Seminarium 3

Bestam arean av triangeln med foljande horn.

<u>VAR1</u>: (1,0,1), (0,2,-1), och (1,1,1)

VAR1: A = (1,0,1), B = (0,2,-1) och C = (1,1,1)

⇒ AB = (-1,2,-2) , AC = (0,1,0)

 $\overline{n} = \overline{AB} \times \overline{AC} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 - (-2) \\ 0 - 0 \\ -1 - 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

 \Rightarrow Amagel = $\frac{1}{2} \| \bar{n} \| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \frac{15}{2}$

Svar: Atribugal = 15/2.

VAR2 A = (1,1,2), B = (2,-1,0) och C = (0,-1,1)

 $\Rightarrow \widehat{AB} = (1,-2,-2), \widehat{AC} = (-1,-2,-1)$

 $\overline{n} = \overline{AB} \times \overline{AC} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - 4 \\ 2 + 4 \\ -2 - 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$

 $\Rightarrow A_{\text{thangel}} = \frac{1}{2} \| \bar{n} \| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2} \cdot = \sqrt{4 + 9 + 16} \cdot = \sqrt{29}$

Svar: Atnangel = $\frac{\sqrt{29}}{2}$

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13-15
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Bestam standardelwortionen (dus en elucition på formen axtby+cz+d=0) for det plan i \mathbb{R}^3 som ihnehåller punktema

VAR1: A= (1,0,1)., B= (0,2;-1) och C=(1,1,1)

 $\Rightarrow \overline{AB} = (-1, 2, -2), \overline{AC} = (0, 1, 0)$

 $\overline{n} := \overline{AB} \cdot X \overline{AC} := \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot X \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 - (-2) \\ 0 - 0 \\ -1 - 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}.$

Planetsekvation: $\bar{n} \cdot (\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0) = 0$

 $\overline{N} \cdot (\overline{x} - \overline{OA}) = 2(x-1) - (z-1) = 0$

⇒ . 2x - z = 1.

Svar: 2x-Z = 1

VAR2. A = (1, 1, 1). B = (2, -1, 0) och C = (0, -1, 1)

-> AB = (1,-2,-2). , AC = (-1,-2,-1.)

 $\overline{n} = \overline{AB} \times \overline{AC} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 4 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$

 $\overline{n} \cdot (\overline{x} - \overline{z_0}) = \overline{n} \cdot (\overline{x} - oA) = -2(x-1) + 3(y-1) - 4(z-2) = 0$

=> -2x +2 +3y -3, -4z+8 =0

-2x +3y -4z = -2+3-8 = -7

Svar: 22 - 3y +4= = 7