

4.5 Průsečík dvou přímek

① Určete průsečík přímek p, q , je-li:

a) $p: x = 5 - 3t$ 1.5 $q: x = 1 + t$ 1.(-3)

$$y = 2 + 5t \quad 1.3$$

$$5x = 25 - 15t$$

$$3y = 6 + 15t$$

$$\boxed{5x + 3y = 31}$$

$$y = -2 + 3t$$

$$-3x = -3 - 3t$$

$$y = -2 + 3t$$

$$\boxed{-3x + y = -5}$$

čísloíme jako
soustavnou rovnici

$$5x + 3y = 31 \quad 1.3$$

$$-3x + y = -5 \quad 1.5$$

$$15x + 9y = 93$$

$$-15x + 5y = -25$$

$$14y = 68 \quad 1.14$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{34}{7}}$$

$$\rightarrow 5x + 3 \cdot \frac{34}{7} = 31$$

$$5x = \frac{115}{7} \quad 1. \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{23}{7}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P\left[\frac{23}{7}; \frac{34}{7}\right]}}$$

b) $p: 3y + 2x - 5 = 0$

$q: 4x + 7y - 11 = 0$ *pročítáme*

$$2x + 3y = 5 \quad 1.(-2)$$

$$4x + 7y = 11$$

$$-4x - 6y = -10$$

$$4x + 7y = 11$$

$$\boxed{y = 1}$$

$$4x + 7 \cdot 1 = 11$$

$$4x = 4$$

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P[1; 1]}}$$

c) $p: y = 4x + 3$

$q: y = \frac{1}{2}x - 4$

$$y = y$$

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

$$\rightarrow 3,5x = -7$$

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

$$y = 4 \cdot (-2) + 3$$

$$\boxed{y = -5}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P[-2; -5]}}$$

② Overte, že trojice průsečíků vrcholů pravoúhelníku: $p: x - 3y + 1 = 0$,
 $q: 2x + y + 7 = 0$ a $r: 2x - 4y - 1 = 0$ tvoří vrcholy pravoúhelníku Δ .

Obzvláště $p \cap q = \{A\}$: $x - 3y + 1 = 0 \quad 1.(-2) \rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{7} \quad 2x - \frac{5}{7} + 7 = 0$

$$2x + y + 7 = 0$$

$$-2x + 6y - 2 = 0$$

$$2x + y + 7 = 0$$

$$7y = -5$$

$$2x = -\frac{44}{7} \quad 1. \frac{1}{2}$$

a_1

$$x = -\frac{22}{7}$$

$$\underline{\underline{A\left[-\frac{22}{7}; -\frac{5}{7}\right]}}$$

$$p \cap r = \{B\} \dots x - 3y + 1 = 0 \quad (\cdot (-2))$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 4y - 1 = 0 \\ \hline -2x + 6y - 2 = 0 \\ \hline 2x - 4y - 1 = 0 \\ \hline 2y = 3 \\ y = \frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow 2x - 4 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$2x = 7$$

$$x = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\underline{B \left[\frac{7}{2} \mid \frac{3}{2} \right]}$$

$$b_1 \quad b_2$$

$$q \cap r = \{C\} \dots 2x + y + 7 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 4y - 1 = 0 \quad (\cdot (-1)) \\ \hline 2x + y + 7 = 0 \\ \hline -2x + 4y + 1 = 0 \\ \hline 5y = -8 \\ y = -\frac{8}{5} \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow y = -\frac{8}{5} \dots 2x - \frac{8}{5} + 7 = 0$$

$$2x = -\frac{27}{5} \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{27}{10}$$

$$\underline{C \left[-\frac{27}{10} \mid -\frac{8}{5} \right]}$$

$$c_1 \quad c_2$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(b_1 - a_1)^2 + (b_2 - a_2)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{2} + \frac{22}{7}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{7}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{43}{14}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{15}{14}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4837}{98}}$$

$$|AC| = \sqrt{(c_1 - a_1)^2 + (c_2 - a_2)^2} = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{27}{10} + \frac{22}{7}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{8}{5} + \frac{5}{7}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{31}{70}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{31}{35}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{961}{980}}$$

