## SIKOK EGYENLETE

I. Egy pont és két nem párhuzamos irány által meghatározott sík egyenlete. Tekintjük az  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S$  rögzített pontot és a  $\vec{d}_1(p_1, q_1, r_1), \vec{d}_2(p_2, q_2, r_2) \in \mathcal{V}$  egymással nem párhuzamos vektorokat. Az  $M_0$  ponton áthaladó,  $\vec{d}_1, \vec{d}_2$  vektorokkal párhuzamos sík egyenletei:

 $\mathcal{S}$  három nem kollineáris pont.  $\begin{vmatrix} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & z - z_1 \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$ 

 $\{O, \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3\}$  egy affin koordináta-rendszer és  $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1), M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2), M_3(x_3, y_3, z_3) \in$ 

1. Írjuk fel annak a síknak az egyenletét különböző formákban, amely átmegy az 
$$A(2,3,1), B(-4,2,-5), C(0,1,0)$$
 pontokon. E:  $-11x + 6y + 10z - 6 = 0$ . 
$$(Abc) : \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & y-3 & z-1 \\ -4-2 & 2-3 & -5-1 \\ 0-2 & 1-3 & 0-1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
 
$$(Abc) : \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & y-3 & z-1 \\ -6 & -1 & -6 \\ -2 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

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

$$(ABC): (x-2) \cdot (-11) \xrightarrow{1} (y-3) \cdot (-6) + (z-1) = 0$$

$$(ABC): -11x + 2z + 6y - 18 + 10z + 10 = 0$$

$$(ABC): -11x + 6y + 10z - 6 = 0$$

(Abc): 
$$(x-2) \cdot (-11) = (y-3) \cdot (-6) + (z-1) = 0$$
  
(Abc):  $-11x + 2z + 6y - 18 + 10z = 0$   
(Abc):  $-11x + 6y + 10z - 6 = 0$   
3. Írjuk fel annak a síknak az egyenletét, amely az  $0x$ ,  $0y$ ,  $0z$  koordinátatengelyeket az  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  pontokban metszi, ahol  $A(-1,0,0)$ ,  $B(0,3,0)$ ,  $C(0,0,-2)$ . E:

Sile tengelymetszeles alalja:
$$E = (x-1) \cdot (-11) + (x-1) \cdot (-12) \cdot (-12) = 0$$

$$E = (x-1) \cdot (-11) + (x-1) \cdot (-12) \cdot (-12) = 0$$

$$E = (x-1) \cdot (-11) + (-12) \cdot (-12) = 0$$

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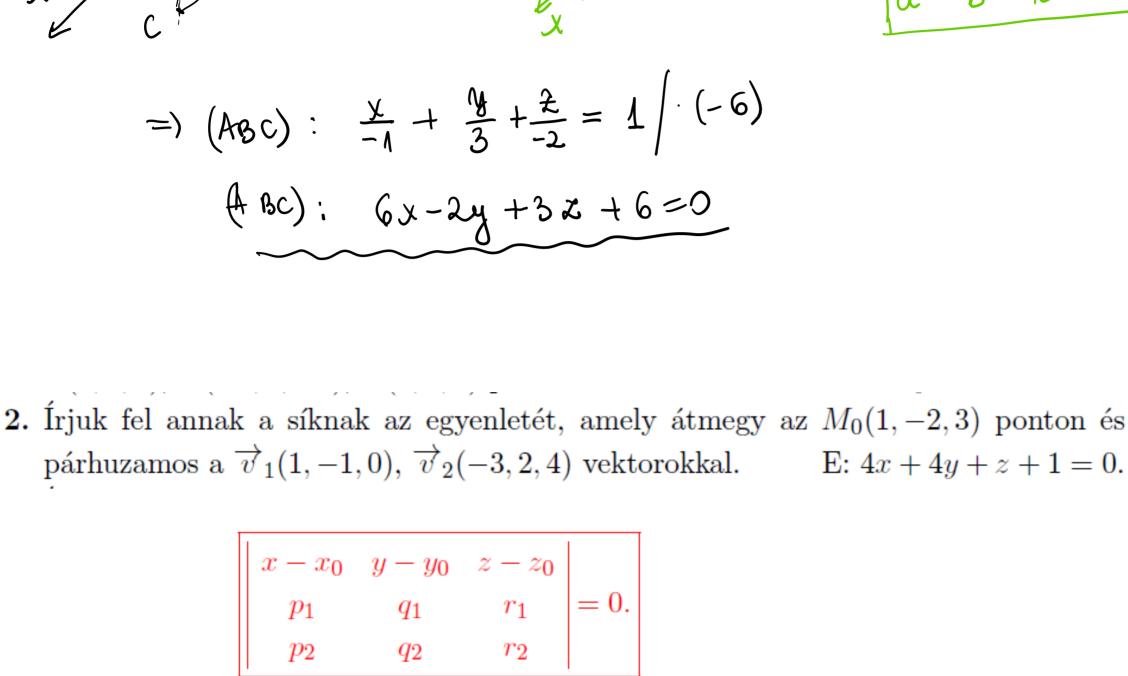
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J: -hx+H-hy-8-2+3=0 C: +4x+hy+2+1=0

4. Írjuk fel annak a síknak az egyenletét, amely átmegy a P(7, -5, 2) ponton és a ko-

 $\mathbf{E}$ :

ordinátatengelyeken ugyanakkora pozitív szakaszokat határoz meg.

