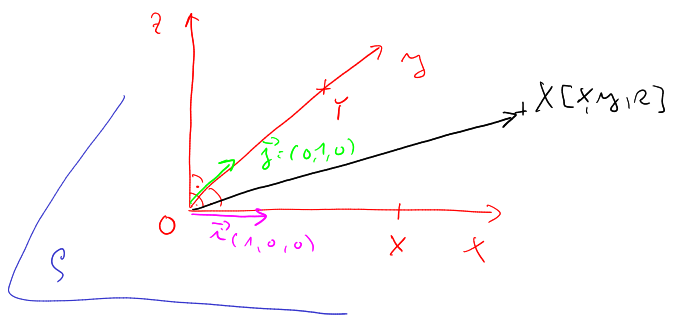


### Příklad 7.1

Napište obecnou a parametrickou rovnici roviny  $OXY$  (ortogonální soustavy souřadnic).

$$\begin{aligned} X &= [x, y, z] \\ O &= [0, 0, 0] \\ \vec{x} &= (1, 0, 0) \\ \vec{y} &= (0, 1, 0) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} X &= O + t \vec{x} + s \vec{y} \\ x &= x_0 + t x_{\vec{x}} + s x_{\vec{y}} \\ y &= y_0 + t y_{\vec{x}} + s y_{\vec{y}} \\ z &= z_0 + t z_{\vec{x}} + s z_{\vec{y}} \end{aligned}$$

Parametrické vyjádření:

$$\mathcal{S}: \left. \begin{aligned} x &= 0 + t \cdot 1 + s \cdot 0 \\ y &= 0 + t \cdot 0 + s \cdot 1 \\ z &= 0 + t \cdot 0 + s \cdot 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= t \\ y &= s \\ z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Obecná rovnice:  $\vec{OX} = X - O = (x, y, z)$

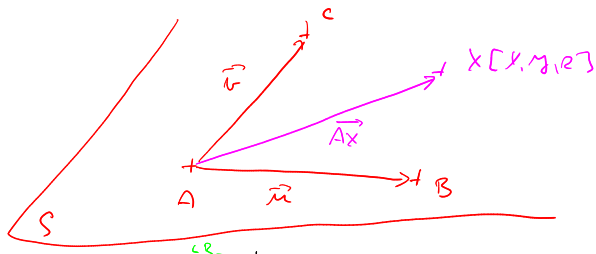
$$[\vec{OX}, \vec{x}, \vec{y}] = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = x(0-0) - y(0-0) + z(1-0) = \underline{\underline{z=0}}$$

$$\mathcal{S}: \begin{aligned} x &= t \\ y &= s \\ z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{S}: z = 0$$

## Příklad 7.2

Určete rovinu  $\rho(A, B, C)$ ,  $A = [0, -2, 1]$ ,  $B = [0, 4, 0]$ ,  $C = [-1, 3, 5]$ .



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{AB} &= B - A = (0, 6, -1) = \vec{u} \\ \vec{AC} &= C - A = (-1, 5, 4) = \vec{v} \\ \vec{AX} &= X - A = (x, y+2, z-1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}[\vec{AX}, \vec{AB}, \vec{AC}] &= \begin{vmatrix} x & y+2 & z-1 \\ 0 & 6 & -1 \\ -1 & 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = x \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - (y+2) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + (z-1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= x \cdot 29 - (y+2)(-1) + (z-1) \cdot 6 = \\ &= 29x + y + 6z + 2 - 6 = \\ &= \underline{\underline{29x + y + 6z - 4 = 0}}\end{aligned}$$

$$S: 29x + y + 6z - 4 = 0$$

$$29x + y + 6z = 4 \quad /:4$$

$$S: x = \quad - \quad S$$

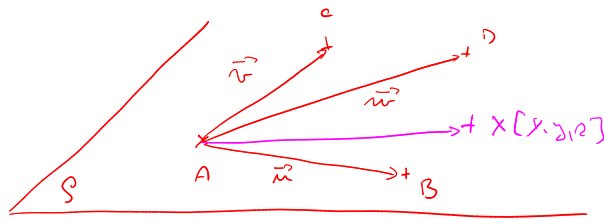
$$S: \frac{x}{\frac{4}{29}} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{\frac{4}{6}} = 1$$

$$y = -2 + 6t + 5s$$

$$z = 1 - t + 4s$$

### Příklad 7.3

Leží body  $A = [0, -3, 2]$ ,  $B = [6, -3, 0]$ ,  $C = [3, 0, 3]$  a  $D = [7, 2, 3]$  v jedné rovině? Pokud ano, určete ji.



