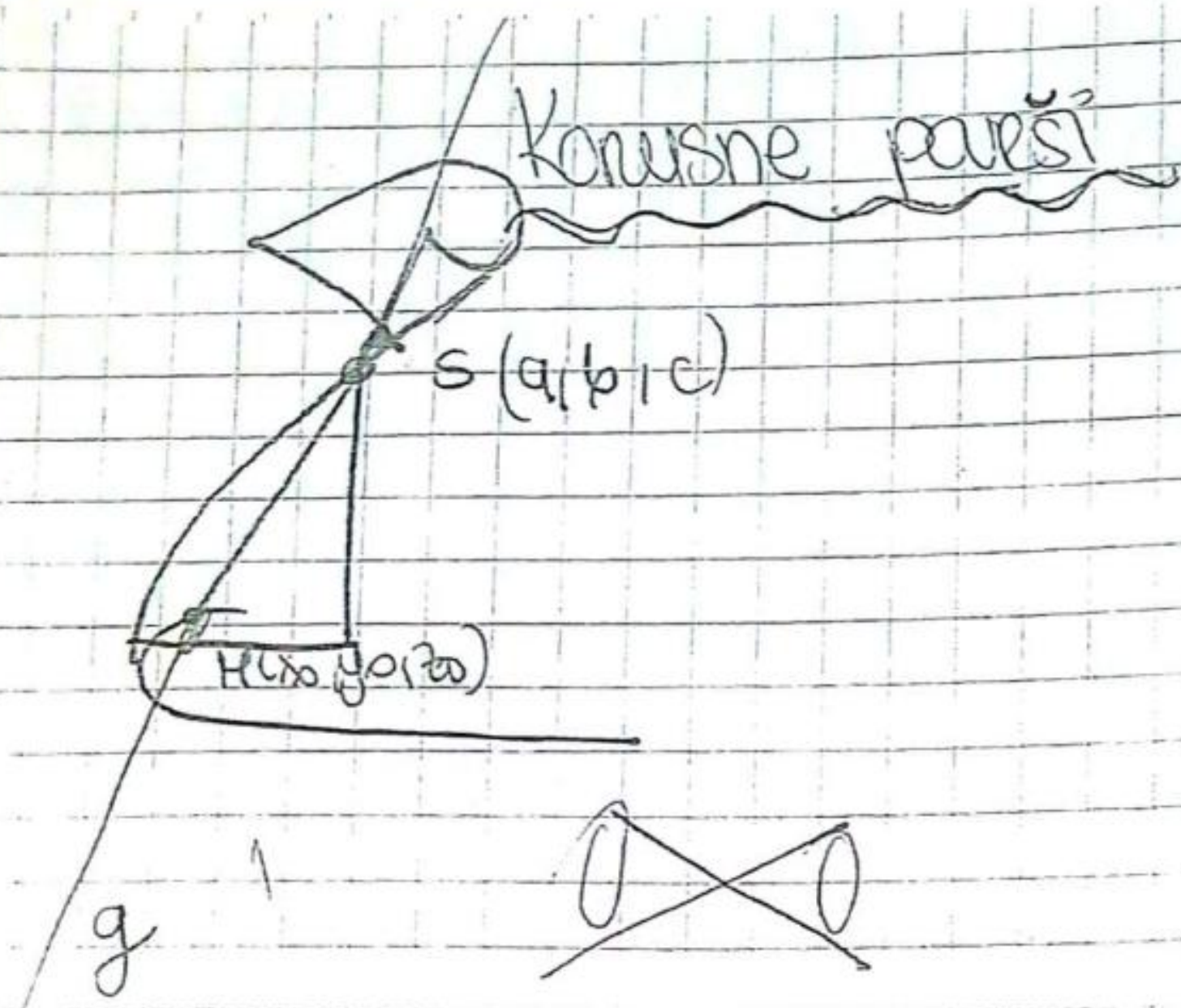




$$d: \begin{cases} F_1(x, y, z) = 0 \\ F_2(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$N(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in d$$

$$g: \frac{x-a}{x_0-a} = \frac{y-b}{y_0-b} = \frac{z-c}{z_0-c}$$

$$g: \begin{cases} x = a + (x_0 - a)t \\ y = b + (y_0 - b)t \\ z = c + (z_0 - c)t \end{cases}$$

Eliminisanjem x_0, y_0, z_0 dobijemo jednu jednačinu $F(x, y, z) = 0$ to je jednačina konusne poviši.

