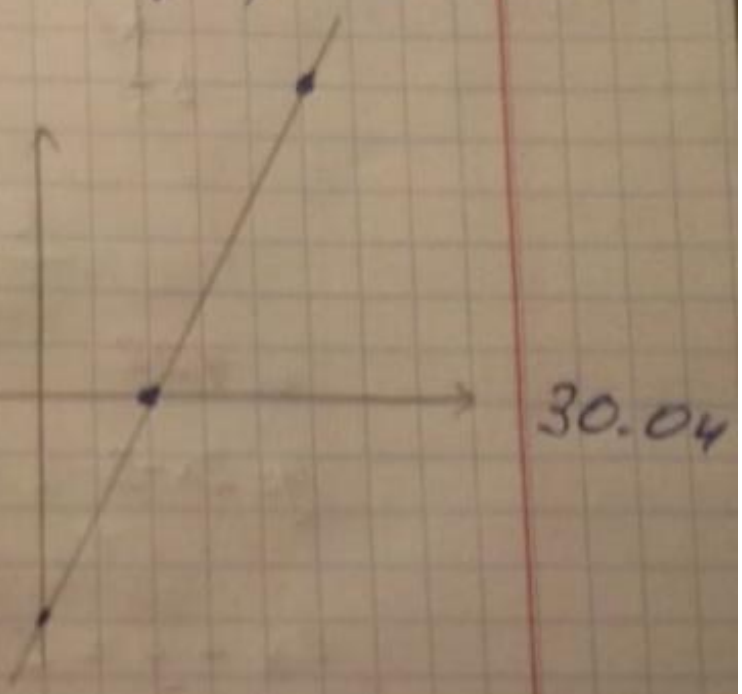
6) $OC = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$

Т.к. $BOCE$ – прямоуг, то $\angle COE = 45°$

$C(2; \frac{\pi}{4})$



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Сп. 1 $2x - y - 4 = 0$

$y = 2x - 4$ – задано координатно

x	-5	-2	0	2	5
y	-14	-8	-4	0	6

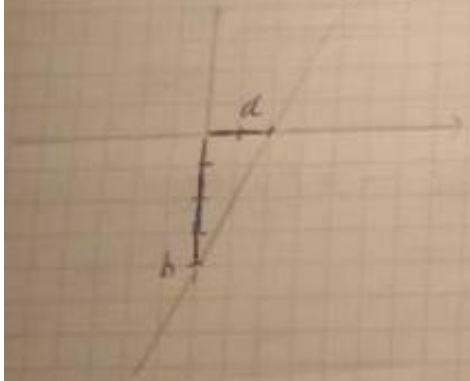
Сп. 2 $Ax + By + C = 0$

3 сп.

$\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{6} = 1$

$2x - y - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - y = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{4} - \frac{y}{4} = 1;$

$\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{4} = 1$



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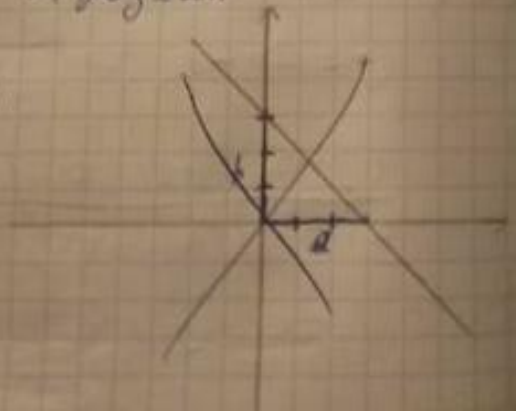
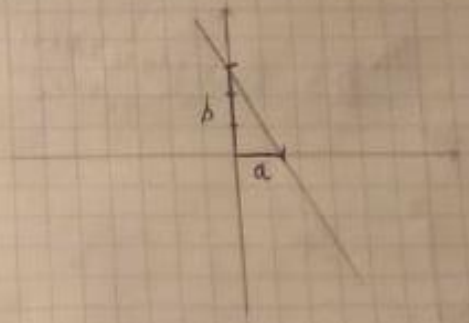
$y = 2x - 3$; В отрезках

$2x - y = 3 \quad | :3$

$\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{y}{3} = 1$

$\frac{x}{1,5} - \frac{y}{3} = 1$





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$(\alpha^2 - \alpha) \cdot x + (\alpha + 1) \cdot y - 3\alpha + 1 = 0$

а) $\alpha - ?$, $l \parallel Ox$ ($By + C = 0$ ($A = 0$))

б) $\alpha - ?$, $l \ni (0; 0)$

а) $l \parallel Ox \Rightarrow A = 0$

$\alpha^2 - \alpha = 0$

$\alpha(\alpha - 1) = 0$

$\alpha_1 = 0 ; \alpha_2 = 1$

б) $l \ni (0,0) \Rightarrow C = 0$

$1 - 3\alpha = 0$

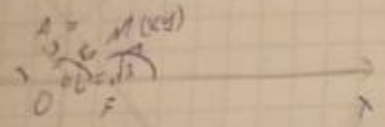
$\alpha = \frac{1}{3}$

ч. 24.

а) $y = kx + c$ ← Д.З. в аудиторной тетради

$L_{oc} = \sqrt{3}$

x_1 0 c_2



$d = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}}$ – р-е м скдд L и O

(2.17)

~~$\sqrt{3} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}$~~

$k = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)}$; $A(0; 2) \in L$

~~$k_1 = \frac{y-2}{x}$~~ $k = \frac{y-2}{x}$

$x \cdot \cos\alpha + y \cdot \sin\alpha - p = 0$

$p \perp L$ и O $A(0;2)$

$p = \sqrt{3}$

$\alpha = \angle MO_x$

Аподставим

$0 \cdot \cos\alpha + 2\sin\alpha - \sqrt{3} = 0$

$\sin\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\alpha_1 = 60°$

$\alpha_2 = 120°$

рассмотрим α_1

$\angle MOF = 60°$, $OM = \sqrt{3}$

$A(0;2)$; $M(x;y)$; $L: y = kx + b$

$b = 2$

$k = ?$

$\frac{OM}{OF} = \cos 60°$

$\frac{OM}{\cos 60°} = OF$