G. 1. RAVNINA

G. 1.1. Jednadiba raunine

Raunina Tu prostoru more bih određena na 4 nacina:

os 3 toche koje nisu kolinearne a lere u toj raunini
os prawcem i jednom tochom van njega, koji lere u toj raunini
os 2 pravca koji lere u toj raunini
o pomoću jedne toche i jednog velitora koji je okomit na tu rauninu-normale

n + T,T -> u velitorshom oblihu pech. ravnine -> n.(r-r,)=0

Jedn. ravnine koja sadrži točku T, (x, y, z,) i ima vektor normale n= Ai+Bj+Ck jest:

6.1.2. Opia jednadiba rounine

$$n = n_{1} \times n_{2} \qquad n_{1} = (2, -1, 1) \qquad n_{2} = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$n = \begin{bmatrix} i & i & k \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = i(-1) - j(2-1) + k(0+1) = -i - j + k$$

6.1.3. Jednadiba ravnine radane s 3 toche

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_{-} x_{1} & y_{-} y_{1} & z_{-} z_{1} \\ x_{2} - x_{1} & y_{2} - y_{1} & z_{2} - z_{1} \\ x_{3} - x_{1} & y_{3} - y_{1} & z_{3} - z_{1} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_{-} A & y_{-} (-A) & z_{-} z_{1} \\ x_{3} - x_{1} & y_{3} - y_{1} & z_{3} - z_{1} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_{-} A & y_{-} (-A) & 0 - 2 \\ A - A & -2 - (-A) & 1 - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y+1 & z-2 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (x-1)(-3-2)-(y+1)(-2)+(z-2)(-2)=0$$

TE-5x+2y-22+11=0

6.1.4. Segmentini oblih jednadibe ravnine

$$A \times A + B + C = A + D = 0$$
 /:-D
$$\frac{A \times A + B \times C = A}{-D + D} + \frac{C = A}{-D} = 1$$

$$2a A + B \times C \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\times}{P} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{2}{r} = 1$$

Tothe P(p,0,0), G(0,9,0) i R(0,0,1) lère u raurini.
Bropère p, q i r naziramo segmentima.

6.1.5. Parametarsha jednadzba ravnine

Radij-veletor nehe tothe T te ravnine može se napisati u obliku

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \end{bmatrix} + \mu \begin{bmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \\ b_z \end{bmatrix}$$

dobivano zapis:
$$\begin{cases} x = x_1 + \lambda a_x + \mu b_x \\ y = y_1 + \lambda a_y + \mu b_y \\ z = z_1 + \lambda a_z + \mu b_z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \times \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mu \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mu \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

6.1.7. Udaljenost toche od ravnine Udaljenost toche T, (x, y, z) od ravnine V... Ax+By+Cz+D=0 $d(T_n, \pi) = \frac{|A \times_A + B y_A + C_{2A} + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$ iznosi: [ZAD] Simetralna raunina Jednadžbu ravnine p koja zadrži sve točke koje su jednaho udaljene od $\pi_1 = x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0$ i $\pi_2 = 2x - y + 3z + 3 = 0$ d(T, T,) = d(T, T2) 1x-3y-22+11 12x-y+32+31 -> dua 1/.!! Simetrala durine Odvedi jednaděbu ravnine p koja sadří sve táke jednaho udaljere od dviju točaka: T, (2,-1,3) i Tz (1,2,-1) $d(T,T_1)=d(T,T_2)$ $(x-2)^2+(y+1)^2+(z-3)^2=(x-1)^2+(y-2)^2+(z+1)^2$ p= x-3y+42-4=0

6.1.8. Kut između dviju ravnina

Natio su paralelne, p=0 yedrali hute kopeg zatvaraju normale raunina

naho su posalelne/identiène also je n=> n2, ti A2 B2 C2

Nohomite su also pe na. nz=0, tj. A. Az+BaBz+CaCz=0

Toole A(2,5,0), B(1,6,2), C(-1,4,1), D(1,4,3), odvedi lut iznedu ABC : ABD

$$n_1 = \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{bmatrix} i & i & k \\ -4 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = i(1+2) - j(-1+6) + k(1+3) = 3i - 5j + 4k$$

$$n_2 = \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{bmatrix} i & i & k \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = i (3+2) - i (-3+2) + k(1+1) = 5i + i + 2k$$

$$\cos \rho = \frac{|n_1 \cdot n_2|}{|n_4| |n_2|} = \frac{|45 - 5 + 8|}{|9 + 25 + 16|} = \frac{18}{|50| |30} = 0,465$$

$$\rho = 62^{\circ} 18^{\circ}$$

Jedn. roughe liga sadri os Oz, a s rouginom p=2x+y-15z zatvara lust od 60° n= Ai+8; m= 2i+j- 15 k

$$\Rightarrow (4A+88)^2 = 10(A^2+8^2) \Rightarrow \cos 60^\circ = \frac{|n \cdot m|}{|n| \cdot |m|} = \frac{12A+81}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} = \frac{3(\frac{A}{8})^2 + 8A}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} = \frac{10|\cdot|m|}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} = \frac{12A+81}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} = \frac{10|\cdot|m|}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} = \frac{12A+81}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} = \frac{10|\cdot|m|}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}} = \frac$$

= 3(\frac{1}{8})2+8.\frac{1}{8}-3=0

=. 2.1. Jednadiba pravca

« pravac ρ u prostoru je odveđen jednom svojom točkom T, i velitorom »mrere (
»T re blokeja točka pravca » velitor T, T kolinearan je s velitorom c,

stoga postoji skalar λ ca koji vrizdi:

~ veletorsha jednadiba pravca:

nu haronskoj basi (ijik) -> c= li+mj+nk

$$= \begin{cases} x = x_1 + \lambda l \\ y = y_1 + \lambda m \end{cases} = parametarsha pravca$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \lambda n$$

o.2.2. Karonsha jedradzba pravca

virlucivarjem
$$\lambda$$
 iz parametarske jednadibe dobivano: $\lambda = \frac{x-x}{n}$

vslipedi: $\begin{cases} x-x_1 = \frac{y-y_1}{n} = \frac{z-z_1}{n} \end{cases}$

«provac hoji prolazi tochem T, (2,1,-2) i ima vehter smjera c=3i-k:

$$\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-1}{0} = \frac{2+2}{-1}$$

6.2.3. Pravac know duige to the

Velitor smpera pe c= MB = i - 2; +4k

povometovska:
$$\begin{cases} x = 1+t \\ y = 2-2t \\ z = -1+4t \end{cases}$$
 kanonska:
$$\frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-2}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{4}$$

Pravac p prolazi tochema A (-2,1,3) i B(0,-1,2). Odvedi luteve sto ih zahara s hoordinatnim osima

$$c = \overline{AB} = 2i - 2j - k$$

$$c_0 = \cos x i + \cos \beta j + \cos x k$$

$$c_0 = \frac{c}{|c|} = \frac{2i - 2j - k}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{2}{3}i - \frac{2}{3}j - \frac{1}{3}k$$

x= accos = = 48°11', B= accos (-3;)=131°45', 8=accos (-4)=105°28'

6.3. Heatusobri poloraj pravaca i ravnina

6.3.1. Pravac has presjeh dutju ravnina

- 3 slucaja: 1) Il ravnine: nema ij
 - 2) Identiène ravnine: nihou presjele je ravnine
 - 3) rounine se sijelia po pravou

$$\begin{cases} x+y=2-1 \\ x+2y=-2-2 \end{cases} = \frac{2-1+y=-2-2}{2-1+y=-2-2} = \frac{32}{2-1+2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3z \\ y = -2z - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$z = \frac{x}{3}$$
 $z = \frac{y+1}{-2}$ = hanonsha pedn. $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z}{1}$

parametaisha pedn:
$$\begin{cases} x = 3\lambda \\ y = -2\lambda - 1 \\ z = \lambda \end{cases}$$

6.3.2. Kut između pravca i ravnine

n hut izmetu pravca i njegove ortogionalne projehcije na ravninu a.

per and a property of the

~ kut sto ga velitor e zatrova s normalom = 90°-4

~ pravac | ravnina: c.n=0, tj. Al+Bm+Cn=0

Jedn awaine =? Prolazi tockom T(1,1,1) i \perp na $p=\frac{x-1}{2}=\frac{y}{1}=\frac{2-3}{1}$

veletor namale = veletor smpla c= (2,-1,1)

Jedn rawnine=? Prolazi prowcen $p = \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$ i $\pm na$ p = 2x + 3y + z + 1 = 0 $n = c \times m = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = i(1-3)-j(1-2)+k(3-2)=-2i+j+k$

$$n = c \times m = 1$$
 1 1 = $i(1-3)-j(1-2)+k(3-2)=-2i+j+k$

n= -2x+y+==0

6.3.3. Presjeh prawca i raunine

$$2x-y+4z+u=0$$
 i pravca $\frac{x-2}{3}=\frac{y+1}{1}=\frac{z-1}{2}=\lambda$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3\lambda + 2 \\ y = \lambda - \Lambda \\ z = 2\lambda + \Lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3 \cdot (-1) + 2 \\ y = (-1) - 1 \end{cases} \quad P(-1, -2, -1)$$

$$\begin{cases} z = 2 \cdot (-1) + 1 \end{cases}$$

Tocha N (?) simetična točli H (1,1,1) s obzirom na n=x+y-2z-6=0

Odvedimo H' (polouiste)
$$(x = 1+t)$$

$$C = n = i + j - 2k = p$$

$$(x = 1+t)$$

$$2 = 1 - 2t$$

~sipeæ ravninu za t=1, H'(2,2,-1)

$$2 = \frac{1+a}{2} = \frac{1+b}{2}, -1 = \frac{1+c}{2} = N(3,3,-3)$$

Jedn pravca p (?), prolazi A(2,-3,1) i \perp na $q=\frac{x-3}{2}=\frac{y+3}{3}=\frac{25}{3}$ i siper gia

$$n=c=(2,-1,3)$$
 $\pi=2(x-2)-1(y+3)+3(2-1)=0$
 $\pi=2x-y+32-10=0$

$$q \cap Q = \begin{cases} x = 2\lambda + 3 \\ y = -\lambda - 3 \\ z = 3\lambda + 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -2 \end{cases} B(1, -2, 2) \frac{x-2}{-1} = \frac{y+3}{1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$$

$$2 = 2$$

u hipa ravina hope se sipelur u istom pravou

Odvedi pednadibu pramena raunina lege probane praveen $p = \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+2}{3} = \frac{2-1}{3}$

$$\frac{X-1}{2} = \frac{Y+2}{3}$$
 $\frac{Y+2}{3} = \frac{2-1}{1}$

Jedn. rourine koja prolazi preseinicom rounina Th=2x-3y+2-1=0; Th=x-y+2z-3=0
i tochom T (3,10)

=>
$$(2\lambda+1)x+(-3\lambda-1)y+(\lambda+2)z+(-\lambda-3)=0$$

$$= 76\lambda + 3 - 3\lambda - 1 - \lambda - 3 = 0$$

$$2\lambda - 1 = 0 \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$