

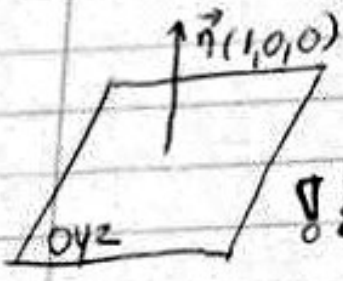
$$\vec{a} // E = r_1 \vec{e}_1 + r_2 \vec{e}_2$$

$$\text{διανύσμα } \vec{n} = \vec{n} // E^\perp$$

$$\vec{n} = (r_1 \vec{e}_1 \times \vec{a}) \wedge \vec{a}$$

πχ εφιδιώσεις όλων των ευθειών που διερχ. από το  $P(1, -2, 3)$  και είναι // στο  $OYZ$  επίπεδο.

$$(E) : \frac{x-1}{\alpha} = \frac{y+2}{\beta} = \frac{z-3}{\gamma} = r(E) : \frac{x-1}{\alpha} = \frac{y+2}{\beta} = \frac{z-3}{\gamma}$$



$$\perp \alpha + 0\beta + 0\gamma = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

ή  $n \cdot \beta = 0$  ή  $n \cdot \gamma = 0$  } Μία είναι η παράμετρος  $\beta$   
 ΟΧΙ ΤΑΥΤΟΧΡΟΝΑ

πχ  $x^2 + 3xy + 3xz + 2y^2 + 3yz = 0$  (εάν χύρο)  
 $A(2, 1, 1)$  μετατρέπεται Νόρ: παρίστανει εύρος επιπέδων και να βρούμε επίπεδο που περνά από το  $A$  και την τομή των 2 επιπέδων.  
 αρκεί νός: σε γινόμενο γραμμικών παραγόντων.

$$x^2 + 3(y+2)x + 2y^2 + 3yz = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-3(y+2) \pm \sqrt{9(y+2)^2 - 4(2y^2 + 3yz)}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-3(y+2) \pm \sqrt{y^2 + 9z^2 + 6yz}}{2} = \frac{-3(y+2) \pm (y+3z)}{2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{-2y}{2} = -y \\ \frac{-4y - 6z}{2} = -2y - 3z \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Από, } 1 \cdot 3\lambda + 2(2\lambda + 4\mu) + 5(-3\mu) = 0 \Rightarrow 3\lambda - 4\lambda + 8\mu - 15\mu = 0 \\ \Rightarrow -\lambda - 7\mu = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -7\mu.$$

$$\mu \neq 0, \lambda \neq 0.$$

$$\text{Οπότε, } -7\mu(3x - 2y + 1) + \mu(4y - 3z - 5) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

$$\underline{\text{Πα}} \quad P(1, 1, -2)$$

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

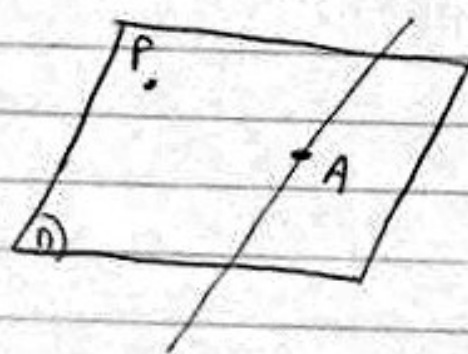
Πάρω επίπεδο που περνά από το P και είναι  $\perp$  στην (E)

5' στο παρακάτω διάνυσμα της (E):  $\vec{d}$

$$P_1 \left( \frac{3}{2}, -5, 0 \right)$$

$$P_2 \left( \frac{5}{2}, -3, 1 \right)$$

$$(E) \parallel \vec{d} = \overrightarrow{P_1 P_2} (2, 2, 1)$$



$$(E): 2(x-1) + 2(y-1) + 1 \cdot (z+2) = 0$$

$$(E): 2x + 2y + z - 2 = 0$$

$$A \in (E) \cap (E') \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - 4z - 3 = 0 \\ 2x + 2y + z - 2 = 0 \\ y - 2z + 5 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{2z+3}{2} \\ y = 2z-5 \\ \boxed{z=1} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Από, } x = \frac{5}{2}, y = -3, z = 1$$

$$\boxed{A \left( \frac{5}{2}, -3, 1 \right)}$$

$$d = |\vec{PA}| = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} + 16 + 9} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} + 25} = \sqrt{\frac{25 + 100}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{125}{4}}$$

$$\vec{PA} \left( \frac{5}{2}, -4, 3 \right)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= 2t+1 & t=1: P_1(1, 2, 1) \\
 y &= 3t+2 & t=1: P_2(3, 5, 5) \\
 z &= 4t+1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(E_1) \cdot \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-1}{5} = t_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A \in (\pi) \cap (E_1): & \quad x = t_1 + 1 \\
 & \quad y = 2t_1 + 2 \\
 & \quad z = 5t_1 + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_1 + 1 + 4t_1 + 4 + 25t_1 + 5 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 30t_1 = -9 \Rightarrow t_1 = \boxed{-\frac{3}{10}}$$

$$\text{και } (E_2) \frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-5}{2} = \frac{z-5}{5} = t_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B \in (\pi) \cap (E_2): & \quad x = t_2 + 3 \\
 & \quad y = 2t_2 + 5 \\
 & \quad z = 5t_2 + 5
 \end{aligned}$$