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{u} &= \vec{AB} = (6, 0, -2) \\ \vec{v} &= \vec{AC} = (3, 3, 1) \\ \vec{w} &= \vec{AD} = (7, 5, 1)\end{aligned}$$

$$[\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}] = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 18 + 0 - 30 + 42 - 0 - 30 = 60 - 60 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{plan komplanární}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S: \quad x &= +6t + 3s \\ y &= -3 + 3s \\ z &= 2 - 2t + s\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{AX} = (x, y+3, z-2)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y+3 & z-2 \\ 6 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x \cdot 6 - (y+3) \cdot 12 + (z-2) \cdot 18 = 6x - 12y + 18z - 36 - 36 = 0$$

$$Q: 6x - 12y + 18z - 72 = 0$$

### Příklad 7.4

Je dán kanonický tvar přímky  $p: \frac{x-3}{-2} = \frac{y+1}{4} = \frac{z-7}{3}$ . Určete parametrické vyjádření přímky, respektive pomocí průsečnice dvou rovin.

$$\frac{x-3}{-2} = \frac{y+1}{4} = \frac{z-7}{3}$$

$$A = [3, -1, 7]$$

$$\vec{S} = (-2, 4, 3)$$

$$p: \begin{aligned} x &= 3 - 2t \\ y &= -1 + 4t \\ z &= 7 + 3t \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x-3}{-2} = \frac{y+1}{4}$$

$$\frac{y+1}{4} = \frac{z-7}{3}$$

$$4(x-3) = -2(y+1)$$

$$3(y+1) = 4(z-7)$$

$$4x + 2y - 12 + 2 = 0$$

$$3y - 4z + 3 + 28 = 0$$

$$2x + y - 5 = 0$$

$$3y - 4z + 31 = 0$$

$$p: \begin{cases} \sigma: 2x + y - 5 = 0 \\ \tau: 3y - 4z + 31 = 0 \end{cases}$$

### Příklad 7.5

Určete kanonický tvar přímky dané bodem  $A = [2, 1, -3]$  a směrovým vektorem  $\vec{s} = (1, -3, 1)$ .

$$P: X = A + t \vec{s} \quad \dots \text{param.}$$

$$P: \begin{cases} x = 2 + t \\ y = 1 - 3t \\ z = -3 + t \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow t = x - 2 \\ &\Rightarrow -3t = y - 1 \\ &\Rightarrow t = z + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = [2, 1, -3]$$

$$\vec{s} = (1, -3, 1)$$

$$P: \frac{x - x_A}{s_1} = \frac{y - y_A}{s_2} = \frac{z - z_A}{s_3}$$

$$P: \frac{x - 2}{1} = \frac{y - 1}{-3} = \frac{z + 3}{1}$$

## Příklad 7.6

Určete parametrické vyjádření a kanonický tvar přímky

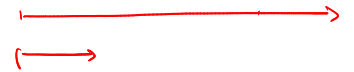
$$p: \begin{cases} x + 2y + z - 1 = 0 & \sigma \\ 2x - y - 3z - 2 = 0 & \sigma' \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{m}_{\sigma} = (1, 2, 1), \quad \vec{m}_{\sigma'} = (2, -1, -3), \quad \vec{s} = \vec{m}_{\sigma} \times \vec{m}_{\sigma'}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{i} &= (1, 0, 0) \\ \vec{j} &= (0, 1, 0) \\ \vec{k} &= (0, 0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{s}: \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i}(-6+1) - \vec{j}(-3-2) + \vec{k}(-1-4) =$$

$$= (-5, 5, -5) \sim (-1, 1, -1) = \vec{s}$$



$$x=0: \begin{cases} 2y+z-1=0 \\ -y-3z-2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = -2-3z \xrightarrow{\text{Dů}} \dots \quad \begin{cases} z = -1 \\ y = -2+3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = [0; 1; -1]$$

