(P, d_2) = 1$.



$$P \in d_1 \Leftrightarrow 3x_p - 2y_p + 2 = 0$$

Vor 1

$$\begin{cases} |3x_p - 2y_p + 2| = \sqrt{5} \\ 3x_p - 2y_p + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

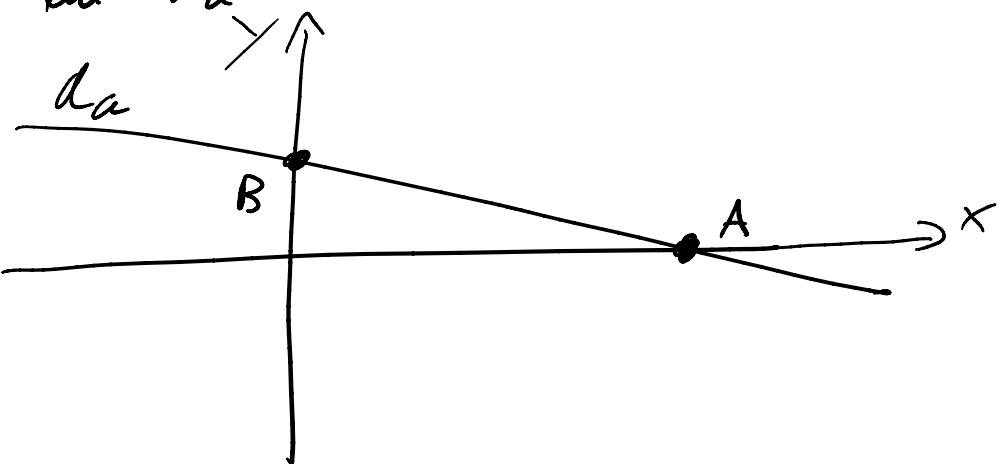
$$\begin{cases} x_p - 2y_p + 1 = \sqrt{5} \\ 3x_p - 2y_p + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow P_1$$

$$\begin{cases} x_p - 2y_p + 1 = -\sqrt{5} \\ 3x_p - 2y_p + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow P_2$$

Vor 2 $P_1 \rightarrow P_2$ e simetrică lui P_1 față de $M = d_1 \cap d_2$.

Ecu $d_a: ax + (2a+1)y + a^2 = 0$, $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\frac{1}{2}, 0\}$.

A, B intersecțiile lui d_a cu axele de coordonate



2) Afliți A și B .

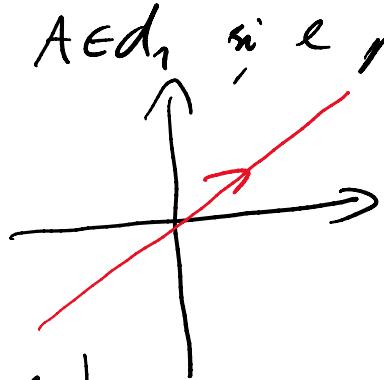
$$OX: y=0 \Rightarrow A: \begin{cases} ax + (2a+1)y + a^2 = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow ax = -a^2 \quad \text{|| } a \neq 0 \\ x = -a$$

$$\Rightarrow A = (-a, 0)$$

$$\text{La fel, } B = \left(0, -\frac{a^2}{2a+1} \right) \quad a \neq -\frac{1}{2}, a \neq 0.$$

a) Liniile suntu drepte d_1 și $A \in d_1$ și este paralela cu plană bisectoare

$$\text{plană bisectoare} : \boxed{x - y = 0}$$



Vor 1 $d_1 \parallel$ plană bisectoare $\Rightarrow d_1 : A + t(1, 1)$

direcția plană bisectoare

Vor 2 (ec implicită) $d_1 : x - y + \underline{\underline{c}} = 0$

(ale acelui vector normal cu al planei bisectoare)

$$A(a, 0) \in d_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{d_1 : x - y + a = 0}$$

b) $d_2 = ?$ cu $B \in d_2$ și $d_2 \perp$ plană bisectoare

$$d_2 : \boxed{1}x + \boxed{1}y + c = 0$$

vector normal pt d_2 = vector director pt plană bisectoare

$$B\left(0, -\frac{a^2}{2a+1}\right) \in d_2 \Rightarrow d_2 : x + y + \frac{a^2}{2a+1} = 0$$

c) Afili a cu $d_1 \cap d_2 = \{M\}$ și $M \in d : 2x + y = 1$.

Vor 3 $d_1 \cap d_2 \cap d_3 \neq \emptyset$!

