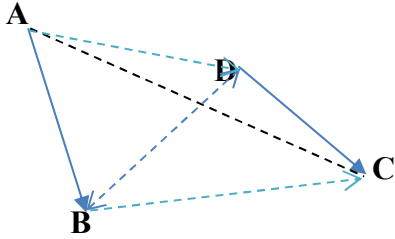
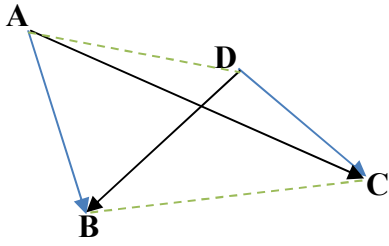


Vectori

Lucrare de control la MATEMATICA

1) Fie $ABCD$ un patrulater în plan. Să se demonstreze că:

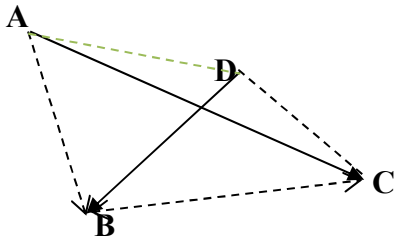
$$\vec{AB} + \vec{DC} = \vec{AC} + \vec{DB}$$



$$\vec{AB} = \vec{AD} + \vec{DB}$$

$$\vec{DC} = \vec{DB} + \vec{BC}$$

$$\vec{AB} + \vec{DC} = \vec{AD} + \vec{DB} + \vec{DB} + \vec{BC} = \vec{AD} + 2 \cdot \vec{DB} + \vec{BC}$$



$$\vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC}$$

$$\vec{DB} = \vec{DC} + \vec{CB}$$

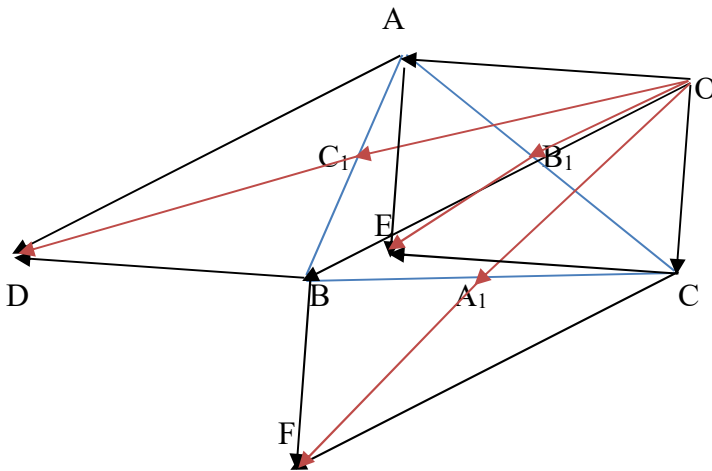
$$\vec{AC} + \vec{DB} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{DC} + \vec{CB} = \vec{AB} + \vec{DC}$$

2) Punctele A_1, B_1, C_1 sunt mijloacele laturilor: $[BC], [AC], [AB]$, ale triunghiului ABC .

a. Să se arate că, pentru orice punct O , din planul triunghiului, are loc relația:

$$\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} = \vec{OA_1} + \vec{OB_1} + \vec{OC_1}$$

b. Calculați $\vec{AA_1} + \vec{BB_1} + \vec{CC_1}$



$$\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} = 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{OC_1} \text{ în paralelogramul OADB}$$

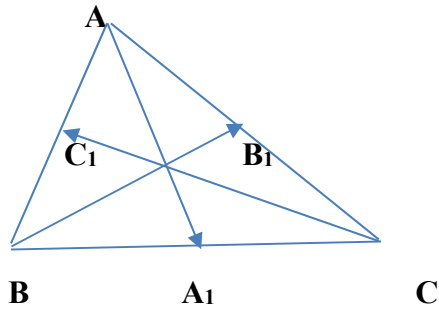
$$\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OC} = 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{OB_1} \text{ în paralelogramul OAEC}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC} = 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{OA_1} \text{ în paralelogramul OBFC}$$

$$2 \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} + 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} + 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{OC_1} + 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{OB_1} + 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{OA_1} \quad | : 2$$

$$\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OC_1} + \overrightarrow{OB_1} + \overrightarrow{OA_1}$$

b)



$$\text{În } \triangle ABA_1 \text{ avem: } \overrightarrow{AA_1} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BA_1}$$

$$\text{În } \triangle BCB_1 \text{ avem: } \overrightarrow{BB_1} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CB_1}$$

