

```
In[26]:= Länge[a_] :=  $\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\text{Length}[a]} a[[k]]^2}$ 
```

```
In[27]:= Spat[a_, b_, c_] := Expand[Cross[a, b].c]
```

■ Schnittpunkte von Geraden: Beispiel 2.7

```
In[28]:= g1 = {4, 2, 3} + t {1, 2, 3}
```

```
Out[28]= {t + 4, 2 t + 2, 3 t + 3}
```

```
In[29]:= g2 = {1, 0, 2} + u {3, 2, 1}
```

```
Out[29]= {3 u + 1, 2 u, u + 2}
```

```
In[30]:= sol = Solve[g1 == g2, {t, u}]
```

```
Out[30]= {{t -> 0, u -> 1}}
```

```
In[31]:= g1 /. sol[[1]]
```

```
Out[31]= {4, 2, 3}
```

```
In[32]:= g3 = {1, 0, 2} + t {6, 4, 2}
```

```
Out[32]= {6 t + 1, 4 t, 2 t + 2}
```

```
In[33]:= g4 = {1, 1, 1} + u {1, 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ }
```

```
Out[33]= {u + 1, u + 1,  $\frac{u}{2} + 1$ }
```

```
In[34]:= sol = Solve[g3 == g4, {t, u}]
```

```
Out[34]= {}
```

■ Abstand Punkt - Gerade

■ Abstand g1 vom Ursprung

```
In[35]:= a = {1, 2, 3}; r1 = {0, 0, 0}; r0 = {4, 2, 3};
```

```
In[36]:= d =  $\frac{\text{Länge}[\text{Cross}[a, r1 - r0]]}{\text{Länge}[a]}$ 
```

```
Out[36]=  $3 \sqrt{\frac{13}{14}}$ 
```

■ Abstand Gerade- Gerade

■ Abstand g1 von g2

```
In[37]:= a1 = {1, 2, 3}; a2 = {3, 2, 1}; r1 = {4, 2, 3}; r2 = {1, 0, 2};
```

```
In[38]:= d = 
$$\frac{\text{Abs}[\text{Spat}[\mathbf{a1}, \mathbf{a2}, \mathbf{r2} - \mathbf{r1}]]}{\text{Länge}[\text{Cross}[\mathbf{a1}, \mathbf{a2}]]}$$

```

```
Out[38]= 0
```

■ Abstand g3 von g4

```
In[39]:=  $\mathbf{a1} = \{6, 4, 2\}; \mathbf{a2} = \left\{1, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right\}; \mathbf{r1} = \{1, 0, 2\}; \mathbf{r2} = \{1, 1, 1\};$ 
```

```
In[40]:= d = 
$$\frac{\text{Abs}[\text{Spat}[\mathbf{a1}, \mathbf{a2}, \mathbf{r2} - \mathbf{r1}]]}{\text{Länge}[\text{Cross}[\mathbf{a1}, \mathbf{a2}]]}$$

