

Тема 6. рабочая

Definitiune: Ako $L: Ax + By + C = 0$, tada g yabaleste liniu $L: \frac{Ax + By + C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} = 0$ ce numita "perpendiculara yabaleste".

Distanta perpendiculara de la M la g este $d(M, g) = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$

1) Da se calculeze distanta perpendiculara yabaleste de la M la g , aho:

$$g: 3x + 4y + 2 = 0 \text{ in } M(1, -2)$$

$$\text{1) } d(M, g) = \frac{|3x_0 + 4y_0 + 2|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{|3 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot (-2) + 2|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

2) Da se calculeze distanta perpendiculara de la M la g care trebui sa fie yabaleste g in punctul M .

metoda 1: $M(0, 1)$ in $g: 5x - 12y + 1 = 0$

1) Daca k e yabaleste perpendiculara $M \perp g$ in punctul M , atunci

$$k \perp g: 12x + 5y + C = 0, \text{ unde } C = \text{const}$$

Rezolvarea sistemului de corespondente si
yabaleste de la g in punctul M

$$\text{2) } M \in k: 12 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot (-1) + C = 0, -5 + C = 0 \rightarrow C = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow k: 12x + 5y + 5 = 0$$

$$\text{3) } \begin{cases} M \in k \\ M \in g \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 12u_1 + 5u_2 + 5 = 0 \\ 5u_1 - 12u_2 + 1 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} u_1 = \frac{12u_2 + 1}{5} \\ 12\left(\frac{12u_2 + 1}{5}\right) + 5u_2 + 5 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{144u_2 - 12 + 5u_2 + 5}{5} = 0, 144u_2 - 12 + 25u_2 + 25 = 0, 169u_2 + 13 = 0, 169u_2 = -13$$

$$\Rightarrow u_2 = -\frac{13}{169} = -\frac{1}{13} \Rightarrow u_1 = -12 \cdot \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{5} = -\frac{12 + 13}{65} = -\frac{25}{65} = -\frac{5}{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow M\left(-\frac{5}{13}, -\frac{1}{13}\right)$$

4) Daca $M'(x', y')$. M e vewa de la k \rightarrow

(1) ca corespondente de la M

(2) ca corespondente de la M'

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\frac{5}{13} = \frac{0 + x'}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{13} = \frac{-1 + y'}{2} \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} x' = -\frac{10}{13} \\ y' = \frac{11}{13} \end{array} \quad M'\left(-\frac{10}{13}, \frac{11}{13}\right)$$

OKL $\triangle ABC$: $AB=c$, $BC=a$, $AC=b$.

I c yekhnesha brucatana b $\triangle ABC$ desorletocu. Jibraba:

$\overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{a}{a+b+c} \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{b}{a+b+c} \overrightarrow{OB} + \frac{c}{a+b+c} \overrightarrow{OC}$, koykus O e yekhnesha MEC

* Koogutaminiha $I = \frac{a}{a+b+c} \text{ koog. } A + \frac{b}{a+b+c} \text{ koog. } B + \frac{c}{a+b+c} \text{ koog. } C$

3 Aho $A(1, -2)$, $B(2, 0)$ u $C(-\frac{8}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$, ino qe ce teneen yekhnesha I ha brucatana oborletocu b $\triangle ABC$ u ravuyceha I ha brucatana desorletocu.

① Heta sanumek koogutaminiha $I \rightarrow I(i_1, i_2)$

② Hauvame gondoliminiha cemantana ha $\triangle ABC$:

$$AB(1, 2) \rightarrow |\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5} = c$$

$$BC(-\frac{8}{3}, \frac{4}{3}) \rightarrow |\overrightarrow{BC}| = \sqrt{(-\frac{8}{3})^2 + (\frac{4}{3})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{64+16}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{80}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 20}{9}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} = a$$

$$AC(-\frac{5}{3}, \frac{10}{3}) \rightarrow |\overrightarrow{AC}| = \sqrt{(-\frac{5}{3})^2 + (\frac{10}{3})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{125}{9}} = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{3} = b$$

③ Hauvame koogutaminiha I :

$$i_1 = \frac{\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3} \cdot 1 + \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{3} \cdot 2 + \sqrt{5} \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)}{\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3} + \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{3} + \sqrt{5}} = \frac{\frac{12\sqrt{5}}{3}}{\frac{12\sqrt{5}}{3}} = 1 \quad \left. \right\} I(1, -\frac{2}{3})$$

$$i_2 = \frac{\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3} \cdot (-2) + \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{3} \cdot 0 + \sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{4}{3}}{\frac{12\sqrt{5}}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{14\sqrt{5}}{3}}{\frac{12\sqrt{5}}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

