## 3. FELADATLAP

Dijut fel annak a mknak ax egyenletet, amely altinegy ax A(2,3,1), B(-4,2,5), C(0,1,0) youtokon!

$$(ABC)$$
:  $\begin{vmatrix} x-2 & y-3 & z-1 \\ -4-2 & 2-3 & -5-1 \\ 0-2 & 1-3 & 0-1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 

$$(Abc): \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & y-3 & x-1 \\ -6 & -1 & -6 \\ -2 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(x-2)\cdot (x-2)\cdot (x-12) - (y-3)(6-12) + (z-1)(12-2) = 0$$

$$(ABC):-11(x-2)+6(y-3)+10(x-1)=0$$

$$(ABC)$$
:  $-11 \times +6 y + 10 z + 22 - 18 - 10 = 0$ 

Dijut fel annak a mknak az egyenletet, mely atmegy ax 40 (1,-2,3) ponton és 1/a vi (1,-4,0), vi (-3,2,4) vertorokkel.

$$\frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x - x_{\rho} & y - y_{\rho} & x - z_{\rho} \\ y_{1} & 21 & y_{1} \\ y_{2} & 21 & y_{2} \\ \end{array} \right| = 0. \quad (3).$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x - 1 & y + 2 & x - 3 \\ -1 & 0 & = 0 \\ 2 & 4 & = 0 \\ \end{array} \right| = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( x - 1 \right) \left( -h \right) - \left( y + 2 \right) \left( h \right) + \left( z - 3 \right) \left( 2 - 3 \right) = 0$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \left( x - 1 \right) \left( -h \right) - hy - 2 - 2 + 3 = \rho$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( x - 1 \right) \left( -h \right) - hy - 2 - 1 = 0 \quad \left( -h \right) - hy - 2 - 1 = 0$$

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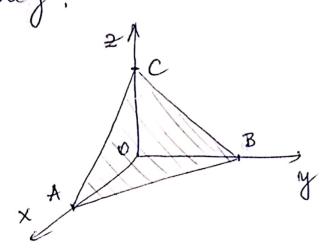
$$\frac{1}{2} \left( x - 1 \right) - hy - 1 = 0$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \left( x - 1 \right) -$$

4.)  $\alpha = ?$  i.h.  $P(7,-5,2) + \alpha$  es « a koordinatatengelyeten ugyanakkora szakaszokat hotaroz MPa



5ik tengelyneetszetes

alakja:
$$A(9,0,0)$$

$$B(0,0,0)$$

$$C(0,0,0)$$

$$=)$$

$$C(0,0,0)$$

$$A(0,0,0)$$

$$=)$$

$$A(0,0,0)$$

$$A(0,0,0)$$

$$=)$$

A(91010), B(0,0,0), c(0,0,0).

Sile	Mormalvektora.

d: Ax+By+Cx+D=0. Ha Mo(xo170, Zo) ed =) Axo+Byo+Czo+D=0 = =)  $A(x-x_0)+B(y-y_0)+((z-x_0)=0.(+))$ Leggen N'(AIB,C)  $M(x,y,z) \in \mathcal{L} \text{ tetiz. point.}$ 

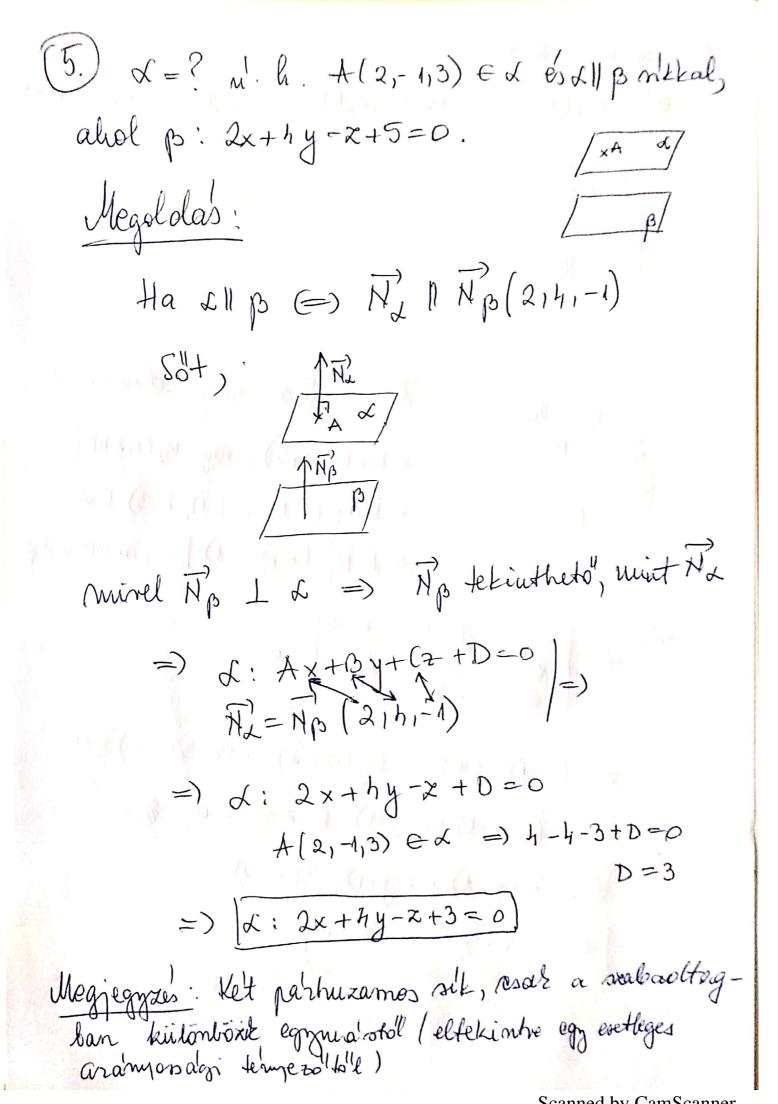
=) (\*)(=) N. MMo=0 HMEX. (=) (=) NIMMO, MELL (=) (E) MIT Q.

