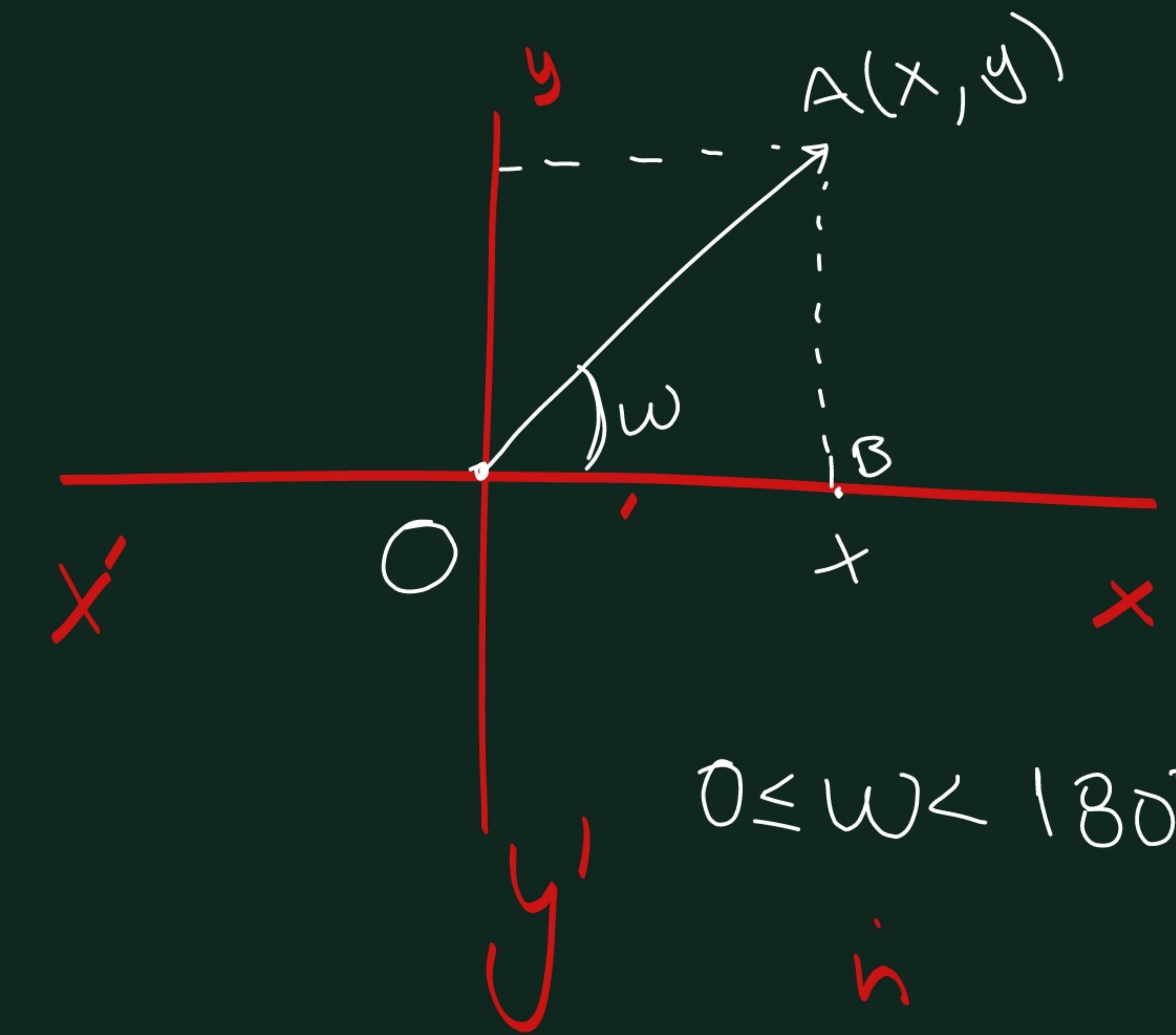


Ex. 5. evolutions Skalarprodukter



$$\gamma = \varphi \oplus \omega = \frac{A B}{O B} = \frac{y}{x} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\gamma = \frac{y}{x}}$$

neopintwur

- Av $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{x}$ $\Leftrightarrow \gamma = 0 (=) y = 0$

- Av $\vec{a} \perp \vec{x}$ $\Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \parallel \vec{y}$ \Rightarrow Ser opjektur

