

GEOMETRIE

SEMINAR 4

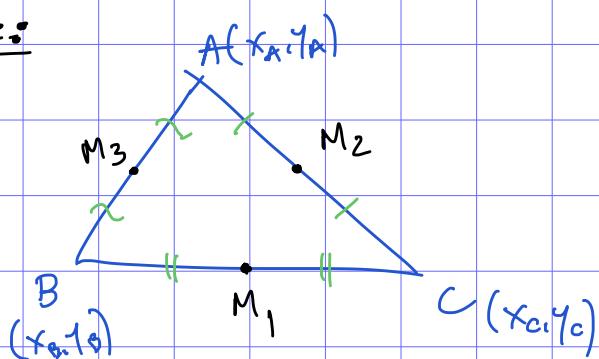
Exc 9.1 Punctele $M_1 = (-2, 1)$

$$M_2 = (2, 3)$$

$M_3 = (-4, -1)$ sunt mijlocurile laturilor $\triangle ABC$.

Determinați coord. v.f. $\triangle ABC$.

Răsolvare:



$$(x_A + x_B, y_A + y_B) = 2 \cdot (-4, -1)$$

$$(x_A + x_C, y_A + y_C) = 2 \cdot (2, 3)$$

$$(x_B + x_C, y_B + y_C) = 2 \cdot (-2, 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_A + x_B = -8 \\ x_A + x_C = 4 \\ x_B + x_C = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_A + y_B = -2 \\ y_A + y_C = 6 \\ y_B + y_C = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$2(x_A + x_B + x_C) = -8$$

$$2(y_A + y_B + y_C) = 6$$

$$x_A + x_B + x_C = -4$$

$$y_A + y_B + y_C = 3$$



$$x_C = 4, x_B = -8, x_A = 0$$

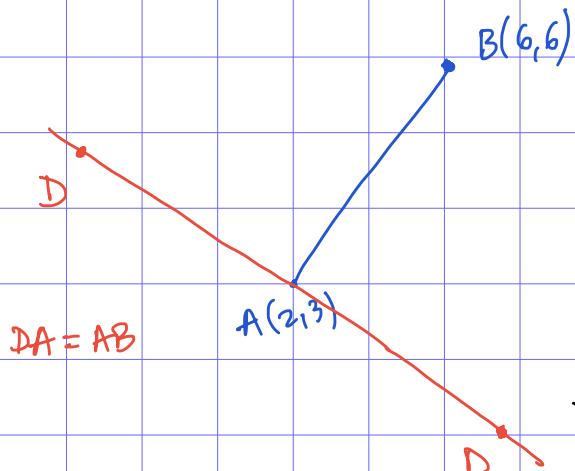
$$y_C = 5, y_B = -3, y_A = 1$$

$$A = (0, 1), B(-8, -3), C(4, 5)$$

Ex 4.2 Un patrat din \mathbb{R}^2 are două vr. consecutive în $(2,3)$ și $(6,6)$

Aflatî coord. celorlalte vrăjuri.

Rez.:



$$\text{ec. } AB : \frac{x-6}{2-6} = \frac{y-6}{3-6}$$

$$AB : \frac{x-6}{-4} = \frac{y-6}{-3}$$

$$AB : 3x - 18 - 4y + 24 = 0$$

$$AB : 3x - 4y + 6 = 0$$

vector normal la $AB : (3, -4)$ = vector director al lui AD

$$\text{Calculăm ec. dreptei } AD : \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-3}{-4}$$