④ $AB: \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 2 \\ y & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow AB = -2x + 0 + 2y + 4 - y = 0$
 $AB: 2x - y - 4 = 0$

⑤ $\mathcal{H}Y: \frac{2x - y - 4}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{2x - y - 4}{\sqrt{5}}$

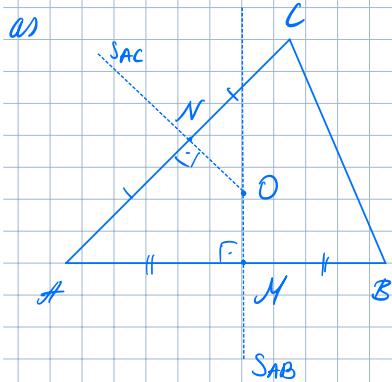
⑥ $\mathcal{H}H: \left| \frac{2 \cdot 1 + (-2) - 4}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1 - \frac{2}{3}}{\sqrt{5}} \right| = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} = 0$

Одну задачу се решава с редукција

1) Дадени се координати $A(5,1)$, $B(3,3)$ и $C(-1,5)$. Да се тавијат:

$$a) f_{AC} = ? \quad f_{AB} = ?$$

- b) Конгруентниота постапок во O на описаната дојдо $\triangle ABC$ десктотија
b) Десктотија R која го правија на описаната десктотија



① Истаки $f_{AB} \perp AB$ и $f_{AC} \perp AC$

$$\rightarrow M(4,1) \text{ и } N(2,3)$$

$$AB: \begin{vmatrix} x & 5 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x + 15 + 3y - 3 - 5y - 3x = \\ = -2x - 2y + 12 = 0 \quad | -12 \\ \rightarrow AB: x + y - 6 = 0$$

$$② f_{AB} \perp AB \Rightarrow f_{AB}: x - y + c = 0 \text{ и } M \in AB \Rightarrow 4 \cdot 1 - 1 + c = 0 \rightarrow c = -3 \\ \Rightarrow f_{AB}: x - y - 3 = 0$$

$$③ AC: \begin{vmatrix} x & 5 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x - y + 25 + 1 - 5y - 5x = -4x - 6y + 26 \quad | :(-2) \\ \rightarrow 2x + 3y - 13 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow f_{AC} \perp AC \Rightarrow f_{AC}: 3x - dy + c = 0 \text{ и } N \in AC \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3 + c = 0 \rightarrow c = 0 \\ \Rightarrow f_{AC}: 3x - 2y = 0$$

d) во O се искат координатите на f_{AB} и $f_{AC} \rightarrow x - y - 2 = 3x - 2y$

$$\rightarrow 2x - y + 2 = 0, \quad y = 2x + 2$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2x + 2 \\ x - (2x + 2) - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 2x + 2 \\ x - 2x - 2 - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 2x + 2 \\ x = -4 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} O(-4, -6)$$

b) $\vec{OB}(7, 9) \rightarrow |\vec{OB}| = \sqrt{7^2 + 9^2} = \sqrt{49 + 81} = \sqrt{130}$

$$|\vec{OB}| = \sqrt{130}$$

2) Даје се да мадаве $h_1: 2x - 3y + 7 = 0$ и $h_2: x + 2y - 7 = 0$ и $A(1, 5)$

а) даје се да h_1 и h_2 са бисекутини бројобране BC на $\triangle ABC$, тиме да се нађе растојање до h_1 и h_2

б) $S_{ABC} = ?$ $R_{ABC} = ?$

в) ① $AC \perp h_1 \rightarrow AC: 3x + 2y + C = 0$ и $A \in AC$

$$\rightarrow 3 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 2 + C = 0, C = -13$$

$$\rightarrow AC: 3x + 2y - 13 = 0$$

② $AB \perp h_2 \rightarrow AB: 2x - y + C = 0$ и $A \in AB \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 1 - 5 + C = 0 \rightarrow C = 3$

$$\rightarrow AB: 2x - y + 3 = 0$$

③ Точка B у $BC(h_1, h_2)$ \rightarrow

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{и} \cdot B \in h_1 \quad | 2b_1 - 3b_2 + 7 = 0 \\ \text{и} \cdot B \in AB \quad | 2b_1 - b_2 + 3 = 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} -3b_2 + b_2 + 7 - 3 = 0 \\ 2b_1 - b_2 + 3 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} -2b_2 = -4 \\ b_1 = (-2+3):2 \end{array} \right\} B\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 2\right)$$