2ος τρόπος

$$(\pi) \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 x-1 & y-2 & z-1 & = 0 \\
 2 & 3 & 4 & \\
 1 & 2 & 5 & 
 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Αρα, } (E) = \begin{cases} (\pi) \\ (\pi) \end{cases}$$

Αν δινόταν η ευθεία (E) με αυτόν τον τρόπο

$$(E): \begin{cases} 3x - 2y + 1 = 0 & P(-\frac{1}{3}, 0, -\frac{5}{3}) \text{ και } P'(\frac{1}{3}, 1, -\frac{1}{3}) \\ 4y - 3z - 5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(E) \parallel \vec{PP'} \left( \frac{2}{3}, 1, \frac{4}{3} \right) \rightarrow (2, 3, 4) \text{ και θα ακολουθούσαμε την διαδικασία.}$$

$$\text{ή// } (\pi) \cdot \lambda(3x - 2y + 1) + \mu(4y - 3z - 5) = 0 \text{ αφορική δεσμημένη ευ}$$

$$\text{επιπέδου } (\pi): 3\lambda x + (-2\lambda + 4\mu)y - 3\mu z + \lambda - 5\mu = 0$$

$$(\pi) \vec{n}'(3\lambda, -2\lambda + 4\mu, -3\mu) \perp \vec{n}(1, 2, 5)$$



$$\frac{x_2 - 1}{2} = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow x_2 = \dots$$

$$\frac{y_2 + 2}{2} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow y_2 = \dots$$

$$\frac{z_2 + 0}{2} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow z_2 = \dots$$

$$\frac{x_2 + 1}{1} = \frac{y_2 - 2}{2} = \frac{z_2 - 1}{-1} = t \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = t - 1 \\ y_2 = 2t + 2 \\ z_2 = -t \end{cases}$$

$$d(P_1, \Pi) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$d(P_2, \Pi) = \frac{|x_2 + 2y_2 - z_2 + 1|}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}} \Rightarrow |x_2 + 2y_2 - z_2 + 1| = 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |t - 1 + 4t + 4 + t + 1| = 4 \Rightarrow |6t + 4| = 4 \Rightarrow 6t + 4 = \pm 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 6t + 4 = 4 \\ 6t + 4 = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 6t = 0 \\ 6t = -8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t = 0 \\ t = -\frac{8}{6} = -\frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{για } t = 0: \rightarrow P_1(-1, 2, 0)$$

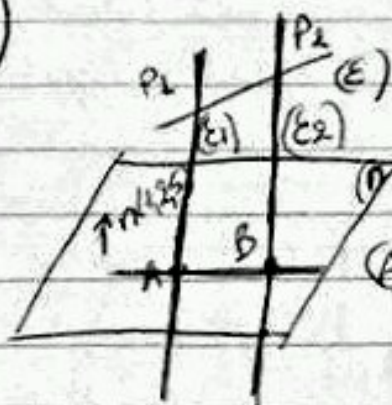
$$\text{για } t = -\frac{4}{3} \rightarrow P_2\left(-\frac{7}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Pi}}(\epsilon): \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-1}{4} = t$$

$$(\Pi): x + 2y + 5z - 1 = 0$$

οι εφωσεις της προβολής

(2 εφωσεις + μια ευθεια)

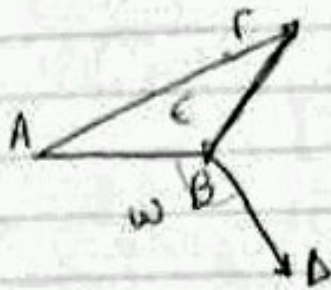


(AB): η προβολή κατά ευθεια

\* Παίρνω τυχαίο σημείο στην (ε) φέρνω κάθετη στο επίπεδο (το προβολικό) εναλλαλαμβάνω την διαδικασία. Βρίσκω λοιπόν, 2 σημεία και βρίσκω τον ζητούμενο ευθεια.



$\underline{Dx}$   $A(1,1,1), B(0,0,1), C(3,3,0), D(4,0,0)$   
 $AB$  επί του  $AC$   
 $A\hat{B}D$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{AB}(-1,1,0) \\ \vec{AC}(2,2,-1) \end{array} \right\} \vec{AB} \nparallel \vec{AC} \text{ γὰρ } -\frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{0}{1}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}|$$

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{x}_0 & \vec{y}_0 & \vec{z}_0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (1-2 \cdot 0)\vec{x}_0 - (1-2 \cdot 0)\vec{y}_0 + (-2+2)\vec{z}_0 = 1\vec{x}_0 - 1\vec{y}_0 + 0\vec{z}_0 = (1, -1, 0)$$

$$\cos \omega = \frac{\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BD}}{|\vec{BA}| |\vec{BD}|} = \frac{(1, 0) \cdot (1, 0, -1)}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \omega = \frac{\omega}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