$$AB = AD$$

$$AB = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$$

$$D(x_D, y_D)$$

$$\frac{x_D-2}{3} = \frac{y_D-3}{-4} \iff 4x_D - 8 + 3y_D - 9 = 0$$

$$4x_D + 3y_D - 17 = 0 \iff 4(x_D-2) + 3(y_D-3) = 0$$

$$AD = 5 \iff \sqrt{(x_D-2)^2 + (y_D-3)^2} = 5$$

$$y_D - 3 = \frac{-4}{3}(x_D - 2)$$

$$(x_D-2)^2 + (y_D-3)^2 = 25$$

$$(x_D-2)^2 + \frac{16}{9}(x_D-2)^2 = 25$$

$$(x_D-2)^2 = 25 \cdot \frac{9}{25} = 9$$

$$x_0 - 2 = \pm 3$$

$$x_0 \in \{-1, 5\} \rightsquigarrow y_0 = \dots$$

Cazul 1

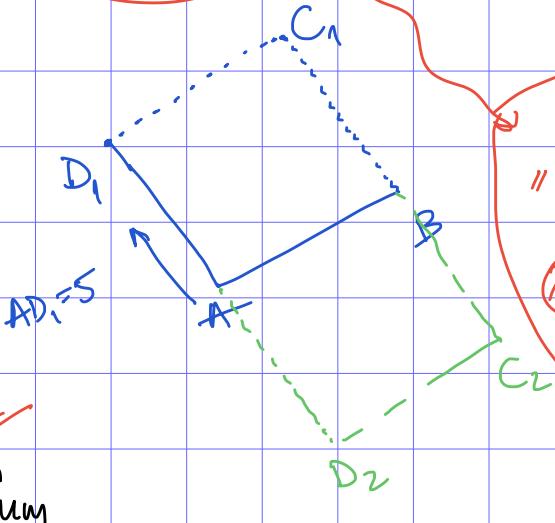
$$D_1 = (-1, 7)$$

sau

$$C_2 \\ D_2 = (5, -1)$$

$$\vec{AB} = (3, 3) \\ \vec{AD} = (3, -4)$$

$$(x_{C_2}, y_{C_2}) = (2, 3) + (7, -1) \\ = (9, 2)$$



$$\vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{AD}$$

$$\vec{AB} = (3, 3)$$

$$\vec{AD} = (-3, 4)$$

$$"C_1 = A + \vec{AC}"$$

$$(x_{C_1}, y_{C_1}) = (2, 3) + (1, 7) = (3, 10)$$

aflam în alt mod coord. lui D?

vect. normal la AB este $v = (3, -4) = (v_1, v_2)$. Normalizam v-ul ca să

$$A(2, 3)$$

că își modul 1

$$v' = \frac{1}{\|v\|} \cdot v = \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{-4}{5} \right)$$

$$\|v'\| = 1$$

ec. parametrică $\vec{AD}:$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_A + t \cdot v'_1 \\ y = y_A + t \cdot v'_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + t \cdot \frac{3}{5} \\ y = 3 + t \cdot \frac{-4}{5} \end{cases}$$

D se obține pentru $t=5$
sau $t=-5$

$$t=5 \Rightarrow D_2 = (5, -1)$$

$$t=-5 \Rightarrow D_1 = (-1, 7)$$

se afluă și C_1 și C_2 .

Erc 4.3

$$F = \left\{ d_m : \underbrace{(m^2 + 2m + 4)x - (2m^2 + 3m + 5)y - (m+3)}_{(m+1)^2 + 3 > 0} = 0, m \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Este F fascicul de drepte? $\text{deci } \neq 0, \forall m \in \mathbb{R}$

Rezolvare: Dacă toate $d_m, m \in \mathbb{R}$ trec prin același punct, atunci există (x, y) a.i.

$$(m^2 + 2m + 4)x - (2m^2 + 3m + 5)y - (m+3) = 0, \forall m \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\times (2, 1)$

$$m^2(x-2y) + m(2x-3y-1) + (4x-5y-3) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-2y=0 \quad | \cdot (-2) \\ 2x-3y-1=0 \\ 4x-5y-3=0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2x+4y=0 \\ y-1=0 \\ 4x-5y-3=0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=1 \\ x=2 \\ 4x-5y-3=0 \end{array} \right. \quad \checkmark$$

Deci $A(2, 1)$ se află pe toate dreptele din F .

Pentru a fi fascicul de drepte, mai trebuie să verificăm dacă toate dreptele din plan care trec prin A se află în F .

~~dreapta $d: y=1$ trece prin A și nu se află în F~~

(pentru că orice dreaptă din F are forma

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

cu $a = \dots, b = \dots, c = \dots$

dar $a \neq 0$)

Concluzie: F nu e fascicul de drepte.