$$|BC| = \sqrt{(c_1 - b_1)^2 + (c_2 - b_2)^2} = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{27}{10} - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{8}{5} - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{31}{5}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{31}{10}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{961}{20}}$$

$$|AC|^2 + |BC|^2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{961}{980}}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{961}{20}}\right)^2 = \frac{961}{980} + \frac{961}{20} = \frac{4805}{98}$$

$$|AB|^2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{4837}{98}}\right)^2 = \frac{4837}{98}$$

nepravna' odchylna je $\Rightarrow \Delta$
nemá žiadu pravu uhľu' ... ju' uprostred

Uhl' ΔABC se ho' vsak neprojektu'.

$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{961}{20}}}{\sqrt{\frac{961}{980}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{961}{20}}{\frac{961}{980}}} = \sqrt{\frac{980}{20}} = \sqrt{49} = 7 \Rightarrow$$

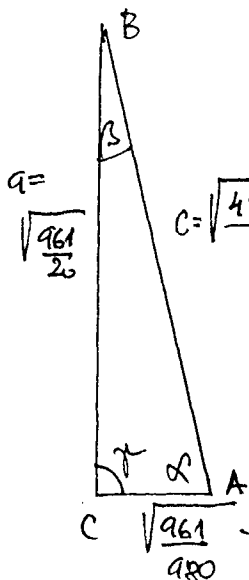
$$\alpha = 81^\circ 52' 11,63''$$

$$\text{tg } \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{961}{980}}}{\sqrt{\frac{961}{20}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{961}{980}}{\frac{961}{20}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{49}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\beta = 8^\circ 7' 48,37''$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ - (81^\circ 52' 11,63'' + 8^\circ 7' 48,37'')$$

$$\gamma = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \Delta ABC \text{ je pravouhly' ze pravouhly'}$$



(2)

③ Nайдите (если существуют), две прямые $2x+3y+1=0$,
 $3x-y-4=0$, $5x+4y-1=0$ попарно в одном месте.

ведем: $p: 2x+3y+1=0$

$q: 3x-y-4=0$

$r: 5x+4y-1=0$

$p \cap q = \{A\} \dots$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x+3y+1=0 \\ 3x-y-4=0 \quad | \cdot 3 \\ \hline 2x+3y+1=0 \\ 9x-3y-12=0 \end{array}$$

$11x=11$

$x=1$

$3 \cdot 1 - y - 4 = 0$

$y = -1$

$A[1; -1]$

$p \cap r = \{B\} \dots$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x+3y+1=0 \quad | \cdot (-5) \\ 5x+4y-1=0 \quad | \cdot 2 \\ \hline -10x-15y-5=0 \\ 10x+8y-2=0 \\ \hline -7y=-1 \end{array}$$

$y = -1$

$2x + 3 \cdot (-1) + 1 = 0$

$2x = 2$

$x = 1$

$B[1; -1]$

$q \cap r = \{C\} \dots$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x-y-4=0 \quad | \cdot 4 \\ 5x+4y-1=0 \\ \hline 12x-4y-16=0 \\ 5x+4y-1=0 \\ \hline 17x=17 \end{array}$$

$x = 1$

$5 \cdot 1 + 4y - 1 = 0$

$4y = -4$

$y = -1$

$C[1; -1]$

Вид: $A=B=C[1; -1] \dots P[1; -1]$

④ Найдите число b так, чтобы прямая $3x-by+4=0$ проходила через точку
 пересечения $4x-3y-14=0$ и $x+y=0$.