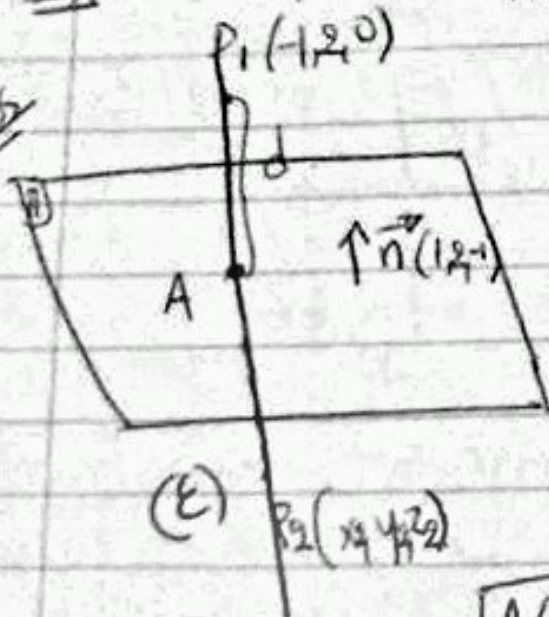
$$\vec{BA}(1, 1, 0) \text{ και } |\vec{BA}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{και } |\vec{BD}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{BD}(1, 0, -1)$$

$$\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BD} = (1, 1, 0) \cdot (1, 0, -1) = 1 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

$\underline{Dx}$  Να εφευρεθεί το συμμετρικό ως προς  $(\Pi)$   $P_1(1, 2, 0)$  ως προς  $(\Pi): x + 2y - z + 1 = 0$



$$d = \frac{|-1 + 2 \cdot 2 - 0 + 1|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$(E): \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-0}{-1} = t \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = t-1 \\ y = 2t+2 \\ z = -t \end{cases}$$

$$A \in (\Pi) \cap (E)$$

$$t-1 + 4t+4 + t+1 = 0 \Rightarrow 6t = -4 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$A\left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{e} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{e}| \cos(\vec{a}, \vec{e}) \\ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{\gamma}| \cos(\vec{a}, \vec{\gamma}) \\ \vec{e} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = |\vec{e}| |\vec{\gamma}| \cos(\vec{e}, \vec{\gamma}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = \vec{e} \cdot \vec{\gamma}$$

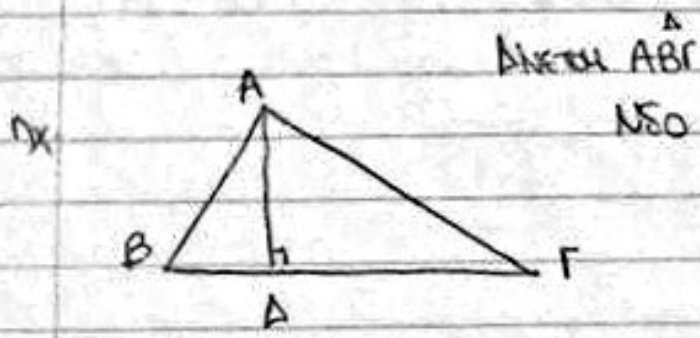
$$\begin{cases} |\vec{a}|^2 (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}) & (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\gamma}) \\ |\vec{e}|^2 (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}) & (\vec{e} \cdot \vec{\gamma}) \end{cases} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} J(\mu, \nu) \neq (0, 0) \\ J(\lambda, \mu, \nu) = (0, 0, 0) \end{cases}$$

920 επίσης

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{a} \times \vec{e}, \vec{a} + \vec{e}, \vec{\gamma}) &= [(\vec{a} \times \vec{e}) \times (\vec{a} + \vec{e})] \cdot \vec{\gamma} = [(\vec{a} \times \vec{e}) \times \vec{a} + (\vec{a} \times \vec{e}) \times \vec{e}] \cdot \vec{\gamma} \\ &= [|\vec{a}|^2 \vec{e} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}) \vec{a} + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}) \vec{e} - |\vec{e}|^2 \vec{a}] \cdot \vec{\gamma} = |\vec{a}|^2 (\vec{e} \cdot \vec{\gamma}) - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}) (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\gamma}) + \\ &+ (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}) (\vec{e} \cdot \vec{\gamma}) - |\vec{e}|^2 (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\gamma}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = \vec{e} \cdot \vec{\gamma} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{\gamma} - \vec{e} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 0 \Rightarrow (\vec{a} - \vec{e}) \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{e} \text{ or } \vec{\gamma} = 0 \text{ or } \vec{a} - \vec{e} \perp \vec{\gamma}$$

Άρα,  $\vec{a} - \vec{e} \perp \vec{\gamma}$



Μεσο (BΓΔ) =  $\frac{\gamma \epsilon \omega \beta}{\theta \epsilon \omega \Gamma}$  ,  $|\vec{A}\Gamma| = \theta$   
 $|\vec{A}\beta| = \gamma$

$$1^\circ \beta^\circ = \lambda \cdot \beta^\circ \alpha^\circ$$

$$(B\Gamma\Delta) = \lambda \Rightarrow \vec{B}\Delta = \lambda \vec{A}\Gamma$$

$$\epsilon \omega \beta = \frac{|\vec{B}\Delta|}{|\vec{A}\beta|} = \frac{|\vec{B}\Delta|}{\gamma} \Rightarrow |\vec{B}\Delta| = \gamma \epsilon \omega \beta \quad (1)$$