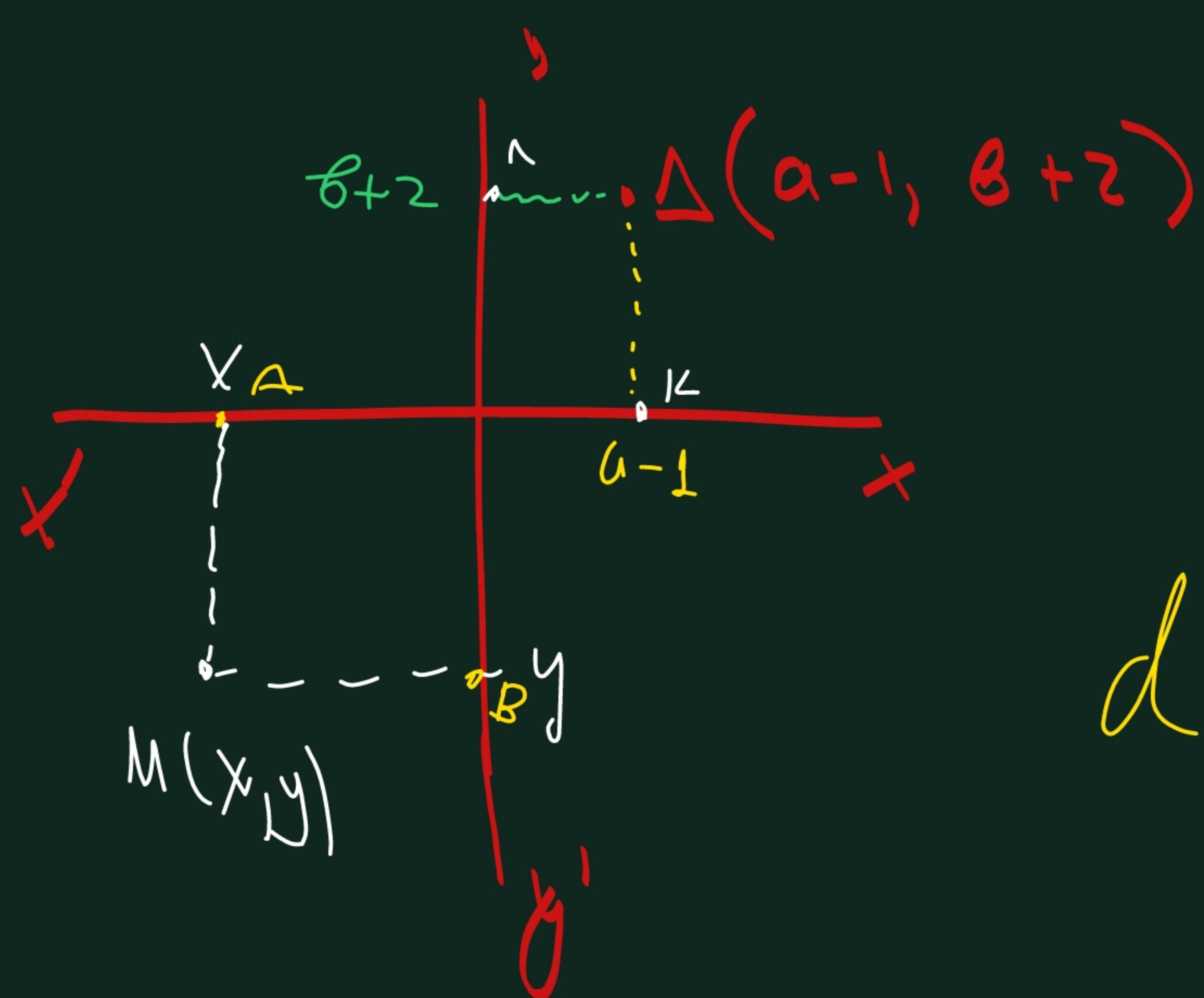
Av $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \gamma_1 = \gamma_2$ $\vec{a} = (x_1, y_1), \vec{b} = (x_2, y_2)$

Anos: zw $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \det = 0 (=) \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 (=)$

$$x_1 \cdot y_2 - x_2 \cdot y_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 \cdot y_2 = x_2 \cdot y_1 \quad \frac{y_2}{x_2} = \frac{y_1}{x_1} \Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma_2 = \gamma_1}$$

