

17. Adottak az $\vec{a}(3, -1, -2)$ és $\vec{b}(1, 2, -1)$ vektorok. Számítsuk ki az alábbi vektorokat:

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b}, (2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{b}, (2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (2\vec{a} - \vec{b}).$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} - \vec{j} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + \vec{k} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 7\vec{k}$$

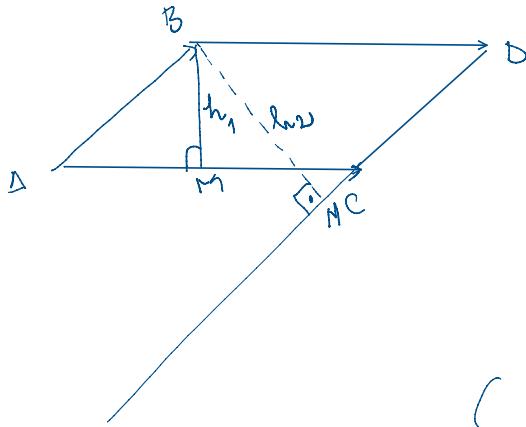
\uparrow
 $(-1)^{m+n+ley}$

$$(2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{b} = (10, 2, 1)h$$

$$(2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{b} = 2\vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \underbrace{\vec{b} \times \vec{b}}_0 = 2(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = (10, 2, 1)h$$

$$(2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = \underbrace{2\vec{a} \times 2\vec{a}}_0 + \underbrace{\vec{b} \times 2\vec{a}}_{2\vec{b} \times \vec{a}} + \underbrace{2\vec{a} \times (-\vec{b})}_{-2(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})} - \underbrace{\vec{b} \times \vec{b}}_0 = 2\vec{b} \times \vec{a} - 2\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -h\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (-20, -4, -28)$$

18. Határozzuk meg az $\overrightarrow{AB}(6, 0, 2)$ és $\overrightarrow{AC}(1.5, 2, 1)$ vektorokra épített paralelogramma párhuzamos oldalai közti távolságokat!



$AB \parallel CD$ paralel.

$$BM + MC \Rightarrow BM = d(AC, BD)$$

$$BN + ND \Rightarrow BN = d(AB, CD)$$

$$T_{ABDC} = \frac{AC \cdot h_1}{2} \Rightarrow h_1 = \frac{1}{AC} = \frac{13}{\sqrt{2.25+1+1}} = \frac{13}{\sqrt{4.25}} = \frac{13}{2\sqrt{1.25}}$$

$$T_{ABDC} = \frac{CD \cdot h_2}{2} \Rightarrow h_2 = \frac{13}{CD} = \frac{13}{\sqrt{1+4+1}} = \frac{13}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_{ABDC} = \frac{AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin \alpha}{2} = \frac{\|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}\|}{2} \\ T_{ABCD} = 2 \cdot T_{ABDC} = \|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}\| \end{array} \right.$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 6 & 0 & 2 \\ 1.5 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = (-4, -3, 12) \Rightarrow \|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}\| = \sqrt{16 + 9 + 144} = 13 = T_{ABCD}$$

28. Legyen \vec{a} , \vec{b} , \vec{c} három nem kollineáris vektor. Ha $\overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{a}$, $\overrightarrow{CA} = \vec{b}$, $\overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{c}$, akkor igazoljuk, hogy annak szükséges és elégsséges feltétele, hogy létezzen az ABC háromszög az, hogy: $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \vec{c} \times \vec{a}$. Innen vezessük le a szinusz tételt.

$$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \text{ } \Delta\text{-et alakzat} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{b} \times \vec{c} - \vec{c} \times \vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \text{ } \Delta\text{-et alakzat} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

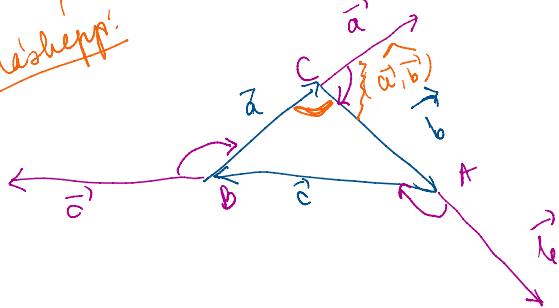
$$\vec{a} = -\vec{b} - \vec{c} \quad | \times \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \underbrace{-\vec{b} \times \vec{b}}_0 - \vec{c} \times \vec{b} = \vec{b} \times \vec{c} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\vec{c} \times \vec{a} = -\vec{b} - \vec{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{c} \times \vec{a} = -\vec{c} \times \vec{b} - \underbrace{\vec{c} \times \vec{c}}_0 = \vec{b} \times \vec{c} \quad \checkmark$$

Mashup:



- inánnyalas \checkmark (ugyanarra fogtanak)

- inány $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \perp (ABC) \\ \vec{b} \times \vec{c} \perp (ABC) \end{array} \right.$

$\left. \vec{c} \times \vec{a} \perp (ABC) \right. \quad \checkmark$

- hosszúság: $\|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}\| = \|\vec{b} \times \vec{c}\| = \|\vec{c} \times \vec{a}\| / : 2$

$$\|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}\| = \|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cdot \sin(\pi - \hat{B} \hat{C} \hat{A})$$

$$\sin(\hat{B} \hat{C} \hat{A}) = 2 T_{ABC}$$

$$T_{ABC} = T_{ACB} = T_{BAC} = T_{ABC}$$

$$\frac{a \cdot b \cdot \sin c}{2} = \frac{b \cdot c \cdot \sin a}{2} = \frac{c \cdot a \cdot \sin b}{2} \quad / : abc$$

$$\frac{\sin c}{c} = \frac{\sin a}{a} = \frac{\sin b}{b} \quad (\sin-\text{Tétel}) \quad \checkmark$$