1) Odrediti jednačinu konusa čiji je vrh tačka $S(0, -a, 0)$ a

$$\text{reknisq } d: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \\ y + z = a \end{cases}$$

$$d: \begin{cases} y^2 - 2x = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \quad S(0, 1, -1)$$

$$1) N(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in d$$

Jednačina generatriže je

$$g: \frac{x}{x_0} = \frac{y_0 + a}{y_0 + a} = \frac{z}{z_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= \frac{x}{t} \\ y_0 &= \frac{y+a}{t} - a \\ z_0 &= \frac{z}{t} \end{aligned}$$

$$g: \begin{cases} x = x_0 t \\ y = -a + (y_0 + a)t \\ z = z_0 t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t=0 \\ x=0 \\ y=-a \\ z=0 \end{pmatrix} S(0, -a, 0)$$

$$\text{ned} \Rightarrow y_0 + z_0 = a$$

$$\frac{y+a}{t} - a + \frac{z}{t} = a$$

$$\frac{y+z+a}{t} = 2a$$

$$t = \frac{y+z+a}{2a}$$

$$x_0 = \frac{2ax}{y+z+a}$$

$$y_0 = \frac{(y+a)2a}{y+z+a} - a = \frac{ay+a^2-az}{y+z+a} = \frac{a(y+a-z)}{y+z+a}$$

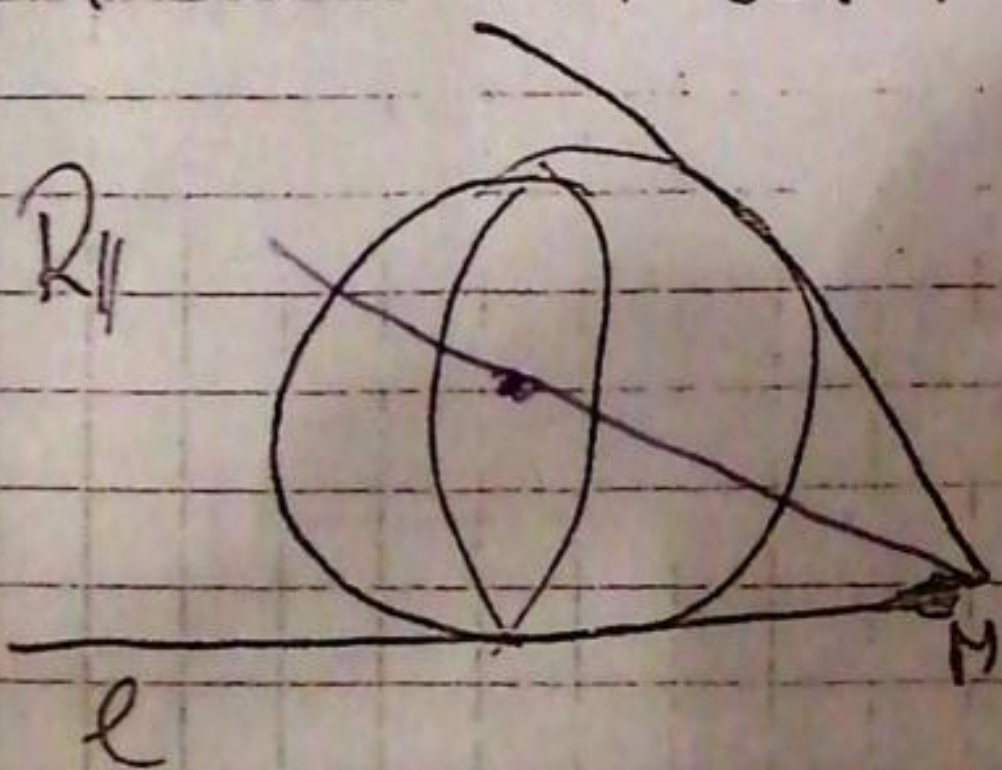
$$z_0 = \frac{2az}{y+z+a}$$

$$\text{ned} \Rightarrow x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = a^2$$

