

α6κ 6

$$\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta} + \vec{\gamma} = \vec{0} \quad (1)$$

α) ν.δ.ο τα $\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}$ συνεπινεδα

Αν τα $\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}$ συνεπ. $\Leftrightarrow (\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}) = 0$

$$(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}) = \langle \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma} \rangle$$

$$\text{από (1)} \quad \vec{\gamma} = -\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}, -\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta} \rangle = \langle \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}, -\vec{\alpha} \rangle + \langle \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}, -\vec{\beta} \rangle$$

$$= -\langle \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha} \rangle - \langle \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}, \vec{\beta} \rangle = -0 - 0 = 0$$

β) Έστω $\vec{\delta} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ τέτοιο επίπεδο των $\{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}\}$ ν.δ.ο $(\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}) \times (\vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\delta}) = \vec{0}$

Αν αρκεί ν.δ.ο $\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\delta}$ είναι συγχρημικά διανύσματα (ή παράλληλα). Το $\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} \perp \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}$ δηλ $\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} \perp$ στο επίπεδο των $\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}$. Το $\vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\delta} \perp \vec{\gamma}, \vec{\delta}$ δηλ $\vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\delta} \perp$ στο επίπεδο των $\vec{\gamma}, \vec{\delta}$

$\Rightarrow$ αφού τα $\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}, \vec{\delta}$ είναι στο ίδιο επίπεδο $\Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\delta} \perp$ στο ίδιο επίπεδο

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} \parallel \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\delta}$$

ή

ΑΛΓΕΒΡΙΚΑ

$$\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} = \vec{\epsilon}$$

$$(\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{\delta}) \vec{\gamma} - (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{\gamma}) \vec{\delta} = (\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\delta}) \vec{\gamma} - (\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\gamma}) \vec{\delta}$$

$$= \vec{0} \cdot \vec{\gamma} - \vec{0} \cdot \vec{\delta} = \vec{0}$$

$\vec{\epsilon} = \vec{0}$ διότι $\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\delta}$ συνεπινεδα

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$\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}$ βάση του $\mathbb{R}^3$ ν.δ.ο τα $\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}, \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma}, \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}$

είναι Γ.Α και να συμπεράνετε ότι αποτελούν βάση του $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\text{Έστω } \lambda(\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}) + \mu(\vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma}) + \nu(\vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}) = \vec{0} \quad \lambda, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \text{όσο } \lambda = \mu = \nu = 0$$

πολλαπλ έστω με $\vec{\alpha}$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha}) + \mu(\vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma}, \vec{\alpha}) + \nu(\vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha}) + \mu(\vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma}, \vec{\alpha}) + \nu(\vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha}) = 0$$

$$(\vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma}, \vec{\alpha}) \neq 0 \quad \boxed{\mu = 0}$$

3 διανύσματα
Γ.Α $\Leftrightarrow$ είναι
* συνεπινεδα
($\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}$) = 0

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\beta} &= v(\vec{\gamma}, \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = 0 \quad \text{⊗} \quad v=0 \\ \vec{\gamma} &\neq \lambda=0 \end{aligned}$$

Αυτά τα 3 διανύσματα αποτελούν βάση του $\mathbb{R}^3$ που βρίσκονται σε χώρο διαστάσεως 3 και είναι γρ. ανεξάρτητα.

α6κ 5

Έστω μοναδιαία $\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ $\vec{\alpha} \perp \vec{\beta}, \vec{\gamma}$

$$- \left(\left(\left(\underbrace{\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}}_{-\vec{\alpha}} \right) \times \vec{\beta} \right) \times \vec{\beta} \right) \cdot \vec{\gamma} = \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 0$$

$$(\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}) \times \vec{\beta} = (\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}) \vec{\beta} - (\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\beta}) \vec{\alpha} = -\vec{\alpha}$$

0 διότι $\vec{\alpha} \perp \vec{\beta}$

α6κ 9

$\|\vec{\alpha}\| = \|\vec{\beta}\| = \|\vec{\gamma}\| = 1$, ανα δύο ίσες γωνίες

$$\downarrow \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = \|\vec{\alpha}\| \|\vec{\beta}\| \cos(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta})$$

$$\star \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = \cos(\hat{\beta}, \hat{\gamma})$$

$$\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = \cos(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\gamma})$$

$$\vec{\lambda} = \vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta} + \vec{\gamma}, \quad \vec{\mu} = (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) \times (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\gamma}) \quad \text{να εξετάσετε αν } \vec{\lambda} \parallel \vec{\mu}$$

$$\text{Εξετάζω αν } \vec{\lambda} \times \vec{\mu} = \vec{0}$$

$$\underbrace{(\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta} + \vec{\gamma})}_{\vec{\epsilon}_1} \times \left(\underbrace{(\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta})}_{\vec{\epsilon}_2} \times \underbrace{(\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\gamma})}_{\vec{\epsilon}_3} \right) =$$

$$= \left((\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta} + \vec{\gamma}) \cdot (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\gamma}) \right) (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) - \left((\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta} + \vec{\gamma}) \cdot (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) \right) (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\gamma})$$