$4x-3y-14=0$

$x+y=0$

$x = -y$

$4 \cdot (-y) - 3y - 14 = 0$

$-7y = 14$

$y = -2$

$x = -(-2) \rightarrow x = 2$

$P[2; -2]$

$3x - by + 4 = 0$, подставим P

$3 \cdot 2 - b \cdot (-2) + 4 = 0$

$6 + 2b + 4 = 0$

$2b = -10$

$b = -5$

③

- ⑤ Napište rovnici přímky, které prochází bodem $A[-4; 7]$ a má sečíkem přímek $x - 7y + 5 = 0$ a $y = x - 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} x - 7y + 5 &= 0 \\ y &= x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x - 7(x - 1) + 5 = 0$$

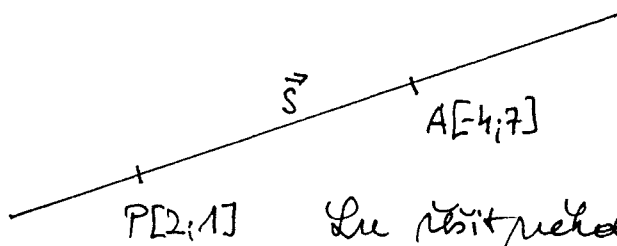
$$x - 7x + 7 + 5 = 0$$

$$-6x = -12$$

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$

$$y = 2 - 1 \dots \boxed{y = 1}$$

$$P[2; 1]$$



Pro řešení použijte postup, například:

$$\vec{S} = A - P = (-4 - 2; 7 - 1) = (-6; 6)$$

$$x = 2 - 6t$$

$$y = 1 + 6t$$

$$x + y = 3$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{x + y - 3 = 0}$$

- ⑥ Určete vzdálenost bodu $A[3; -2]$ od přímky:

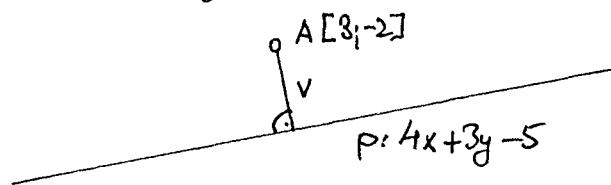
a) $4x + 3y - 5 = 0$

b) $3x - 4y + 10 = 0$

Řešení a)

$$A[x_0, y_0] \quad p: 4x + 3y - 5 = 0$$

$$A[3; -2] \quad p: ax + by + c =$$



$$|A; p| = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{|4 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot (-2) - 5|}{\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{|12 - 6 - 5|}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{|1|}{5} = \boxed{\frac{1}{5}}$$

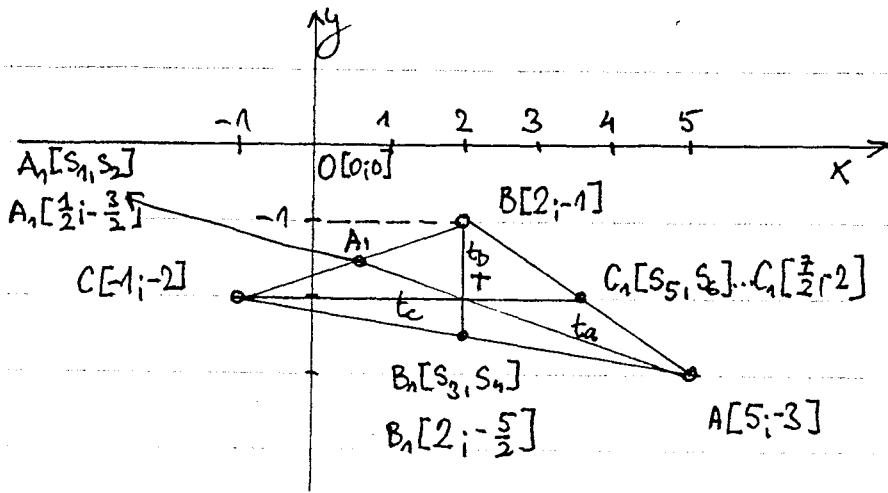
Řešení b)

$$|A; p| = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{|3 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot (-2) + 10|}{5} = \frac{|9 + 8 + 10|}{5} = \frac{|27|}{5} = \boxed{\frac{27}{5}}$$

- ⑦ V $\triangle ABC$ s vrcholy $A[5; -3]$, $B[2; -1]$, $C[-1; -2]$ vypočítejte průsečík A_1S_1 , A_2S_2 , A_3S_3 .