$$\theta \epsilon \omega \Gamma = \frac{|\vec{A}\Gamma|}{|\vec{A}\Gamma|} = \frac{|\vec{A}\Gamma|}{\theta} \Rightarrow |\vec{A}\Gamma| = \theta \theta \epsilon \omega \Gamma \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \frac{\gamma \epsilon \omega \beta}{\theta \epsilon \omega \Gamma} = \frac{|\vec{B}\Delta|}{|\vec{A}\Gamma|} = \frac{|\vec{B}\Delta|}{|\vec{A}\Gamma|} \\ & = \frac{|\vec{B}\Delta|}{|\vec{A}\Gamma|} = \frac{|\vec{B}\Delta|}{|\vec{A}\Gamma|} = (B\Gamma\Delta) \end{aligned} \right\}$$



Αρα,  $\vec{\gamma} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \right)$  και  $\vec{\delta} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \right)$

Αρα,  $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{\gamma}) = \begin{vmatrix} -1/4 & \sqrt{3}/2 & \sqrt{3}/4 \\ \sqrt{4} & \sqrt{3}/2 & -\sqrt{3}/4 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{vmatrix}$

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2x  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$   $|\vec{a}|=11, |\vec{b}|=23$   
 $|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|=30 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}+\vec{b}|=;$

$$|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|^2 = (\vec{a}+\vec{b})^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + 2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = 121 + 529 - 2 \cdot \frac{250}{2}$$

$$|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|=30 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}-\vec{b}|^2=900 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = 900 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 121 + 23^2 - 2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = 900 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 121 + 529 - 2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = 900 \Rightarrow -2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = 900 - 121 - 529$$

$$-2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = 250 \Rightarrow \vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = -\frac{250}{2}$$

Αρα,  $|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|^2 = 121 + 529 - 250 = 400$

$$|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|^2 = 400 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}+\vec{b}| = 20$$

2x  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{\gamma}$  και  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$|\vec{a}|=|\vec{b}|, \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \nparallel \vec{b}$$

$$(\vec{a}, \vec{\gamma}) = (\vec{b}, \vec{\gamma}) \Rightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{b}, \vec{a} + \vec{b}, \vec{\gamma} \text{ γραμμειογραφημένα}$$

1<sup>ος</sup> πίνακας

$$\lambda(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) + \mu(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \nu\vec{\gamma} = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \cdot \vec{a} \\ \rightarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\lambda(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{a} + \mu(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{a} + \nu\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 0$$

$$\mu|\vec{a}|^2 + \mu\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \nu\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 0 \Rightarrow \mu[|\vec{a}|^2 + \vec{a}\vec{b}] + \nu(\vec{a}\vec{\gamma}) = 0$$

$$\lambda(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{b} + \mu(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{b} + \nu\vec{b} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 0$$

$$\mu\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \mu|\vec{b}|^2 + \nu\vec{b} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 0 \Rightarrow \mu[|\vec{b}|^2 + \vec{a}\vec{b}] + \nu(\vec{b}\vec{\gamma}) = 0$$

$$i) \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} \neq \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \text{ Άρα, δεν είναι παράλληλοι}$$

$$ii) A = [(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})\vec{c} - |\vec{b}|^2 \vec{a}] \times \vec{a} \\ = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 - |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{3}{4} \quad \boxed{A = -\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\cdot |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{16}} = 1, \quad |\vec{b}| = 1, \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -\frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{και } B = [\vec{a} \times (|\vec{a}|^2 \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a})] \times \vec{a} \\ = [|\vec{a}|^2 (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) (\vec{a} \times \vec{a})] \times \vec{a} \\ = |\vec{a}|^2 (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^2 (|\vec{a}|^2 \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a})$$

$$B = |\vec{a}|^4 \vec{b} - |\vec{a}|^2 (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a} = \vec{b} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} = \dots$$

Έστω  $\vec{r}(x, y, z)$

$$\cdot |\vec{r}| = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\cdot \omega \vee \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{1}{2} = \omega \vee (\vec{a}, \vec{r}) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{r}|} = \omega \vee (\vec{b}, \vec{r}) = \frac{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{r}}{|\vec{b}| |\vec{r}|}$$

$$\text{Αποτέλεσμα, } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ και } \vec{b} \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}z = \frac{1}{2} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\sqrt{3}y = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}z = \frac{1}{2} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}z \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \sqrt{3}z}$$

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{r} = (\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{r}) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 3z^2 + \frac{1}{3} + z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 4z^2 = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow z^2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{z = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}} \text{ και } x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{6}}{6} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$$E = 4 (\vec{r}_{PB} \cdot \hat{M} \vec{r}) = 4 \cdot \frac{L}{2} |\vec{M} \vec{B} \times \vec{r}| = 2 \left| \frac{1}{2} \vec{B} \Delta \times \frac{1}{2} \vec{A} \Gamma \right| = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{A} \Gamma \times \vec{B} \Delta|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |(\vec{e}_1 - \vec{e}_2) \times (4\vec{e}_1 - 5\vec{e}_2)| = \frac{1}{2} |-10(\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2) + 4(\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2)|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |-6(\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2)| = 3 |\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2| = 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Θέτω

$$\vec{a} = (\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2) \times \vec{e}_1 \quad \vec{b} = \vec{e}_2$$