$$\left(\frac{2ax}{y+z+a} \right)^2 + \left(a \frac{y+a-z}{y+z+a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2az}{y+z+a} \right)^2 = a^2$$

$$x^2 + z^2 - yz - az = 0 \Rightarrow \text{jednačina bračevnog konusa.}$$

2) Sfera $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ osvijetljena je svjetlošću koja se izvor nalazi u tački $M(5, 0, 0)$. Naći oblik sjene u ravni yOz .



Praci koji tangiraju sferu formiraju konusnu površ. Neka je l proizvodnja takvog zraka i neka je $\vec{s} = (u, v, p)$

$$l = \frac{x-5}{u} = \frac{y}{v} = \frac{z}{p}$$

Nadamo $l \cap (S)$

$$l: \begin{cases} x = 5 + mt \\ y = nt \\ z = pt \end{cases}$$

$$(5 + mt)^2 + n^2 t^2 + p^2 t^2 = 9$$

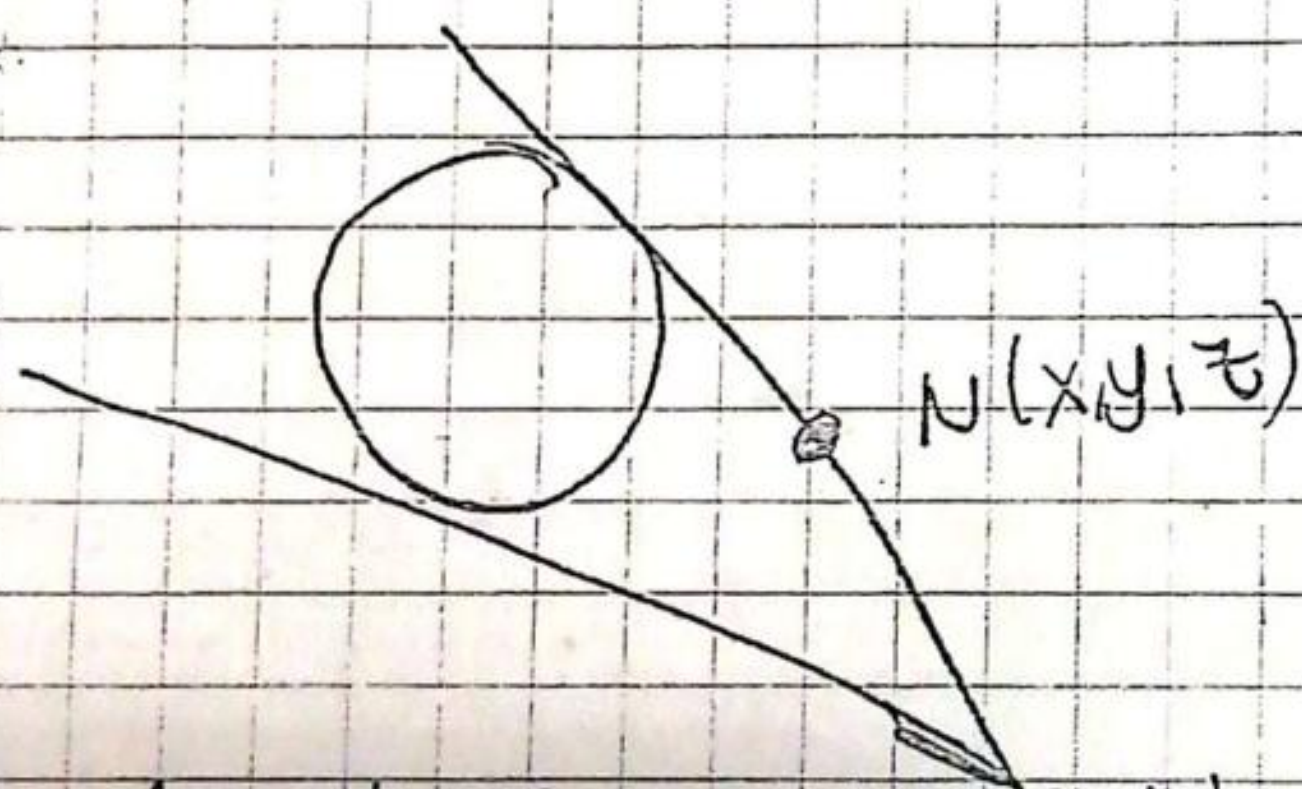
$$(m^2 + n^2 + p^2)t^2 + 10mt + 16 = 0$$