$$p: \begin{cases} x = -t \\ y = 1+t \\ z = -1-t \end{cases}$$

$$p: \frac{x}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z+1}{-1}$$

$$\left[ \frac{x-x_A}{s_1} = \frac{y-y_A}{s_2} = \frac{z-z_A}{s_3} \right]$$

## Příklad 7.7

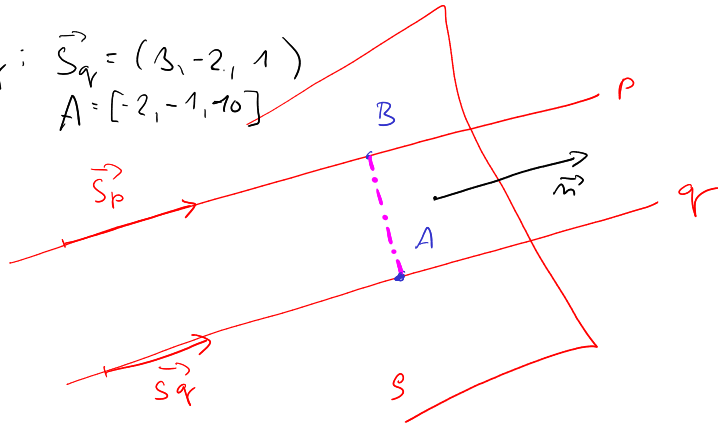
Určete vzdálenost dvou rovnoběžných přímek  $p$  :  $\begin{cases} x+y-z=0 \\ x-y-5z-8=0 \end{cases}$

a  $q$  :  $\frac{x+2}{3} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z-10}{1}$ .

$p$  :  $\vec{m}_s = (1, 1, -1)$   $\vec{m}_\sigma = (1, -1, -5)$   $\vec{s}_p = \vec{m}_s \times \vec{m}_\sigma = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = (-6, 4, -2) \sim (3, -2, 1)$

$q$  :  $\vec{s}_q = (3, -2, 1)$   
 $A = [-2, -1, 10]$

$S \perp p$   $\vec{s}_s \equiv \vec{s}_q$   
 $S \perp q$



$S \ni A$  ;  $\vec{m}_S \equiv \vec{s}_q$

$ax+by+cz+d=0$

$S$  :  $3x-2y+z+d=0$

$A \in S$  :  $-6+2+10+d=0$   
 $d=-6$

$P$  :  $3x-2y+z-6=0$

$S \cap P$  :  $\begin{cases} x+y-z=0 \\ x-y-5z-8=0 \\ 3x-2y+z-6=0 \end{cases}$

$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -5 & 8 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 6 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 1}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & -5 & 4 & 6 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{D_i} \dots \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 17 & -17 \end{array} \right)$

$z = -1$

$y+2(-1) = -4 \Rightarrow y = -2$

$x+(-2)-(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$

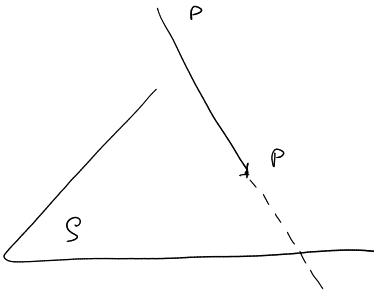
$B = [1, -2, -1]$

$\vec{AB} = B - A = (1-(-2), -2-(-1), -1-10) = (3, -1, -11)$

$\|\vec{AB}\| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-1)^2 + (-11)^2} = \sqrt{9+1+121} = \sqrt{131}$

### Příklad 7.8

Určete průsečík přímky  $p$ :  $\begin{cases} x = -1 + 2t \\ y = 2 + t \\ z = 1 - t \end{cases}$  s rovinou  $\rho: 3x - 2y + z - 3 = 0$ .



$$P = p \cap \rho$$

$$3(-1 + 2t) - 2(2 + t) + (1 - t) - 3 = 0$$

$$-3 + 6t - 4 - 2t + 1 - t - 3 = 0$$

$$3t - 9 = 0$$

$$3t = 9$$

$$t = 3$$

dosadíme  $t$  do  $p$ :

$$x = -1 + 2 \cdot 3 = 5$$

$$y = 2 + 3 = 5$$

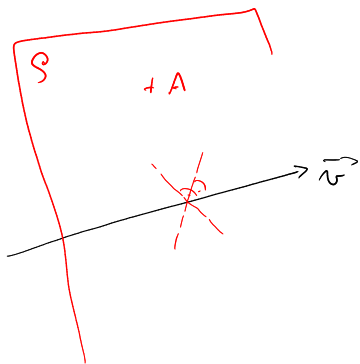
$$z = 1 - 3 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \underline{\underline{[5, 5, -2]}}$$



### Příklad 7.9

Bodem  $A = [2, 1, -1]$  ved'te rovinu kolmou k vektoru  $\vec{v} = (1, -2, 3)$ .



