Pozgin 2.

Babganne 2.1.

$$\alpha = 2i - 3j + k$$
, $6 = j + 4k$, $c = 5i + 2j - 3k$

a)
$$\vec{a} \times 3\vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 12 \\ 5 & 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -18 - 180 - 15 - 48 =$$

$$= -261$$
5) $3\vec{a} \times 2\vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 6 & -9 & 3 \\ 10 & 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 54i + 30j + 24k + 90k$

$$= 42i + 66j + 114k = 6(7i + 11j + 19k)$$
36iacu 177

36 igen
$$|3\vec{a} \times 2\vec{c}| = \sqrt{42^2 + 66^2 + 114^2} = 18\sqrt{59}$$

6) $\vec{6} \cdot (-4\vec{c})$

6)
$$\vec{6} \cdot (-4\vec{c}') = (j + 4k) \cdot (-20i - 8j + 12k) =$$

$$= 0 \cdot (-20) + 1 \cdot (-8) + 4 \cdot 12 = 40$$
2) $\vec{a} = (2) - 31$

2)
$$\vec{a} = (2) + 1 \cdot (-8) + 4 \cdot 12 = 40$$

2)
$$\vec{a} = (2_3 - 3_3 1)$$
 $\vec{c} = (5_3 2_3 - 3)$ $\vec{c} = (5_3 2_3 - 3)$

$$\vec{z} \neq -\frac{2}{3} \neq -3$$
, omnce bennopu ne konineapmi

отне вентори не ортогоначені.

Bennspu
$$\vec{a}, 2\vec{6}, \vec{c}$$
 konineapni,
anayo $\vec{a} \times 2\vec{6} \times \vec{c} = 0$
 $\vec{a} \times 2\vec{6} \times \vec{c} = 0$

$$\Delta \beta = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 & 2 \\ 4 & 23 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 260$$

$$\Delta \gamma = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -3 & 7 \\ 1 & 5 & 23 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -130$$

3big cu:
$$d = \frac{\Delta d}{\Delta} = 3$$

$$3 = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta} = 2$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta} = -1$$

$$d = 3\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} - \vec{c} = (7, 23, 4)$$

3abganne 2.5

$$A_1(2;5;-3), A_2(-7;8;0), A_3(4;-2;5), A_4(6;3;-1)$$

 A_1A_2 :

$$\frac{x-2}{-7-2} = \frac{y-5}{8-5} = \frac{z-(-3)}{0-(-3)} \iff \frac{x-2}{9} = \frac{y-5}{3} = \frac{z+3}{3}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-2 & y-5 & z+3 \\ -9 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & -7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Babganne 2.9.

$$\frac{\chi^2}{q^2} + \frac{\chi^2}{6^2} = 1 - \text{kanoning } p - \text{nne}$$

$$C = -10 \rightarrow 13$$

$$C = -10 \Rightarrow 6^2 \neq 6^2 = 0$$

$$3biga$$
 $15^2 + (-10)^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow a = 5\sqrt{13}$

$$\frac{x^2}{25.13} + \frac{y^2}{225} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{325} + \frac{y^2}{225} = 1 - \text{Kan. pilmstyne evincq}$$

$$\delta$$
) $\alpha = 13$, $\epsilon = \frac{14}{13}$

$$\frac{\chi^2}{a^2} - \frac{\chi^2}{b^2} = 1 - \text{kononiume } p - \text{mag}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
; $\frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2}$
 $\varepsilon = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \varepsilon = 14$

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = \frac{14}{13} = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{6}{a})^2}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = \frac{14}{13} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{62}{169}} \Rightarrow 6 = 3\sqrt{3}$$
36 ég an macmo:

$$\frac{\chi^2}{169} - \frac{y^2}{27} = 1$$

b)
$$y^2 = 2px$$
 - nonoviene p-nne napasone

D:
$$x = -\frac{p}{z}$$
, ocniron 3a yurobon

$$p$$
; $x = -4$ maxims; $p = 8$