 $L: (X-1) \cdot (-H) - (M+2) \cdot H + (X-3) \cdot (-1) = 0$ 

(ABC): 
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$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{2}{\alpha} + \frac{2}{\alpha}$$

 $\beta: 2x + hy - x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow (M(0,0,5) \in \beta) \\ h(-1,-1,-1) \in \beta \Rightarrow (MR)(-1,-1,-6) \\ P(-2,0,1) \in \beta$   $(MR)(-1,-1,-6) \\ P(-2,0,1) \in \beta$  (MR)(MR)(MR)(MNHMP M, N, P nem kell.)

MN=?, M7=?

M, (x, y, z,) = M, M, (x, -x, y, -x,)

Jehat ar & nikot meghatahorra: (+A(2:113)

(LIMN, LIMP)

( KIIIN, LIMP)

 $M_0(x_0,y_0,x_0) \in d$ .  $d: \frac{x-x_0}{P} = \frac{y-y_0}{q} = d! \overrightarrow{d}(y_0,y_0,x_0) \in d$ .

Egyenes altalanos egyenlok:

(a) az M(3,4,0) ponton;

(b) párhuzamos a  $\vec{d}(2, -1, 5)$  vektorral;

(e) párhuzamos az Ox tengellvel.

 $M_0M! \frac{X-1}{3-1} = \frac{Y-2}{h-2} = \frac{Z+1}{0H}$ 

 $e: \begin{cases} 2x - y + 3z + 1 = 0 \\ 5x + 4y - z - 7 = 0 \end{cases}$ 

(c) merőleges a 2x - y + 3z - 10 = 0 síkra;

(d) párhuzamos az e:  $\begin{cases} 2x - y + 3z + 1 = 0 \\ 5x + 4y - z - 7 = 0 \end{cases}$  egyenessel;

ald rang  $\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 & G_1 \\ A_2 & B_1 & C_2 \end{pmatrix} = 2$ 6. Írjuk fel annak az egyenesnek az egyenletét, amely átmegy az  $M_0(1,2,-1)$  ponton és

 $M_1M_2: \frac{X-X_1}{V-X_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{y-y_1} = \frac{X-x_1}{z-y_1}$ 

MoM:  $\frac{x-3}{-2} = \frac{y-4}{-2} = \frac{z}{-2} \int_{-2}^{2} (-a)$ 

Hott:  $\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y-4}{2} = \frac{2}{1}$ 

elle (e ax e egyenes iranyrektora)

 $\frac{1}{11} + \frac{20}{11} + 32 = -24 - 1$   $3z = \left(2 - \frac{14}{11}\right) + -1 + \frac{20}{11}$ 

 $3 = -\frac{39}{11}t + \frac{9}{11}$  |:3

× = - 13+ +3

-> e eggenes paramèteres eggentetei

 $d! \begin{cases} A_1 X + B_1 Y + C_1 Z + D_1 = 0 \\ A_2 X + B_2 Y + C_2 Z + D_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 

$$H_{0}M: \frac{\chi-1}{2} = \frac{\chi-2}{2} = \frac{\chi+1}{1}$$

$$d: \frac{\chi-\chi_{0}}{1} = \frac{\chi-\chi_{0}}{2} = \frac{\chi-\chi_{0}}{2}$$

$$d: \frac{\chi-1}{2} = \frac{\chi-2}{1} = \frac{\chi+1}{1}$$

 $H_0(1,2,-1)$ ,  $M(3,h,0) = M_0M: \frac{x-3}{1-2} = \frac{x-0}{2-4} = \frac{x-0}{-1-0}$ 

$$=) \text{ d} | \overrightarrow{e}|$$

$$=) \text{ d} | \overrightarrow{e}|$$

$$= : \begin{cases} 2x - y + 3z + 1 = 0 \\ 5x + 4y - z - 7 = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\begin{cases} x = t \\ -y + 3z = -2t - 1 \\ 4y - z = -5t + 7 / 3$ 

My = -17t + 20

=)  $e: \begin{cases} J = t \\ y = -12t + 20 \\ X = -13t + 31 \\ t = -13t + 31 \end{cases}$ 

 $y = -\frac{17}{11}t + \frac{20}{11}$ 

all e

degren: 
$$e: \begin{cases} x = 11 \cdot t \\ y = -14 t + 20/11 \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{14 t}{x} + \frac{14 t}{x} = \frac{14 t}{x} + \frac{14$$

=> e (11,717,713) - ax e egyenes iranyvettora

=> d110x => d//i)(1,0,0)

e) 
$$d=?$$
 n.h.  $\{M_{0}(1)2,-1\} \in d$   
 $0 \times 11 \text{ od}$   
•  $0 \times \text{ inampsettone} \longrightarrow \vec{i} (1,0,0)$   
 $0 \times \vec{i} = 0 \text{ odd}$   
 $0 \times \vec{i} = 0 \text{ odd}$ 

M(0,2013) Ee.

37L: 7,9,11, 17.