```

```
Out[40]= 
$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

```

■ Ebene

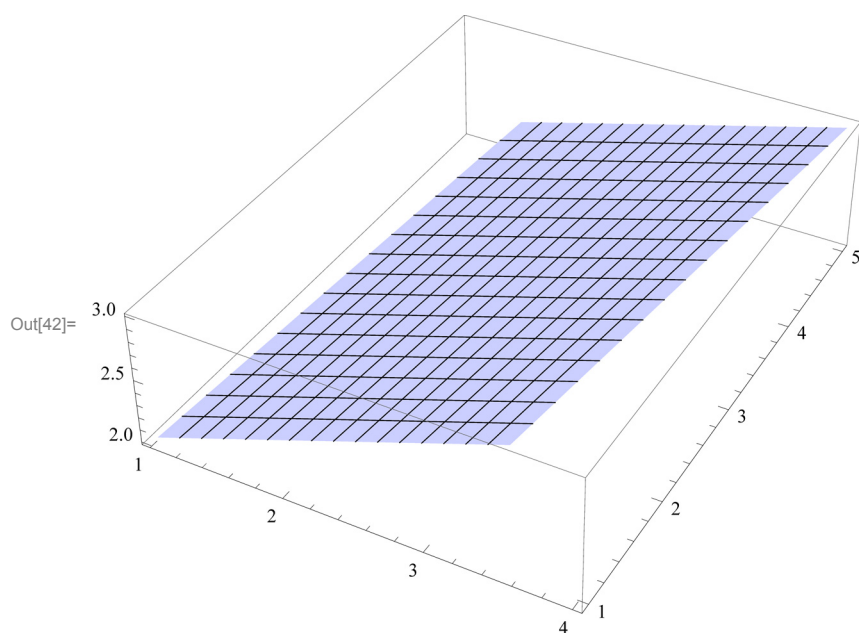
■ Wir betrachten die Parameterdarstellung einer Ebenengleichung:

```
In[41]:=  $\text{gleichung} = \{x, y, z\} = \{1, 1, 2\} + r \cdot \{2, 1, 0\} + s \cdot \{1, 3, 1\}$ 
```

```
Out[41]=  $\{x, y, z\} = \{2r + s + 1, r + 3s + 1, s + 2\}$ 
```

■ und stellen die Ebene graphisch dar:

```
In[42]:= ParametricPlot3D[ $\text{gleichung}[[2]]$ , {r, 0, 1}, {s, 0, 1}]
```



■ Durch Elimination von r und s erhält man die Koordinatenform der Ebene:

```
In[43]:= Eliminate[ $\text{gleichung}$ , {r, s}]
```

```
Out[43]=  $2y - 5z + 9 = x$ 
```

■ Dies kann man auch durch Lösen eines linearen Gleichungssystems ermitteln:

In[44]:= **Solve**[**gleichung**, {**x**, **r**, **s**}]

Out[44]= $\{\{x \rightarrow 2y - 5z + 9, r \rightarrow y - 3z + 5, s \rightarrow z - 2\}\}$

In[45]:= **sol** = **Solve**[**gleichung**, {**z**, **r**, **s**}]

Out[45]= $\left\{\left\{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}(-x + 2y + 9), r \rightarrow \frac{3x}{5} - \frac{y}{5} - \frac{2}{5}, s \rightarrow -\frac{x}{5} + \frac{2y}{5} - \frac{1}{5}\right\}\right\}$

■ oder mit dem Vektorprodukt:

In[46]:= **n** = **Cross**[{**2**, **1**, **0**}, {**1**, **3**, **1**}]

Out[46]= {1, -2, 5}

In[47]:= **n**.{**x**, **y**, **z**} == **n**.{**1**, **1**, **2**}

Out[47]= $x - 2y + 5z = 9$

■ Hessesche Normalform

In[48]:= **n** = $\frac{\mathbf{n}}{\mathbf{L\ddot{a}nge}[\mathbf{n}]}$

Out[48]= $\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}, -\sqrt{\frac{2}{15}}, \sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}\right\}$

In[49]:= **n**.{**x**, **y**, **z**} == **n**.{**1**, **1**, **2**}

Out[49]= $\frac{x}{\sqrt{30}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{15}}y + \sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}z = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{15}} + \sqrt{\frac{10}{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}$

■ Man kann den Abstand der Ebene zum Ursprung ablesen:

In[50]:= **n**.{**1**, **1**, **2**}

Out[50]= $-\sqrt{\frac{2}{15}} + \sqrt{\frac{10}{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}$

In[51]:= **Simplify**[%]

Out[51]= $3\sqrt{\frac{3}{10}}$

■ Graphische Darstellung der Koordinatenform:

```
In[52]:= Plot3D[z /. sol[[1]], {x, -5, 5}, {y, -5, 5}]
```

