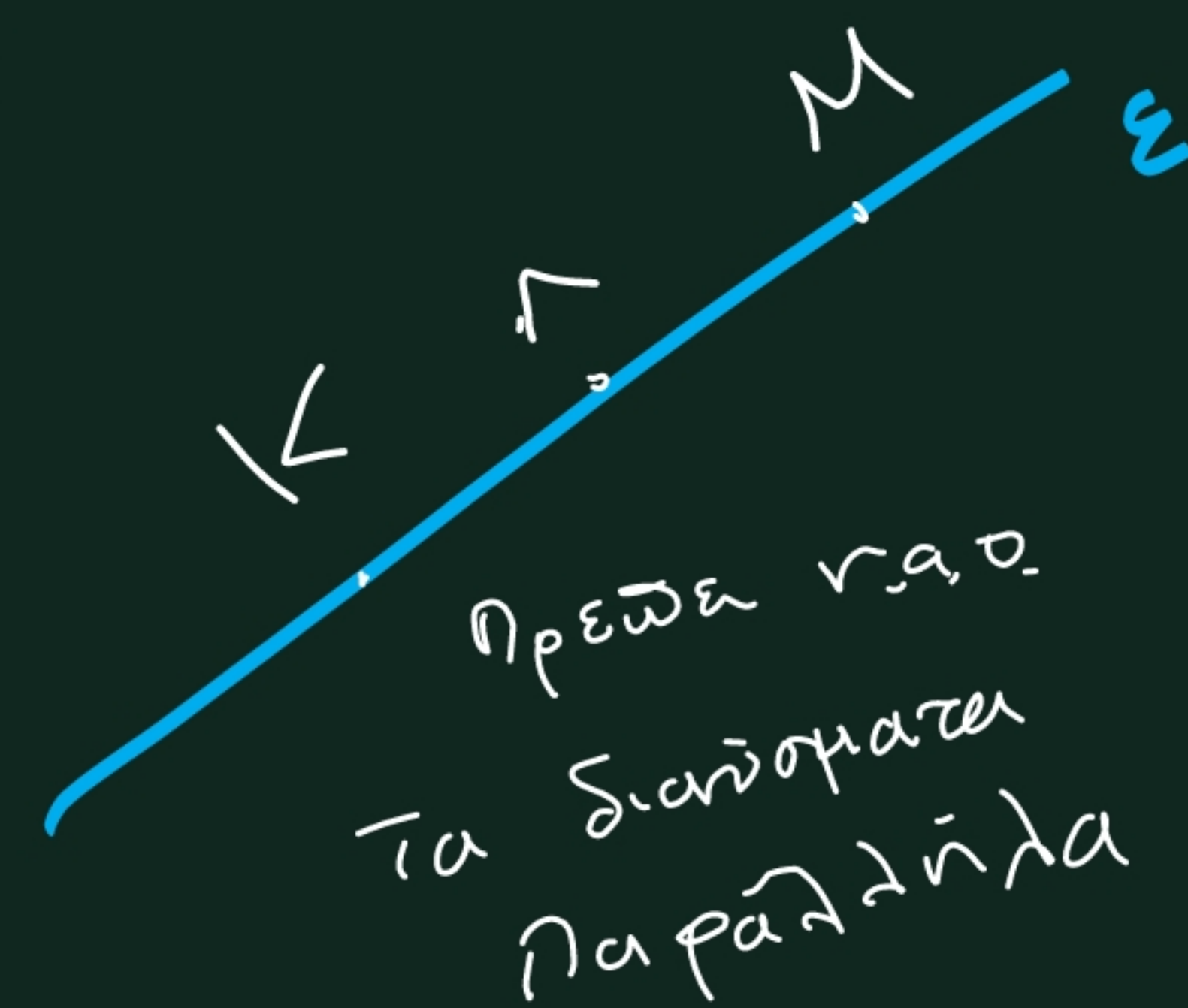


$$6) \quad A \vee \quad \vec{AK} + 3\vec{BK} - 2\vec{BA} = \vec{BL} + 3\vec{AM} \quad (1)$$

