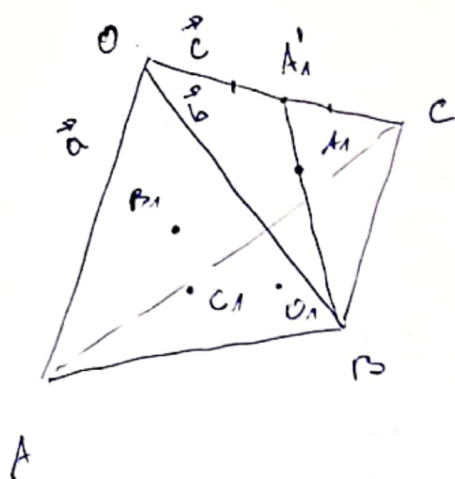


Задача 1



$\vec{AA_1}, \vec{BB_1}, \vec{CC_1}$?

a) $\vec{AA_1} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BA_1}$

Нера $\vec{BA_1}$ е равна на ΔOBC

A_1 медианата на $\Delta OBC \Rightarrow \vec{BA_1} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{BA_1'}$

$\vec{BA_1'}$ равна на ΔOBC

$$\vec{BA_1'} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{BO} + \vec{CO}) = \frac{1}{2} (-\vec{b} + \vec{OC} - \vec{OB}) = \frac{1}{2} (-2\vec{b} + \vec{c})$$

$$\vec{BA_1} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \vec{BA_1'} = \frac{1}{3} (\vec{c} - 2\vec{b})$$

$$\vec{AA_1} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} + \vec{BA_1} = \vec{b} - \vec{a} + \frac{1}{3} \vec{c} - \frac{2}{3} \vec{b} = \underline{\underline{-\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3} (\vec{c} + \vec{b})}}$$

$$\vec{BB_1} = \vec{BO} + \vec{OB_1} = -\vec{b} + \frac{1}{3} (\vec{a} + \vec{c})$$

$$\vec{CC_1} = \vec{CO} + \vec{OC_1} = -\vec{c} + \frac{1}{3} (\vec{a} + \vec{b})$$

$$\vec{OO_1} = \vec{OB} + \vec{BO_1} = \vec{b} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\vec{BA} + \vec{BC}) =$$

$$= \vec{b} + \frac{1}{3} (\vec{OA} - \vec{OB} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} - \vec{OB}) =$$

$$= \vec{b} + \frac{1}{3} \vec{a} + \frac{1}{3} \vec{c} - \frac{2}{3} \vec{b} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3} (\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c})}}$$

$$d) \text{ Дад, че } \vec{AA_1} \cap \vec{BB_1} = \vec{M}, \quad AM:MA_1 = BM:MB_1 = 3:1$$

$$\vec{OM} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AM} = \vec{OB} + \vec{BM}$$

$$\pi M \in \vec{AA_1} \Leftrightarrow \exists! \lambda \in \mathbb{R}: \vec{AM} = \lambda \vec{AA_1}$$

$$\pi M \in \vec{BB_1} \Leftrightarrow \exists! \mu \in \mathbb{R}: \vec{BM} = \mu \vec{BB_1}$$

$$\vec{OM} = \vec{OA} + \lambda \vec{AA_1} = \vec{a} + \lambda \left(\frac{1}{3}(\vec{b} + \vec{c}) - \vec{a} \right)$$

$$\vec{OM} = \vec{OB} + \mu \vec{BB_1} = \vec{b} + \mu \left(\frac{1}{3}(\vec{a} + \vec{c}) - \vec{b} \right)$$

$$\vec{a}(1-\lambda) + \vec{b} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{3} + \vec{c} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{3} = \vec{a} \frac{\mu}{3} + \vec{b}(1-\mu) + \vec{c} \frac{\mu}{3}$$

$$\text{От } \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \text{ л.н.з.} \Rightarrow$$

$$1-\lambda = \frac{\mu}{3}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{3} = 1-\mu$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{3} = \frac{\mu}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \mu = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AA_1} \cap \vec{BB_1} = \pi M$$

$$\vec{AM} = \frac{3}{4} \vec{AA_1} \Rightarrow \vec{MA_1} = \frac{1}{4} \vec{AA_1}$$

$$\vec{BM} = \frac{3}{4} \vec{BB_1} \Rightarrow \vec{MB_1} = \frac{1}{4} \vec{BB_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AM} : \vec{MA_1} = 3:1$$

$$\vec{BM} : \vec{MB_1} = 3:1$$

$$b) O, M, O_1 \text{ годе, че са коллине.}$$

$$\text{от } d) \quad \vec{OM} = \vec{OA} + \frac{3}{4} \vec{AA_1} = \frac{1}{4}(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c})$$

$$\vec{OM} = \frac{1}{4}(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{OM} = \frac{3}{4} \vec{OO_1} \Rightarrow O, M, O_1 \text{ - коллинеарни.}$$

$$\vec{OO_1} = \frac{1}{3}(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c})$$

Заг. 2 \vec{a}, \vec{b}

$$|\vec{a}| = 3, |\vec{b}| = 2, \angle(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\vec{OA} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}, \quad \vec{OB} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}, \quad \vec{OC} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$