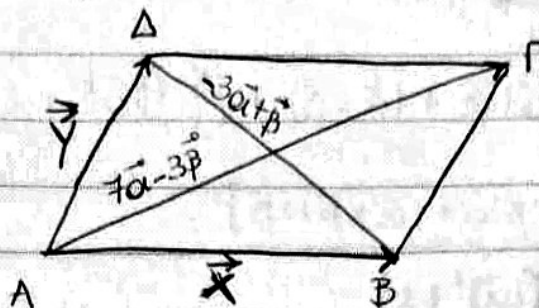
$$= (\vec{\alpha}\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\alpha}\vec{\gamma} + \vec{\beta}\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}\vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma}\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\gamma}\vec{\gamma}) (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) - (\vec{\alpha}\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta}\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}\vec{\beta} + \vec{\gamma}\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\gamma}\vec{\beta}) (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\gamma})$$

$$= (\vec{\beta}\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}\vec{\gamma}) (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) - (\vec{\gamma}\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\gamma}\vec{\beta}) (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\gamma}) = 0$$

α6κ 13

$$\|\vec{\alpha}\| = \|\vec{\beta}\| = 1 \quad (\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \pi/4$$

Διὰ γωνία $\vec{\gamma} = 7\vec{\alpha} - 3\vec{\beta}$
 $\vec{\gamma} = -3\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}$



$$E = \|\vec{AB} \times \vec{A\Delta}\| = \|\vec{x} \times \vec{y}\|$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{x} + \vec{y} = 7\vec{\alpha} - 3\vec{\beta} & (1) \\ \vec{x} - \vec{y} = -3\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta} & (2) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{+} 2\vec{x} = 4\vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\beta} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{x} = 2\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}}$$

$$\vec{x} - \vec{y} = 2\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta} = \vec{y} - 3\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\vec{y} = 5\vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\beta}}$$

$$\vec{x} \times \vec{y} = (2\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) \times (5\vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\beta}) = \cancel{10\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\alpha}} - 4\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} - 5\vec{\beta} \times \vec{\alpha} + \cancel{2\vec{\beta} \times \vec{\beta}}^0$$

$$= -4\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} - 5\vec{\beta} \times \vec{\alpha} = 4\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + 5\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}$$

$$|\vec{x} \times \vec{y}| = |\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}| = \|\vec{\alpha}\| \|\vec{\beta}\| \sin(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$E = \|\vec{x} \times \vec{y}\| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ τμ.}$$

α6κ 16

$$\vec{x} \times \vec{\alpha} = \vec{\beta} - \vec{x} \quad \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ γνωστά}$$

• Αν $\vec{\alpha} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{0} = \vec{\beta} - \vec{x} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{\beta}$

• Έστω $\vec{\alpha} \neq \vec{0}$

Εβλ. $(\vec{x} \times \vec{\alpha}) \cdot \vec{\alpha} = (\vec{\beta} - \vec{x}) \cdot \vec{\alpha}$

$$\downarrow \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\alpha} = \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} - \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\alpha} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{\alpha} = \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}} (*)$$

Πολλά
Ερωτήματα (Def 1.1)

με $\vec{a}$

$$(\vec{x} \times \vec{a}) \times \vec{a} = (\vec{\beta} - \vec{x}) \times \vec{a} \Rightarrow$$

$$(\vec{x} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{a} - \underbrace{(\vec{a} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{x}}_{\text{κατά}} = \underbrace{(\vec{\beta} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{x}}_{\text{οχι καλό}} - \vec{x} \times \vec{a} \Rightarrow$$

από υπόθεση $\rightarrow$ $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\beta}) \vec{a} - \|\vec{a}\|^2 \cdot \vec{x} = (\vec{\beta} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{x} - (\vec{\beta} - \vec{x}) \Rightarrow$

και $\otimes$ $[(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\beta}) \vec{a} + (\vec{a} \times \vec{\beta}) + \vec{\beta}] = (\|\vec{a}\|^2 + 1) \vec{x} \rightarrow$

$$\vec{x} = \frac{[(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\beta}) \vec{a} + (\vec{a} \times \vec{\beta}) + \vec{\beta}]}{(\|\vec{a}\|^2 + 1)}$$

α6κ 10

$\vec{a} = (4, -5, 3)$ να αναλωθεί σε δύο κάθετες

μεταξύ τους συνιστώσες από τις οποίες η μια να έχει τη διεύ του $\vec{\beta} = (-2, 3, 1)$

Θέλουμε να:

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2, \quad \vec{a}_1 \perp \vec{a}_2, \quad \text{πχ } \vec{a}_1 = k \cdot \vec{\beta}$$

$$\vec{a}_1 = k \cdot \vec{\beta} = k(-2, 3, 1) = \boxed{\vec{a}_1 = (-2k, 3k, k)} \quad k \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$\text{και } \vec{a}_2 = \vec{a} - \vec{a}_1 = (4, -5, 3) - (-2k, 3k, k) = (4+2k, -5-3k, 3-k) \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\vec{a}_2 = (4+2k, -5-3k, 3-k)} \quad k \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$\text{αλλά } \vec{a}_1 \perp \vec{a}_2 \Rightarrow \langle \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2 \rangle$$

$$\vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_2 = 0 \Rightarrow (-2k, 3k, k) \cdot (4+2k, -5-3k, 3-k) = 0$$

||

$$\begin{aligned} -2k \cdot (4+2k) + 3k \cdot (-5-3k) + k(3-k) &= 0 \Rightarrow \\ -8k - 4k^2 + (-15k - 9k^2) + 3k - k^2 &= 0 \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$k = 0, -10/7$ για $k=0$ απορρίπτεται

για $k = -10/7 \dots \vec{a}_1 = \left(\frac{20}{7}, \frac{-30}{7}, \frac{-10}{7}\right) \quad \vec{a}_2 =$