

11 Geometri

11.1 Sirkel, ellipse,hyperbel, parabel

> *restart* :

Maple har en egen programpakke for [geometri](#). Den kalles opp med

> *with(geometry)* :

Her skal vi bruke noen av kommandoene i denne pakken, men også kommandoer i programpakken [plottools](#).

Sirkel

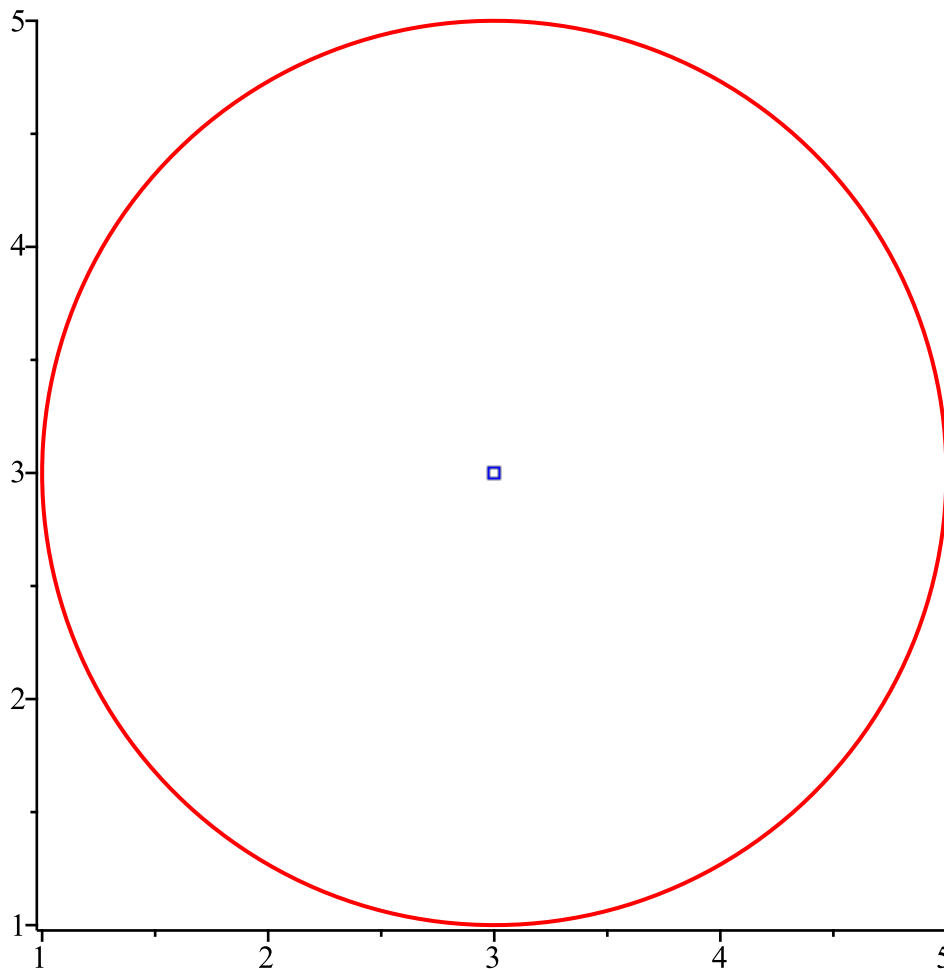
En sirkel er det geometriske stedet for alle punkter som ligger i en avstand r fra et gitt punkt.

- [circle](#)([m, n], r) fremstiller en sirkel med sentrum i $[m, n]$ og radius r .
- [Sirkel](#) i [vgs](#)-pakken

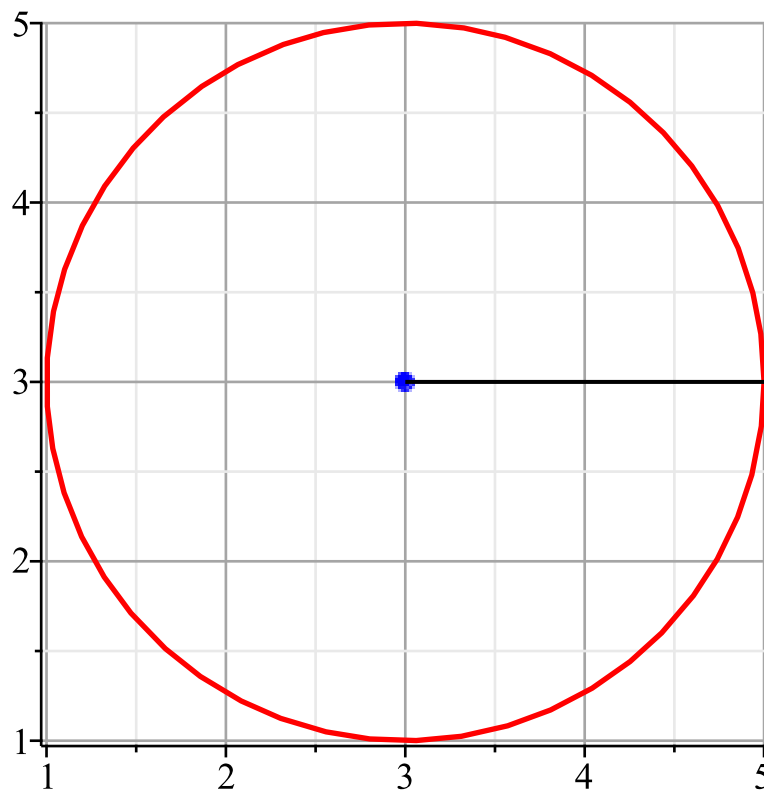
> *sirkel := plottools:-circle*([3, 3], 2, *color = red*) :

sentrum := plot([[3, 3]], *color = blue, style = point, symbol = box*) :

> *display*(*sirkel, sentrum, scaling = constrained*)



> *Sirkel*([3, 3], 2)



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

Radius = 2.

Sentrum = [3., 3.]

Areal = 12.6

>

Ellipse

En ellipse er en kurve som består av punkter (x, y) som ligger slik at summen av avstandene til to gitte punkter (brennpunktene) konstant.