Jednačina ima samo jedno rešenje pa je $D=0$, odakle sledi:

$$100m^2 - 4(m^2 + n^2 + p^2) \cdot 16 = 0$$

$$9m^2 - 16n^2 - 16p^2 = 0 \quad (*)$$

Vektor pravca proizvoljnog tačka koji tanguje sferu zadovoljava jednačinu ~~sferu~~. (*)



tačka je $N(x, y, z)$

proizvoljna tačka

konusne površi.

raz određeni tačkama M i N ima vektor pravca $\vec{MN} = (x-5, y, z)$

Ovaj vektor zadovoljava jednačinu (*).

$$9(x-5)^2 - 16y^2 - 16z^2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{jednačina konusne površi}$$

Sputa je

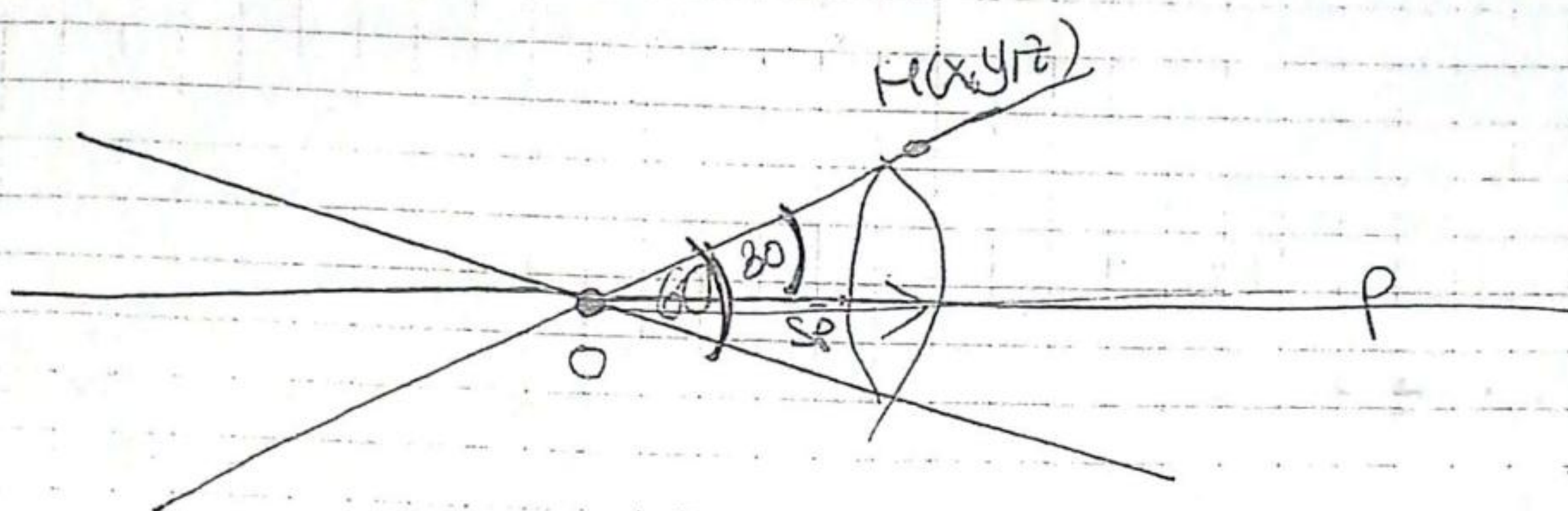
$$\begin{cases} 9(x-5)^2 - 16y^2 - 16z^2 = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 16y^2 + 16z^2 = 225 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ubači u 3. zadatak, zeleni

