Las AGT 1

A(1,11, B(1,1), C(2,3)

(2) Forma generalai a matricei de ocalore in jurul unui pan of Q;

$$S_{Q}(s_{x}, s_{y}) = \begin{pmatrix} s_{x} & o & (1-s_{x})x_{Q} \\ o & s_{y} & (1-s_{y}).y_{Q} \end{pmatrix}$$

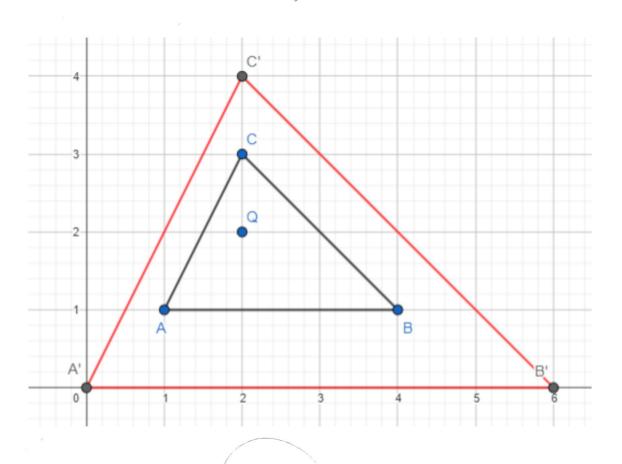
(oneret, Q = (2,2), $D_X = D_g = 2$, Matricea tromformanii este

$$T = S_{Q}(z, z) = \begin{pmatrix} z & 0 & -z \\ 0 & z & -z \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

maginea OABC dupa scalare este

$$\begin{bmatrix} A' B' C' \end{bmatrix} = \overline{T} \cdot [A B C] = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 - 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A' (0,6), B'(6,0), C'(2,4).$$



"4. Forma generală a matricei de forfecare față de un punct Q, de unghi θ, în direcția vectorului v"

Show
$$(Q, \vec{v}, \vec{\theta}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lg \theta v_1 v_2 & - \lg \theta v_1^2 & - \lg \theta v_1 (v_1 q_2 - v_2 q_1) \\ - \lg \theta v_2^2 & 1 + \lg \theta v_1 v_2 & - \lg \theta v_2 (v_1 q_2 - v_2 q_1) \end{pmatrix}$$

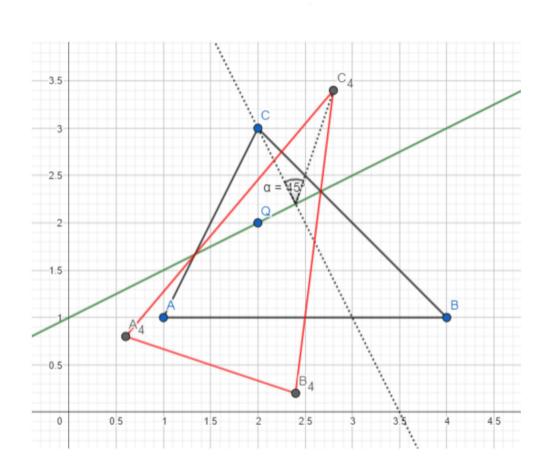
in particular,
$$Q = (?,2)$$
, $\vec{v}(2!) = \vec{v}_{x} = 2$, $\vec{v}_{z} = 1$; $\theta = 55^{\circ}$, $\vec{v}_{z} = 1$

$$T = Shan(9, \sqrt{15}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{2}{5} & + \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{2 \cdot 2(2 - 1)}{5} \\ -\frac{4}{5} & 1 + \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1 \cdot 2(2 - 1)}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{5}{5} & -\frac{5}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{7}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

In system A ABC dapa forfecore este:

$$[A' B' C'] = T [A B C] = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & -6 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{12}{5} & \frac{12}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{12}{5} & \frac{12}{5} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A' \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right), B' \left(\frac{12}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right), C' \left(\frac{15}{5}, \frac{17}{5}\right).$$

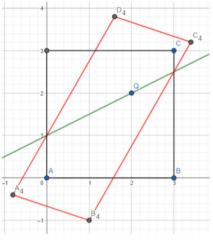


5) Aplicam transformaroa T ganta la ps. 4 varfavilor patratulari ABC 1:

$$\left[A'B'C'D'\right] = T \cdot ABCD = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & -5 \\ -1 & 7 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{5} & 1 & \frac{17}{5} & \frac{8}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & -1 & \frac{16}{5} & \frac{19}{5} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A'(-\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}) \quad g'(-\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}) \quad g'(-\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{1}$$

 $=) A'\left(-\frac{5}{5},-\frac{2}{5}\right), \beta'\left(1,-1\right), C'\left(\frac{12}{5},\frac{16}{5}\right), \beta'\left(\frac{2}{5},\frac{19}{5}\right).$



torma generala a matricei de reflexie fata de o dregoto D

$$R_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6-a^{2}}{a^{2}+b^{2}} & -\frac{2ab}{a^{2}+b^{2}} & -\frac{2ac}{a^{2}+b^{2}} \\ -\frac{2ab}{a^{2}+b^{2}} & -\frac{b^{2}-a^{2}}{a^{2}+b^{2}} & -\frac{2bc}{a^{2}+b^{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

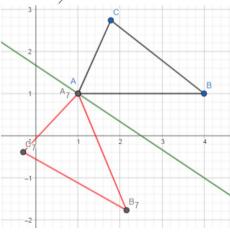
h porticular, pourtur dreapter 5:2x+3y-57, modices transformatur ester: $T = R_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{13} & -\frac{12}{13} & \frac{20}{13} \\ -\frac{12}{13} & -\frac{5}{13} & \frac{30}{13} \end{pmatrix}$

$$T = R_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{13} & -\frac{12}{13} & \frac{20}{13} \\ -\frac{12}{13} & -\frac{5}{13} & \frac{30}{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

ion imaginea DABC dupa fromformare este

$$[A' B' C'] = T \cdot [A B C] = \frac{1}{13} \begin{pmatrix} 5 - 12 & 20 \\ -12 & -5 & 30 \\ 6 & 0 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 13 & 13 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{28}{13} & -\frac{6}{13} \\ 1 & \frac{23}{13} & -\frac{9}{13} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A' \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B' \begin{pmatrix} \frac{26}{13} & -\frac{23}{13} \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, C' \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{6}{13} & -\frac{9}{13} \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$



= magimen fimala a SABC dupe tromfonimi este