$$s_1 = \frac{-1 + 2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad s_2 = \frac{-2 - 1}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \left| \quad s_3 = \frac{-1 + 5}{2} = 2, \quad s_4 = \frac{-2 - 3}{2} = -\frac{5}{2} \right.$$

$$A_1\left[\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{3}{2}\right], \quad B_1\left[2; -\frac{5}{2}\right] \quad \text{obdobně} \quad C_1\left[\frac{7}{2}; -2\right]$$



Severadawa jezisti
 steči mit jako
 žičiči dva žičiči,
 Uve obaluyi žičiči-
 ce, napi ta a te.

$$t_a \dots \vec{S}_a = A_1 - A = \left(\frac{1}{2} - 5; -\frac{3}{2} + 3\right) = \left(-\frac{9}{2}; \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$t_a \dots \begin{cases} x = 5 - \frac{9}{2}t \\ y = -3 + \frac{3}{2}t \end{cases} \cdot 3$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 5 - \frac{9}{2}t \\ 3y = -9 + \frac{9}{2}t \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{x + 3y = -4}$$

$$t_c \dots \vec{S}_c = (C_1 - C) = \left(\frac{7}{2} + 1; -2 + 2\right) = \left(\frac{9}{2}; 0\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 + \frac{9}{2}t \\ y = -2 + 0t \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -2$$

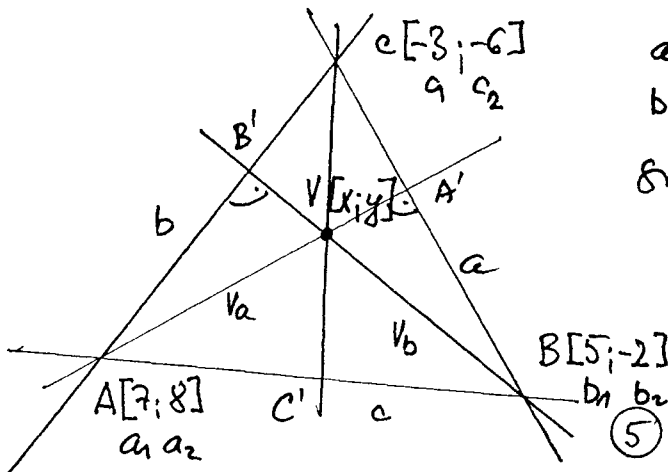
$$\begin{cases} x + 3y = -4 \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$$

Pokrovi ve 2. rovnici new uvez o t
 Akh musim 1. rovnici muselit nulou, a ta zmezi.

$$\begin{cases} x + 3 \cdot (-2) = -4 \\ x - 6 = -4 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{T[2; -2]}$$

* 8) Uvete žičiček žičiček $\triangle ABC$, žičiči: $A[7; 8], B[5; -2], C[-3; -6]$.



a + va } uveme rovnice žičiček
 b + vb } a, b a pomoc žičiček
 směrnic uveme rovnice žičiček
 va, vb, poté žičiček žičiček
 pomoc rovnice rovnice.

5

Prímka a pomocou bodov B, C:

$$y = \frac{c_2 - b_2}{c_1 - b_1} (x - b_1) + b_2$$

$$y = \frac{-6 + 2}{-3 - 5} (x - 5) - 2$$

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

$$y = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{5}{2} - 2$$

$$y = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} x - \frac{9}{2}$$

je smernica k_a priamky a

$$-\frac{1}{k_a} = -2 \text{ je smernica}$$

priamky v_a :

$$y = -\frac{1}{k_a} \cdot x + q$$

$$y = -2x + q, \text{ dosad } A[7; 8]$$

$$8 = -2 \cdot 7 + q$$

$$q = 22$$

$$\boxed{y = -2x + 22} \text{ je rovnice priamky } v_a$$

Prímka b pomocou bodov A, C:

$$y = \frac{c_2 - a_2}{c_1 - a_1} \cdot (x - a_1) + a_2$$

$$y = \frac{-6 - 8}{-3 - 7} (x - 7) + 8$$

$$y = \frac{7}{5} (x - 7) + 8$$

$$y = \frac{7}{5} x - \frac{49}{5} + 8$$

$$y = \boxed{\frac{7}{5}} x - \frac{9}{5}$$

je smernica k_b

priamky b

$$-\frac{1}{k_b} = -\frac{5}{7} \text{ je smernica priamky } v_b$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{k_b} + q$$