и $C(c_1, c_2) \rightarrow$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{и} \cdot C \in h_2 \quad | c_1 + 2c_2 - 7 = 0 \\ \text{и} \cdot C \in AC \quad | 3c_1 + 2c_2 - 13 = 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} c_1 + 2c_2 - 7 = 0 \\ 3c_1 + 2c_2 - 13 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} c_1 = 3 \\ c_2 = 2 \end{array} \right\} C(3, 2)$$

$$BC: \begin{vmatrix} x & -\frac{1}{2} & 3 \\ y & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2x - 1 + 3y - 6 + \frac{1}{2}y - 2x = \frac{7}{2}y - 7 = 0 \quad | \cdot 2 \\ \rightarrow BC: 7y - 14 \quad | : 7 \quad y - 2 = 0$$

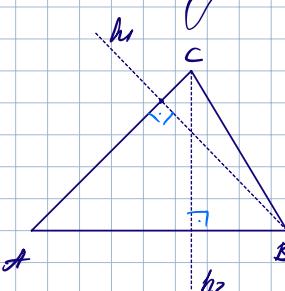
б) $A(1, 5)$ $B\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 2\right)$ $C(3, 2)$

$$\text{① } S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}|, \quad \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -3 \end{pmatrix} = (0, 0, -\frac{9-12}{2}) = (0, 0, -\frac{3}{2}) = (0, 0, -\frac{3}{2})$$

$$\vec{AC}(2, -3, 0)$$

$$S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{4} |\vec{AB}| \cdot \frac{1}{4} |\vec{AC}| \quad \text{и} \quad S = \frac{abc}{4R}, \quad \frac{1}{4} |\vec{AB}| = \frac{3\sqrt{5} \cdot 7 \cdot \sqrt{13}}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot R} \rightarrow R = \frac{\sqrt{65}}{4}$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad |\vec{BC}| = \frac{7}{2} \quad |\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{13}$$



3) Dacă se mărește lățimea $h: x - 7y - 6 = 0$ și înălțimea $5x - 13y - 30 = 0$ și $B(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$

asă lățimea și înălțimea sunt proporționale și baza este latură AB ,
înălțimea este latură AC

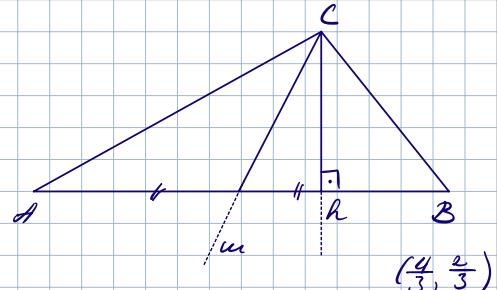
b) Dacă se mărește lățimea și înălțimea $\frac{1}{2}$ și baza este latură AC ,
înălțimea este latură AB

a) ① Dacă lățimea și înălțimea sunt proporționale, atunci

$$\text{crește: } x - 7y - 6 = 5x - 13y - 30 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 4x - 6y - 24 = 0 \quad | :2$$

$$2x - 3y - 12 = 0, \quad x = \frac{3y + 12}{2}$$



$$\rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{13y + 12}{2} \\ 3y + 12 - 7y - 6 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad | :2$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{13y + 12}{2} \\ 3y + 12 - 14y - 12 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad | :2$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{13y + 12}{2} \\ 11y = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right\} C(6, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} ② AB \perp h \rightarrow AB: 7x + y + c = 0, \quad B \in AB \rightarrow \frac{7 \cdot 4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + c = 0, \quad 28 + 2 + 3c = 0, \\ \rightarrow AB: 7x + y - 10 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

③ Distanța AB este $M = \sqrt{m_1^2 + m_2^2}$

$$\rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} 7x + y - 10 = 5x - 13y - 30 \\ 2x + 14y + 20 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad | :2 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x = -7y - 10 \\ -4y - 70 + 14y + 10 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x = -7y - 10 \\ -48y - 80 = 0 \end{array} \right. \\ \rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{3} \rightarrow x = -\frac{15}{3}$$

$\rightarrow AB\left(\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{5}{3}\right)$ și M este distanța AB

$$\rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{5}{3} = a + \frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{3} = a + \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \end{array} \right\} M(2, -4)$$

$$④ \vec{AB}\left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{14}{3}\right) \rightarrow |\vec{AB}| = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{3} = c$$

$$\vec{AC}(4, 4) \rightarrow |\vec{AC}| = 4\sqrt{2} = b$$

$$\vec{BC}\left(\frac{10}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right) \rightarrow |\vec{BC}| = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{3} = a$$

$$a + b + c = \frac{32\sqrt{2}}{3}$$