

Sia r la retta d : equazione parametrica

$$r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \quad v_r$$

Determinare due rette s, t t.c. $s \parallel r$, $t \perp r$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= Q + \langle v_s \rangle \\ t &= P + \langle v_t \rangle \end{aligned} \quad \text{affinché } \begin{array}{l} s \parallel r \\ t \perp r \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{dove valgono le cond.} \\ v_r \cdot v_s = 0 \\ v_r \cdot v_t = 0 \end{array}$$

dove generici punti
nello spazio

La condizione è rispettata se $v_s, v_t \in V_r^\perp$

piano ortogonale alla retta r , in equazioni cartesiane

$$x + y + z = 0 \quad \downarrow \quad x, y \text{ qualsiasi}, z = x - y$$

da cui si deduce

$$V_r^\perp = \left\{ v \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\} \quad \text{cond. } v_r^\perp \cdot v = 0$$

$$= \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x + y + z = 0 \right\} \quad \text{del piano}$$

$$= \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$e P, Q \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

Nota V_r^\perp , si possono scegliere 2 qualsiasi $v_s, v_t \in V_r^\perp \setminus V_r$ per definire le rette s e t , per esempio,

$$s = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \quad \text{in questo caso } s \text{ e } r \text{ sono incidenti in quanto} \\ P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \in r$$

$$t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \quad \text{in questo caso non sono incidenti né sghembe,} \\ \text{in quanto} \\ r = t \text{ non,} \quad \text{semplicemente -1!}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

non ammette soluzioni

Determinare l'asse del segmento di estremi $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ e $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$



vw

1) l'asse di un segmento di estremi A, B è definito come il luogo dei punti equidistanti da A, B

$$a = \left\{ x = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}, \|(\bar{x} - A)\| = \|(\bar{x} - B)\| \right\}$$

2) è possibile dimostrare che è anche la retta \perp alla retta passante per AB , passante per il punto medio del segmento AB

$$a = M + \langle v_{\perp AB} \rangle$$

pt. medio AB direzione \perp ad \overline{AB}

sol 1) $\text{dist}(A, X) = \text{dist}(B, X)$

$$\|\bar{AX}\|^2 = \|\bar{BX}\|^2 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = (x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2$$

$$\cancel{x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 4y + 4} = \cancel{x^2 - 6x + 9} + \cancel{y^2 - 8y + 16}$$

$$\cancel{-4x - 4y + 20} = \emptyset \rightarrow x + y - 5 = \emptyset$$

sol 2) $M = \frac{A+B}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x_A+x_B}{2} \\ \frac{y_A+y_B}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$v_r \in v_{\perp AB} = \left\{ v \in \mathbb{R}^2, \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_A - x_B \\ y_A - y_B \end{pmatrix} = \emptyset \right\}$$

$$v_1(1-3) + v_2(2-4) = \emptyset$$

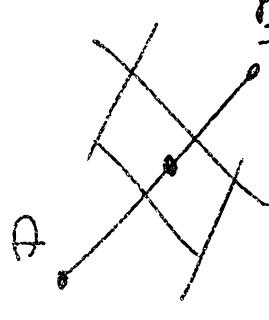
$$v_1 = -v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

Trovare l'eq. parametrica in $\mathbb{A}^3(\mathbb{R})$ del luogo dei punti equidistanti da

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Piano ortogonale ad \overline{AB} , passante per M pt. medio di \overline{AB}



$\gamma = M + v_{AB}^\perp \rightarrow$ piano \perp alla direzione \overline{AB}

pt. medio di \overline{AB}

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_{AB}^\perp = \left\{ v \in \mathbb{R}^3 : v \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_A - x_B \\ y_A - y_B \\ z_A - z_B \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x(x_A - x_B) + y(y_A - y_B) + z(z_A - z_B) = 0 \right\}$$

$$2(z_A - z_B) = 16$$

in forma parametrica

$$x - 2y - 2z = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ x = -y - 2z \\ \frac{y}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

in forme cart.

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x-2 \\ y-3 \\ z-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

già in forma triangolare int

$$\alpha = y - 3$$

$$\beta = z - 2$$

\downarrow

sostituisco nella prima riga le espressioni di α e β in funz di x, y, z

$$-\alpha - 2\beta = x - 2$$

$$-y + 3 - 2z + 4 = x - 2$$

$$\boxed{x + y + 2z = 9}$$

eq. cartesiana

2 punti,
ammette un piano
sd $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$ in generale

Siano A, B due punti di $\mathbb{P}^3(\mathbb{R})$ di coordinate

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

e γ, σ due piani di equazioni cartesiane

$$\sigma: x+y-2z=1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{è in sotto spazio vettore di } \mathbb{R}^3? \text{ No, perché } (0,0,0) \in \sigma \\ \mathbb{P}^3 \not\subset \sigma \end{array} \right.$$

$$\gamma: x-2y+3z=4 \quad (\text{anche questo non è sotto sp. vett. di } \mathbb{R}^3)$$

\hookrightarrow eq param. e cart della retta r passante per $A \neq B$

$$r = A + \langle \vec{v}_{AB} \rangle = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{B-A} + \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1-1 \\ 2+1 \\ 1+1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

forma param. di r

\hookrightarrow forma cart. usando

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 2 + 3t \quad \Rightarrow \text{dove eliminare } t$$

$$z = 1 + 2t$$

sistema di 3 eqz e 2 incognite!

$$\text{NB! unico pivot, } \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad t = \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-2 \\ z-1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x=1$$

NB! t è funzione

di x, y, z

$$\begin{cases} t = \frac{y-2}{3} \\ t = \frac{z-1}{2} \end{cases} \quad 2(y-2) = 3(z-1)$$

$$2y-4 = 3z-3 \Rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$z=1$$

\hookrightarrow eq. cartesiane

\hookrightarrow pos reciproca r, σ

\hookrightarrow incidenti, se $r \cap \sigma$ ha dim 0

\hookrightarrow nello, se $r \cap \sigma = r$, cioè ha dim 1

\hookrightarrow ~~$r \parallel \sigma$, se $r \cap \sigma = \emptyset$~~ $\Rightarrow \emptyset$ cioè non esistono soluz.

$$r \cap \sigma = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : r = \sigma \right\}$$

l'uguaglianza connette scrivendo usando le eq param di r e σ

$$r: \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma: x+y-2z=1$$

$$x = 1 + 2z - y$$

y, z qualsiasi

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+2z-y \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} t = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \beta + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{eliminazione}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{I}+\text{II}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3/2 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}+3/2 \text{ II}}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{III}-3/2 \text{ II}}$$

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