Sistem : $\begin{cases} x - y + a = 0 \\ 2x + y = 1 \end{cases}$

d_1
 d_2

Vor 4 sistem

System : $\begin{cases} x - y + a = 0 & d_1 \\ x + y + \frac{a^2}{2a+1} = 0 & d_2 \\ 2x + y - 1 = 0 & d \end{cases}$

\rightarrow linear system
compatible (determinant)

$$\Leftrightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -a \\ 1 & 1 & -\frac{a^2}{2a+1} \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - a + \frac{2a^2}{2a+1} + 2a + \frac{a^2}{2a+1} + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3a^2}{2a+1} + a + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3a^2 + a(2a+1) + 2(2a+1)}{2a+1} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5a^2 + 5a + 2 = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ nur } 2 \text{ Werte})$$

Ex 5 $A = (0, -2), B = (2, -3), C = (3, 4) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

a) Wir räten coloniale.

Var 1 Let's formula an det - vederei was jai

Var 2 Verificam că $C \notin AB$.

$$AB: \frac{x-0}{2-0} = \frac{y+2}{-3+2} \quad (=) \quad \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y+2}{-1}$$

$$\text{Dacă } C = (3, 4) \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \neq \frac{4+2}{-1}$$

Dacă $C = (3, 4) \rightarrow \overline{z} \neq -1$

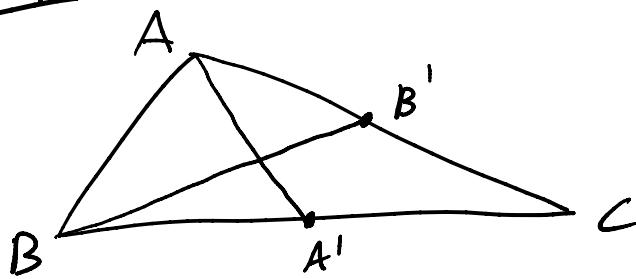
Vor3. A, B, C coliniare ($\Rightarrow \vec{AB}$ și \vec{AC} sunt proporționale)

$$\vec{AB} = (2, -1), \quad \vec{AC} = (3, 6) \leftarrow \text{nu sunt.}$$

$\rightarrow \triangle ABC$ nedegenerat

b) centru de greutate?

Vor1 $G = \text{intersecția medianelor}$



Aflu A' (mijlocul lui BC)

$$\text{ecuația de } AA' \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow |G| = AA' \cap BB'$$

$$\text{ecuația de } BB'$$

Vor2 Dacă trebă $\vec{OG} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{OA} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{OB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{OC}$

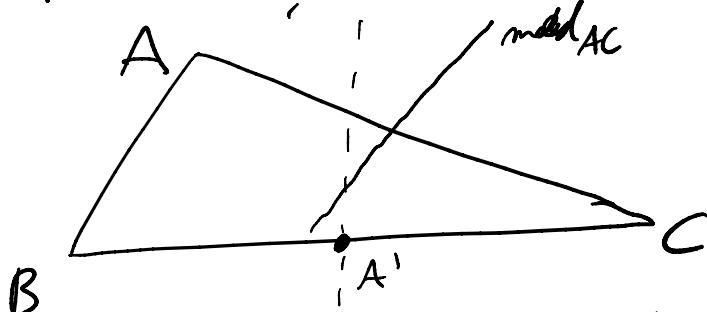
Punctul G are urmării coordinate ca
vectorul \vec{OG} dacă $O =$ originea sistemului de
coordinate

$$\Rightarrow G = \frac{1}{3}A + \frac{1}{3}B + \frac{1}{3}C = \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{3}, \frac{-2}{3} + \frac{-3}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

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

c) ceterul cercului circumscris $\triangle ABC$

$I = \text{intersecția mediatoarelor}$



$$\text{med}_{BC} : ? \quad A' = \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Un vector normal la med_{BC} este $\vec{BC} = (1, 7)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{med}_{BC} : x + 7y + c = 0, A' \in \text{med}_{BC} (\Rightarrow \frac{5}{2} + \frac{7}{2} + c = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{med}_{BC} : x + 7y - 6 = 0$$

$$\text{med}_{AC} : \begin{matrix} (3)x + (6)y + c = 0 \\ \vec{AC} \end{matrix}, B' = \left(\frac{3}{2}, 1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{med}_{AC} : 3x + 6y - \frac{11}{2} = 0$$

