

1) Rozhodněte, zda je f zvláštní afinita

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

$$y' = -4x + 5y + 2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, |A| = -5 + 8 = 3 \neq 0 \text{ afinita}$$

$$[x, y] \rightarrow [x', y']$$

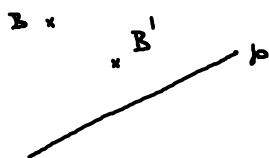
$$x = -x + 2y + 1 \rightarrow -2x + 2y + 1 = 0$$

$$y = -4x + 5y + 2 \rightarrow -4x + 4y + 2 = 0$$

$$B = [1, 0], B \notin \mathfrak{h}$$

$$B' = [0, -2], B' \in \mathfrak{h}$$

$$\vec{BB'} = (-1, -2) \notin \mathfrak{h}$$



$$p: \boxed{2x - 2y - 1 = 0}$$

$$\vec{n} = (2, -2)$$

$$\vec{d} = (2, 2)$$

2) Určete rovnice af. zobrazení s nadrovinou samodružných bodů:

$$\rho: x + 2y - z - 2 = 0, \text{ která zobrazí } A[-1, 1, 0] \rightarrow A'[-2, 0, -1].$$

$A' \notin \rho$, $\vec{AA'} = (-1, -1, -1)$ není v zaměřené rovině, není to elace

$$x' = x + \lambda_1(x + 2y - z - 2)$$

$$-2 = -1 + \lambda_1(-1 + 2 - 0 - 2) = -1 - \lambda_1$$

$$y' = y + \lambda_2(x + 2y - z - 2)$$

$$0 = 1 + \lambda_2(-1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$

$$z' = z + \lambda_3(x + 2y - z - 2)$$

$$-1 = 0 + \lambda_3(-1)$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\lambda_3 = 1$$

$$x' = x + (x + 2y - z - 2)$$

$$y' = y + (x + 2y - z - 2)$$

$$z' = z + (x + 2y - z - 2)$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x' &= 2x + 2y - z - 2 \\ y' &= x + 3y - z - 2 \\ z' &= x + 2y - 2 \end{aligned}}$$

Z. řešení $\rho: x + 2y - z - 2 = 0, A = [-1, 1, 0] \rightarrow A' = [-2, 0, -1]$

$$B = [0, 0, -2] \rightarrow [0, 0, -2]$$

$$C = [2, 0, 0] \rightarrow [2, 0, 0]$$

$$D = [0, 1, 0] \rightarrow [0, 1, 0]$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|ccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \dots \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

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

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

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

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

3) Rozložte afinitu $f: A_2 \rightarrow A_2$ na základní afinity, je-li dáno:

$$A = [1, -1] \rightarrow A' = [0, 0], \quad B = [0, 1] \rightarrow B' = [1, 2], \quad C = [-1, 0] \rightarrow C' = [0, 1]$$

$f_1: p_1: x - 2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x + \lambda_1(x - 2) \\ y' &= y + \lambda_2(x - 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$A \rightarrow A'$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 1 + \lambda_1(1 - 2) & \lambda_1 &= 1 \\ 0 &= -1 + \lambda_2(1 - 2) & \lambda_2 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x' &= 2x - 2 \\ y' &= -x + y + 2 \end{aligned} \quad f_1}$$

$$B'_1 = [-2, 3], \quad C'_1 = [-4, 3]$$

$f_2: p_2: x + y = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x + \lambda_1(x + y) \\ y' &= y + \lambda_2(x + y) \end{aligned}$$

$$B'_1 \rightarrow B'$$

$$[-2, 3] \rightarrow [1, 2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= -2 + \lambda_1(-2 + 3) & \lambda_1 &= 3 \\ 2 &= 3 + \lambda_2(-2 + 3) & \lambda_2 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_2: \quad x' &= x + 3(x + y) \\ y' &= y - 1(x + y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} x' &= 4x + 3y \\ y' &= -x \end{aligned} \quad f_2 \quad C'_2 = [-4, 4]}$$

