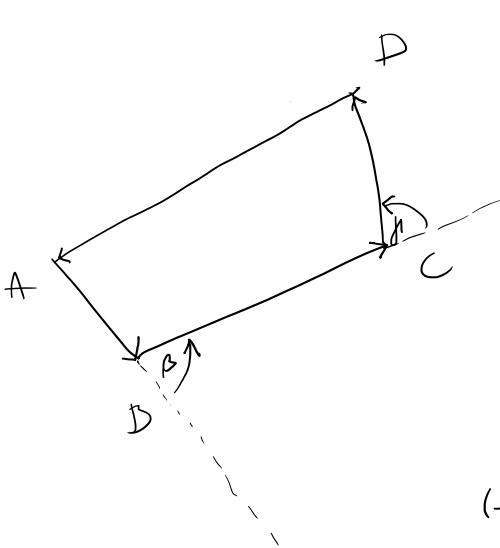


1

Rozhodněte o orientaci a konvexitě mnohoúhelníka ABCD, kde $A=[0,1]$, $B=[3,2]$, $C=[5,0]$, $D=[3,5]$.

Které strany lze vidět z počátku $O=[0,0]$?

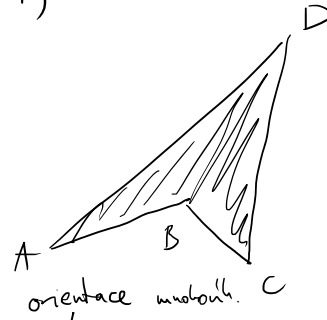


$$\begin{aligned} \vec{DA} &= (-3, -4) \\ \vec{AB} &= (3, 1) \\ \vec{BC} &= (2, -2) \\ \vec{CD} &= (-2, 5) \\ \vec{DA} &= (-3, -4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol}(\vec{DA}, \vec{AB}) & \quad \alpha \quad \oplus \\ \text{Vol}(\vec{AB}, \vec{BC}) &= |\alpha\beta| \cdot |\beta\gamma| \cdot \sin \neq \beta \quad \ominus \\ \text{Vol}(\vec{BC}, \vec{CD}) & \quad \delta \quad \oplus \\ \text{Vol}(\vec{CD}, \vec{DA}) & \quad \epsilon \quad \oplus \end{aligned}$$

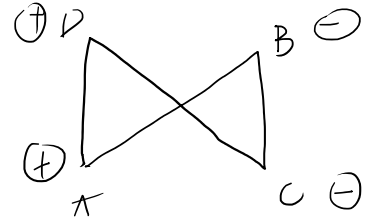
orientace : kladná
konvexité : není

Avšak +, avšak -
⇒ není 4-úhelník

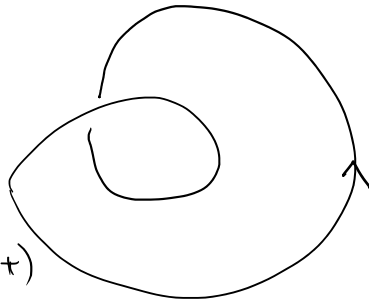


orientace mnoh. $\pm 2\pi$

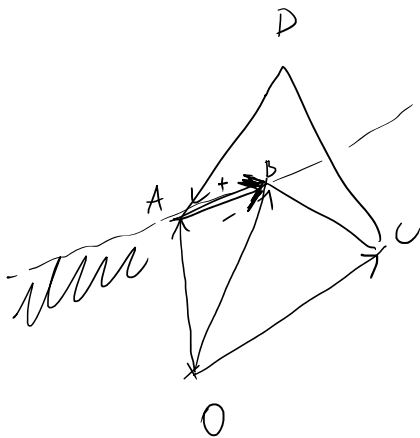
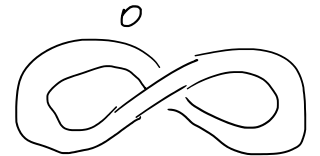
n-úhelník: součet největších úhlů je $\pm 2\pi$



součet je $+4\pi$
(všechny úhly +)



součet je 0



$$\text{Vol}(\vec{OA}, \vec{AB})$$

\ominus O na opačné straně než 4-úhelník
⇒ strana je vidět

2

Pomocí vektoru osy a úhlu popište složením SoR rotací

R: otáča (1, -1, 1) o úhel +120°

S: otáča (1, 1, 1) o úhel +60°

$$R: u \mapsto e^{\varphi \cdot v} \cdot u \cdot e^{-\varphi \cdot v}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{2} 2\pi/3 = \pi/3$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, -1, 1)$$

Věta. Toto je rotace okolo v (kde $|v|=1$)

o úhel 2φ .