- `ellipse(E, [foci= [F1, F2], distance= sum], [x, y])` definerer ellipsen E der F_1 og F_2 er brennpunktene og sum er summen av brennpunktradiene . P er et punkt på ellipsen. x og y er navnene på koordinataksene

`ellipse(E, ligning, [x, y])` definerer ellipsen E ved hjelp av *ligning*

`draw (E)` plotter ellipsen E

`point(A,m,n)` definerer punktet A med x -koordinat m og y -koordinat n

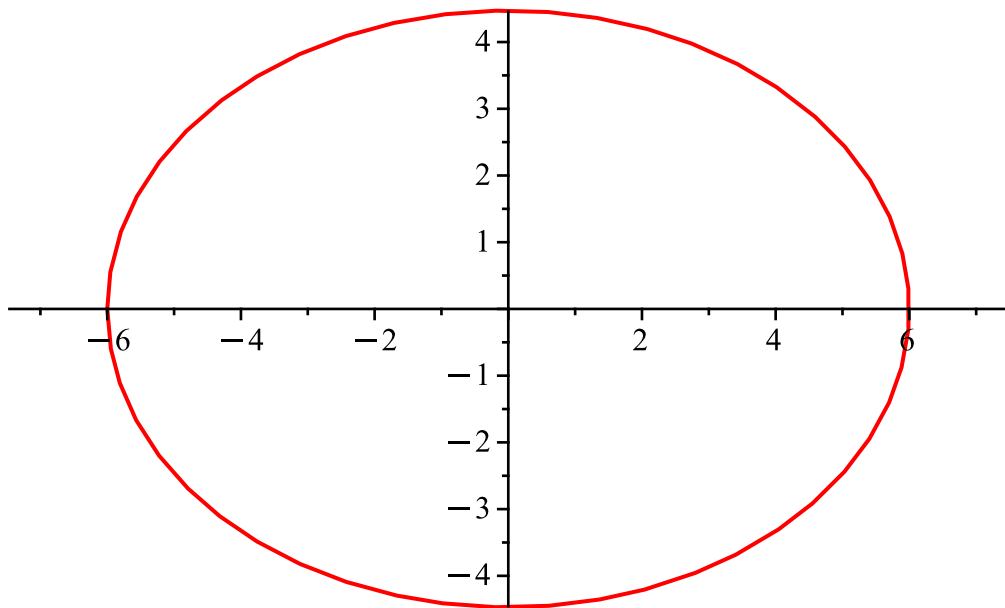
- `Ellipse` i `vgs`-pakken

> `point(F1, -4, 0) : point(F2, 4, 0) :`

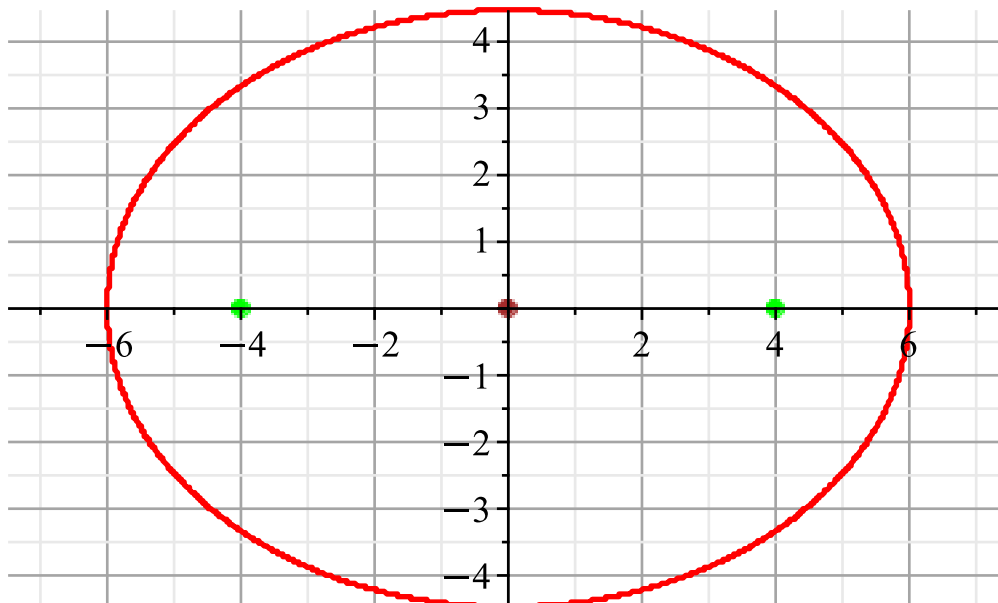
> `ellipse(E, [foci= [F1, F2], distance= 12], [x, y])`

E

> `draw(E, axes= normal)`



```
> Ellipse([ -4, 0], [4, 0], a=6)
```



$$0.0278x^2 + 0.0500y^2 = 1.$$

$$a = 6., \quad b = 4.47, \quad e = 0.667$$

Brennpunkter: $F_1 = [-4., 0.]$, $F_2 = [4., 0.]$

Sentrum = $[0., 0.]$, Areal = 84.30

Styrelinjer: $x_2 = 9.00$, $x_1 = -9.00$

>

Hyperbel

En hyperbel er en kurve som består av punkter (x, y) som ligger slik at absoluttverdien av differensen mellom brennpunktradiene er konstant.

- `hyperbola(H, [foci= [F_1 , F_2], distancev= $2a$], [x , y])` definerer hyperbelen H der F_1, F_2 er brennpunktene og $2a$ er hyperbelens reelle akse eller avstanden mellom toppunktene. x, y er navnene på koordinataksene