Απλοποιώ  
εμφάνιση  
θέτω τα  
 $\vec{a}$  και  $\vec{b}$   
για ευκολότερες  
πράξεις

$$\cos(\hat{a}, \hat{b}) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{(\vec{e}_2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vec{e}_1) \cdot \vec{e}_2}{|\vec{e}_2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vec{e}_1| |\vec{e}_2|} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}\right) \cdot 1}$$

$$\vec{a} = (\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_1) \times \vec{e}_2 - (\vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2) \vec{e}_1 = |\vec{e}_1|^2 \vec{e}_2 - \sqrt{2} \vec{e}_1 = \vec{e}_2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vec{e}_1$$

$$\vec{b} = \vec{e}_2$$

$$\text{Άρα, } \cos(\hat{a}, \hat{b}) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \cdot 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos[(\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2) \times \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{Άρα, } \left[ (\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2) \times \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 \right] = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad \vec{a} \left( -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right), \quad \vec{b} \left( \frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)$$

i)  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  γραμμ ανεξάρτητα

$$\text{ii) } \vec{A} = [(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{b}] \cdot \vec{a} \quad \text{και} \quad \vec{B} = [\vec{a} \times (\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{a}))] \cdot \vec{a}$$

iii)  $\vec{c}$ ;  $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}|$  ώστε  $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = (\vec{b}, \vec{c}) = (\vec{c}, \vec{a})$   
και  $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c})$  να ορίζει δεξιόστροφο σύστημα

Av  $\vec{x}+\vec{y}$ ,  $\vec{y}+\vec{z}$ ,  $\vec{z}+\vec{x}$  είναι γραμ. ανεξάρτητα  $\Rightarrow \pi$  είναι τα  $\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}$  γραμ. ανεξ.

1ος τρόπος \*

$$\boxed{\lambda \vec{x} + \mu \vec{y} + \nu \vec{z} = \vec{0}} \quad (1)$$

Λεπτό  
βήματα!

Av  $\vec{a} = \vec{x} + \vec{y}$ ,  $\vec{b} = \vec{y} + \vec{z}$ ,  $\vec{\gamma} = \vec{z} + \vec{x}$  γραμ. ανεξάρτητα τότε

$$\begin{cases} \vec{x} + \vec{y} = \vec{a} \\ \vec{y} + \vec{z} = \vec{b} \\ \vec{z} + \vec{x} = \vec{\gamma} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \oplus \\ \oplus \\ \oplus \end{cases} \pi \quad 2(\vec{x} + \vec{y} + \vec{z}) = \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{\gamma}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \vec{z} &= \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{\gamma} - \vec{a}) \\ \vec{x} &= \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \vec{\gamma}) \\ \vec{y} &= \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{b} - \vec{\gamma}) \end{aligned}} \quad (2)$$

$$\pi \text{ (2)} \quad \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \vec{\gamma}) + \mu \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{b} - \vec{\gamma}) + \nu \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{\gamma} - \vec{a}) = \vec{0}$$

$$= \pi (\lambda + \mu - \nu)\vec{a} + (-\lambda + \mu + \nu)\vec{b} + (\lambda - \mu + \nu)\vec{\gamma} = \vec{0} \quad \begin{matrix} \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{\gamma} \text{ γραμ.} \\ \text{ανεξάρτ.} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda + \mu - \nu = 0 \\ -\lambda + \mu + \nu = 0 \\ \lambda - \mu + \nu = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \nu = 0 \\ \mu = 0 \\ \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Άρα, } \vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z} \text{ είναι γραμ.} \\ \text{ανεξάρτητα}$$

2ος τρόπος

$\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}$  γραμ. ανεξάρτητα  $\Rightarrow (\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}) \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{x} + \vec{y}, \vec{y} + \vec{z}, \vec{z} + \vec{x}) &= (\vec{x}, \vec{y} + \vec{z}, \vec{z} + \vec{x}) + (\vec{y}, \vec{y} + \vec{z}, \vec{z} + \vec{x}) \\ &= (\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z} + \vec{x}) + (\vec{x}, \vec{z}, \vec{z} + \vec{x}) + (\vec{y}, \vec{y}, \vec{z} + \vec{x}) + (\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \vec{z} + \vec{x}) \\ &= (\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}) + (\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{x}) + (\vec{x}, \vec{z}, \vec{x}) + (\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \vec{x}) = \\ &= (\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}) + (\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}) = 2(\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}) \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } [(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{a}] \times [(\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) \times \vec{b}] &= [|\vec{a}|^2 \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a}] \times [|\vec{b}|^2 \vec{a} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{b}] \\
 &= |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 \vec{b} \times \vec{a} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) |\vec{b}|^2 (\vec{a} \times \vec{a}) - |\vec{a}|^2 (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) (\vec{b} \times \vec{b}) + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \\
 &= [(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 - |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2] (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = -|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|^2 (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 \sin^2(\hat{a}, \hat{b})$$

$$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 - |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 \cos^2(\hat{a}, \hat{b}) - |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 (\cos^2(\hat{a}, \hat{b}) - 1) = -|\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 \sin^2(\hat{a}, \hat{b})$$

[2]  $\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}$  γραμ. ανεξάρτητα  $\Rightarrow \vec{x} + \vec{y}, \vec{y} + \vec{z}, \vec{z} + \vec{x}$  γραμ. ανεξάρτ.