$$\parallel e^{\pi/3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, -1, 1)$$

$$S: u \mapsto e^{\pi/6} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, 1) \cdot u \cdot e^{-\pi/6} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{SoR} : u \mapsto e^{\pi/6} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, 1) \cdot e^{\pi/3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, -1, 1) \cdot u \cdot \underbrace{\dots}_{\text{inverse}}$$

vyčísobíme a převedeme do goniom. tvaru

práci!

$$(a+v)(b+w)$$

$$= ab + bv + aw + \underline{vw}$$

$$= ab + bv + aw - \langle v, w \rangle + vxw$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} v^1 & w^1 & i \\ v^2 & w^2 & j \\ v^3 & w^3 & k \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} v^1 & v^2 & v^3 \\ w^1 & w^2 & w^3 \\ i & j & k \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(-1)^{r+s} \cdot \text{ars} \cdot \det A_{rs}$$

$$\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, 1) \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, -1, 1) \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, 1) \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, -1, 1) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \left(3 + 3(1, -1, 1) + (1, 1, 1) - 1 + (2, 0, -2) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} (2 + (6, -2, 2)) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} (1 + (3, -1, 1))$$

zmená znaménka

$$= \cos \varphi + v \cdot \sin \varphi = e^{\varphi \cdot v} \Rightarrow \varphi = \arccos \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}, v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} (3, -1, 1)$$

\Rightarrow SoR je rotace okolo (3, -1, 1) o úhel $2 \arccos \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$.

3 Pomocí vektoru osy a úhlu popište složení SoR rotací

R: otočilo $(1, 0, 1)$ o úhel $+90^\circ$

S: otočilo $(1, 2, 1)$ o úhel $+120^\circ$

a) $(\cos +^S \sin) (\cos +^R \sin)$

b) uhláskované

c) odpověď

$$\begin{matrix} \text{SoR} \\ \parallel \text{---} \parallel \\ \cos_j^S \circ \cos_j^R = \cos_j^{SR} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1, 2, 1) \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, 1) \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1, 2, 1) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, 1) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

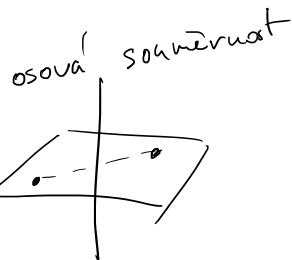
$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\sqrt{2} + \underset{\substack{1 & 0 & 1}}{(1, 2, 1)} \right) \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{2} + (1, 0, 1) \right)$$

$$\begin{matrix} (1, 2, 0) \times (0, 1, 2) \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ = (4, -2, 1) \end{matrix} \quad \text{norma}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left(2 + \sqrt{2} (1, 0, 1) + \sqrt{2} (1, 2, 1) - 2 + (2, 0, -2) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left(0 + (2 + 2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}, -2 + 2\sqrt{2}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(0 + (1 + \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, -1 + \sqrt{2}) \right)$$



\Rightarrow SoR je rotace dvojnásobně $(1 + \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, -1 + \sqrt{2})$ o úhel π .
 $(\sqrt{2} + 2, 2, -\sqrt{2} + 2)$

4 Určete SNF celočíselné matice

Eukl. alg.
 implement.
 pomocí
 r./s. operací

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & -4 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 4 & 10 \\ 8 & 6 & -4 & 8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-1x}$$

radkové i sloupcové operace

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 4 & 4 & -4 \\ 8 & 6 & -4 & 8 \\ 4 & -4 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 & -20 & 32 \\ 0 & -12 & -8 & 28 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-1x}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -12 & 4 \\ 0 & -12 & -8 & 28 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -80 & 52 \\ 0 & 0 & 40 & -12 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & 4 & -12 \\ & & 76 & 52 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & 4 & 0 \\ & & 0 & 280 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{3x}$$

SNF
 ↳ uspořádaný
 dělný
 kladně

alternativně:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -80 & 52 \\ 40 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} q_1 & 0 \\ 0 & q_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_1 = 4 \quad q_1 = 4$$

$$d_2 = 1120 \quad q_2 = 280$$

5 Uvážte SNF celočíselné matice

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -8 & -10 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 8 & 8 & -8 \\ -10 & 16 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 18 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 24 & 12 \\ 0 & 36 & -36 & -48 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \gcd(a,b) & 0 \\ 0 & \text{lcm}(a,b) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & +6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 96 & 72 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 12 & 24 \\ 96 & 72 \end{pmatrix} \underset{\text{rovnou}}{\overset{\text{alt.}}{\sim}} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & \\ & 120 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & & \\ & 6 & & \\ & & 12 & 0 \\ & & 0 & +120 \end{pmatrix}$$

← SNF