`hyperbola(H, ligning, [x , y])` definerer hyperbelen H ved hjelp av ligning

- `Hyperbel` i `vgs`-pakken

> `point(F1, -2, 2) : point(F2, 2, 2) :`

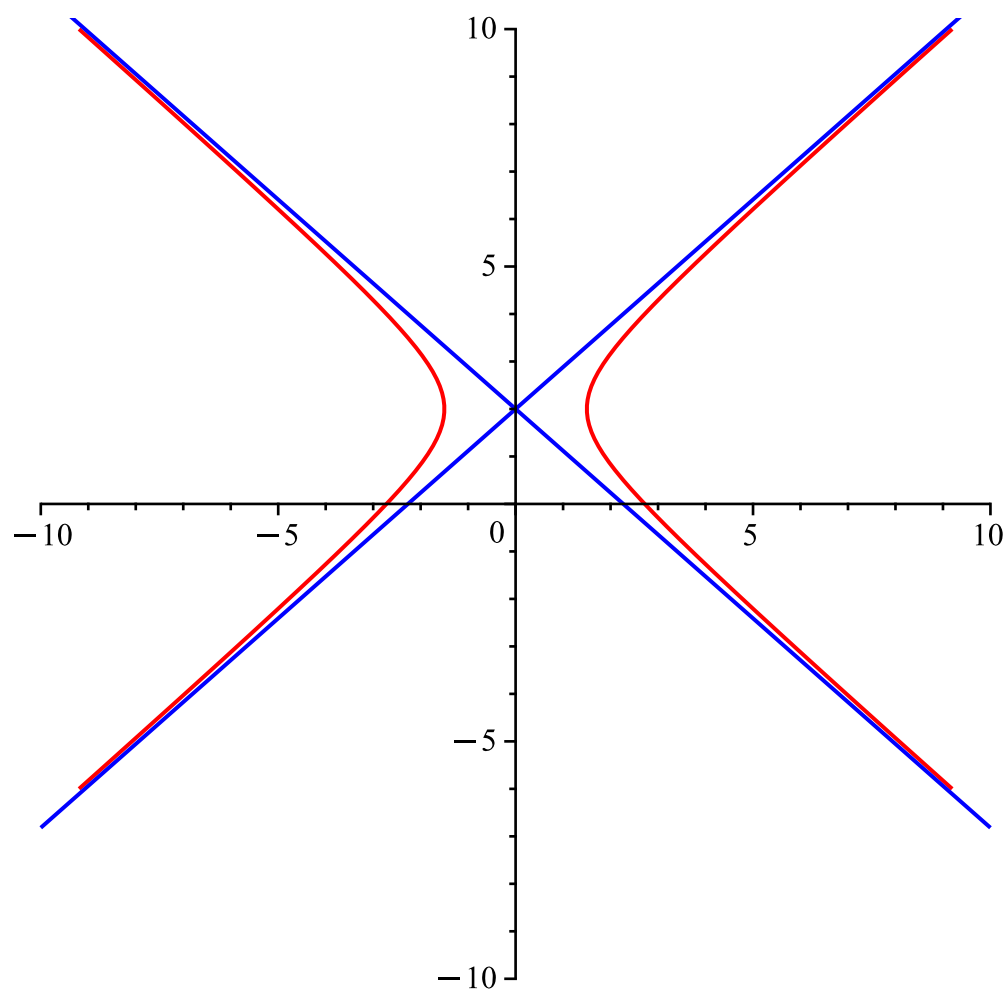
> `hyperbola(H, [foci= [F1, F2], distancev= 3], [x, y]) :`

> `plt1 := draw(H, view= [-8..8, -6..8], axes= normal) :`

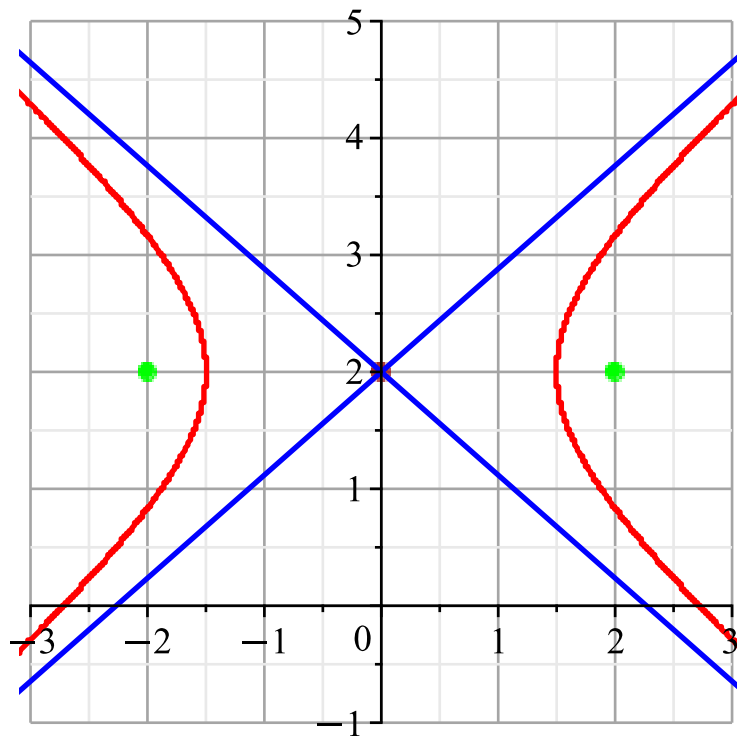
Asymptotene til hyperbelen kan fåes ved `asymptotes(H)`.

> `plt2 := draw(asymptotes(H), color= blue) :`

> `display(plt1, plt2)`



$> \text{Hyperbel}\left([-2, 2], [2, 2], a = \frac{3}{2} \right)$



$$-0.571 (y - 2.)^2 + 0.444 x^2 = 1.$$

$$a = 1.50, b = 1.32, e = 1.33, \text{Sentrum} = [0., 2.]$$

$$\text{Brennpunkter: } F_1 = [-2., 2.], F_2 = [2., 2.]$$

$$\text{Styrelinjer: } x_2 = 1.12, x_1 = -1.12$$

$$\text{Asymptoter: } y_1 = -0.882 x + 2., y_2 = 0.882 x + 2.$$

>

Parabel

En parabel er en kurve som består av punkter (x, y) som ligger slik at avstandene til et gitt punkt og til en rett linje er like. Punktet kalles **brennpunktet** og linjen **styrelinje** eller direkte.

- `parabola(p, [focus = F, vertex = T], [x, y])` definerer en parabel p med brennpunkt i F og toppunkt i T . x og y er navnene på koordinataksene

`parabola(p, ligning, [x, y])` definerer en parabel p ved hjelp av *ligning* for parabellen

