## Geometrie analitice evilidiane

[Apl] S'à se soic ecuatio planelui déterminat de punotele: +(-1,2,3), B(3,2,-1), e(-1,-1,-3) Rez: AB = (4,0,-4)  $\sqrt{10}$  AC = (0,-3,-6) $\begin{pmatrix}
 +BC
 \end{pmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix}
 x+1 & y-2 & z-3 \\
 4 & 0 & -4 \\
 0 & -2 & -6
 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 

 $\angle = P(-12)(x+1)+24(y-2)-12(2-3)=0$  |: (-12)  $\times +1 -2(y-2)+(2-3)=0$ 

X-27+2+2=0 -Dec certeriore generate a plenelui (ABC)

 $\begin{cases}
\sqrt{2} & \int x = -1 + 4S \\
7 = 2
\end{cases}$   $-3t \quad y \neq 0$ ( = 3 -45 - 6 t ec. parametrice ale planului (ABC)

Sta se socie ee planuli stind ca jet. P(3,-5,2) este picional perpendienlerei coborête din origine pe acest plan

 $\frac{\overline{Ret}}{\overline{OP}} = (3, -5, 2)$ 

n= op - normale la planel Ti  $\sqrt{h}: 3x - 5y + 22 + d = 0$  $P(3,-5,2) \in T_1 = D 9 + 25 + 4 + d = 0 = 0 d = -38$ 

Ti: 3x-5y+22-38=0

or este perolel on directile Vi(H, 2,1) si V2(2, 1,-3)

$$G = P(-7)(x-1) - 1 \cdot (7-2) - 5(2+1) = 0 \cdot (-1)$$

$$7x-7+7-2+52+5=0$$

Apl. S'à se soire en contesione a une plan con trens print pet. A (1,-1,2) si one ca vectori directori  $\vec{u} = (1,-1,0)$ ,  $\vec{v} = (2,1,-1)$ 

$$(x-1) + (y+1) + 3(x-2) = 0$$

$$[x+y+3x-6=0]$$

[Arl] SE se soie ee plandini care trece pro pet. A(1-12) si este paralel or pland 402.

Rez: U (902) = J = (9,1,0) vectori divertori ai planului. K = (9,9,1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y+1 & 2-2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 = 0 = 0$$

[Apl.] Sa se saie ee planahi ce contine dreepta  $d \begin{cases} x = 1 + t \\ y = -1 - 2t, t \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ gi este normal la vectoral "=(1,1,-1) Po (1,-1,2) Ed CT n = (1,1,-1) (1: x+y-2+d=0 Po∈ 5 => 1-1-2+d=0=> d=2 (1: x+y-2+2=0 (Apl) pas soire ee planulie care contine drespte

 $d: \frac{x+5}{3} = \frac{7-2}{1} = \frac{2}{5}$  si este porchel cu plonul h: x+y-2+15=0

Rez: 5'115 => 51: x+y-2+d=0  $P(-5,2,0) \in T' = 3 -5 + 2 + d = 0 = 3d = 3$ 1: x+y-2+3=0

Ag!) S'à se serie ee planti core trece pri pet. M(1,2,-1) gi este perpendicula pe dreapta: (d) {2 x-y+32-1=0 (d) {3 x+y+2+2=0

$$\overline{h_1} = (2,-1,3)$$
 > vectori normali circular plane ce defina ded  $\overline{h_2} = (3,1,1)$ 

Direction dr. d este doto de:  

$$\nabla = \overrightarrow{n_1} \times \overrightarrow{n_2} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{U} & \overrightarrow{J} & \overrightarrow{L} \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-9, +7, 5)$$

Apr l'a se soire en plembre déterminent de dreptele pardèle

$$(d_1): \times +1 = 4-2 = 2+3$$

$$(d_2): \frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{7+1}{3} = \frac{2-1}{2}$$

Rez: Aven: Vi=(2,3,2)

$$P_{1}(-1,2,-3) \in d_{1} \mid = \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{v_{2}} = \overrightarrow{P_{1} r_{2}} = (4,-3,4)$$
 $P_{2}(3,-1,1) \in d_{2} \mid = \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{v_{2}} = (4,-3,4)$ 

Apl Sa se determine vectoral director al drepter

gi un punct de ge dreagta (d).

$$\overrightarrow{V} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{C} & \overrightarrow{J} & \overrightarrow{K} \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-7, -5, 9)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \neq 0 = 3 \neq 0 = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \times 7 = -1 - t | 1 = 3 \\ 2 \times 7 = -1 - t | 1 = 3 \\ 2 \times 7 = -1 - 3 + 1 \\ 2 = 1 - 3 + 1 \\ 2 = 1 - 3 + 1 \\ 2 = 1 - 3 + 1 \\ 2 = 1 - 3 + 1 \\ 2 = 1 - 3 + 1 \\ 2 = 1 - 3 + 1 \\ 3 =$$

$$2 = 4 \qquad 06$$

$$\vec{V} = (-\frac{7}{3}, -\frac{5}{3}, 1)$$
  $t = 0 =$ ,  $P_6(-\frac{5}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 6) \in d$ .

