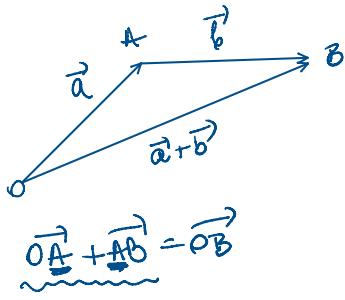


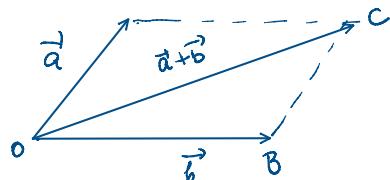
Vektoralgebra

① Vektorkék önzemelése.

- Δ-szabály

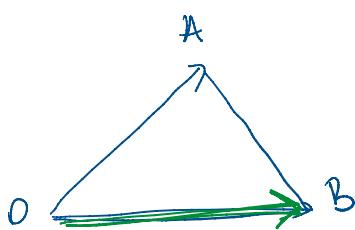


□ -szabály
(parallel)



② Vektorkék levezetése

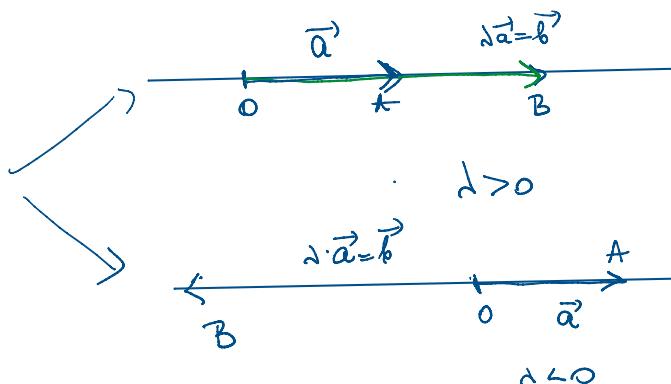
$$\overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{BA} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB}$$



③ Skalárral való szorzás

\vec{a} vektor
 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

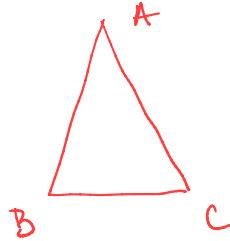
$$\lambda \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{b} :$$



Színvettor jellemzői:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - irány - irányítás - nagyság 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> : állása :
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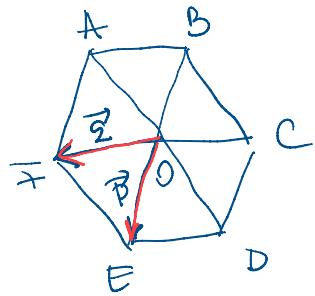
! $\vec{a} = \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow$ eránya, szimmetria, megegyezés =



$$AB = AC$$

? $\vec{AB} = \vec{AC}$? NEM !!.

(3)



$$\vec{OE} = \vec{p}, \vec{OF} = \vec{q}$$

$$\vec{OB} = -\vec{OE} = -\vec{p}$$

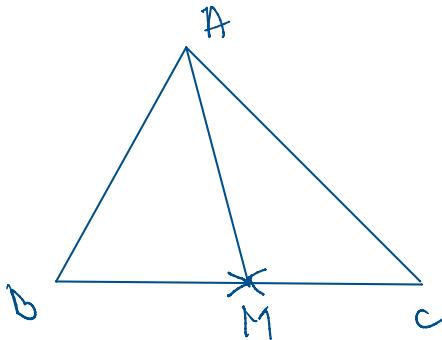
$$\vec{OC} = -\vec{OF} = -\vec{q}$$

$$OA \text{ and } OE \text{ parallel.} \Rightarrow \vec{OA} + \vec{OE} = \vec{OF}$$

$$\vec{OA} = \vec{OE} - \vec{OE} = \vec{q} - \vec{p}$$

$$\vec{OD} = -\vec{OA} = \vec{p} - \vec{q} .$$

4. Legyen ABC egy tetszőleges háromszög és M a BC oldal felezőpontja. Mutassuk ki, hogy $\vec{AM} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AC})$



$$BM = MC \Rightarrow \vec{AM} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AC})$$

Máslehet

$$\vec{AM} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BM}$$

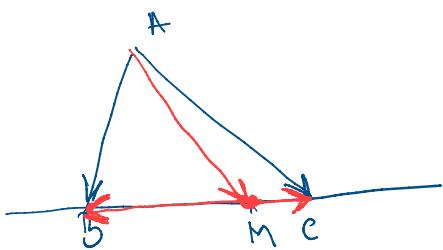
$$\vec{AM} = \vec{AC} + \vec{CM}$$

$$2\vec{AM} = \vec{AB} + \vec{AC} + \underbrace{\vec{BM} + \vec{CM}}_{\vec{0}}$$

$$BM = MC \Rightarrow \vec{BM} = -\vec{CM} \Rightarrow \vec{BM} + \vec{CM} = \vec{0}$$