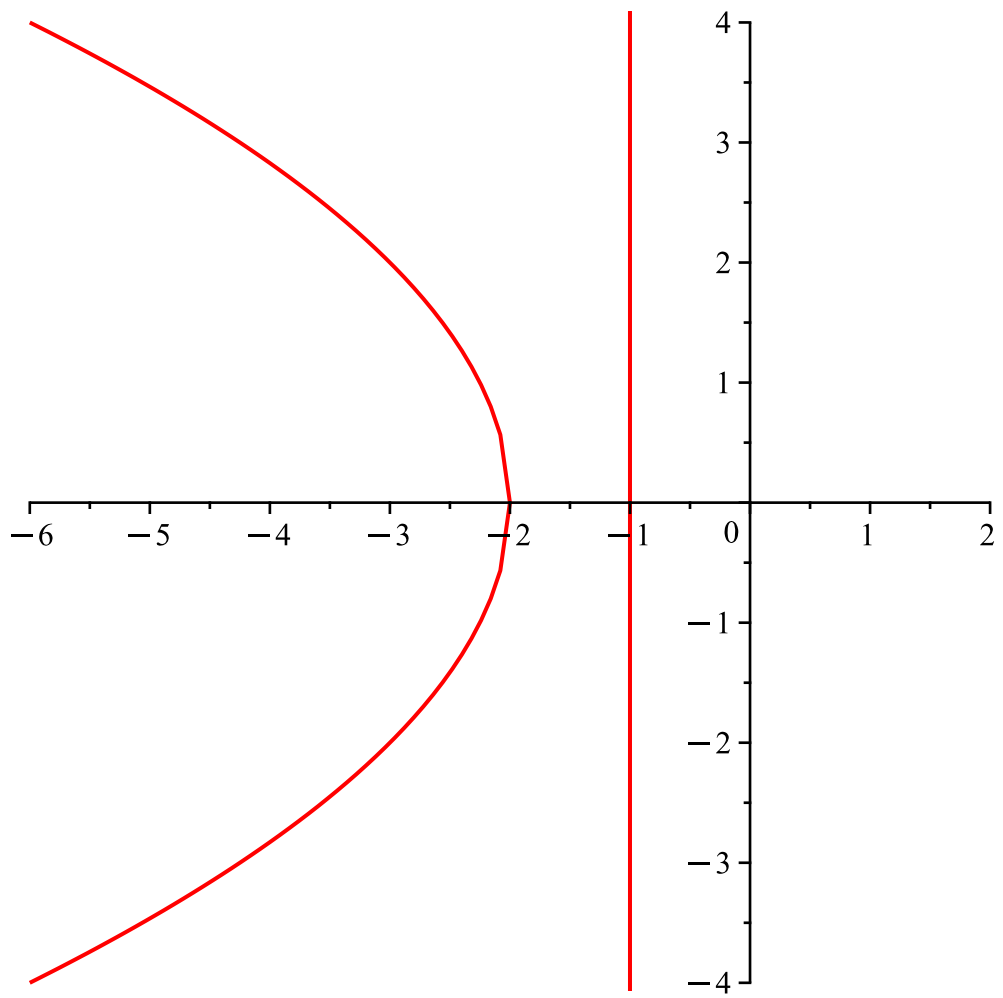
- Parabel i vgs-pakken

> `geometry:-point(F, -3, 0) : geometry:-point(T, -2, 0) :`

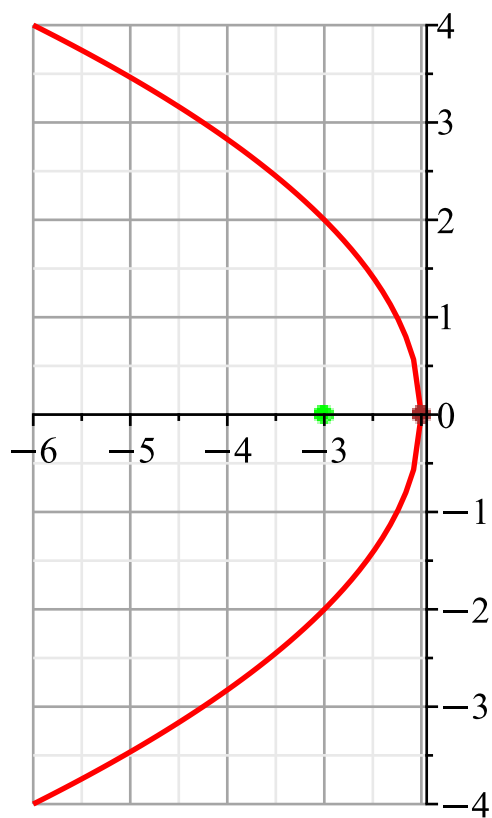
> `parabola(p, [focus = F, vertex = T], [x, y]) :`

styrelinjen fåes ved `directrix(p)`.

> `draw({p, directrix(p)}, view = [-6..2, -4..4], axes = normal, numpoints = 100)`



> Parabel([-3, 0], [-2, 0])



$$-\frac{1}{8}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}x = 1$$

Focus: $F = [-3., 0.]$

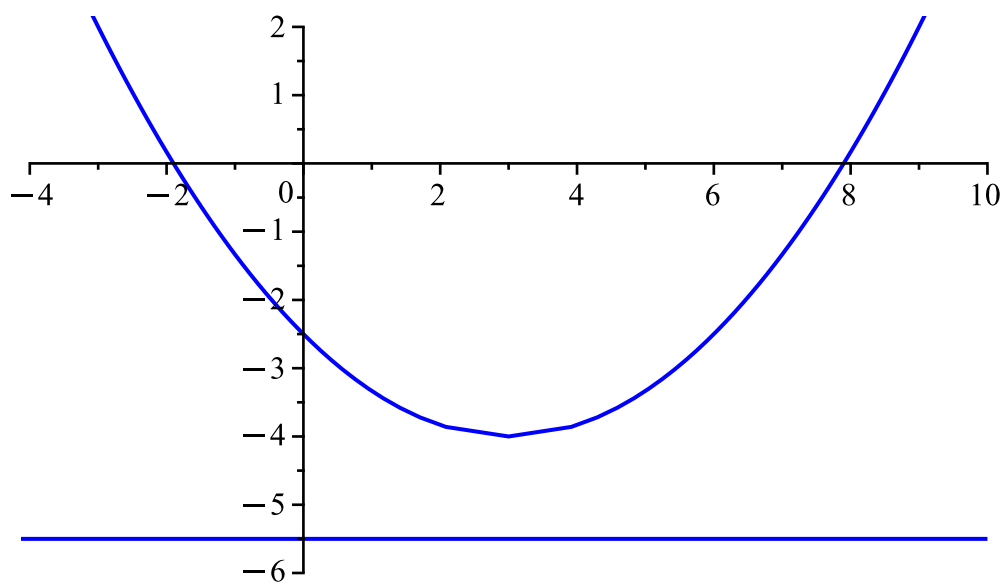
Vertex: $T = [-2., 0.]$

```
> lign := (x - 3)^2 = 6 (y + 4) : %
```

