

10 – мавзу: To`g`ri burchakli dekart koordinatalar sistemasida to`g`ri chiziq va u bilan bog`liq metrik masalalar.

Режа:

1. Tekislikdagi ikki to`g`ri chiziq orasidagi burchak.

2. Nuqtadan to`g`ri chiziqqacha bo`lgan masofa

Tekislikdagi ikki to`g`ri chiziq orasidagi burchak.

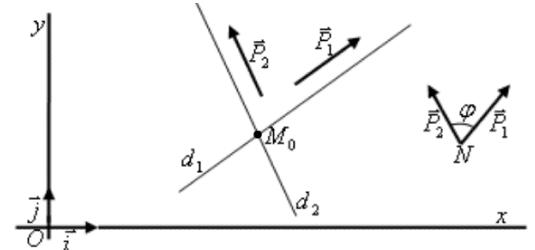
Tekislikdagi to`g`ri burchakli dekart koordinatalar (O, \vec{i}, \vec{j}) sistemasi berilgan bo`lsin.

Bu koordinatalar sistemasiga nisbatan

d_1 va d_2 to`g`ri chiziq tenglamalari

$$d_1: A_1x + B_1y + C_1 = 0;$$

$$d_2: A_2x + B_2y + C_2 = 0. \quad (25.1)$$



45-chizma

bilan berilgan bo`lsin.

d_1 va d_2 to`g`ri chiziqlarning yo`naltiruvchi vektorlari mos ravishda

$\vec{P}_1(-B_1, A_1)$, $\vec{P}_2(-B_2, A_2)$ lardan iborat.

Ta’rif. Ikkita to`gri chiziq orasidagi burchak deb, bu to`g`ri chiziqlarning yo`naltiruvchi vektorlar orasidagi burchakka aytildi . $\varphi = (\vec{P}_1 \wedge \vec{P}_2)$ (45-chizma)

$$\vec{P}_1 \cdot \vec{P}_2 = |\vec{P}_1| |\vec{P}_2| \cos \varphi. \quad \cos \varphi = \frac{A_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2}{\sqrt{A_1^2 + B_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{A_2^2 + B_2^2}} \quad (25.2)$$

IKKI to`g`ri chiziq orasidagi burchak (25.2) formula bilan hisoblanadi.

Xususiy holda $d_1 \perp d_2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{P}_1 \perp \vec{P}_2$

$$A_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2 = 0. \quad (25.3)$$

bu shart ikki to`g`ri chiziqning perpendikulyarlik shartidir.

To`g`ri burchak dekart koordinatalar sistemasiga nisbatan d_1 va d_2 to`g`ri chiziqlar o`zlarining burchak koeffitsientli tenglamalari bilan berilgan bo`lsin, ya`ni

$$d_1: y = k_1x + b_1;$$

$$d_2: y = k_2x + b_2. \quad (25.4)$$

Bu to`g`ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchakni hisoblash formulasini chiqaraylik.

d_1 va d_2 to'g'ri chiziqlarni absissa o'qining musbat yo'nalishi bilan tashkil qilgan burchaklarini mos ravishda φ_1 va φ_2 bilan belgilaymiz (46-chizma), u holda

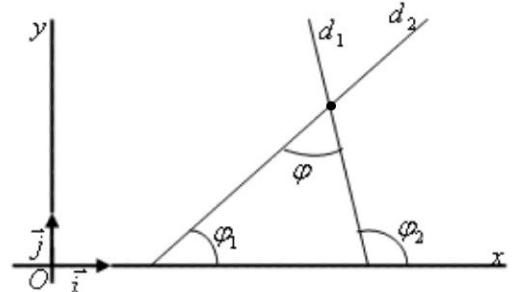
$$k_1 = \operatorname{tg} \varphi_1, k_2 = \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2 \text{ va } (\vec{P}_1 \wedge \vec{P}_2) = \varphi,$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \operatorname{tg}(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \varphi_2 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_1}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 \cdot \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2}$$

bundan

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{k_2 - k_1}{1 + k_1 \cdot k_2} \quad (25.6)$$



46-chizma

Ikki to'g'ri chiziq orasidagi burchakni hisoblash formulasi.

