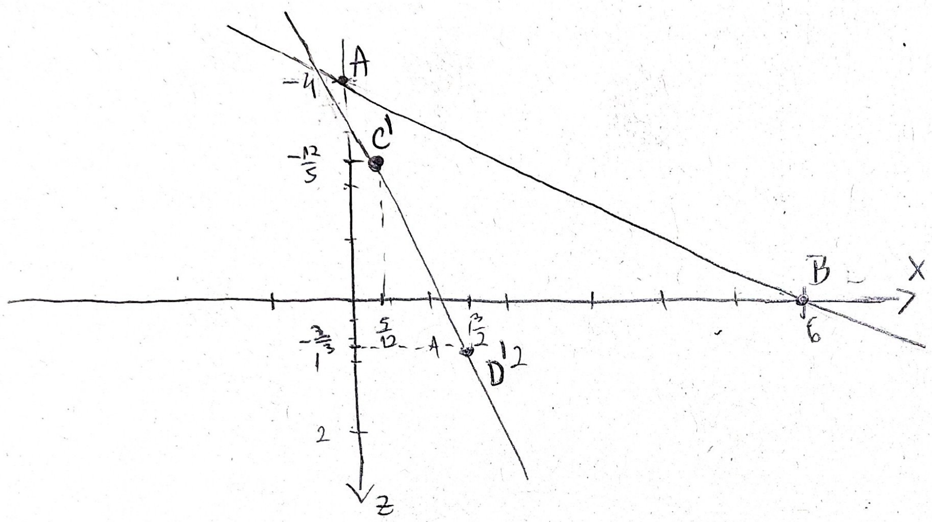
(3.)

$x \to \frac{d}{z}$, $y \to \frac{d}{z}y$, $z \to z$

$d=-1$, $A=(0,0,-4)$, $B=(6,0,0)$, $A=A'$ i $B=B'$

a) $C=(\frac{12}{5},0,-\frac{12}{5})$, $\frac{12}{5} \to \frac{5}{12}$; $0 \to 0$; $-\frac{12}{5} \to -\frac{12}{5}$ $\Rightarrow$ $C'=(\underset{\approx 0.41}{\frac{5}{12}},0,\underset{=-2.4}{-\frac{12}{5}})$

$\underline{D=(5,0,-\frac{2}{3})}$, $5 \to \frac{3}{2}$; $0 \to 0$; $-\frac{2}{3} \to -\frac{2}{3}$ $\Rightarrow$ $D'=(\frac{3}{2},0,-\frac{2}{3})$



$\overrightarrow{AB}=(6,0,4)$

$\overrightarrow{C'D'}=(\frac{13}{2},0,\frac{26}{15})$

Vektori $\overrightarrow{AB}$ i $\overrightarrow{C'D'}$ će biti paralelni ako su kolinearni. Onda provjerimo jesu li vektori kolinearni (ako nisu, nisu ni paralelni), tj. pokažemo da $\exists\, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ t.d. $\overrightarrow{AB}=\alpha \cdot \overrightarrow{C'D'}$.

Dakle, imamo:

$$(6,0,4)=\alpha\cdot(\frac{13}{2},0,\frac{26}{15})$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} 6=\alpha\cdot\frac{13}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha=\frac{12}{13} \\ 0=\alpha\cdot 0 \qquad\qquad \neq \\ 4=\alpha\cdot\frac{26}{15} \Rightarrow \alpha=\frac{30}{13} \end{array}\right\}$$

Nisu kolinearni, tj. <u>nisu paralelni</u> jer dobijemo da je $\alpha=\frac{12}{13}$ i $\alpha=\frac{30}{13}$ u isto vrijeme što ne može biti.

b) $A = A' = (0,0,-4)$

$B = B' = (6,0,0)$