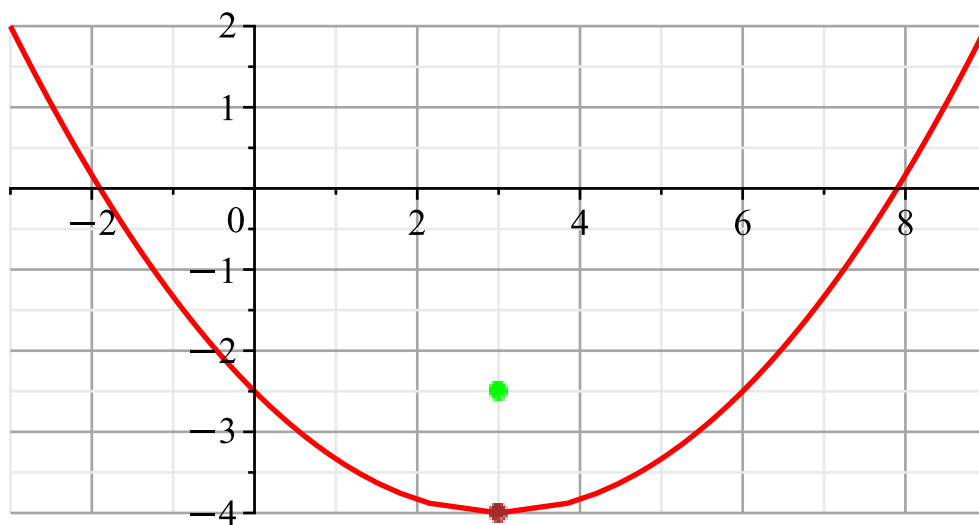
$$(x - 3)^2 = 6y + 24$$

```
> parabola(p, lign, [x, y]) :
```

```
> draw( {p, directrix(p)}, view = [ - 4 .. 10, - 6 .. 2 ], axes = normal, numpoints = 100, color = blue)
```

> *Parabel(lign)*



$$\frac{(x-3)^2 - 2}{6y + 22} = 1$$

Focus: $F = [3., -2.50]$
Vertex: $T = [3., -4.]$
Directrix: $y = -5.500000000$

>

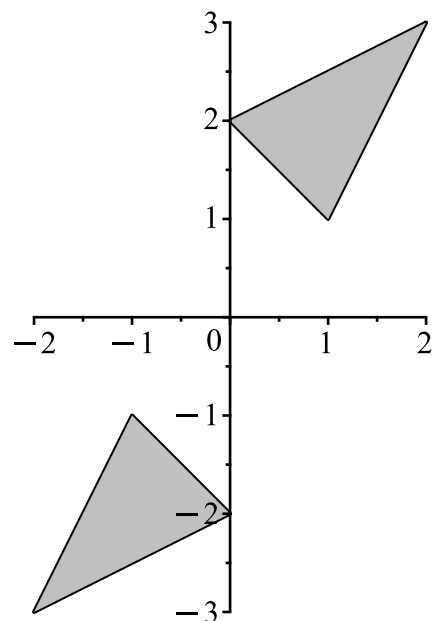
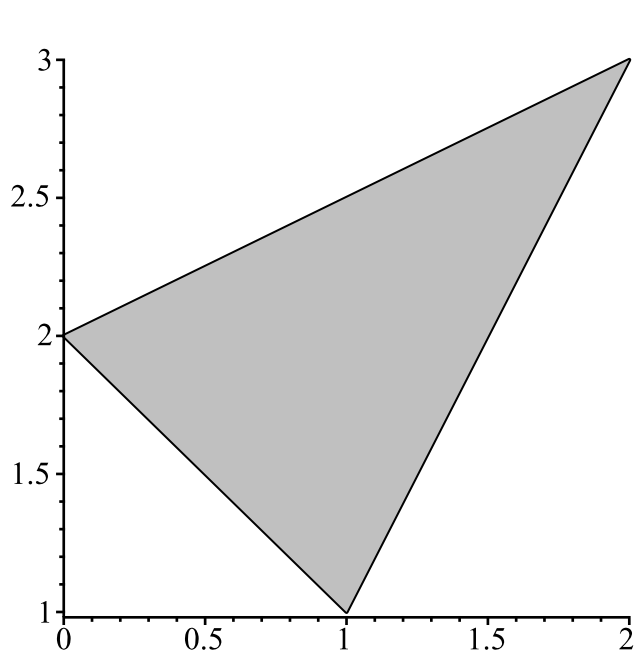
11.2 Symmetri om et punkt og en linje

- `reflect(objekt, P)` speiler et grafisk objekt om et punkt $P = [x_0, y_0]$

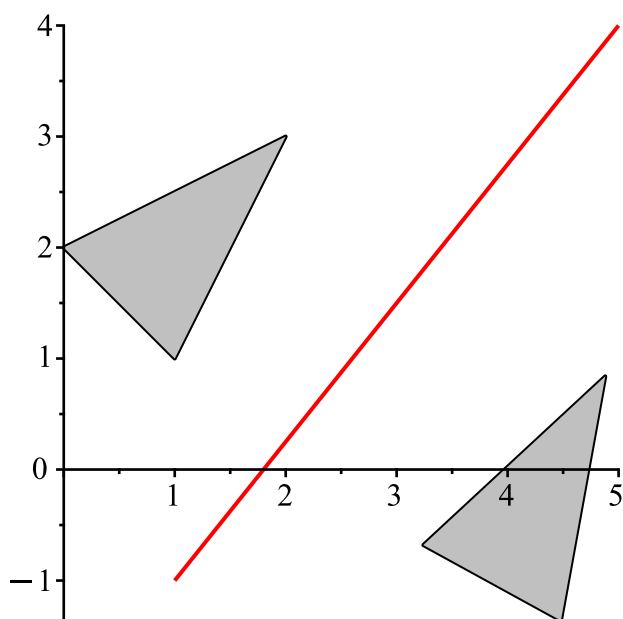
`reflect(objekt, [P1, P2])` speiler et grafisk objekt om en rett linje gitt ved to punkter $P_1 = [x_1, y_1]$ og $P_2 = [x_2, y_2]$

Tilsvarende for punkt og linje i rommet.