λογικά "4" "5"

i) έστω  $a, b, \gamma$   $\lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{b} + \nu \vec{\gamma} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \mu = \nu = 0$  και μόνο  $\Rightarrow$  γραμ. ανεξάρτ.

πίστες Αν  $\exists (\lambda, \mu, \nu) \neq (0, 0, 0)$  γραμ. εξαρτημένα

ii)  $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{\gamma}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  γραμ. ανεξάρτητα  
 $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{\gamma}) = 0 \Rightarrow$  γραμ. εξαρτ.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{έστω } \lambda(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) + \mu(\vec{y} + \vec{z}) + \nu(\vec{z} + \vec{x}) &= 0 \\
 (\lambda + \nu)\vec{x} + (\lambda + \mu)\vec{y} + (\mu + \nu)\vec{z} &= 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z} \text{ γραμ} \\ \text{ανεξάρτ.} \end{matrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 \lambda + \nu = 0 \\
 \lambda + \mu = 0 \\
 \nu + \mu = 0
 \end{cases}$$

$\Leftarrow$  ομογενές σύστημα 3 εξισώσεων

$\rightarrow$  με οριζούσες  
 $\rightarrow$  με ενθαύση του  
 συστήματος

$$\begin{cases}
 1 \cdot \lambda + 0 \cdot \mu + 1 \cdot \nu = 0 \\
 1 \cdot \lambda + 1 \cdot \mu + 0 \cdot \nu = 0 \\
 0 \cdot \lambda + 1 \cdot \mu + 1 \cdot \nu = 0
 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow D = 1 + 1 = 2 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = \mu = \nu = 0$  μοναδική. Άρα,  $\vec{x} + \vec{y}, \vec{y} + \vec{z}, \vec{z} + \vec{x}$  είναι γραμ. ανεξάρτ.

✓ κ, λ μία έκθεση

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) &= (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{c} \\ (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} &= (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{c} \\ (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \times \vec{a} &= -\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})\end{aligned}$$

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№ο: ii)  $\left\{ \left[ (\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) \times \vec{a} \right] \times \vec{a} \right\} \times \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^4 (\vec{b} \times \vec{a})$

ii)  $\left[ (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{a} \right] \times \left[ (\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) \times \vec{b} \right] = -|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|^2 (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$

i)  $\left\{ \left[ (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}) \vec{b} \right] \times \vec{a} \right\} \times \vec{a} = \left\{ (-|\vec{a}|^2 \vec{b} \times \vec{a}) \times \vec{a} \right\} \times \vec{a} =$   
 $= \left\{ |\vec{a}|^2 (\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) \times \vec{a} \right\} \times \vec{a} = -|\vec{a}|^2 \left( (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a} - |\vec{a}|^2 \vec{b} \right) \times \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^4 (\vec{b} \times \vec{a})$



17/11/4  $A(1, 2, -1), B(2, 2, -\frac{1}{2}), \Gamma(-1, -2, -5), \Delta(-1, 0, \frac{7}{2})$

- Ναο είναι επίπεδα
- Ετετραπλεύρου ΑΒΓΔ
- Ευκόςμος της γωνίας ΒΑΓ
- Να βρεθούν οι εγγιγμένες του περιγεγραμμένου κύκλου στο τρίγωνο ΑΒΓ.

1ος τρόπος

$$(AB): \frac{x-1}{2-1} = \frac{y-2}{2-2} = \frac{z+1}{-1+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z+1}{2}$$

$\Gamma \notin (AB)$  Δεν είναι συνευθειακά

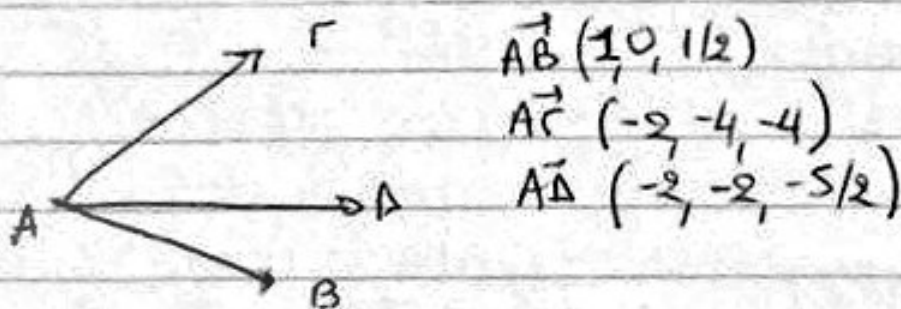
2ος

$$\begin{matrix} \vec{AB} (1, 0, 1/2) \\ \vec{AG} (-2, -4, 4) \end{matrix} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{0}{-4} \neq \frac{1/2}{4} \quad \text{Τα } \vec{AB} \nparallel \vec{AG}$$

$$(π): \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y-2 & z+1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ -2 & -4 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2(x-1) + 3(y-2) - 4(z+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{(π): 2x + 3y - 4z - 12 = 0}$$