σ. 27 $N \wedge O \quad K, \Lambda, M$ είναι συνευθειακά



$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \vec{AK} + 3\vec{BK} + 2\vec{AB} = \vec{BL} + 3\vec{AM} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\vec{AK} + 2\vec{AB} - 3\vec{AM} = \vec{BL} - 3\vec{BK} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\vec{AK} - \vec{AM} + 2\vec{AB} - 2\vec{AM} = \vec{BL} - \vec{BK} - 2\vec{BK} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\vec{MK} + 2(\vec{AB} - \vec{AM}) = \vec{KL} - 2\vec{BK} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\vec{MK} + 2\vec{MB} = \vec{KL} - 2\vec{BK} \Leftrightarrow \vec{MK} = \vec{KL} - 2\vec{BK} - 2\vec{MB} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\vec{MK} = \vec{KL} - 2\vec{BK} + 2\vec{BM} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\vec{MK} = \vec{KL} - 2(\vec{BK} - \vec{BM}) \Leftrightarrow \vec{MK} = \vec{KL} - 2\vec{MK} \Leftrightarrow$$

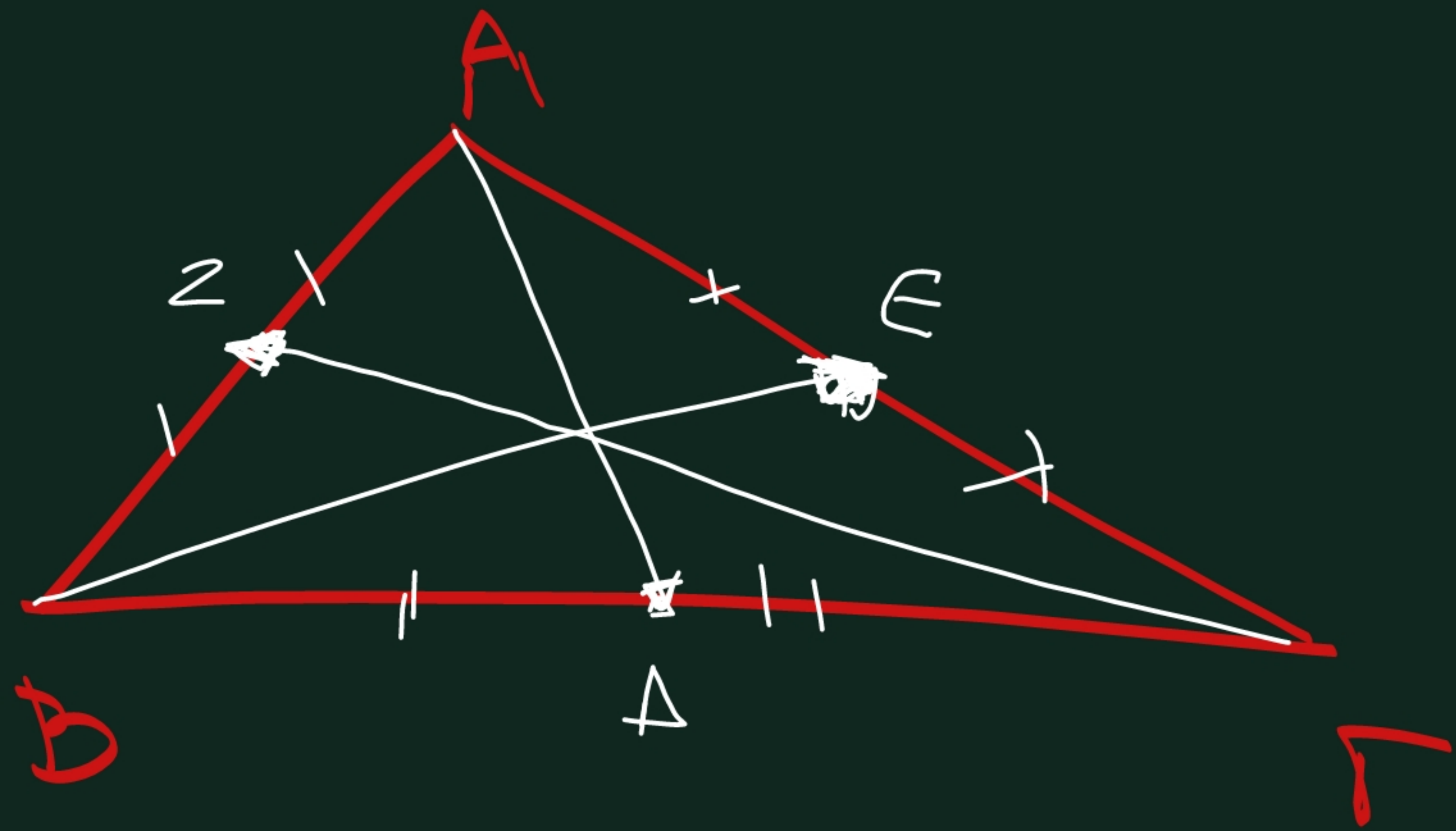
$$\vec{MK} + 2\vec{MK} = \vec{KL} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3\vec{MK} = \vec{KL} \quad (\text{ε.η})$$