$M \in (BC)$

5



$$\text{F: } \vec{MB} = -k \cdot \vec{MC}$$

$$K: \vec{AM} = \frac{\vec{AB} - k \cdot \vec{AC}}{1-k}$$

$$-\vec{MB} = -k \cdot \vec{MC}$$

$$\vec{BM} = k \cdot \vec{CM}$$

$$\vec{BN} = k \cdot \vec{CM} \Rightarrow \vec{AM} = \frac{\vec{AB} + k \cdot \vec{AC}}{1+k}$$

$$\vec{AM} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BM}$$

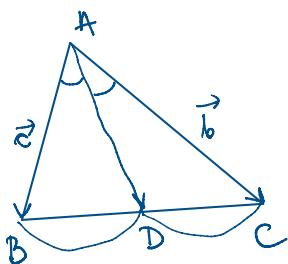
$$\vec{AM} = \vec{AC} + \vec{CM} \quad | \cdot k$$

$$\vec{AM}(1-k) = \vec{AB} - k \cdot \vec{AC} + \underbrace{\vec{BM} - k \cdot \vec{CM}}_{\vec{BM}}$$

$$\underbrace{\vec{BM} - \vec{BM}}_{=0} = \vec{0}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{AM} = \frac{\vec{AB} - k \cdot \vec{AC}}{1-k}}$$

9. Egy ABC háromszögben megszerkesztjük az AD szögfelezőt és az AE magasságát. Határozzuk meg az \vec{AD} és \vec{AE} vektorokat az $\vec{AB} = \vec{c}$ és $\vec{AC} = \vec{b}$ vektorok valamint az ABC háromszög $|BC| = a$, $|AC| = b$, $|AB| = c$ oldalhosszainak függvényében.



F: AD szögfelez., $AE \perp BC$, $E \in (BC)$

K: $\vec{AD}, \vec{AE} = ?$ ($\vec{AC} = \vec{b}$, $\vec{AB} = \vec{c}$) = ?

B: AD szögfelező $\xrightarrow{\text{tétel.}}$ $\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{AB \text{ szel } c}{AC \text{ szel } b}$

$$BD = \frac{c}{b} \cdot DC$$

$$\vec{DB} = k \cdot \vec{DC} \quad \text{5} \quad \vec{AD} = \frac{\vec{AB} - k \cdot \vec{AC}}{1-k}$$

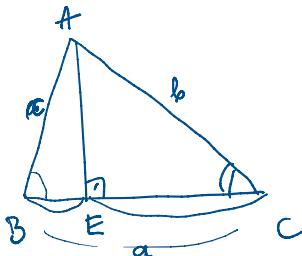
$$\vec{AD} = \frac{\vec{AB} + \frac{c}{b} \cdot \vec{AC}}{1 + \frac{c}{b}}$$

$$\rightarrow b \cdot \vec{AB} + c \cdot \vec{AC} \quad b \cdot \vec{c} + c \cdot \vec{b}$$

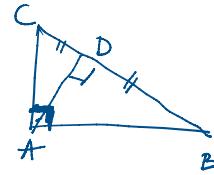
$$\vec{DB} = \frac{c}{b} \cdot \vec{DC}$$

$$k = -\frac{c}{b}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{b \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} + c \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}}{b+c} = \frac{b \cdot \vec{c} + c \cdot \vec{b}}{b+c}$$



$$\frac{BE}{EC} = ?$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} AD^2 = CD \cdot DB \\ AD = \frac{AB \cdot AC}{BC} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{mag. tétel.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \triangle ADE: \cos B &= \frac{BE}{AD} \\ \triangle ACF: \cos C &= \frac{CE}{AC} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\cos B}{\cos C} = \frac{BE}{AD} \cdot \frac{AC}{CE}$$

$$\frac{BE}{CE} = \frac{\cos B}{\cos C} \cdot \frac{AC}{AF} = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cdot \cos B$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

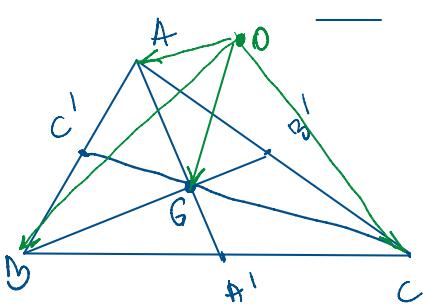
$$\frac{BE}{CE} = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \cdot \frac{b}{c} > 0.$$

$$\overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{\overrightarrow{AB} - k \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}}{1-k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{EB} = \frac{(a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{a^2 + b^2 - c^2} \cdot \frac{k}{c} \cdot \overrightarrow{EC}$$

11. Legyen ABC egy tetszőleges háromszög és G az ABC háromszög súlypontja. Tekintve egy tetszőleges O pontot a térben mutassuk ki, hogy

- (a) $\overrightarrow{OG} = \frac{1}{3}(\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC})$;
 (b) $\overrightarrow{GA} + \overrightarrow{GB} + \overrightarrow{GC} = \overrightarrow{0}$.



$\vdash: AA', BB', CC'$ old. felezők
 $AA' \cap BB' \cap CC' = \{G\} \rightarrow$ súlypont!

$$G \text{ működik} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{GA} = 2 \cdot \overrightarrow{GA_1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OG} &= \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AG} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{2}{3} \overrightarrow{AA_1} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}}{2} \\ \overrightarrow{OG} &= \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BG} = \overrightarrow{OB} + \frac{2}{3} \overrightarrow{BB_1} = \overrightarrow{OB} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{BC}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OG} = \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{CG} = \overrightarrow{OC} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} = \overrightarrow{OC} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA}$$

(highlighted in yellow)

$$3\overrightarrow{OG} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{O}$$

b) Legen $O := G \Rightarrow$ a) algebraisch lösen