$\Delta \in (π)$  Άρα Α, Β, Γ, Δ είναι επίπεδα



$$\begin{matrix} \vec{AB} (1, 0, 1/2) \\ \vec{AG} (-2, -4, 4) \\ \vec{AD} (-2, -2, -5/2) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ -2 & -4 & -4 \\ -2 & -2 & -5/2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$P_1 \in \vec{a} \quad (-3, 4, -1)$$

$$(AP_2, \vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -3(4+3) - 4(2-6) - 1(-1-4)$$

$$= -21 + 16 + 5 = 0$$

Άρα, οι  $(E_1)$  και  $(E_2)$  είναι συγγραμμές

$$\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \text{ ;}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{2}{-1} \neq \frac{3}{2}$$

Άρα,  $\vec{a} \nparallel \vec{b}$   
η  $(E_1)$  και  $(E_2)$  τέμνονται

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y - 1 = 0 \\ 3y - 2z - 7 = 0 \\ -x - 2y + 8 = 0 \\ 2y + z - 7 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow A(\dots, \dots, \dots)$$

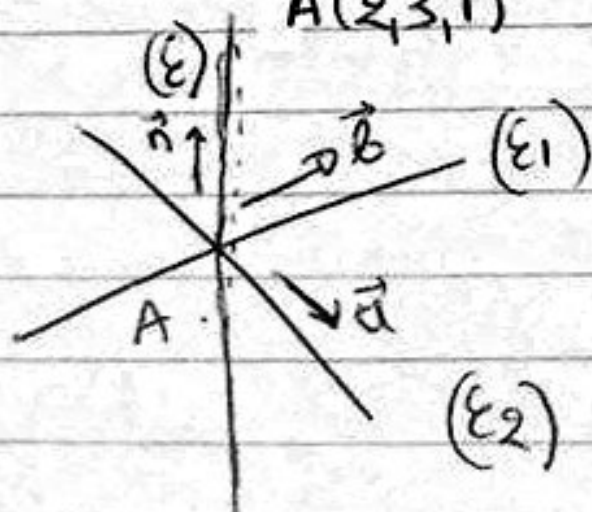
$$\forall (E_1) \quad \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z+2}{3} = t \neq \infty \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = t+1 \\ y = 2t+1 \\ z = 3t-2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(E_2): \frac{x+2}{2} = \frac{y-5}{-1} = \frac{z+3}{2} = t_1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = 2t_1 - 2 \\ y = -t_1 + 5 \\ z = 2t_1 - 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$2t - 3 = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{t=1}$$

$$\text{και } t_1 = 2$$

$$A(2, 3, 1)$$



$$\vec{n} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$

$$(E): \frac{x-2}{n_1} = \frac{y-3}{n_2} = \frac{z-1}{n_3}$$



$$(AB) = \lambda \Rightarrow \vec{A}r = \lambda \vec{r}B \quad \left( \frac{-26}{20} = \frac{-13}{10} = \frac{-26}{20} \right)$$

Αετίο  
Ομπερο!

$$\vec{A}r = \left( \frac{26}{3}, \frac{13}{3}, \frac{-26}{3} \right)$$

$$\vec{A}r \parallel \vec{r}B$$

$$\vec{r}B = \left( -\frac{20}{3}, -\frac{10}{3}, \frac{20}{3} \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{26}{3}, \frac{13}{3}, \frac{-26}{3} \right) = \lambda \left( -\frac{20}{3}, -\frac{10}{3}, \frac{20}{3} \right)$$

$$\frac{26}{3} = -\frac{20}{3} \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-26}{20} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-13}{10}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad \vec{A}r = \lambda \vec{r}B \Rightarrow |\vec{A}r| = |\lambda| |\vec{r}B| \quad |\lambda| = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$|\vec{A}r| = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{26^2 + 13^2 + 26^2} = a \Rightarrow$$

$$|\vec{r}B| = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{20^2 + 10^2 + 20^2} = b \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda = \pm \frac{a}{b}$$

για το A  $2 \cdot 1 - 0 + 3 \cdot 2 + 5 = 2 + 6 + 5 = 13 \Rightarrow$

για το B  $2 \cdot 3 - 1 + 3 \cdot 0 + 5 = 6 - 1 + 5 = 10 \Rightarrow$

Άρα,  $\lambda = \pm \frac{a}{b}$

( συμπεριγράψτε ευθεία ως προς ελλειψοειδές  
πάρνω 2 επίπεδα της ευθείας, επιβλένω τα συμπεριγράψω τους  
και μετά επιβλένω την ζητούμενη ευθεία )

Πχ Να βδο οι  $(E_1)$  και  $(E_2)$  είναι συμπληρωτές  $(E_1) = \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z+2}{3}$   
και  $(E_2) = \frac{x+2}{2} = \frac{y-5}{-1} = \frac{z+3}{2} \quad A \in (E_1) \cap (E_2)$