$$\vec{MK} \parallel \vec{KL} \Rightarrow$$

M, K, Λ συνευθειακά

7) $A\Delta, BE, \Gamma Z$ Διαμέσους $\triangle AB\Gamma$



ΝΑΟ $\vec{A\Delta} + \vec{BE} + \vec{\Gamma Z} = \vec{0}$

Από $\triangle$ Α μέσου τμήματος

$$\vec{A\Delta} = \frac{\vec{AB} + \vec{A\Gamma}}{2}$$

$$\vec{BE} = \frac{\vec{BA} + \vec{B\Gamma}}{2}$$

$$\vec{\Gamma Z} = \frac{\vec{\Gamma B} + \vec{\Gamma A}}{2}$$

$$\text{Έχω } \vec{A\Delta} + \vec{BE} + \vec{\Gamma Z} = \frac{\vec{AB} + \vec{A\Gamma}}{2} + \frac{\vec{BA} + \vec{B\Gamma}}{2} + \frac{\vec{\Gamma B} + \vec{\Gamma A}}{2} =$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\vec{AB}} + \cancel{\vec{A\Gamma}} + \cancel{\vec{BA}} + \cancel{\vec{B\Gamma}} + \cancel{\vec{\Gamma B}} + \cancel{\vec{\Gamma A}}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\vec{0}}{2} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\vec{A\Delta} + \vec{BE} + \vec{\Gamma Z} = \vec{0}}$$

11)

$\overrightarrow{AB\Gamma}$

$$\overrightarrow{A\Delta} = \kappa \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} + \lambda \cdot \overrightarrow{A\Gamma}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AE} = \lambda \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} + \kappa \cdot \overrightarrow{A\Gamma}$$

5. 27

Γρ. συνδυασμοί των $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{A\Gamma}$

NAO

$$\overrightarrow{\Delta E} // \overrightarrow{B\Gamma}$$

$$\text{Εξω } \overrightarrow{A\Delta} - \overrightarrow{AE} = \kappa \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} + \lambda \cdot \overrightarrow{A\Gamma} - (\lambda \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} + \kappa \cdot \overrightarrow{A\Gamma}) (=)$$

$$\overrightarrow{E\Delta} = \kappa \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} + \lambda \cdot \overrightarrow{A\Gamma} - \lambda \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} - \kappa \cdot \overrightarrow{A\Gamma} (=)$$

$$\overrightarrow{E\Delta} = \kappa \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} - \kappa \cdot \overrightarrow{A\Gamma} + \lambda \cdot \overrightarrow{A\Gamma} - \lambda \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{E\Delta} = \kappa (\overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{A\Gamma}) + \lambda (\overrightarrow{A\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{AB})$$

$$\overrightarrow{E\Delta} = \kappa \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} + \lambda \cdot \overrightarrow{B\Gamma} \stackrel{(-1)}{=} \overrightarrow{\Delta E} = \kappa \cdot \overrightarrow{B\Gamma} - \lambda \cdot \overrightarrow{B\Gamma} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\Delta E} = (\kappa - \lambda) \cdot \overrightarrow{B\Gamma}$$

$$\boxed{\overrightarrow{\Delta E} // \overrightarrow{B\Gamma}}$$

4
σ. 39

$$\vec{a} = (\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2, 2\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 2)$$

$$\vec{b} = (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6, -3\lambda^2 + 7\lambda - 2)$$

Να βρεθεί λ τ.ω $\vec{a} = \vec{b} \iff$

$$\cancel{\lambda^2} - 3\lambda + 2 = \cancel{\lambda^2} - 5\lambda + 6 \quad \text{και} \quad 2\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 2 = -3\lambda^2 + 7\lambda - 2$$