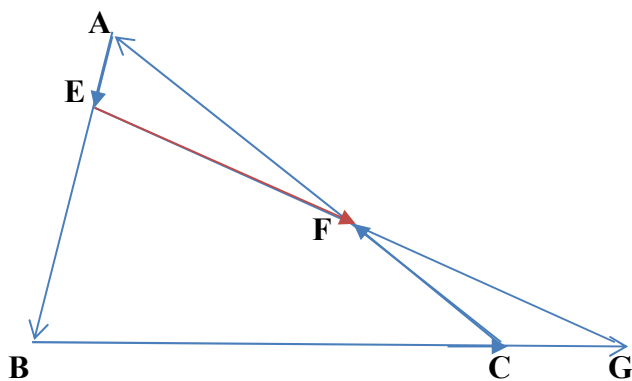
$$\text{În } \triangle ACA_1 \text{ avem: } \overrightarrow{CC_1} = \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{AC_1} (+)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AA_1} + \overrightarrow{BB_1} + \overrightarrow{CC_1} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} + \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{AB}) = \vec{0}$$

3) Fie triunghiul ABC . Construiește punctele E, F, G astfel încât :

$$\overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{1}{5} \overrightarrow{AB}, \quad \overrightarrow{CF} = \frac{2}{5} \overrightarrow{CA}, \quad \overrightarrow{CG} = \frac{1}{5} \overrightarrow{BC}.$$

- Exprimați vectorul \overrightarrow{EF} în funcție de \overrightarrow{AB} și \overrightarrow{AC}
- Arătați că punctele E, F, G sunt coliniare.



$$\overrightarrow{EF} = \overrightarrow{EA} + \overrightarrow{AF} = -\frac{1}{5} \overrightarrow{AB} - \frac{3}{5} \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$\text{În } \triangle FEA \text{ avem } \overrightarrow{FE} = \overrightarrow{FA} + \overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{3}{5}\overrightarrow{CA} + \frac{1}{5}\overrightarrow{AB}$$

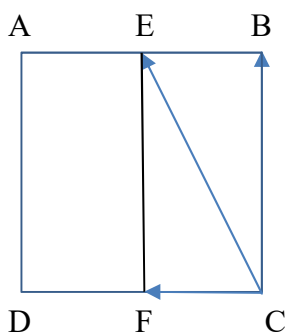
$$\text{În } \triangle GFC \text{ avem } \overrightarrow{GF} = \overrightarrow{GC} + \overrightarrow{CF} = -\frac{1}{5}\overrightarrow{BC} + \frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{CA}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{GE} &= \overrightarrow{GF} + \overrightarrow{FE} = \frac{3}{5}\overrightarrow{CA} + \frac{1}{5}\overrightarrow{AB} - \frac{1}{5}\overrightarrow{BC} + \frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{CA} = \\ &= \overrightarrow{CA} + \frac{1}{5}\overrightarrow{AB} - \frac{1}{5}(-\overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AC}) = \frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{6}{5}\overrightarrow{CA} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{În } \triangle GEB \text{ avem } \overrightarrow{GE} = \overrightarrow{GB} + \overrightarrow{BE} = -\frac{6}{5}\overrightarrow{BC} - \frac{4}{5}\overrightarrow{AB} = -\frac{6}{5}(-\overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{CA}) - \frac{4}{5}\overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{6}{5}\overrightarrow{CA}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{GE} = \overrightarrow{GF} + \overrightarrow{FE}$$

- 4) Fie pătratul ABCD, de latură 3. Știind că F este mijlocul segmentului CD determinați modulul vectorului: $\overrightarrow{CF} + \overrightarrow{CB}$.



$$\text{În paralelogramul } CFEB \text{ avem } \overrightarrow{CF} + \overrightarrow{CB} = \overrightarrow{CE}$$

$$\text{În triunghiul } CBE \text{ dreptunghic: } CE^2 = CB^2 + BE^2 = 3^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = 9 + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{36 + 9}{4} = \frac{27}{4}$$

$$CE = |\overrightarrow{CF} + \overrightarrow{CB}| = \sqrt{\frac{27}{4}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$