$\vec{v}$  JE KOLMÝ VEKTOR NA ROVINU  $S$  A Tedy  
KOLINEÁRNÍ S  $\vec{n}_S$

VERMĚME  $\vec{n}_S = \vec{v} = (1, -2, 3)$

$$S: x - 2y + 3z + d = 0$$

$$A \in S: 2 - 2 \cdot 1 + 3(-1) + d = 0$$

$$d = 3$$

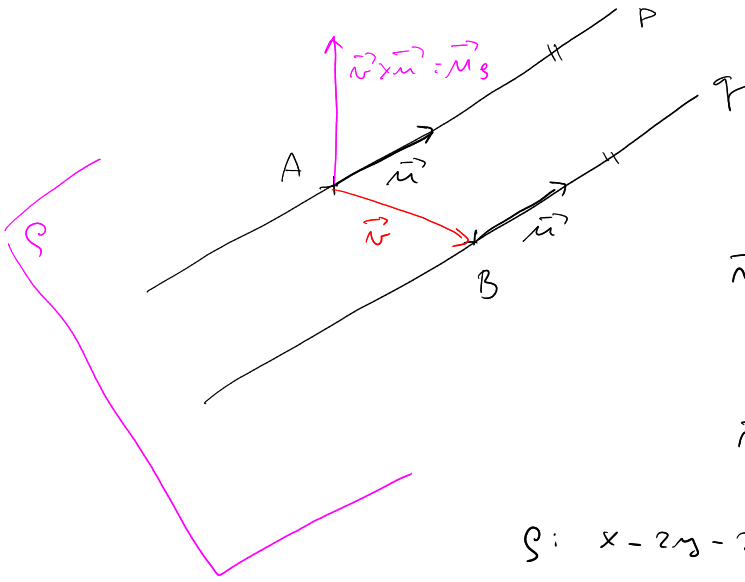
$$S: x - 2y + 3z - 3 = 0 \quad (\text{OBECNÝ TVAR})$$

$$x - 2y + 3z = -3 \quad /: -3$$

$$S: \frac{x}{-3} + \frac{y}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{z}{-1} = 1 \quad (\text{ÚSEKOVÝ TVAR})$$

### Příklad 7.10

Určete rovnici roviny, procházející rovnoběžkami  $p: \frac{x-4}{4} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{1}$  a  $q: \frac{z-2}{4} = \frac{y+5}{1} = \frac{z-5}{1}$ .



$$\vec{u} = (4, 1, 1)$$

$$A = [4, -1, 2], \quad B = [2, -5, 5]$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{AB} = B - A = (-2, -4, 3)$$

$$\vec{m}_s \approx \vec{u} \times \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (3+4, -(12+2), -16+2) = (7, -14, -14)$$

$$\vec{m}_s = (1, -2, -2)$$

$$S: x - 2y - 2z + d = 0$$

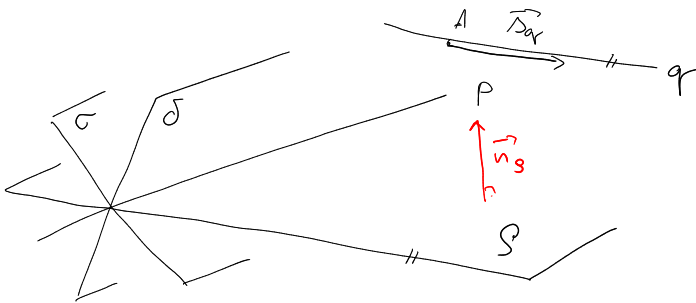
$$A \in S: 4 + 2 - 4 + d = 0 \\ d = -2$$

$$S: \underline{\underline{x - 2y - 2z - 2 = 0}}$$

## Příklad 7.11

Určete rovnici roviny  $\rho$ , která prochází přímkou  $p$  :  $\begin{cases} x + 2y + 14 = 0 \\ 3y + z + 21 = 0 \end{cases}$  a

je rovnoběžná s přímkou  $q$  :  $\begin{cases} x = 4 + 2t \\ y = 1 + t \\ z = -5 + 2t \end{cases}$ . Úlohu řešte svazkem rovin.