$d_1 \perp d_2$ bo'lgan holda $\varphi_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \varphi_1$, deyish mumkin. Bundan

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \operatorname{tg}(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = -\operatorname{ctg} \varphi_1 \text{ yoki}$$

$$k_2 = -\frac{1}{k_1} \Rightarrow k_1 k_2 = -1 \quad (25.7)$$

(25.7) tenglik d_1, d_2 to'g'ri chiziqlarning perpendikulyarlik sharti. Agar $d_1 // d_2$ bo'lsa $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = 0$ yoki $k_2 - k_1 = 0$

$$k_2 = k_1 \quad (25.8)$$

bu esa d_1, d_2 to'g'ri chiziqlarning parallellik shartidir.

Nuqtadan to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofa

Nuqtadan to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofani hisoblash formulasini chiqaraylik.

Tekislikdagi d to'g'ri chiziq umumiy tenglamasi

$$d: Ax + By + C = 0 \quad (26.1)$$

bilan berilgan bo'lsin. $\vec{P} (-B, A)$ uning yo'naltiruvchi vektori.

Ta'rif. To'g'ri chiziqning yo'naltiruvchi vektoriga perpendikulyar har qanday vektorni bu to'g'ri chiziqning normal vektori deyiladi.

$\vec{n}(A, B)$ vektor d to'g'ri chiziqning normal vektori bo'ladi. Haqiqatan ham, \vec{P} va \vec{n} vektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasi:

$$\vec{P} \cdot \vec{n} = -BA + AB = 0 \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{M_0H} \perp \vec{P}.$$

Demak, to'g'ri chiziqning umumiy tenglamasidagi A, B sonlar shu tartibda olingan shu tenglama bilan aniqlangan to'g'ri chiziq normal vektorining koordinatalarini bildiradi.

(26.1) tenglama bilan aniqlanuvchi d to'g'ri chiziq va bu to'g'ri chiziqda yotmaydigan $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ nuqta berilgan bo'lsin. M_0 nuqtadan d to'g'ri chiziqqacha perpendikulyar tushuramiz va uning asosini H bilan belgilaymiz (47-chizma).

$\overrightarrow{M_0H}$ vektor uzunligini M_0 nuqtadan d to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofa deyiladi va $\rho(M_0, d)$ ko'rinishda yozamiz.

Agar $M_0 \in d$ bo'lsa, $\rho(M_0, d)=0$ bo'ladi. $M_0 \notin d$ bo'lsin, u holda $\rho(M_0, d)=/\overrightarrow{M_0H}/$.

\vec{n} vektor d to'g'ri chiziqning normal vektori bo'lgani uchun $\overrightarrow{M_0H}$ vektorga kollinear. Vektorning skalyar ko'paytmasi ta'rifiga ko'ra

$$\overrightarrow{M_0H} \cdot \vec{n} = |\overrightarrow{M_0H}| / |\vec{n}| \cos(\overrightarrow{M_0H}, \vec{n}) = \rho(M_0, d) / |\vec{n}|$$

Shunday qilib, $p(M_0, d) = \frac{|\overrightarrow{HM}_0 \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|}$ (26.2)

H nuqtaning koordinatalari $H(x_1, y_1)$ bo'lsa,

$$\overrightarrow{HM}_0(x_0 - x_1, y_0 - y_1) \cdot \vec{n} = A(x_0 - x_1) + B(y_0 - y_1) = Ax_0 + By_0 - (Ax_1 + By_1) \text{ u holda}$$

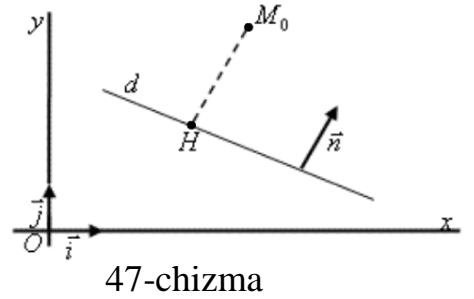
$$Ax_1 + By_1 + C = O \text{ bundan } C = -(Ax_1 + By_1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{HM}_0 \cdot \vec{n} = Ax_0 + By_0 + C, \quad |\vec{n}| = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \quad \text{ekanligini e'tiborga olib (26.2)}$$

formulani quyidagicha yozamiz.

$$p(M_0, d) = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \quad (26.3)$$

Bu formula berilgan nuqtadan d to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofani hisoblash formulasidir.



47-chizma