$f_3: p_3$ je určena A', B'

$$A' = [0, 0], \quad B' = [1, 2]$$

$$\vec{AB'} = (1, 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 \\ y &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\boxed{y = 2x}$$

$$x' = x + \lambda_1(2x - y)$$

$$C'_2 \rightarrow C'$$

$$0 = -4 + \lambda_1(-1 - 4)$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{4}{15}$$

$$y' = y + \lambda_2(2x - y)$$

$$[-4, 4] \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$1 = 4 + \lambda_2(-1 - 4)$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$f_3: \quad x' = x - \frac{4}{15}(2x - y)$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x' &= \frac{2}{9}x + \frac{4}{15}y \\ y' &= \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{6}y \end{aligned} \quad f_3}$$

$$y' = y + \frac{1}{6}(2x - y)$$

$$f = f_3 \circ f_2 \circ f_1$$

$$f_2 \circ f_1: \quad \begin{aligned} x' &= 4(2x - 2) + 3(-x + y + 2) \\ y' &= -(2x - 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= 5x + 3y - 2 \\ y' &= -2x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_3 \circ (f_2 \circ f_1): \quad \begin{aligned} x' &= \frac{2}{9}(5x + 3y - 2) + \frac{4}{15}(-2x + 2) \\ y' &= \frac{1}{3}(5x + 3y - 2) + \frac{5}{6}(-2x + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} f: \quad x' &= \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}y + \frac{1}{3} \\ y' &= y + 1 \end{aligned}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \dots \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ y' &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

4) Je dána rovina $\mathcal{E}: 2x + y - z + 2 = 0$ a vektor $\vec{u} = (-2, 0, 1)$.
 Určete rovnici zobrazení f tak, aby promítalo body A_3 ve směru
 vektoru \vec{u} do roviny \mathcal{E} . (Rovnoběžná projekce do roviny) 2.6.1.

$$X = [x, y, z] \quad X' = X + t\vec{u} \quad \begin{aligned} x' &= x - 2t \\ y' &= y + 0t \\ z' &= z + t \end{aligned} \quad X' \in \mathcal{E}$$

$$2(x - 2t) + y - (z + t) + 2 = 0 \quad \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{5}(2x + y - z + 2)$$

$$x' = x - \frac{2}{5}(2x + y - z + 2)$$

$$y' = y$$

$$z' = z + \frac{1}{5}(2x + y - z + 2)$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} x' &= \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}y + \frac{2}{5}z - \frac{4}{5} \\ y' &= y \\ z' &= \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{1}{5}y + \frac{4}{5}z + \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Na procvičení:

1) Jsou dány dvě afinity v A_2

$$f: \text{ s osou } y=1, A=[0,0] \rightarrow A'=[2,2]$$

$$g: \text{ s osou } y=1, B=[0,0] \rightarrow B'=[2,2]$$

zkontroluj af. s char.

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x - 4y + 8 \\ y' &= -3y + 8 \end{aligned}$$

Určete $h = g \circ f$, samodružné body h , o jakou afinitu se jedná!

2) Ukážte, že jde o stejnolehlosti, určete střed a koeficient

a) $x' = 3x - 8$

$$y' = 3y$$

$$z' = 3z + 12$$

$$S = [4, 0, -6]$$

$$k = 3$$

b) $x' = 4x + 7$

$$y' = 4y - 3$$

$$z' = 4z + 1$$

$$S = \left[-\frac{7}{3}, 1, -\frac{1}{3}\right]$$

$$k = 4$$

3) Napište rovnice posunutí v A_3 , kde $A = [-3, 2, 1] \rightarrow A' = [-1, 1, 4]$

$$x' = x + 2$$

$$y' = y - 1$$

$$z' = z + 3$$

4) Určete p tak, aby existovala stejnolehlost se středem $S = [3, 2]$, která bod $[1, 4]$ zobrazí na $[2, p]$, $p = 3$

5) Napište rovnice rovnoběžné projekce prostoru A_3 do roviny

$\varrho: x - y - z - 1 = 0$, ve směru vektoru $\vec{D} = (1, 1, 1)$

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

$$y' = x - z - 1$$

$$z' = x - y - 1$$

6) Napište rovnice základní afinity v A_3 , je-li dána rovina samodružných bodů: $\varrho: 2x - y + z + 1 = 0$, která

$$P = [-1, 1, 1] \longrightarrow P' = [-2, -4, 4]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 10 & -4 & 5 \\ -6 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$