

α) Είναι:
$$\overrightarrow{AB}$$
 = ($x_B - x_A$, $y_B - y_A$) = (1-(-2), 5-1) = (3, 4) και

$$\overrightarrow{A\Gamma} = (x_{\Gamma} - x_{A}, y_{\Gamma} - y_{A}) = (5 - (-2), -1 - 1) = (7, -2), \text{ optic: (ABF)} = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{A\Gamma})| = (7, -2), \text{ optic: (ABF)} = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{A\Gamma})| = (7, -2), \text{ optic: (ABF)} = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{A\Gamma})| = (7, -2), \text{ optic: (ABF)} = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{A\Gamma})| = (7, -2), \text{ optic: (ABF)} = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{A\Gamma})| = (7, -2), \text{ optic: (ABF)} = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{A\Gamma})| = (7, -2), \text{ optic: (ABF)} = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{A\Gamma})| = (7, -2), \text{ optic: (ABF)} = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{A\Gamma})| = (7, -2), \text{ optic: (ABF)} = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{A\Gamma})| = (7, -2), \text{ optic: (ABF)} = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{A\Gamma})| = (7, -2), \text{ optic: (ABF)} = \frac{1}{2} |\det(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{A\Gamma})| = (7, -2), \text{ optic: (ABF)} = (7, -2), \text{ optic: (AB$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x_{AB} & y_{AB} \\ x_{A\Gamma} & y_{A\Gamma} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 7 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} |3 \cdot (-2) - 4 \cdot 7| = \frac{1}{2} |-6 - 28| = \frac{1}{2} |-34| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 34 = 17.$$

β) Είναι ΒΓ:
$$y - y_B = \frac{y_\Gamma - y_B}{x_\Gamma - x_B}$$
 $(x - x_B)$ ή ΒΓ: $y - 5 = \frac{-1 - 5}{5 - 1}$ $(x - 1)$ ή ΒΓ: $y - 5 = \frac{-6}{4}$ $(x - 1)$ ή

BΓ: y - 5 =
$$-\frac{3}{2}$$
(x - 1) ή BΓ: 2y - 10 = -3x + 3 ή BΓ: 3x + 2y - 13 = 0.

γ) Έστω υα το ύψος του τριγώνου από την κορυφή Α.

$$\text{Eúvai } \lambda_{\text{BF}} = -\frac{A}{B} = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ kai } \upsilon_{\alpha} \perp \text{BF} \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{\upsilon_{\alpha}} \cdot \lambda_{\text{BF}} = -1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{\upsilon_{\alpha}} = \frac{-1}{\lambda_{\text{BF}}} = \frac{-1}{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ . Etoi}$$

$$\upsilon_{\alpha} : y - y_{A} = \lambda_{\upsilon_{\alpha}} (x - x_{A}) \ \acute{\eta} \ \upsilon_{\alpha} : y - 1 = \frac{2}{3} \left(x - (-2) \right) \ \acute{\eta} \ \upsilon_{\alpha} : 3y - 3 = 2x + 4 \ \acute{\eta} \ \upsilon_{\alpha} : 2x - 3y + 7 = 0,$$

η ζητούμενη εξίσωση.

Το σημείο της ευθείας ΒΓ που απέχει τη μικρότερη απόσταση από το Α, είναι το ίχνος Δ, του ύψους από το Α στην ευθεία ΒΓ.

Από το σύστημα των BΓ, υ $_{\alpha}$ έχουμε: $\begin{cases} 3x \ + \ 2y = \ 13 \\ 2x \ - \ 3y = -\ 7 \end{cases}, \text{ οπότε}$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -9 - 4 = -13 \text{ Kal}$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 13 & 2 \\ -7 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -39 + 14 = -25, D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 13 \\ 2 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -21 - 26 = -47,$$

άρα η λύση του συστήματος είναι:

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{-25}{-13} = \frac{25}{13} \text{ kal } y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{-47}{-13} = \frac{47}{13}$$
.

Επομένως, $\Delta(\frac{25}{13}\,,\frac{47}{13})$ είναι το ζητούμενο σημείο της ευθείας ΒΓ.

δ) Έστω M(x, y) σημείο του επιπέδου ώστε: (MAB) = $\frac{1}{2}$ (ABΓ), η οποία λόγω του ερωτήματος (α) γράφεται: (MAB) = $\frac{17}{2}$ (1).

Eίναι: \overrightarrow{AM} = $(x_M - x_A, y_M - y_A)$ = (x - (-2), y - 1) = (x + 2, y - 1), άρα:

$$(\mathsf{MAB}) = \frac{1}{2} \mid \mathsf{det}(\overrightarrow{AB} \,,\, \overrightarrow{AM}) \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} x_{AB} & y_{AB} \\ x_{AM} & y_{AM} \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x + 2 & y - 1 \end{vmatrix} \mid = \frac{1}{2} \mid \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ x +$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 | 3·(y - 1) - 4· (x + 2) | = $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 y - 3 - 4x - 8 | = $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 y - 4x - 11 |, οπότε από την (1) \Leftrightarrow

$$\frac{1}{2}|3 \text{ y - 4x -11}| = \frac{17}{2} \iff |3 \text{ y - 4x -11}| = 17 \iff 3 \text{ y - 4x -11} = -17 \text{ }\acute{\eta} \text{ } 3 \text{ y - 4x -11} = 17 \iff 3 \text{ }\acute{\eta} \text{ } 3 \text{ }\acute{\eta} \text{ } -4 \text{ }\acute{\eta} \text{ }$$

$$4x - 3y - 6 = 0 \acute{\eta} 4x - 3y + 28 = 0.$$

Άρα το σημείο Μ ανήκει στην ευθεία $ε_1$: 4x - 3y - 6 = 0 ή $ε_2$: 4x - 3y + 28 = 0.