

Đáp án

Bài 1

9)

1) ^{trục z} Đột biến A tung vớ' 0

2) Quay duy quanh trục z 1 góc α

3) Quay duy quanh trục z 1 góc 90°

4) Quay duy quanh trục z 1 góc α

5) ^{trục z} Tung vớ' 0 về A

Coi ^{trục z} nê' tâm lại ^{trục z} là

$$* [T]_{A \rightarrow 0} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2) [T]_{Rz}^{-\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{vớ' } \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$[T]_{Rz}^{-\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3) Quay duy quanh trục z:

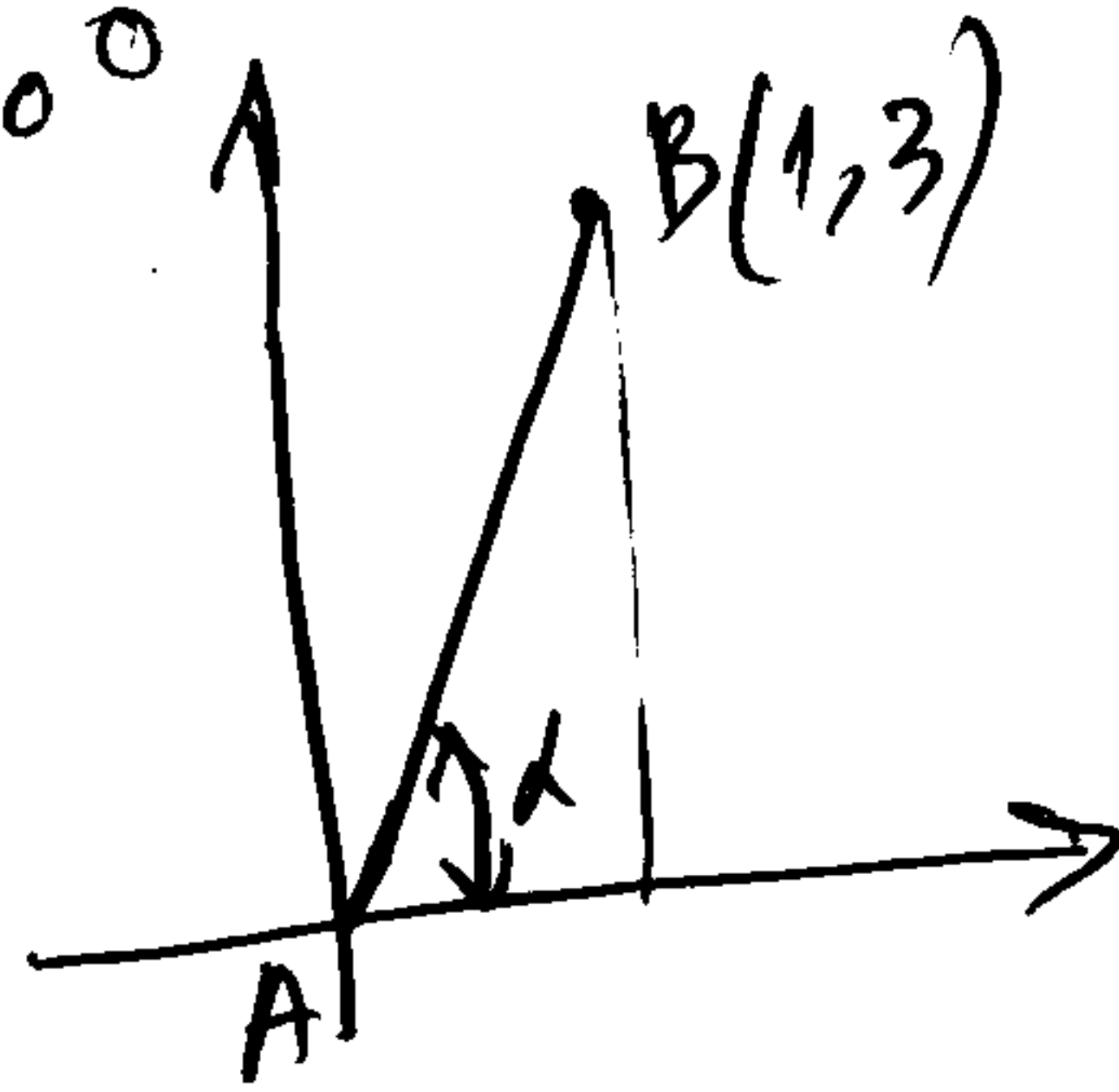
$$[T]_{Rx}^{90^\circ} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 90^\circ & \sin 90^\circ & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin 90^\circ & \cos 90^\circ & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4) Quay duy quanh trục z 1 góc α

$$[T]_{Rz} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

5) Tung vớ' về ^{trục z} trục z

$$[T]_{0 \rightarrow A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Nhân biến luật tổng quát:

$$[T] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Tọa độ trục C sau phép biến luật

$$[P]_C^* = [P]_C [T]$$

với $[T] =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & \frac{3}{10} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{10} & \frac{1}{10} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{12}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{8}{\sqrt{10}} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[P]_C^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} [T]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3,4 & 2,2 & 2,5 & 3,4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Tọa độ trục C là $(3,4, 2,2, 2,5, 3)$

Bài 2

tiếp tục tại các trục đứng xác định theo nguyên:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_0' \\ P_1' \\ P_2' \\ P_3' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3(P_1 - P_0) \\ 3(P_2 - P_0) \\ 3(P_3 - P_0) \\ 3(P_3 - P_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 27 \\ 3 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

tiếp đây suy ra:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_0' \\ P_1' \\ P_2' \\ P_3' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 27 \\ 3 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_0' \\ P_1' \\ P_2' \\ P_3' \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{45} \begin{bmatrix} 26 & -7 & 27 \\ -7 & 14 & -42 \\ 2 & -4 & 14 \\ -1 & 2 & -7 & 26 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 27 \\ 3 & 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_0' \\ P_1' \\ P_2' \\ P_3' \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} 26 & -7 & 20 & -1 \\ -7 & 14 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & 14 & -7 \\ -1 & 2 & -7 & 26 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 9 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -41 \\ 15 & -8 \\ 15 & 73 \\ 15 & 121 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{41}{15} \\ 1 & -\frac{8}{15} \\ 1 & \frac{73}{15} \\ 1 & \frac{121}{15} \end{bmatrix}$$

Vậy các tập hợp nghiệm là:

- $P_0' \left(1, -\frac{41}{15} \right)$
- $P_1' \left(1, -\frac{8}{15} \right)$
- $P_2' \left(1, \frac{73}{15} \right)$
- $P_3' \left(1, \frac{121}{15} \right)$