

Να βρείτε τις εφ. προβολής της

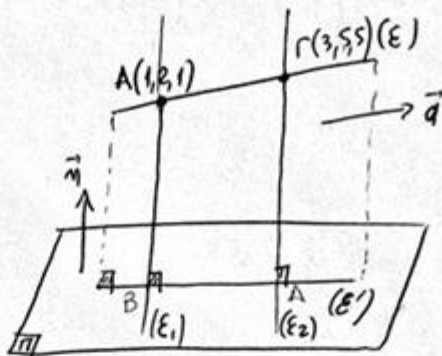
$$(\varepsilon): \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-1}{4} \text{ στο } (\eta): x+2y+5z-1=0$$

ΛΥΣΗ

$$(\varepsilon) \text{ διέρχ. } A(1,2,1)$$

$$(\varepsilon) \parallel \vec{a} = (2,3,4)$$

$$(\eta) \perp \vec{\eta} = (1,2,5)$$



Εστω η $(\varepsilon_1) \sim A(1,2,1)$ και τέτοια ώστε $(\varepsilon_1) \parallel \vec{\eta}$

$$\text{Άρα, } \begin{cases} (\varepsilon_1): \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-1}{5} = t_1 \\ (\eta): x+2y+5z-1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = t_1 + 1 \\ y = 2t_1 + 2 \\ z = 5t_1 + 1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 + 1 + 2(2t_1 + 2) + 5(5t_1 + 1) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 30t_1 = -9 \Rightarrow t_1 = -\frac{9}{30}$$

Άρα, στην (1) θα είναι

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{21}{30} \\ y = -\frac{21}{15} \\ z = -\frac{3}{6} \end{cases} B \left(\frac{21}{30}, -\frac{21}{15}, -\frac{3}{6} \right)$$

Επίσης, η (ε) διέρχεται και από το $\Gamma(3,5,5)$ [των εναλλακτικώς]

Άρα, εστω τώρα η $(\varepsilon_2) \sim \Gamma(3,5,5)$ και $(\varepsilon_2) \parallel \vec{\eta}$

$$\begin{cases} (\varepsilon_2): \frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-5}{2} = \frac{z-5}{5} = t_2 \\ (\eta): x+2y+5z-1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = t_2 + 3 \\ y = 2t_2 + 5 \\ z = 5t_2 + 5 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow t_2 + 3 + 2(2t_2 + 5) + 5(5t_2 + 5) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 30t_2 = -37 \Rightarrow t_2 = -\frac{37}{30}$$

Άρα, στην (2) θα είναι: $x = \frac{23}{30}, y = \frac{38}{15}, z = -\frac{1}{6}$ $\Gamma \left(\frac{23}{30}, \frac{38}{15}, -\frac{1}{6} \right)$

$$\text{Άρα, η } (\varepsilon'): \frac{x - \frac{21}{30}}{\frac{23}{30} - \frac{21}{30}} = \frac{y - \frac{21}{15}}{\frac{38}{15} - \frac{21}{15}} = \frac{z + \frac{3}{6}}{-\frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{6}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varepsilon'): \frac{x - \frac{21}{30}}{\frac{1}{15}} = \frac{y - \frac{21}{15}}{\frac{19}{15}} = \frac{z + \frac{3}{6}}{-\frac{2}{6}}$$

β' τριγωνος

$$(E): \begin{cases} 3x - 2y + 1 = 0 & (\pi_2) \\ 4y - 3z - 5 = 0 & (\pi_3) \end{cases}$$

μ αβωνικη δεσμη των $(\pi_2), (\pi_3)$ ειναι:

$$\lambda(3x - 2y + 1) + k(4y - 3z - 5) = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$(\pi_4) \quad 3\lambda x + (4k - 2\lambda)y - 3kz + \lambda - 5k = 0$$

το (π_4) εχει $\vec{m}' = (3\lambda, 4k - 2\lambda, -3k)$ υαθτω σ ε αυτω

και αλλα το $(\pi_4) \perp (\pi) \Rightarrow \vec{m} \cdot \vec{m}' = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow 3\lambda + 2(4k - 2\lambda) + 5(-3k) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\lambda + 8k - 4\lambda - 15k = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = -7k} \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} -7k(3x - 2y + 1) + k(4y - 3z - 5) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -21x + 14y - 7 + 4y - 3z - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -21x + 18y - 3z - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -7x + 6y - z - 4 = 0 \quad \Leftarrow \text{εξισωση του } (\pi_4)$$

$$\text{αρα } \mu \quad (E'): \begin{cases} -7x + 6y - z - 4 = 0 \\ x + 2y + 5z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

γ' τριγωνος

το $(\pi_1) \parallel \vec{a} = (2, 3, 4)$ αλλα $(\pi_1) \parallel \vec{m}'$ εω $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{m}'$

$$(\pi_1): \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y-2 & z-1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -7x + 6y - z + 4 = 0 \quad \text{και ετσι} \\ \text{βρισκεται παλι } \mu \quad (E')$$