а) \exists тетраедърът $OABC \Leftrightarrow \vec{OA}, \vec{OB}, \vec{OC}$ не са коллинеарни
 \Leftrightarrow скаларното им произведение не е нула

$$\begin{aligned}(\vec{OA} \vec{OB} \vec{OC}) &= ((\vec{a} + \vec{b})(\vec{a} - \vec{b})(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})) = \\&= [(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} - \vec{b})] \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \\&= [\vec{a} \times (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) + \vec{b} \times (\vec{a} - \vec{b})] \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \\&= [\vec{a} \times \vec{a} - \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{b} \times \vec{a} - \vec{b} \times \vec{b}] \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \\&= [-2(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})] \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \underline{-2(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})^2}\end{aligned}$$

$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| \neq 0$, защото $\vec{a} \nparallel \vec{b}$, $\vec{a} \neq \vec{0}$, $\vec{b} \neq \vec{0}$ (по ус.

$\Rightarrow \exists$ тетраедърът $OABC$

$$б) V_{OABC} = \frac{1}{6} |(\vec{OA} \vec{OB} \vec{OC})| = \frac{1}{6} |(-2)(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})^2|$$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \sin \angle(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$V_{OABC} = + \frac{1}{3} (3\sqrt{3})^2 = + \frac{9 \cdot 3}{3} = \underline{9}$$

3a.3

$$a: \begin{cases} 2x + y + 2z - 10 = 0 \\ 4x - y + z - 11 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b: \begin{cases} x = -5 + 3q \\ y = 5 - 2q \\ z = 3 - 2q \end{cases}, q \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a: \begin{cases} 2x + y + 2z - 10 = 0 \\ 4x - y + z - 11 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z = 7 - 2x \\ y = 2x - 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a: \begin{cases} x = \lambda \\ y = -4 + 2\lambda \\ z = 7 - 2\lambda \end{cases}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

? generata de ~~transcurs~~ orizontala (AB), $AB \perp a$, $AB \perp b$
 $A \in a$, $B \in b$.

~~$\vec{n}_2 \perp \vec{a}$, $\vec{n}_2 \perp \vec{b}$~~

$$\text{Pe } \vec{a} \perp \vec{a} \Rightarrow 2: x + 2y - 2z + D = 0 \quad (K=0, y=0, z=0)$$

$$b \cap \vec{a} = \pi \cdot B$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y - 2z + D = 0 \\ x = -5 + 3q_B \\ y = 5 - 2q_B \\ z = 3 - 2q_B \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3q_B - 1 + D = 0, \quad \boxed{q_B = \frac{-D+1}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi \cdot B \left(-4 - D, 5 + \frac{2}{3}(D-1), 3 + \frac{2}{3}(D-1) \right)$$

$$a \cap \alpha = \tau A$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y - 2z + D = 0 \\ x = \lambda_A \\ y = -4 + 2\lambda_A \\ z = 7 - 2\lambda_A \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_A - 22 + D = 0 \\ \lambda_A = \frac{-D + 22}{1} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \left(\frac{-D + 22}{1}, -4 + \frac{2}{1}(-D + 22), 7 - \frac{2}{1}(-D + 22) \right)$$

$$\vec{AB} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AB} \left(\frac{-8D - 58}{1}, \frac{8D + 31}{1}, \frac{4D + 2}{1} \right)$$

Ukraine $\vec{AB} \perp \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{b} = 0, \quad \vec{b}(3, -2, -2)$

$$\frac{-8D - 58}{1} \cdot 3 - \frac{8D + 31}{1} \cdot 2 - \frac{4D + 2}{1} \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{D_2 = -5} \quad \text{Zamerkaniye} \Rightarrow \vec{AB}(-2, -1, -2)$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = |\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$d) a \cap \gamma = P$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + 2y - 2z - 23 = 0 \\ x = \lambda_P \\ y = -4 + 2\lambda_P \\ z = 7 - 2\lambda_P \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_P + 2(-4 + 2\lambda_P) - 2(7 - 2\lambda_P) - 23 = 0 \\ 3\lambda_P - 8 - 14 - 23 = 0 \\ 3\lambda_P = 45 \\ \lambda_P = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$P(-6, -14, 17)$$

$$b \cap \pi = Q$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - 2y - 2z + 14 = 0 \Rightarrow 17q_a - 17 = 0 \\ x = -6 + 3q_a \\ y = 5 - 2q_a \\ z = 3 - 2q_a \end{cases} \quad q_a = 1$$

$$Q(-2, 3, 1)$$

$$S_{\Delta PQR} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{PQ} \times \vec{PR}|$$

$$\vec{PQ} = (3, 17, -16), \quad \vec{PR} = (7, 18, -18)$$

$$\vec{PR} = (7, 18, -18)$$

$$\vec{PQ} \times \vec{PR} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 17 & -16 \\ 18 & -18 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -16 & 3 \\ -18 & 7 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 17 \\ 7 & 18 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{PQ} \times \vec{PR} = (-18, -58, -65)$$

$$S_{\Delta PQR} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(-18)^2 + (-58)^2 + (-65)^2}$$