of Mo

Et: AZ N(A18,C) vettot ax & nlk normalivettoral-nak ner.

N (ABC) 1 d: Ax+By+(2+D=0)

Megjegyxer: 1) fik normalivertorainak horsza, inanytasa nem, de inanya egyottelmilen meghatanozott. 2) Elk monnahvertora behet barmely vertoz, annely ra merdleges.



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(12) Trjuk fel annak ar egyenemet ar eggenletels, amely almay ax Mo(1,2,-1) ponton es a) ar mil 3,4,0) ponton b) 11 d (2,-1,5) a) L X: 2x-y+3x-10=0. d) 11 e: {2x-y+3x+1=0 5x+4y-x-7=0. e) 110x (a)  $d = M_0 M_1$ :  $\left| \frac{\overline{X} - X_0}{X_1 - X_0} = \frac{\overline{Y} - \overline{Y}_0}{\overline{Y}_1 - \overline{Y}_0} = \frac{\overline{Z} - \overline{Z}_0}{\overline{Z}_1 - \overline{Z}_0} \right| \longrightarrow C(5)$  $MoM_1: \frac{X-1}{3-1} = \frac{7-2}{h-2} = \frac{7+1}{0+1}$  $M_0M_1: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z+1}{4}$ (b)  $d: \left| \frac{x-x_0}{p} = \frac{y-y_0}{2} = \frac{z-z_0}{r} \right|$ (12)  $d: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{x-2}{5}$ d I L: 2x-y+3x-10=0 =)  $d || \overrightarrow{N}_{\perp} (2,-1,3) |$  =)  $d : \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{2+1}{3}$   $M_0(1,2,-1) \in d$ (12)dlle: 51:2x-y+32+1=0 ch) ? Uni ave e egyenes inahujuettora? egy vector ami vele parhuzamos. Az egyenes inamyvektorat tottelekoppen lettet meghatarozni:

$$\vec{N}_{\lambda} + \vec{\lambda} \Rightarrow \vec{N}_{\lambda} + e$$

$$\vec{N}_{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \Rightarrow \vec{N}_{\lambda} + e$$

$$\vec{N}_{\lambda} \times \vec{N}_{\beta} + (\vec{N}_{\lambda}, \vec{N}_{\beta})$$

$$\overrightarrow{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{E} \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \overrightarrow{i}(1-12)-\overrightarrow{j}(-2-15)+\overrightarrow{E}(+8+5)$$

2. Modszer: Keressink ket pontot ax egyenessől: A, 13 =) AB = E.

3 Modsker: Atrijut ax egyenes egyenletet kanonitus alabba:  $\frac{X-X0}{P} = \frac{7-70}{2} = \frac{z-z_0}{1}$ =)  $\vec{d}'(p_1q, r) - ax egyenes induprestora$ 

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- megoldjut ax egyenletendskert:

$$\begin{cases} x^{i} = t \\ -y + 3z = -1 - 2t \\ hy - z = 1 - 5t | \cdot 3 | & \\ -y + 12y = -1 + 3 - 2t - 15t \end{cases}$$

$$11y = 2 - 17t \\ y = \frac{2}{11} - \frac{17}{11}t \implies \neq hy - 1 + 5t \\ = \frac{8}{11} - \frac{68}{11}t - 1 + 5t \\ = \frac{8}{11} - \frac{13}{11}t$$

$$2 = -\frac{3}{11} - \frac{13}{11}t$$

Wivel (ter (=) 
$$11+eR$$
) =>  $e:(x=(ut))$   
 $y=\frac{1}{11}-\frac{12}{11}.(ut)$   
 $z=-\frac{3}{11}-\frac{13}{11}.(ut)$ ,  $z=-\frac{3}{11}$ 

$$=)e: \begin{cases} x = 11t \\ y = \frac{2}{11} - 17t \\ x = -\frac{3}{11} - 13t \end{cases} \Rightarrow t = \frac{x}{11} = \frac{y - \frac{2}{11}}{-13} = \frac{x + \frac{3}{11}}{-13}$$

$$=)e: x = \frac{x}{11} = \frac{x + \frac{3}{11}}{-13} = \frac{x + \frac{3}{11}}{-13}$$

$$=)\left[\frac{e^{\frac{1}{11}}}{11} = \frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{$$