$$-3\lambda + 5\lambda = 6 - 2 \implies$$

$$\frac{2\lambda}{2} = \frac{4}{2} \implies \boxed{\lambda = 2}$$

$$2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 7\lambda = 0$$

$$5\lambda^2 - 10\lambda = 0 \implies$$

$$5\lambda(\lambda - 2) = 0 \implies$$

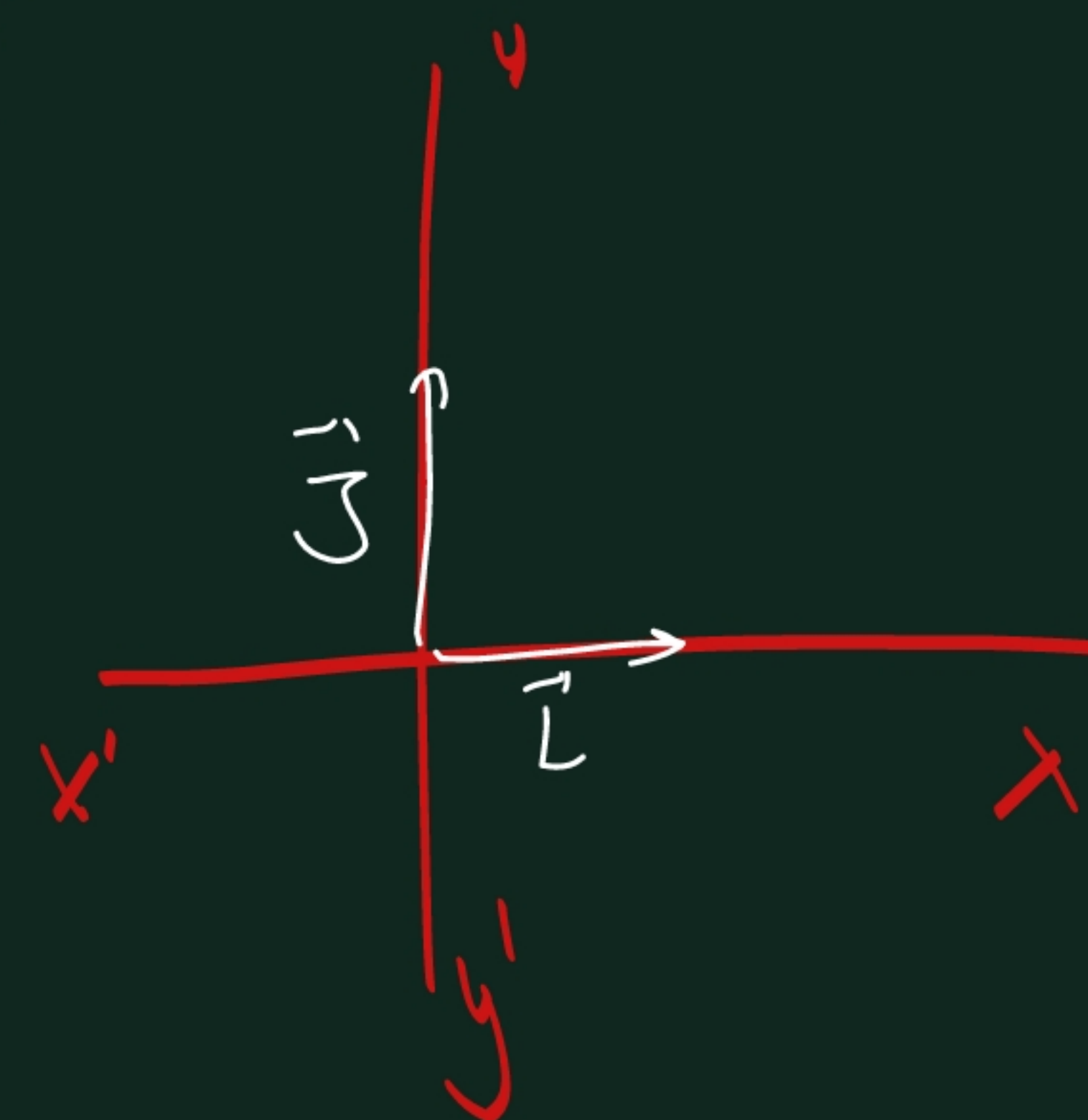
$$5\lambda = 0 \quad \text{ή} \quad \lambda - 2 = 0 \implies$$

$$\lambda = 0 \quad \left| \quad \boxed{\lambda = 2} \right.$$

Για $\lambda = 2$: $\vec{a} = \vec{b}$

$$\vec{a} = (x, y)$$

$$\vec{a} = x \cdot \vec{i} + y \cdot \vec{j}$$



$$|\vec{i}| = |\vec{j}| = 1$$

$$\text{για } \vec{a} = (-3, 5)$$

$$\vec{a} = -3 \cdot \vec{i} + 5 \cdot \vec{j}$$