3) Napisati jednačinu konusne poveri koji je osa prava $p: \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{6}$ i
 udata $O(0,0,0)$, a ugao otvora pri udata $2\alpha = 60^\circ$.

R1



$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

Ugao između vektora $\vec{OH}$ i ose p je ugao α tj. to je ugao između vektora $\vec{sp}$ ili $-\vec{sp}$ i vektora $\vec{OH}$.

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{(\vec{OH}, \pm \vec{sp})}{|\vec{OH}| |\vec{sp}|}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{\vec{OH} \cdot \vec{sp}}{|\vec{OH}| |\vec{sp}|}$$

$$\vec{OH} = (x, y, z)$$

$$\vec{sp} = (2, 3, 6)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \pm \frac{2x + 3y + 6z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \sqrt{4 + 9 + 36}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \pm \frac{2x + 3y + 6z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \sqrt{49}} \quad \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \neq 0 \right)$$

$$\sqrt{3} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 2(2x + 3y + 6z) \quad \left(\begin{matrix} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow x = y = z = 0 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$14 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 4(2x + 3y + 6z)^2$$

$\Rightarrow$ jednačina konusne poveri.

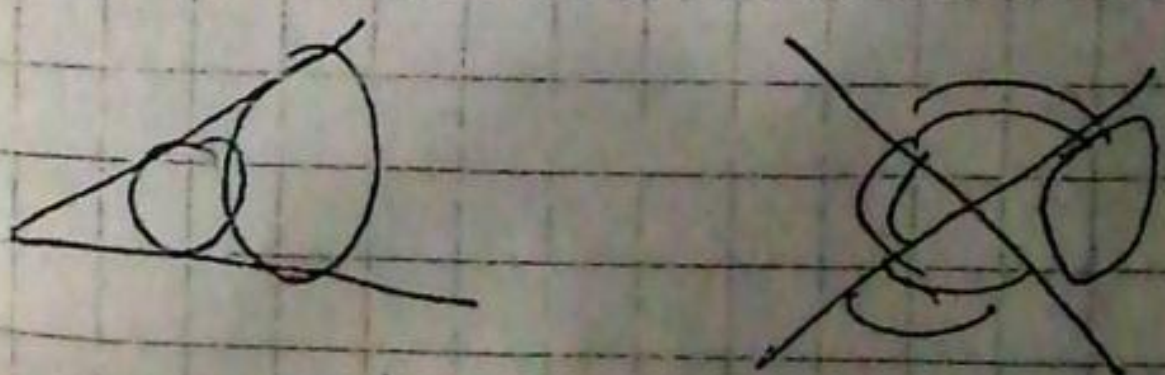
4) Odrediti jednačinu konusne poveri koja je opisana oko sfera:

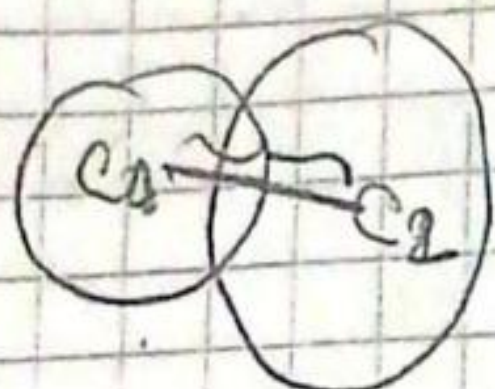
$$S_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$S_2: (x-2)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$$

$$R_1: C_1(0,0,0) \quad R_1 = 1$$

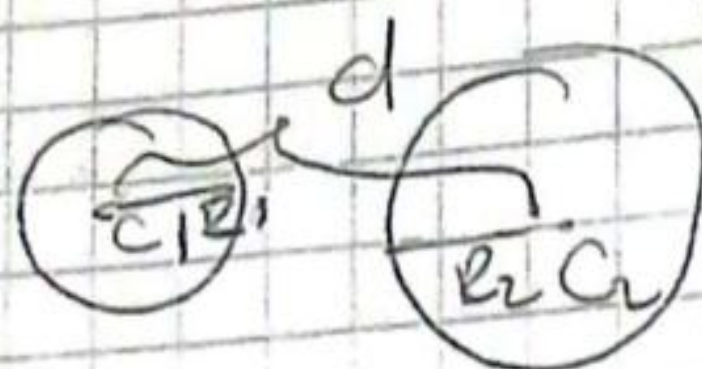
$$C_2(2,0,0) \quad R_2 = 2$$





$$R_1 + R_2 > d$$

sijeku se



$$R_1 + R_2 < d \Rightarrow \text{ne sijeku se}$$

$$d(C_1, C_2) = \sqrt{4 + 0 + 0} = 2$$

$$R_1 + R_2 = 3$$

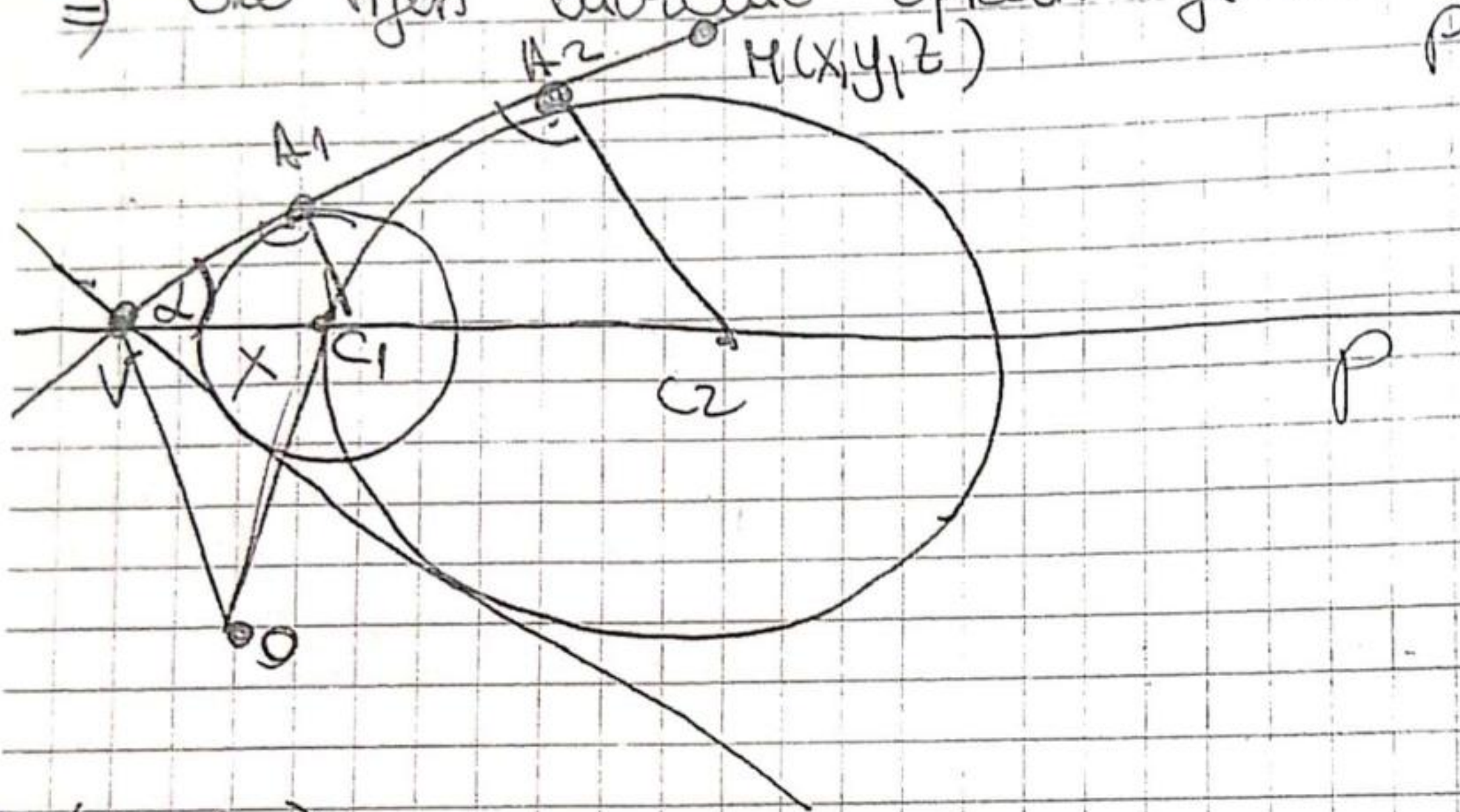
$R_1 + R_2 > d \Rightarrow$ sfere se sijeku