στη συνέχεια να βρεθεί η ευθεία  $(E) : A \in (E)$  και  $(E) \perp (E_1), (E_2)$

$$P_1(1, 1, -2)$$

$$P_2(-2, 5, -3)$$

αρκεί να πάρουμε το  $(P_1P_2, \vec{a}, \vec{b})$

$$\vec{a}(1, 2, 3)$$

$$\vec{b}(2, -1, 2)$$

και αν είναι 0  $\Rightarrow$  συμπληρωτές οι  $(E_1), (E_2)$

και αν είναι  $\neq 0 \Rightarrow \forall$  αλληλοκάθετες οι  $(E_1), (E_2)$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= 3t+1 \\ y &= 8t+2 \\ z &= t+3\end{aligned}$$

$$3(3t+1) + 8(8t+2) + t+3 - 12 = 0$$

$$9t+3 + 64t+16 + t+3 - 12 = 0$$

$$74t+10=0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{-10}{74} = \frac{-5}{37} \quad \boxed{t = -\frac{5}{37}}$$

$$A\left(-\frac{15}{37}+1, -\frac{40}{37}+2, -\frac{5}{37}+3\right) = \Gamma A\left(\frac{22}{37}, \frac{34}{37}, \frac{106}{37}\right)$$

$$\frac{x_0+1}{2} = \frac{22}{37}$$

$$\frac{z_0+1}{2} = \frac{106}{37}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}x_0 &= \dots \\ y_0 &= \dots \\ z_0 &= \dots\end{aligned} \right\} = \Gamma$$

$$\frac{y_0+1}{2} = \frac{34}{37}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_1(1,1,1) \\ P_2(1,2,3) \\ \vec{v}(3,8,1)\end{aligned} \quad (\Pi) \quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} x-1 & y-1 & z-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right| = 0 \quad \text{---} \quad (\Pi)$$

$$d = |\vec{PA}|$$

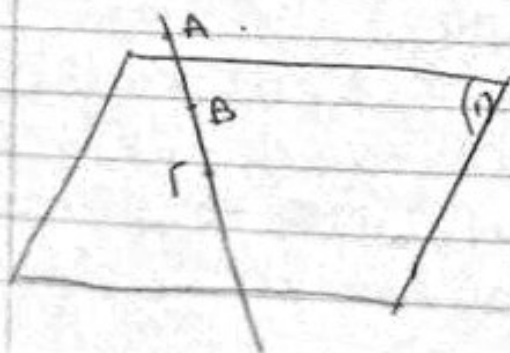
$$\vec{PA} \left( \frac{22}{37} - 1, \frac{34}{37} - 1, \frac{106}{37} - 1 \right)$$

$$A(1,0,2) \quad B(3,1,0)$$

$$(\Pi): 2x - y + 3z + 5 = 0$$

$$\Gamma \in (AB) \cap (\Pi)$$

$$(AB\Gamma) = \lambda = ?$$



$$(AB)(\varepsilon): \begin{cases} x-1 = y = z-2 = t = 0 \\ 2 \quad 1 \quad -2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 2t+1 \\ y = t \\ z = -2t+2 \end{cases}$$

$$4t+2-t-6t+6+5=0 \Rightarrow -3t+13=0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{13}{3}$$

$$\Gamma \left( \frac{29}{3}, \frac{13}{3}, \frac{-20}{3} \right)$$

$$(x+y)(x+2y+3z)=0$$

$$(I): x+y=0$$

$$(II): x+2y+3z=0$$

$$O(0,0,0) \in (I) \cap (II)$$

$$B(1, -1, 1/3)$$

$$(II): \begin{vmatrix} x-0 & y-0 & z-0 \\ 2-0 & 1-0 & 1-0 \\ 1-0 & -1-0 & 1/3-0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1/3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x\left(\frac{1}{3}+1\right) - y\left(\frac{2}{3}-1\right) + z(-2-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}y - 3z = 0$$

ii)

$$\lambda(x+y) + \mu(x+2y+3z) = 0$$

$$3\lambda + \mu = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{\mu}{3}$$

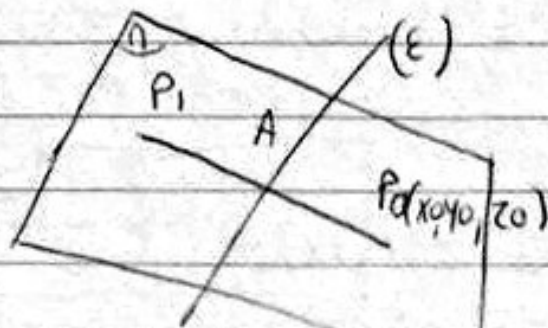
$$-\frac{\mu}{3}(x+y) + (x+2y+3z) = 0$$

\* Πλ: Να βρεθεί το συμμετρικό του  $P_1$  ως προς την  $(\epsilon)$ ,  $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-2}{8} = \frac{z-3}{1}$

Να βρεθεί η εξίσωση που περιέχει την  $(\epsilon)$  το σημείο  $P_1$

Να βρεθεί η απόσταση του  $P_1$  από την  $(\epsilon)$

Φωτ. εστιακό κέντρο από  $P_1$  και  
θα είναι  $\perp$  στην  $(\epsilon)$



$$(\epsilon) // \vec{a}(3, 8, 1)$$

$$(I): 3(x-1) + 8(y-1) + 1(z-1) = 0 \Rightarrow (II): 3x + 8y + z - 12 = 0$$

$$A \in (I) \cap (\epsilon)$$