$$\vec{m}_S \cdot \vec{s}_q = 0$$

$$\vec{s}_q = (2, 1, 2)$$

$$S: \alpha(x + 2y + 14) + \beta(3y + z + 21) = 0 \quad \vec{m}_S = (\alpha, 2\alpha + 3\beta, \beta)$$

$$\alpha x + 2\alpha y - 14\alpha + 3\beta y + \beta z + 21\beta = 0$$

$$\alpha x + (2\alpha + 3\beta)y + \beta z + 14\alpha + 21\beta = 0$$

$$\vec{s}_S \cdot \vec{s}_q = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot 2 + (2\alpha + 3\beta) \cdot 1 + \beta \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$4\alpha + 5\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{5}{4}\beta$$

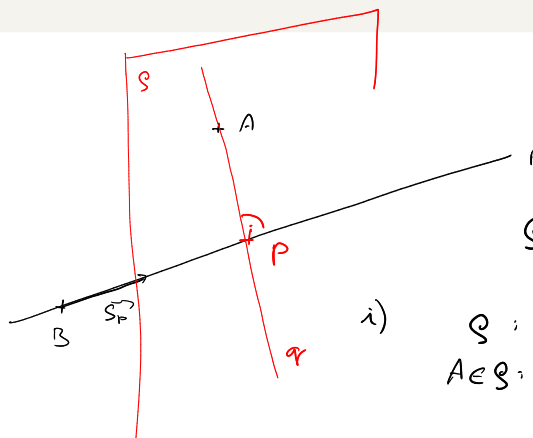
$$\beta = -4, \alpha = 5$$

$$S: 5x + (2 \cdot 5 + 3(-4))y + (-4)z + 14 \cdot 5 + 21(-4) = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{5x - 2y - 4z - 14 = 0}}$$

# Příklad 7.12

Určete rovnici kolmice z bodu  $A = [4, 1, 2]$  na přímku  $p: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z}{1}$ .



$p: \begin{cases} x = 1 + t \\ y = -1 + 2t \\ z = t \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{R}$

$\vec{s}_p = (1, 2, 1)$

$Q \perp p: \vec{n}_Q = \vec{s}_p = (1, 2, 1)$

RŠEVI VIZ. ŠPAČKOVÁ  
 $P[x, y, z] \in p$   
 $\vec{AP} = P - A = (x-4, y-1, z-2)$   
 $= (1+t-4, -1+2t-1, t-2)$   
 $= (t-3, 2t-2, t-2)$

i)  $Q: x + 2y + z + d = 0$   
 $A \in Q: 4 + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 + d = 0$   
 $d = -8$   
 $Q: x + 2y + z - 8 = 0$

$\vec{s}_p \cdot \vec{AP} = 1 \cdot (t-3) + 2 \cdot (2t-2) + 1 \cdot (t-2) = 0$   
 $6t - 9 = 0$

ii)  $P = Q \cap p$

$(1+t) + 2(-1+2t) + t - 8 = 0$   
 $1+t-2+4t+t-8 = 0$   
 $6t-9 = 0$   
 $6t = 9$   
 $t = \frac{3}{2}$

dosadím  $t = \frac{3}{2}$  do param. rce  $p: \begin{cases} x = 1 + \frac{3}{2} \\ y = -1 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \\ z = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow P = \left[ \frac{5}{2}, 2, \frac{3}{2} \right]$

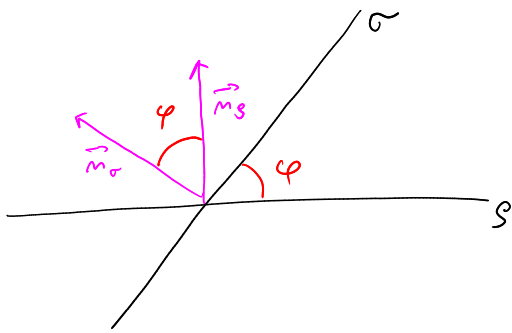
iii)  $\vec{s}_q = \vec{AP} = \left( \frac{5}{2} - 4, 2 - 1, \frac{3}{2} - 2 \right) = \left( -\frac{3}{2}, 1, -\frac{1}{2} \right)$