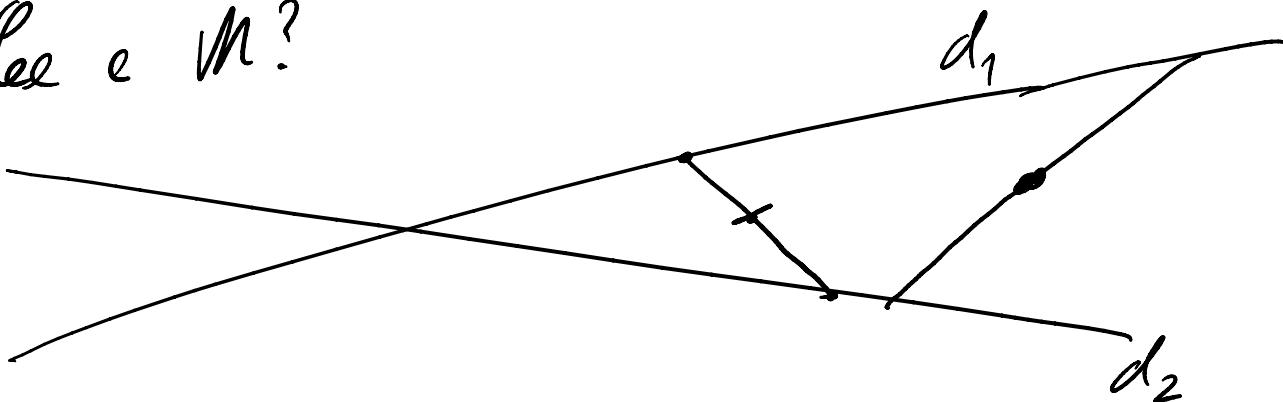
$$\Rightarrow I : \begin{cases} x + 7y - 6 = 0 \\ 3x + 6y - \frac{11}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow I = (-, -)$$

Tenă d) (cerculat - în 2 moduri), e) $A_{\triangle ABC}$.

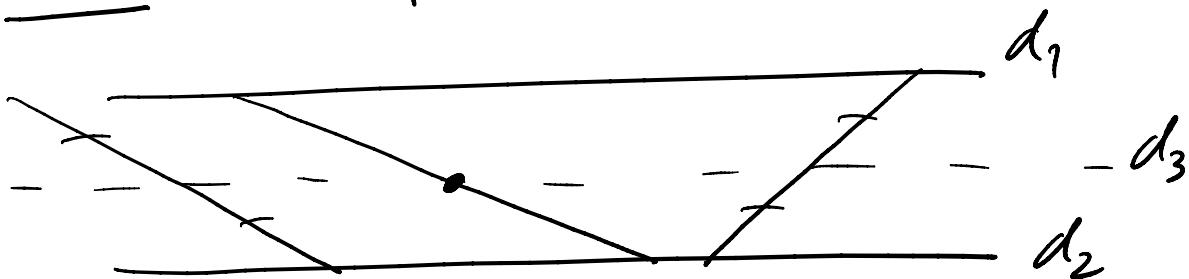
9. Fie d_1, d_2 în plan.

$M = \{P \mid P$ mijloc de regnăt cu cayet pe d_1 , respectiv $d_2\}$

Ce e M ?