$\Rightarrow$ oko njih možemo opisati jednu konusnu pover.

Uočimo da $C \in S_2$

$$(0-2)^2 + 0^2 = 0^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \text{sijeku se}$$

$$u=4$$



$$p(C_1, C_2) =$$

A_1 tačka u kojoj imamo tangenciju sfere S_1

A_2 —||— S_2

Uočimo da je $|C_1 A_1| = R_1$

$$|C_2 A_2| = R_2$$

$$|VC_1| = x$$

Trouglovi $VC_1 A_1$ i $VC_2 A_2$ su slični ($\angle C_1 V A_1 \cong \angle C_2 V A_2 = \alpha$

$$\angle C_1 A_1 V \cong \angle C_2 A_2 V = 90^\circ$$

$$\frac{|VC_1|}{|C_1 A_1|} = \frac{|VC_2|}{|C_2 A_2|}$$

$$\frac{x}{R_1} = \frac{x+d}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{x}{1} = \frac{x+2}{2}$$

$$2x = x + 2$$

$$\vec{O} = \vec{O_1} + \vec{C_1}$$

$$\vec{O} = \vec{O_1} + x \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{C_1}|} \cdot \vec{C_1}$$

$$\vec{O} = \vec{O} + \frac{2}{2} \cdot (-2, 0, 0)$$

$$\vec{O} = (-2, 0, 0) \Rightarrow V = (-2, 0, 0)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Napomena:} \\ p = \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z}{0} \Rightarrow V(-2, 0, 0), \text{ ako} \\ p \neq \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z}{0} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Delta VCA_1 : \sin \alpha = \frac{|\vec{CA_1}|}{|\vec{VC_1}|}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \alpha = 30^\circ$$

Ugao je $\angle (VM, \pm \vec{sp})$ polupruga koja konusa. Ugao između izvodnice $l(VM)$ i ose p je ugao α , a to je ugao između vektora $\vec{VM}$ i vektora $\vec{sp}$ ($-\vec{sp}$)

$$\alpha = \angle (VM, \pm \vec{sp})$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{\vec{VM} \cdot \vec{sp}}{|\vec{VM}| |\vec{sp}|}$$

$$\vec{VM} = (x+2, y, z)$$

$$\vec{sp} = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \pm \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{(x+2)^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \cdot 1$$

$$4(x+2)^2 = 3(x+2)^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2 \rightarrow \text{jednačina konusne površi.}$$