$q(A, \vec{s}_q): \begin{cases} x = 4 - \frac{3}{2} \lambda \\ y = 1 + \lambda \\ z = 2 - \frac{1}{2} \lambda \end{cases}; \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$\left( \frac{x-4}{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)$

### Příklad 7.13

Určete úhel mezi rovinami  $\rho : 3x + y - 4z - 11 = 0$  a  $\sigma : 2x - 2y + z + 4 = 0$ .



$$\cos \varphi = \frac{|\vec{m}_\rho \cdot \vec{m}_\sigma|}{\|\vec{m}_\rho\| \cdot \|\vec{m}_\sigma\|}$$

$$\vec{m}_\rho = (3, 1, -4)$$

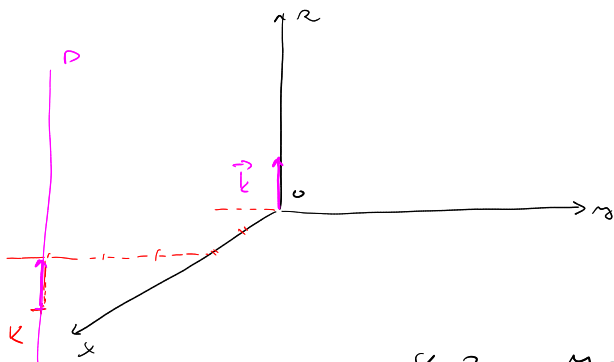
$$\vec{m}_\sigma = (2, -2, 1)$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{|(3, 1, -4) \cdot (2, -2, 1)|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 1^2 + (-4)^2} \cdot \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{|6 - 2 - 4|}{\sqrt{26} \cdot \sqrt{9}} = 0$$

$$\varphi = \arccos 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \left(\frac{90^\circ}{2}\right)}}$$

### Příklad 7.14

Napište rovnici přímky v kanonickém tvaru, která prochází bodem  $K = [2, -3, -1]$  a je rovnoběžná se souřadnicovou osou  $z$ .



$$\vec{\Delta}_P = \vec{k} = (0, 0, 1)$$

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

$$P: \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = -3 \\ z = -1 + t \end{cases} ; t \in \mathbb{R}$$

PARAMETRICKÉ  
VYJÁDRĚNÍ

### Příklad 7.15

Určete  $\lambda$  tak, aby roviny  $\rho: x + 2y + 3z - 7 = 0$  a  $\sigma: 3x + \lambda y + 2z - 5 = 0$  byly na sebe kolmé.

$$\rho: x + 2y + 3z - 7 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{n}_\rho = (1, 2, 3)$$

$$\sigma: 3x + \lambda y + 2z - 5 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{n}_\sigma = (3, \lambda, 2)$$

$$\vec{n}_\rho \cdot \vec{n}_\sigma = (1, 2, 3) \cdot (3, \lambda, 2) = 0$$

$$3 + 2\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$2\lambda = -9$$

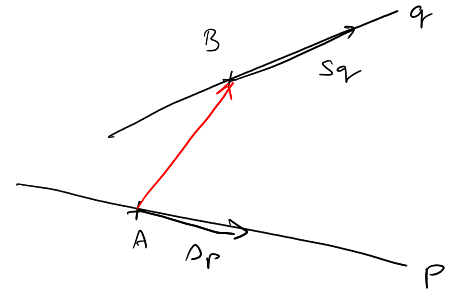
$$\lambda = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\lambda = -\frac{9}{2}}}$$

## Příklad 7.16

Vyšetřete vzájemnou polohu přímek

$$p: \begin{cases} x = 5 + 2t \\ y = -1 - t \\ z = t \end{cases} \quad \text{a} \quad q: \frac{x+2}{3} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z+1}{4}$$



$$p: A = [5, -1, 0], \quad \vec{d}_p = (2, -1, 1)$$

$$q: B = [-2, 3, -1], \quad \vec{s}_q = (3, 1, 4)$$

$$\vec{s}_p \times \vec{d}_q = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (-4-1, -(8-3), 2+3) = (-5, -5, 5) \sim (1, 1, -1) \neq \vec{0}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Vektory nejsou kolineární!

$\Rightarrow$  jsou buď  $\times$ ;  $\times$

$$\vec{AB} = B - A = (-7, 4, -1)$$

$$[\vec{AB}, \vec{d}_p, \vec{s}_q] = \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \dots = 10 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{nejsou komplanární}$$

$\Rightarrow$  jsou mimoběžné