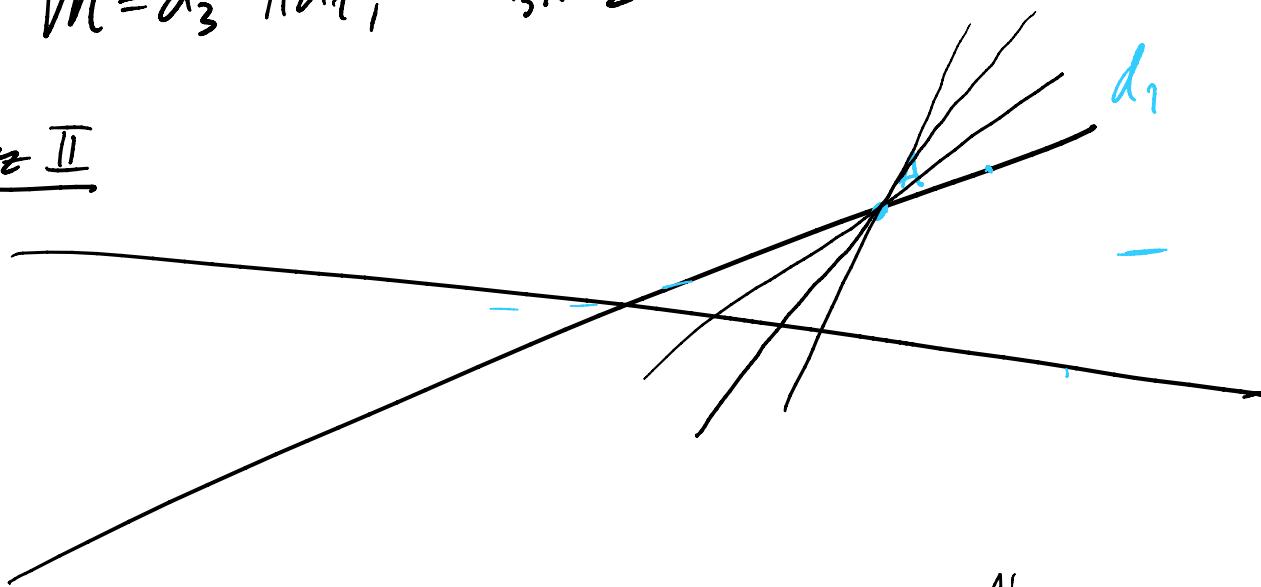


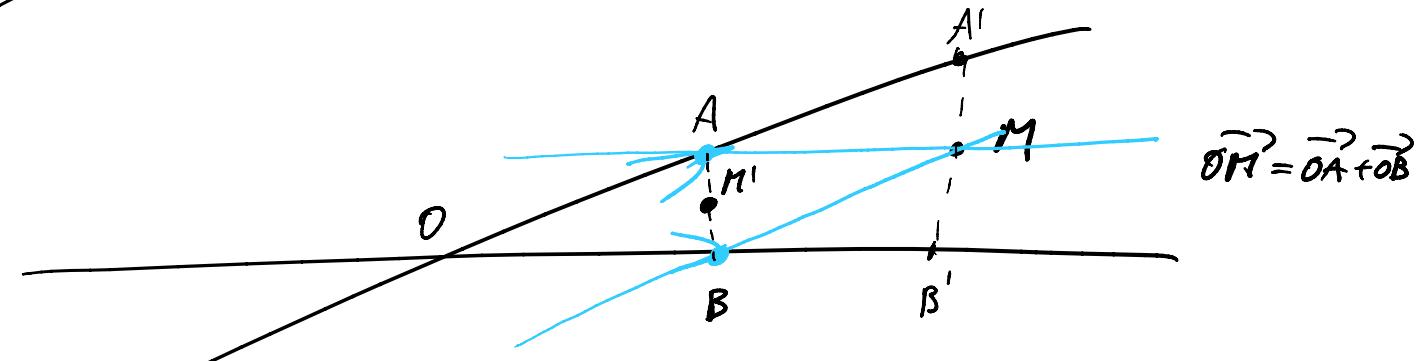
Caș I Dacă $d_1 \parallel d_2$



$M = d_3 \cap d_1, \quad d_3 \cap d_2$ echivalență (Thales)

Caș II



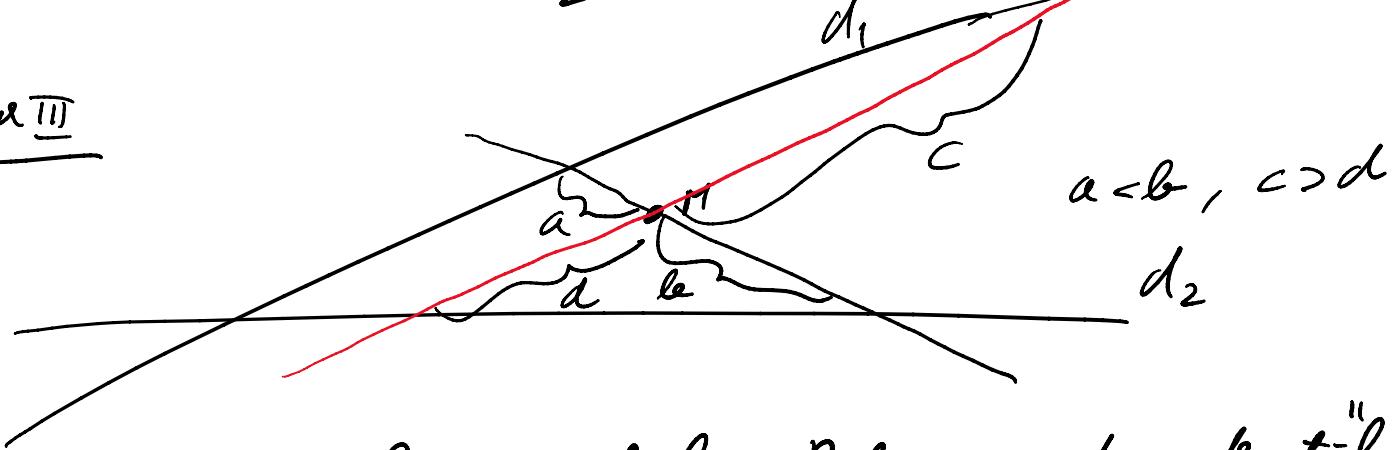


$$\vec{OM} = \vec{OA} + \vec{OB}, \quad A \in d_1 \\ B \in d_2$$

Alleg $A' \in d_1$ a $\vec{OA'} = 2\vec{OA}$
 $B' \in d_2$ $\vec{OB'} = 2\vec{OB}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{OM} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{OA'} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{OB'} \quad (=) M \text{ auf Lin } A'B'$$

Var III



Ein gewöhnlich ein Dachbogen, sonst o. dachähnlich