Apl. So se scrie ec implicite (sub forme de rapoerte) ale droptei:

Rez Vectoral director of dr. (d) este:  $\vec{V} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{v} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 - 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$ 

$$= (1, +8, 5)$$

Lucin: 2=0 => |x-2y=1|  $\frac{|(-1)|}{5}$   $5x=7= > x=\frac{7}{5}$  (2x+y=3) 1  $57=1=> y=\frac{1}{5}$ 

$$d: \frac{x-\frac{7}{5}}{1} = \frac{y-\frac{1}{5}}{8} = \frac{2-0}{5}$$

April Sá se scric ee dr. contrece prin pot. M(2,-1,1)
gi este parolete on dr: (d) { x+y-2=0}
(x+2y+2-1=0)

Reg: 
$$\vec{V}_{d} = \vec{n}_{1} \times \vec{n}_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3_{3} - 2_{3} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$d': \frac{X-2}{3} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{2-1}{1}$$

Apl S'à se soire ce perpendienlosse dus die pt. M(-123) 

Rez: Scriem ee glandi (P) ce trece grin get. M & este papendicula pe dr (d).

$$\vec{n}_{p} = \vec{V}_{d} = (3, 1)$$

9: 3×+y+2+d=0

MEP =>-B+2+B+d=0=>d=-2

Proiectic pot. Mpe dr.(d) este intersectic dr.(d) a pland (7).

Projective pt. Mpe dr.(d) esti contestioned 
$$3 \times +7 +2-2 = 0$$
  
 $3 \times +7 +2-2 = 0$   
 $4 \times -3t-2$   
 $4 \times -2t+4$   
 $4 \times -2t+4$ 

3(3t-2)+(t+1)+t-2=0=>11t=9=>t=4

MMo: X+1 = 7-2 = 2-3  $-\frac{10}{11}+1$   $\frac{48}{11}-2$   $\frac{4}{11}-3$ 

$$\frac{X+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{20} = \frac{2-3}{-29}$$

[Apl.] Dati o representare parametrica drepter (d)

(d): 
$$\begin{cases} x+y-2+1=0\\ 2x-y+32-4=0 \end{cases}$$

Rez: (V) Rezolven sistemul [x+7-2=-1 12x-7+32=4

Deci deP.

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Rez: a) 
$$\overrightarrow{V_d} = \overrightarrow{h_1} \times \overrightarrow{h_2}$$

$$\vec{n_1} = (1, 1, 1)$$
 $\vec{n_2} = (1, -1, 1)$ 

$$|\vec{x}| = |\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}| = 2\vec{x} - 0\vec{y} - 2\vec{k} = (2,0,-2)$$
  
 $|\vec{y}| = 2(1,0,-1)$ 

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\sqrt{2} & d & \begin{cases}
x+y+2=0 \\
x-y+2=0
\end{cases} \\
A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1-1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{p} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\
1-1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow P = 7 \text{ if } A = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
x,7 & \text{nee. principale} \\
2 = t, & \text{nec. seen notion} \\
+61R
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+y=-t & = 0 & 2x=-2t \Rightarrow x=-t \\ x-y=-t & = 0 & = \frac{2}{4}(=t) \end{cases}$$

$$d: \frac{x}{-1} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}(=t)$$

$$b) d \begin{cases} x=-t & = 0 \\ 2=t & = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$d = 0 & = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x=-t + 1=0$$

$$d = 0 \Rightarrow x=-t + 1=0$$

$$x=-t + 1=0 + 1=0$$

$$x=-t + 1=0 + 1=0$$

$$x=-t + 1=0 + 1=0 + 1=0$$

$$x=-t + 1=0 + 1=0 + 1=0 + 1=0 + 1=0 + 1=0 + 1=0 + 1=$$

## Perpendiculora comuna a 2 dr. neaplonore

Fix dreptele 
$$d_k: \frac{x-x_k}{\alpha_k} = \frac{y-y_k}{\beta_k} = \frac{z-z_k}{\gamma_k} (=t_k)$$

$$M_{1}\overline{N_{1}} = (x_{2}-x_{1}, y_{2}-y_{1}, z_{2}-z_{1})$$

$$p_{1}p_{2} = (x_{2}-x_{1}+\alpha_{1}t_{2}-\alpha_{1}t_{1}, y_{2}-y_{1}+\beta_{1}t_{2}-\beta_{1}t_{1})^{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \langle \vec{r}_1 \vec{r}_2 \rangle \vec{r}_1 \rangle = 0 & \text{D sist. on new } t_1, t_2 \\ \langle \vec{r}_1 \vec{r}_2 \rangle \vec{r}_2 \rangle = 0 & \text{=P } \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$d = P_i P_z$$
  
 $dist (d_i, d_i) = ||P_i P_i||$ 

Free 
$$d_1: \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{2-3}{1} (=t_1)$$

$$d_2: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{2}{1} (=t_2)$$

- a) di, de ne coflencre
  - b) ee. I comune (d)
  - 2) dist. (di, dr)

Rez: 
$$V_1 = (1,31)$$
  $V_2 = (2,1,1)$   
 $M_1(2,0,3) \in d_1$   $M_2(1,3,0) \in d_2$   
 $M_1M_2 = (-1,3,-3)$ 

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 - 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 11 \neq 0 \implies d_1, d_2$$
 necoplemere

$$P_1 \hat{r}_2 = (-1 + 2t_2 - t_1)^3 + t_2 - 2t_1 - 3 + t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \langle P_{1}P_{2}, V_{1} \rangle = 0 \\ \langle P_{1}P_{2}, V_{1} \rangle = 0 \end{cases} \Leftarrow \begin{cases} -ct_{1} + st_{2} = -2 \\ -st_{1} + ct_{2} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$P_{\perp}(5,5,2)$$

$$d: \frac{\chi-4}{1} = \frac{\gamma-4}{1} = \frac{2-5}{-3}$$
 ee perpendicusterei comune