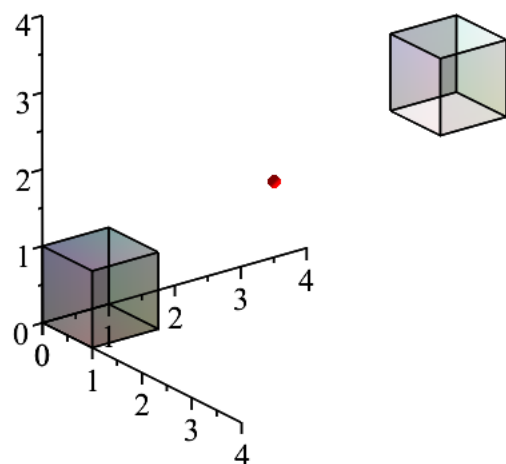
```
> T := polygonplot([ [1, 1], [0, 2], [2, 3], [1, 1]], color = grey) :
%
> SP := reflect(T, [0, 0]) :
> display(T, SP, scaling = constrained)
```



```
> SL := reflect(T, [[2, 0], [5, 4]]) :
> L := plot([[1, -1], [5, 4]], color=red) :
> display(T, L, SL, scaling=constrained)
```



```
> C := plottools[cuboid]([0, 0, 0], [1, 1, 1]) :
SP := reflect(C, [2, 2, 2]) :
P := pointplot3d([2, 2, 2], symbol
= solidsphere, color=red, symbolsize
= 20) :
display(C, SP, P, axes=normal, orientation
= [-37, 68], transparency=0.5)
```



11.3 Romgeometri

I programpakken [geom3d](#) finnes mange kommandoer for romgeometri. Her skal vi bare se på kommandoer for punkt, linje, plan og sammenligner med tilsvarende i [vgs](#)-pakken.

```
> restart : with(geom3d) :
```

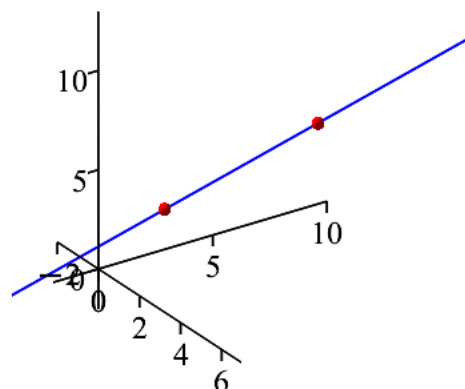
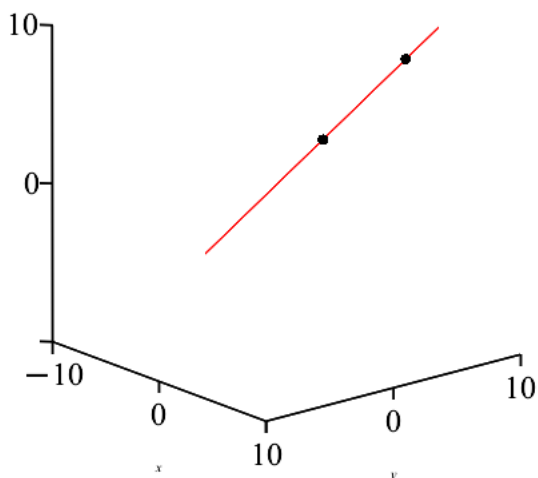
- `draw(objekt)` plotter et geometrisk objekt
- `point(A, [x, y, z])` definerer punktet A med koordinatene x, y, z
- `line(L, [A, B])` definerer linjen L som går gjennom punktene A og B
- `plane(p, [A, B, C])` definerer planet gjennom punktene A, B og C
- Se [RettLinje](#), [Plan](#)

```
> point(A, [1, 2, 3]) :
> point(B, [4, 6, 8]) :
> P := pointplot3d([ [1, 2, 3], [4, 6, 8]], symbol=solidsphere, symbolsize=16, color=black) :
> line(L1, [A, B]) :
> p := draw(L1, color=red, axes=frame, orientation=[-40, 72], labels=[x, y, z], tickmarks=[3, 3, 3]) :
```

```
> k1 := display(p, P, view=[-10..10, -10..10, -10..10]) : %
> RettLinje([1, 2, 3], [4, 6, 8], t=-1..2)

$$x = 3t + 1, y = 4t + 2, z = 5t + 3$$

```



```
point(C, [8, 9, 10]) :
```

```
plt1 := draw(p1, color=red, style
=patchnogrid, axes=frame, orientation
=[-34, 72])
```

Planet gjennom punktene A, B og C finnes nå ved

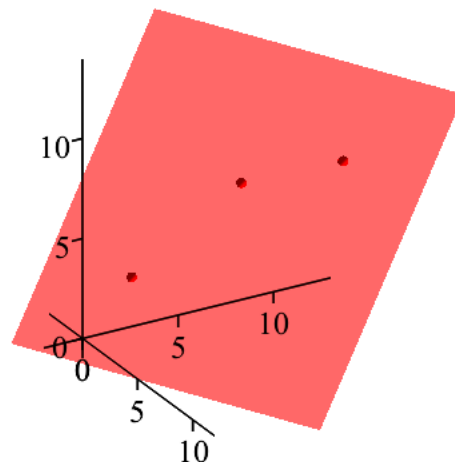
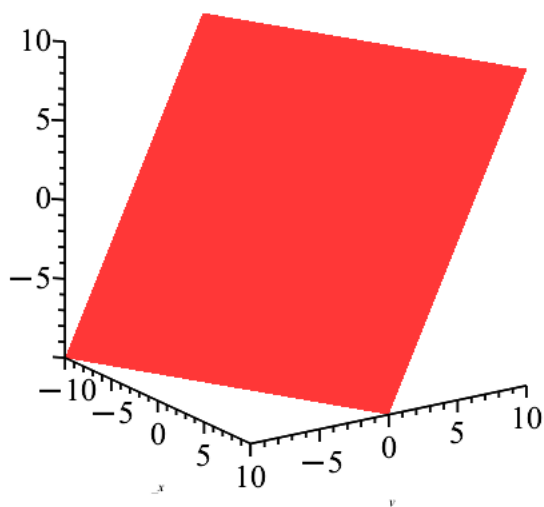
```
plane(p1, [A, B, C]) :
```

```
Plan([ [1, 2, 3], [4, 6, 8], [8, 9, 10]], p,
color=red)

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

```

p



restart :