2) $\Delta(a-1, \beta+2)$ Vai bpcəθi n adənəan Təj Δ əwə' xx' kau y'y

σ-39



Apa $d(\Delta, xx') = \Delta K = |\beta+2| \Leftrightarrow d(\Delta, xx') = |\beta+2|$
 kau $d(\Delta, yy') = \Delta K = |a-1| \Leftrightarrow d(\Delta, yy') = |a-1|$

$$d(M, xx') = MA = |y| \Leftrightarrow \boxed{d(M, xx') = |y|}$$

$$d(M, yy') = MB = |x| \Leftrightarrow \boxed{d(M, yy') = |x|}$$

3)
 $\vec{a} = (\lambda^2 - 4, \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2)$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$: Τηρατμούν
 σ.39 παραμετρού

$$\lambda^2 - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 2 \text{ ή } \lambda = -2}$$

i) για ώστε λ τό $\vec{a} = \vec{0}$ ($\Leftrightarrow \vec{a} = (0,0)$) $\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda^2 \text{ και} \\ \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$

$$a=1, b=-3, c=2 : \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 9 - 8 = 1 > 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{1}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2} \xrightarrow{+} \frac{4}{2} = \boxed{2} \quad \xrightarrow{-} \frac{2}{2} = \boxed{1}$$

Άρα $\vec{a} = (0,0)$

ii) Να βρεθεί λ τ.ώ. $\vec{a} \neq 0$ και $\vec{a} \parallel XX$ ($\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{a} \neq 0 \\ \vec{a} \parallel XX \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \neq 0 \text{ ή } y \neq 0 \\ \text{και} \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right. \right)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = 2 \text{ ή } \lambda = -2 \\ \text{και} \\ \lambda \neq 2 \text{ ή } \lambda \neq -2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = -1}$$

Άρα οταν $\lambda = -1$: $\vec{a} = (-3, 0)$

5) $\vec{a} = (x, 1)$, $\vec{b} = (4, x)$. Na spesiale zo x tw $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$

$\text{Exw } \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \iff \vec{a} = k \cdot \vec{b}, \forall k \neq 0$

$$\vec{a} = k \cdot \vec{b} \iff (x, 1) = k \cdot (4, x) \iff (x, 1) = (4k, k \cdot x) \iff \begin{cases} x = 4k \\ 1 = k \cdot x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = \frac{x}{4} \\ 1 = k \cdot x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = \frac{x}{4} \\ 1 = \frac{x^2}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x}{4} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \stackrel{\text{out}}{\Leftrightarrow} \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{4} \Rightarrow |x| = 2 \stackrel{\text{out}}{\Rightarrow} \underbrace{x = 2}_{\text{in}} \text{ or } x = -2$$

Dezw $k > 0$

Apa $x = 2$

Naparowis oziyla $x = -2$: $k = -\frac{1}{2}$ Anopp $x = -2$

6) $\vec{u} = (3, 4)$. Τοιούτα είναι ορθογώνιο του \vec{u} και έχει διπλάσιο μέτρο;

σ. 39 Εστιώ \vec{v} το σιάρυγκα πως $\psi_{\text{αχνώ}}$. Πρέπει $\vec{v} \parallel \vec{u}$ και $|\vec{v}| = 2 \cdot |\vec{u}|$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Εξω} \\ \vec{v} \parallel \vec{u} (\Leftrightarrow) \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{Συνθ. Αγ/για}} \vec{v} = k \cdot \vec{u} \Rightarrow (x, y) = k(3, 4) \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (3k, 4k) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x = 3k \\ y = 4k \end{array}} \quad (I)$$

$$\text{Εως } \vec{v} = (x, y)$$

Θετικά

μηδενικά

$$|\vec{v}| = 2 \cdot |\vec{u}| \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2\sqrt{25} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 10 \quad (II)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 10 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 100 \quad (III)$$

$$K^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow K = 2 \text{ ή } K = -2$$

συλλεγόνες

$$(3k)^2 + (4k)^2 = 100 \Rightarrow 9k^2 + 16k^2 = 100 \Leftrightarrow \frac{25k^2}{25} = \frac{100}{25} \quad (IV)$$

Πεπιτώνους:

$$\text{αν } K=2: \begin{cases} x=6 \\ y=8 \end{cases} \text{ αρα } \vec{v}_1 = (6, 8)$$