$$y = -\frac{5}{7} x + q, \text{ dosad } B[5; -2]$$

$$-2 = -\frac{5}{7} \cdot 5 + q \rightarrow q = \frac{11}{7}$$

$$\boxed{y = -\frac{5}{7} x + \frac{11}{7}} \text{ je rovnice priamky } v_b$$

— rieš jako soustava —

$$y = y$$

$$-2x + 22 = -\frac{5}{7} x + \frac{11}{7}$$

$$-\frac{9}{7} x = -\frac{143}{7}$$

$$9x = 143$$

$$x = \frac{143}{9}$$

$$y = -2 \cdot \frac{143}{9} + 22$$

$$y = -\frac{286}{9} + 22$$

$$y = -\frac{88}{9}$$

$$\boxed{V\left[\frac{143}{9}; -\frac{88}{9}\right]}$$

* 9) Na priamke $5x - y + 1 = 0$ nájdete bod C, ktorý je stejně vzdálen od bodov $A[3; 2]$, $B[-1; 4]$.

Plávaný lod C musí ležet na přímce $p: 5x - y + 1 = 0$ ($y = 5x + 1$)
 a na ose o přímky AB $p \cap o = \{C\}$ nebo $C \in p \cap o$.

1) Označíme střed úsečky AB průměrem $O \dots O[S_1, S_2]$. Platí:

$$S_1 = \frac{-1+3}{2} = 1, S_2 = \frac{4+2}{2} = 6 \dots O[1; 3]$$

2) Určíme směrnici přímky AB poměrnou k ; $k = \frac{b_2 - a_2}{b_1 - a_1} = \frac{4-2}{-1-3} = \frac{2}{-4} = -\frac{1}{2}$

3) Ústřední osa o je kolmá na úsečce AB , takže její směrnici

$$-\frac{1}{k} = -\frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

4) Určíme rovnici osy o : $y = -\frac{1}{k}x + q$

5) Bod C určíme jako
 průsečík přímek p
 a o .

$$y = 2x + q, \text{ dosadíme } O[1; 3]$$

$$3 = 2 \cdot 1 + q$$

$$q = 1 \rightarrow o: y = 2x + 1$$

$$y = 5x + 1$$

$$y = 2x + 1$$

$$y = y$$

$$5x + 1 = 2x + 1$$

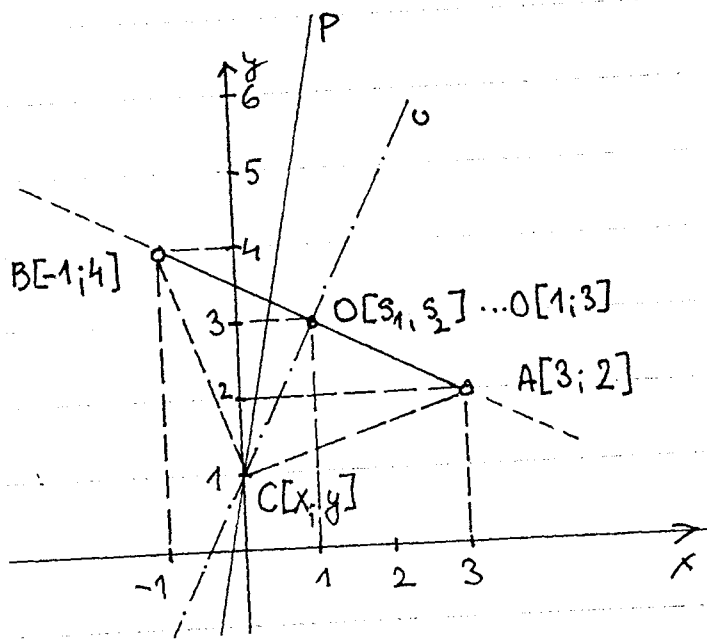
$$3x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = 2 \cdot 0 + 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$C[0; 1]$$



KONEC ČLÁNKU 4.5