Exc. 4.4

$M(3,3)$

ξ

$$d_1: x + 2y - 4 = 0$$

$$d_2: 3x + y - 2 = 0$$

$$d_3: x - 3y - 4 = 0$$

Considerăm $\{A\} = d_1 \cap d_3$, $\{B\} = d_1 \cap d_2$, $\{C\} = d_2 \cap d_3$

(a) Calculați aria ΔABC

(b) Fie $P := \text{pr}_{OA} M$, $Q := \text{pr}_{OB} M$, $R := \text{pr}_{AB} M$.

Așteaptă P, Q, R colinare.

(c) Să se scrie ec. fasciculelor de drepte determinat de AB și PQ .

(d) Care este dreapta din acest fascicul ce trece prin $N(0,5)$?

Rezolvare:

$$(a) \{A\} = d_1 \cap d_3 = \begin{cases} x + 2y - 4 = 0 \\ x - 3y - 4 = 0 \end{cases} / \cdot (-1)$$

$$x + 2y - 4 - x + 3y + 4 = 0$$

$$5y = 0$$

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$A = (4, 0)$$

$$\{B\} = d_1 \cap d_2 = \begin{cases} x + 2y - 4 = 0 \\ 3x + y - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$B = (0, 2)$$

$$\{C\} = d_2 \cap d_3 = \begin{cases} 3x + y - 2 = 0 \\ x - 3y - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$C = (1, -1)$$

determinant

modul

$$A_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left| \begin{vmatrix} x_A & y_A & 1 \\ x_B & y_B & 1 \\ x_C & y_C & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right|$$

Află: $A_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot BC \cdot AC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10} = 5$

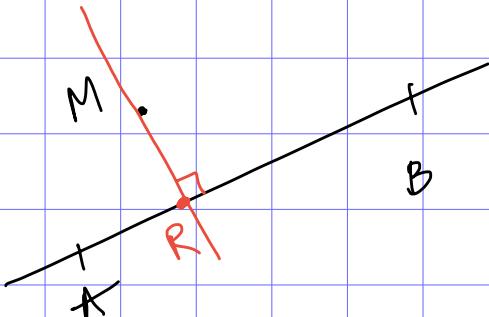
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} AB = \sqrt{16+4} = 2\sqrt{5} \\ BC = \sqrt{1+9} = \sqrt{10} \\ AC = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow AB^2 = BC^2 + AC^2 \text{ deci } \triangle ABC \text{ este dreptunghic}$$

(b) $P = \text{pr}_{Ox} M = \text{pr}_{Ox} (3, 0)$ deoarece $A \in O_x$

$$M = (3, 3) . Q = \text{pr}_{Oy} M = \text{pr}_{Oy} (3, 0) = (0, 3)$$
 deoarece $B \in O_y$

$R = \text{pr}_{AB} M$

$R \in AB$



Pasul 1: Scriem ec. lui AB

$$AB: \frac{x-4}{-4} = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$AB: 2x + 4y - 8 = 0$$

Pasul 2: Scriem ec. perpendiculariei din M

pe AB

$$v = (1, 2) = \text{vect. normal la } AB$$

$v \perp AB \Rightarrow v \parallel MR$ ($v = \text{vect. director al lui } MR$)

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

$$MR: 2x - y - 3 = 0$$

$$\{R\} = AB \cap MR$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 4y - 8 = 0 \\ 2x - y - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$R = (2, 1)$$

$$P = (3,0), Q = (0,3), R(2,1).$$

$$PQ: \frac{x-3}{-3} = \frac{y}{3}$$

$$PQ: 3x + 3y - 9 = 0$$

$$PQ: x + y - 3 = 0$$



deci P, Q, R coliniare

$$(c) \underline{R_E M}: AB: 2x + 4y - 8 = 0$$

$$PQ: x + y - 3 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\{ \alpha(2x + 4y - 8) + \beta(x + y - 3) = 0, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (2\alpha + \beta)x + (4\alpha + \beta)y - (8\alpha + 3\beta) = 0, \\ \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \alpha^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(d) N(0,5)$$

$$(2\alpha + \beta) \cdot 0 + (4\alpha + \beta) \cdot 5 - (8\alpha + 3\beta) = 0$$

$$12\alpha + 2\beta = 0$$

$$6\alpha + \beta = 0$$

$$\text{Mugun } \alpha = 1, \beta = -6.$$

$$d: -4x - 2y - (-10) = 0$$

$d: 2x + y - 5 = 0$ este dreapta d în \mathcal{F} care trece prin N .