$A, B, C, D, E := [1, 2, 3], [4, 6, 8], [8, 9, 10], [1, -2, 3], [4, 6, -8] :$

Nå finner vi planene gjennom A, B, C og A, D, E

$\alpha := \text{Plan}([A, B, C], p, \text{color} = \text{cyan})$

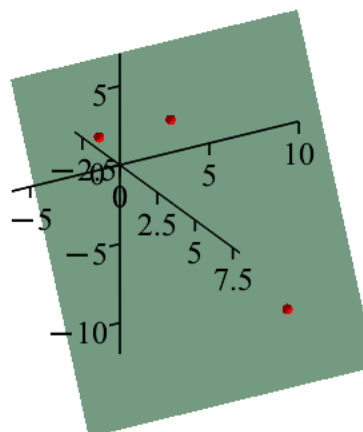
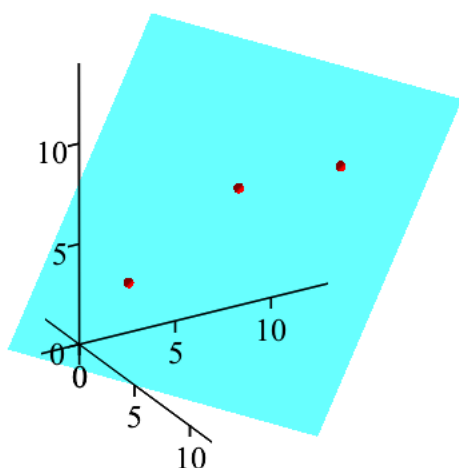
$\alpha := x - 2y + z = 0$

$\beta := \text{Plan}([A, D, E], q, \text{color} = \text{aquamarine})$

$\beta := -11x + 20 - 3z = 0$

p

q



Skjæringslinjen mellom disse planene får vi nå ved

$\text{SkjæringPlanPlan}(\alpha, \beta)$

$$\left[x = -\frac{3t}{11} + \frac{20}{11}, y = \frac{4t}{11} + \frac{10}{11}, z = t \right]$$

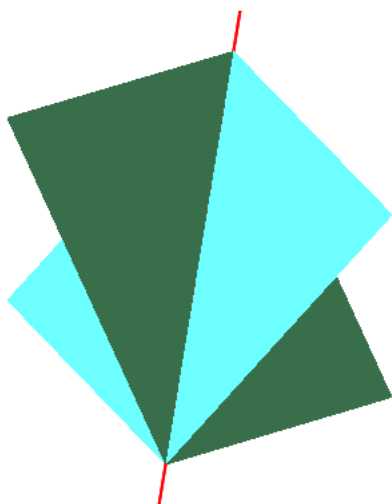
Vinkelen mellom planene er

$\phi = \text{VinkelPlanPlan}(\alpha, \beta)$

$\phi = 59.91525241$

La oss finne vinkelen mellom linjene AB og CD.

A, B



$[1, 2, 3], [4, 6, 8]$

C, D

$[8, 9, 10], [1, -2, 3]$

$AB := \text{RettLinje}(A, B, t=-1..2) :$
 $x=3t+1, y=4t+2, z=5t+3$

$pltAB := \% :$

$CD := \text{RettLinje}(C, D, t=-1..2) :$
 $x=-7t+8, y=-11t+9, z=-7t+10$

$pltCD := \% :$

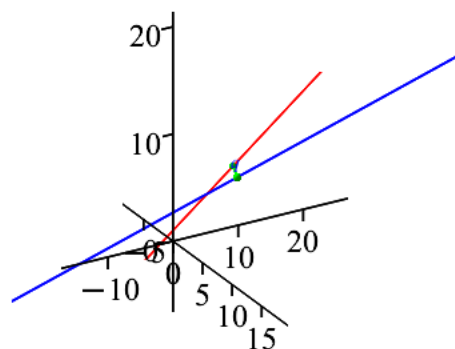
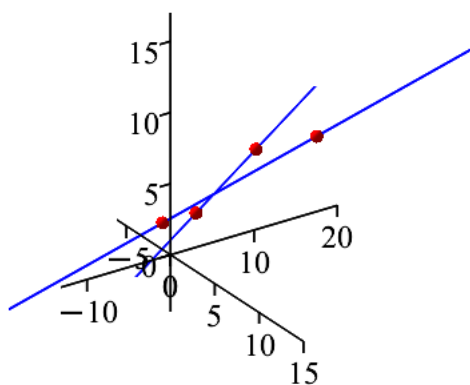
$\text{display}(pltAB, pltCD)$

Vinklne mellom linjene AB og CD er

$\text{VinkelLinjeLinje}([A, B], [C, D])$
 17.13038111

Avstanden mellom linjene er

$\text{AvstandLinjeLinje}([A, B], [C, D])$
 $q = 1.81688$



$\> \text{restart} :$

Eksempel 11.3.1

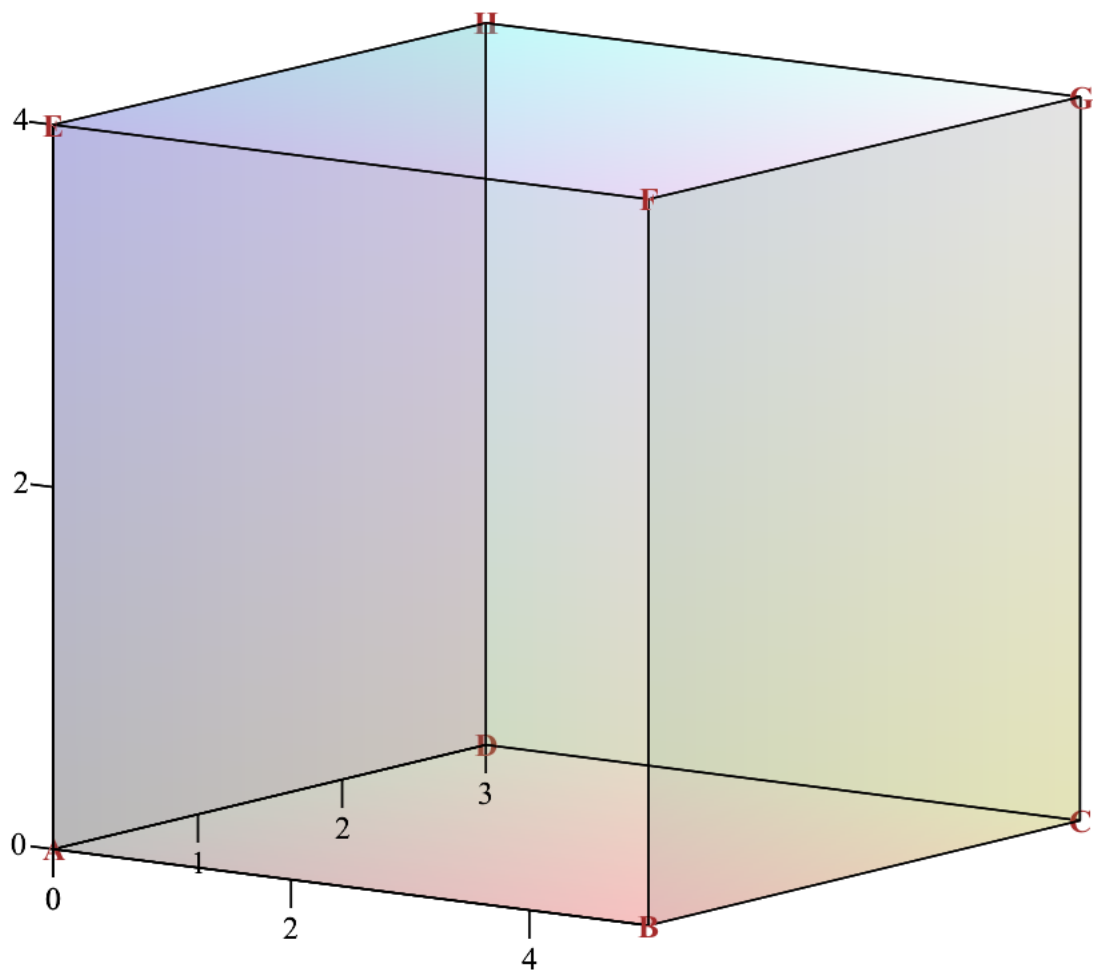
$\> plt1 := \text{cuboid}([0, 0, 0], [5, 3, 4]) :$