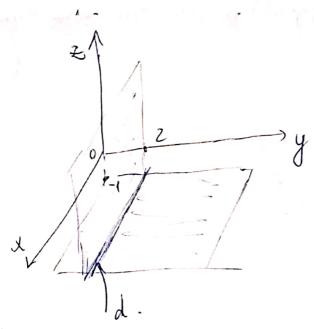
I Ennet a modskernet ak ak eldnye, hogy ak iranyveletoron kirril megkapjur ak egyenesner egy pontjat is.

$$\frac{d||e: \begin{cases} 2x-y+3x+l=0\\ 1x+hy-x-1=0 \end{cases}}{ \begin{cases} 1x+hy-x-1=0\\ \end{cases}} \Rightarrow \frac{d||e|(11,-17,-13)}{ \end{cases}}$$

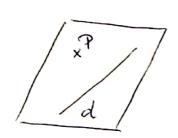
$$=) d: \frac{\chi - 1}{11} = \frac{\chi - 2}{-17} = \frac{2+1}{-10}.$$

$$=) d: \frac{X-1}{1} = \frac{4-2}{0} = \frac{2+1}{0}$$

et at egywlet ekvivalens: d: 
$$\begin{cases} y-2=0 \\ 2+1=0 \end{cases}$$
  $\begin{cases} y=2 \\ 2=-1 \end{cases}$ 



(6.) 
$$d=?$$
 wh.  $P(-1,2,6) \in d$  es  $d \in d$ , abol  $d: \{x-2y+3z=0\}$   
 $2x+z-3=0$ .



d: +25x+2y+10z+25-4-60=0

X: 25 x + 2y +102 -39 =0

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[10] moldszer. 1 point es 2 relator.

$$\vec{d} = ?$$
  $d: \begin{cases} x-2y+3z=0 \\ 2x+z-3=0 \end{cases}$ 

Leggen 
$$x=t=3-2t$$
  
 $2y=x+3x=t+9-6t$   
 $y=-\frac{7}{2}t+\frac{9}{2}$ 

=) 
$$\angle m | \text{kot} \text{ meghod} : \times A (0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}) \text{ way } P(-1, \frac{1}{2}, 6)$$
  
  $\times \overrightarrow{d} (2, -5, -6)$   
  $\times \overrightarrow{PA} (1, \frac{1}{2}, -3)$ 

$$\mathcal{L}$$
:  $(x+6)(15+10)-(y-2)(-6+4)+(x-6)(5+5)=0$ .  
 $\mathcal{L}$ :  $25(x+1)+2(y-2)+10(x-6)=0$ .

parameterer alakba:  

$$d: \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{7}{2} + \\ z = 3 - 2t \end{cases}$$

Wern muszaj athrni a paraméterezért: t >> 2t. ahogy az előbb tetlük. De ebben az esetben Nigyázni kell:

$$(x) = 1 + 1 = x = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{-\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{x^{-3}}{-2x} = 1 + 2 = \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{-\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$=$$
  $\overline{d}'(1,-\frac{1}{2},-2)$  inany velctor.

Az előbb d (2,-5,-4) - et kaptunt, de ez rendben van mert exek aralyosak, tehalt parhuzamosak => balimelyiket vehetjűr iranyvertornak.

Amire vigyazni kell:

$$\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y - 9}{2} = \frac{x - 3}{-2}$$
 (=)  $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{2y - 5}{-5} = \frac{2 - 3}{-2}$ 

Vignatat! Ebben at esetlen (ha xy 1 = eggithatoja mem eggenld 1-gel)=)
Nem obvoishato le a nevezosbol at iranyvertoz! > 2 + (1, -5,-2)

Telegraph

(6) 
$$x = ?$$
 wh. (A(1,1,-2)  $\in \mathcal{L}$ )  $d = ?$   $d = ?$ 

=) al inahyvertor tekintheto as & no normalvertoranale.

$$\vec{d} = \vec{N}_1 \times \vec{N}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{1} & \vec{1} & \vec{1} \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$$

$$= \vec{d}(3, 11 - 2) \perp \vec{d}.$$

=) 
$$\mathcal{L}: 3x + y - 2z + D = 0$$
 /=)  $\mathcal{L}(1/11-2) \in \mathcal{L}$