Exerc 4.5

Fie dreapta

$$d: 2x - 5y - 1 = 0$$

$$d_x: \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{5}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

- (a) Este multimea $A = \{d_x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ fascicul de drepte?

(b) Determinați $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ (dacă există) a.s. $d_\alpha \perp d$

(c) — — — — — — — — $d_x \perp d$

(d) Determinați $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ a.s. $(1,1) \in d_\alpha$. Pe cînd acest α , calculați $\cos \angle(d_1, d_\alpha)$.

Rewriting: (a) $(-1, 2) \in d_\alpha$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

In general, fusc. dreptelor care trece prin $P(x_0, y_0)$ este

$$\frac{x-x_0}{a} = \frac{y-y_0}{b}, \quad a^2+b^2 \neq 0.$$

$$b(x - x_0) = a(y - y_0)$$

$$b(x-x_0) - a(y-y_0) = 0$$

$$d_\alpha : \frac{x+1}{z} = \frac{y-2}{\alpha}$$

$$d_2: \alpha(x+1) - 2(y-2) = 0 \quad \rightsquigarrow y = (\alpha, -2)$$

Consideram dreapta $d: x+1=0 \ni (-1, 2)$

dar d'f'A . Deci A nu este fascicul de drepte.

$$(b) \quad d_a \parallel d \quad d: 2x - 5y - 1 = 0 \quad \rightsquigarrow v = (2, -5)$$

$$V_\alpha \parallel V \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & -2 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(c) \quad d_\alpha \perp d \quad v_\alpha \perp v \iff \langle v_\alpha, v \rangle = \langle (\alpha_1 - 2), (2, -5) \rangle = 0$$

$$2x + 10 = 0$$
$$x = -5$$

$$(d) \quad (1,1) \in d_\alpha: \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{1+1}{2} = \frac{1-2}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha = -1$$

$$\alpha = -1 \Rightarrow d_\alpha: x+1 + 2y - 4 = 0 \\ x + 2y - 3 = 0$$

$$\cos \varphi(d, d_\alpha) = \cos \varphi(v, v_\alpha) = \cos \varphi((2,-5), (-1,-2))$$

$$= \frac{\langle (2,-5), (-1,-2) \rangle}{\| (2,-5) \| \cdot \| (-1,-2) \|}$$

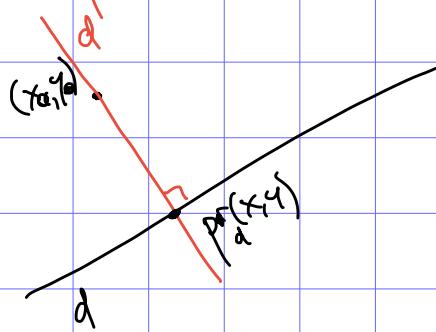
$$= \frac{-2+10}{\sqrt{4+25} \cdot \sqrt{1+4}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{29} \cdot \sqrt{5}}$$

Euc. 4.7

$$d: x+2y+1=0$$

$$\text{pr}_d: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow d \subset \mathbb{R}^2. \quad \text{pr}_d(x_0, y_0) = ?$$

Rez:



ideea rez.: lumen vect normal la d

$$v = (1, 2)$$

Scriem dreptea care trece prin (x_1, y_1) , de directie $v = (1, 2)$

$$d': \frac{x-x_0}{1} = \frac{y-y_0}{2}$$

$$\text{pr}_d(x_0, y_0) : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+2y+1=0 \\ \frac{x-x_0}{1} = \frac{y-y_0}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$x = -2y - 1$$

$$2(-2y - 1 - x_0) = y - y_0$$

$$5y - y_0 + 2 + 2x_0 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-2x_0 + y_0 - 2}{5} \Rightarrow x = \frac{4x_0 - 2y_0 - 1}{5}$$

$$\Pr_d(x_0, y_0) = \left(\frac{4x_0 - 2y_0 - 1}{5}, \frac{-2x_0 + y_0 - 2}{5} \right)$$

$$\Pr_d(x, y) = \left(\frac{4x - 2y - 1}{5}, \frac{-2x + y - 2}{5} \right)$$