$\> A := [0, 0, 0] : B := [5, 0, 0] : C := [5, 3, 0] : D := [0, 3, 0] : E := [0, 0, 4] :$

$F := [5, 0, 4] : G := [5, 3, 4] : H := [0, 3, 4] :$

$\> plt2 := \text{textplot3d}([op(A), "A"], [op(B), "B"], [op(C), "C"], [op(D), "D"], [op(E), "E"],$
 $[op(F), "F"], [op(G), "G"], [op(H), "H"]], \text{font} = [\text{times}, \text{bold}, 24], \text{color} = \text{brown}) :$

```
> plt := display(plt1, plt2, axes = normal, orientation = [ - 54, 80 ], tickmarks = [ 3, 3, 3 ],
  transparency = 0.8) :
  %
```



- a) Regn ut lengdene av sidene AC , AG og DG
 b) Regn ut vinkelen mellom linjene AG og AD

Løsning

> A, C

$[0, 0, 0], [5, 3, 0]$

> $\text{RettLinje}(A, C, t = 0..1) :$

$x = 5t, y = 3t, z = 0$

> $\text{display}(\%, \text{plt})$

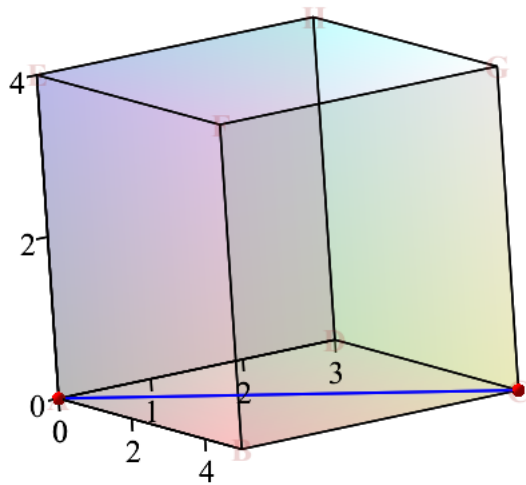
> A, G

$[0, 0, 0], [5, 3, 4]$

> $\text{RettLinje}(A, G, t = 0..1) :$

$x = 5t, y = 3t, z = 4t$

> $\text{display}(\%, \text{plt})$

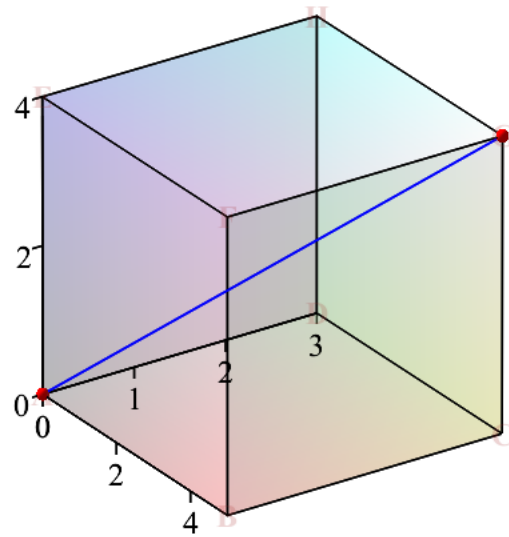


$$AC := C - A$$

$$AC := [5, 3, 0]$$

$$\text{Lengde}(AC)$$

$$\sqrt{34}$$



$$AG := G - A$$

$$AG := [5, 3, 4]$$

$$\text{Lengde}(AG)$$

$$5\sqrt{2}$$

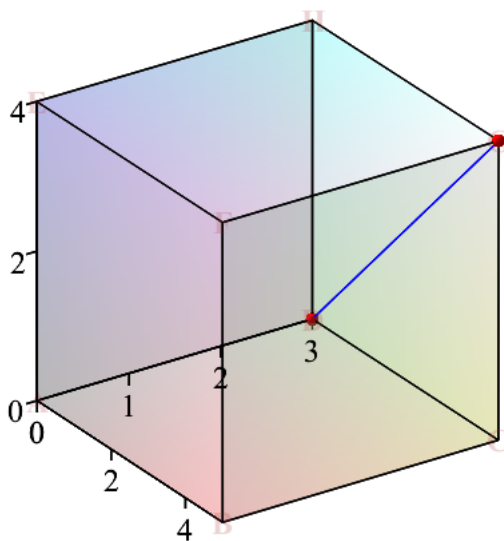
$$D, G$$

$$[0, 3, 0], [5, 3, 4]$$

$$\text{RettLinje}(D, G, t=0..1) :$$

$$x=5t, y=3, z=4t$$

$\rightarrow \text{display}(\%, \text{plt})$



$$DG := G - D$$

$$DG := [5, 0, 4]$$

$> \text{Lengde}(DG)$

$\sqrt{41}$

$>$