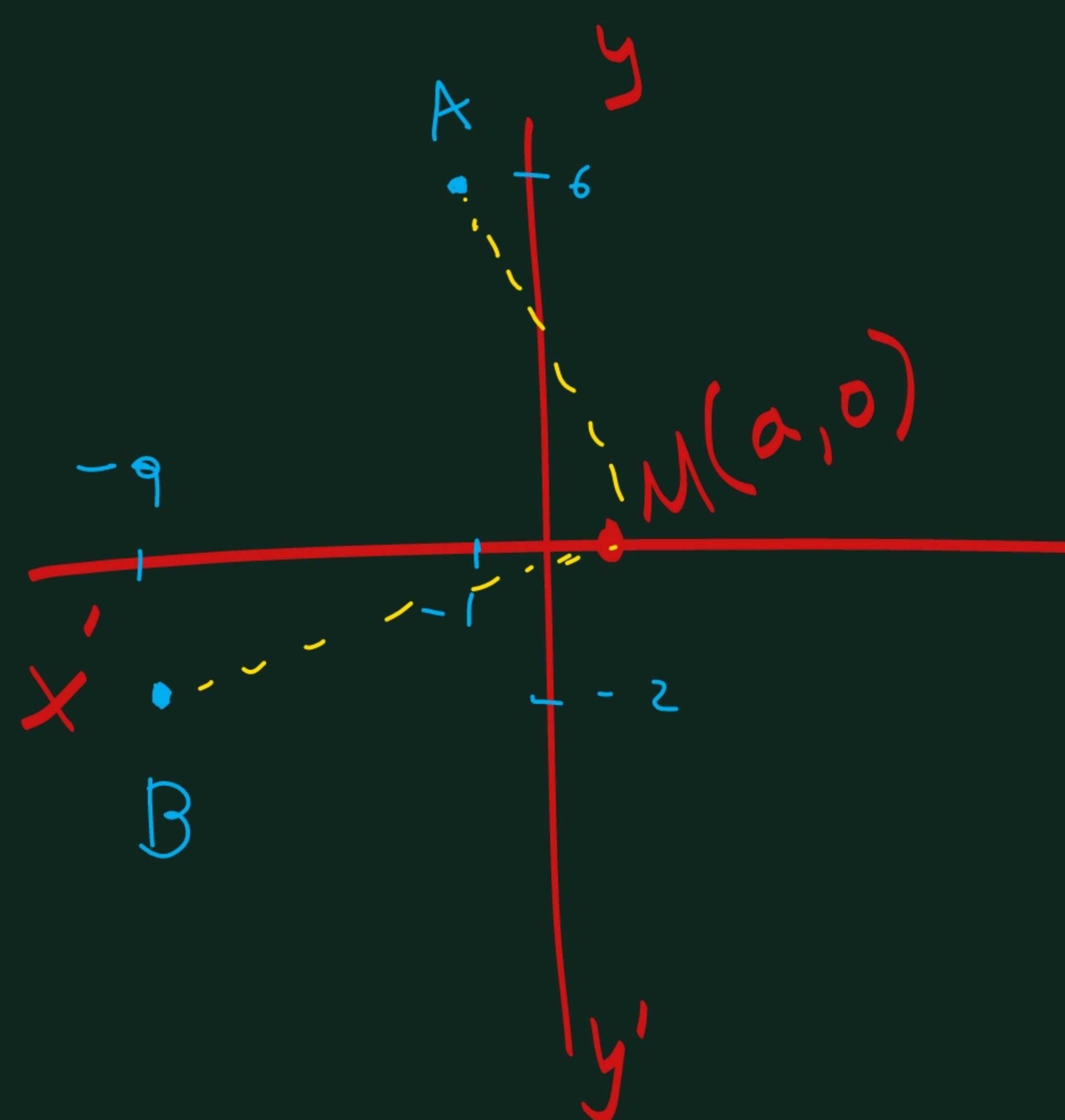
$$\text{αν } K=-2: \begin{cases} x=-6 \\ y=-8 \end{cases} \text{ αρα } \vec{v}_2 = (-6, -8)$$

8) i)

$$A(-1, 6), \quad B(-9, -2)$$

σ. 40

i) Να βρείτε το ακύρωτο x
που ισανέχει ως τα A και B



Εστώ M το αγύρω που $\psi_{\text{ακύρω}} M(a, 0)$

Θέλω $MA = MB \iff \sqrt{(-1-a)^2 + (6-0)^2} = \sqrt{(-9-a)^2 + (-2-0)^2} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\sqrt{[-(1+a)]^2 + 36} = \sqrt{[-(9+a)]^2 + 4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{1+a^2+2a+36} = \sqrt{81+18a+a^2+4} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a^2+2a+37} = \sqrt{a^2+18a+85} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\cancel{a^2} + 2a + 37 = \cancel{a^2} + 8a + 85 \Leftrightarrow -6a = 48 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{a = -8}$$