"

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

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} - \vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{c} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{c}) \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{b} = \vec{0} \quad \text{a. } \vec{a} + \vec{c} = \vec{0} \quad \text{a. } (\vec{a} + \vec{c}) \parallel \vec{b}$$

\vec{a}, \vec{c} koll., ami nem lehetséges
fett. szerint

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{c}) \parallel \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{b} = k \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{c})$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \vec{b} = -(\vec{a} + \vec{c})$$

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

$$\vec{a} \times [\vec{b} \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{c})] = \vec{c} \times \vec{a}$$

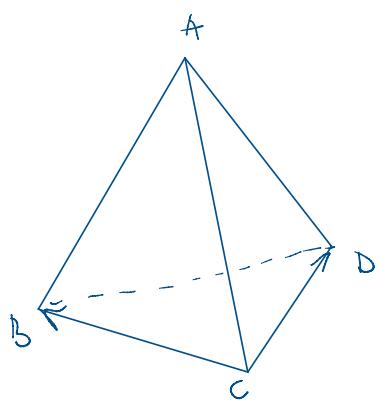
$$k \cdot \underbrace{\vec{a} \times \vec{a}}_0 + \vec{a} \times \vec{c} = \vec{c} \times \vec{a} \Rightarrow k = -1$$

$$\vec{b} = -(\vec{a} + \vec{c})$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

g.e.d.

29. (Sündisznó tétele) Legyen az $[ABCD]$ tetraéder. Igazoljuk, hogy azon kifele irányuló vektorok összege, amelyek merőlegesek a tetraéder lapjaira, és nagyságuk rendre a megfelelő lap területével egyenlő, a zérus vektor.



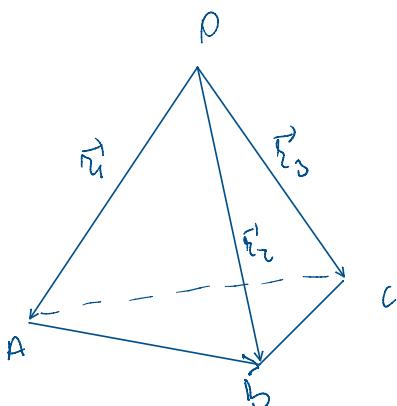
$$S = \vec{n}_{ABC} + \vec{n}_{ACD} + \vec{n}_{ABD} + \vec{n}_{BCD} \stackrel{?}{=} \vec{0}$$

+

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n}_{ABC} &= \frac{\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}}{2} \\ \vec{n}_{ACD} &= \frac{\vec{AC} \times \vec{AD}}{2} \\ \vec{n}_{BCD} &= \frac{\vec{CB} \times \vec{CD}}{2} = \frac{(\vec{CA} + \vec{AB}) \times (\vec{CA} + \vec{AD})}{2} = \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left[\vec{CA} \times \vec{CA} + \vec{CA} \times \vec{AD} + \vec{AB} \times \vec{CA} + \vec{AB} \times \vec{AD} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \vec{0}$$

30. Adott három vektor: $\vec{r}_1 = \vec{OA}$, $\vec{r}_2 = \vec{OB}$, $\vec{r}_3 = \vec{OC}$. Igazoljuk, hogy az $\vec{R} = \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2 + \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{r}_3 + \vec{r}_3 \times \vec{r}_1$ vektor merőleges az (ABC) síkra.



$$\vec{R} = \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2 + \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{r}_3 + \vec{r}_3 \times \vec{r}_1 \stackrel{?}{\perp} (ABC)$$

Tetraéder (Sündisznó tétele)

$$\vec{R} + \vec{AC} \times \vec{AB} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{R} = -\vec{AC} \times \vec{AB}$$

$$= \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} \perp (ACB) \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Modusponens: } \vec{R} \perp (AB) &\Leftrightarrow (\vec{R} + AB \stackrel{\perp}{\rightarrow} \vec{R} \perp AC) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow (\vec{R} \perp \vec{AB} \stackrel{\perp}{\rightarrow} \vec{R} + \vec{AC}) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow (\vec{R} \cdot \vec{AB} = 0 \stackrel{\perp}{\rightarrow} \vec{R} \cdot \vec{AC} = 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{R} \cdot \vec{AB} &= (\underbrace{\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2}_{=} + \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{r}_3 + \vec{r}_3 \times \vec{r}_1) \cdot (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1) \\
 &= (\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2) \cdot \vec{r}_2 - (\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2) \cdot \vec{r}_1 + (\vec{r}_2 \times \vec{r}_3) \cdot \vec{r}_2 - (\vec{r}_2 \times \vec{r}_3) \cdot \vec{r}_1 + (\vec{r}_3 \times \vec{r}_1) \cdot \vec{r}_2 - (\vec{r}_3 \times \vec{r}_1) \cdot \vec{r}_1 \\
 &= \underbrace{(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_2)}_0 - \underbrace{(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_1)}_0 + \underbrace{(\vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3, \vec{r}_2)}_0 - \underbrace{(\vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3, \vec{r}_1)}_{\vec{R}} + \underbrace{(\vec{r}_3, \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)}_{\vec{R}} - \underbrace{(\vec{r}_3, \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_1)}_0 \\
 &= -(\vec{r}_3, \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) + (\vec{r}_3, \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_1) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \vec{R} \perp \vec{AB}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 (\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = (\vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{a}) \rightarrow (\vec{c}, \vec{a}, \vec{b}) \\
 (\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = -(\vec{b}, \vec{a}, \vec{c})
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

hence also
 $\vec{R} \cdot \vec{AC} = 0.$