



**ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΠΟΔΙΣΤΡΙΑΚΟ  
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ**

**ΤΜΗΜΑ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΛΕΠΙΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΩΝ**

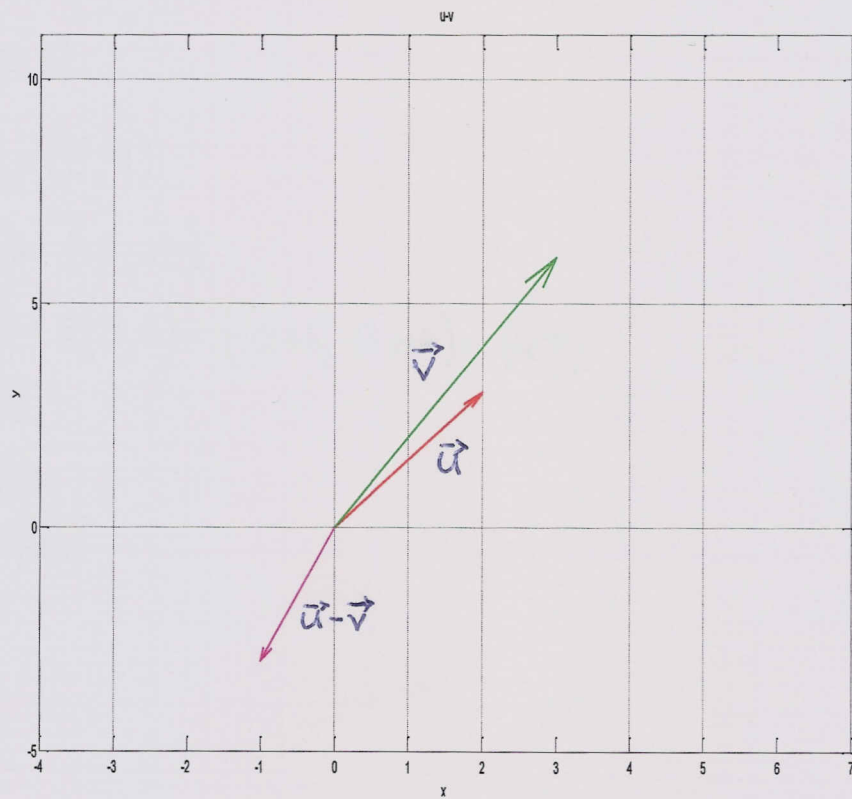
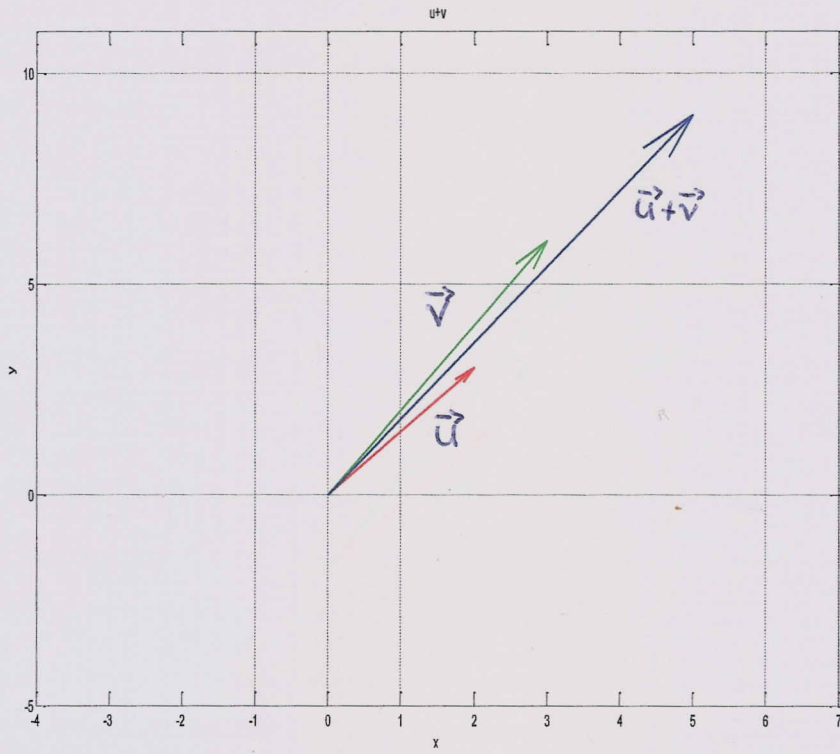
**Ανάλυση II  
Προαιρετικές Ασκήσεις Εξάσκησης 2010-2011  
Πακέτο Νο1**

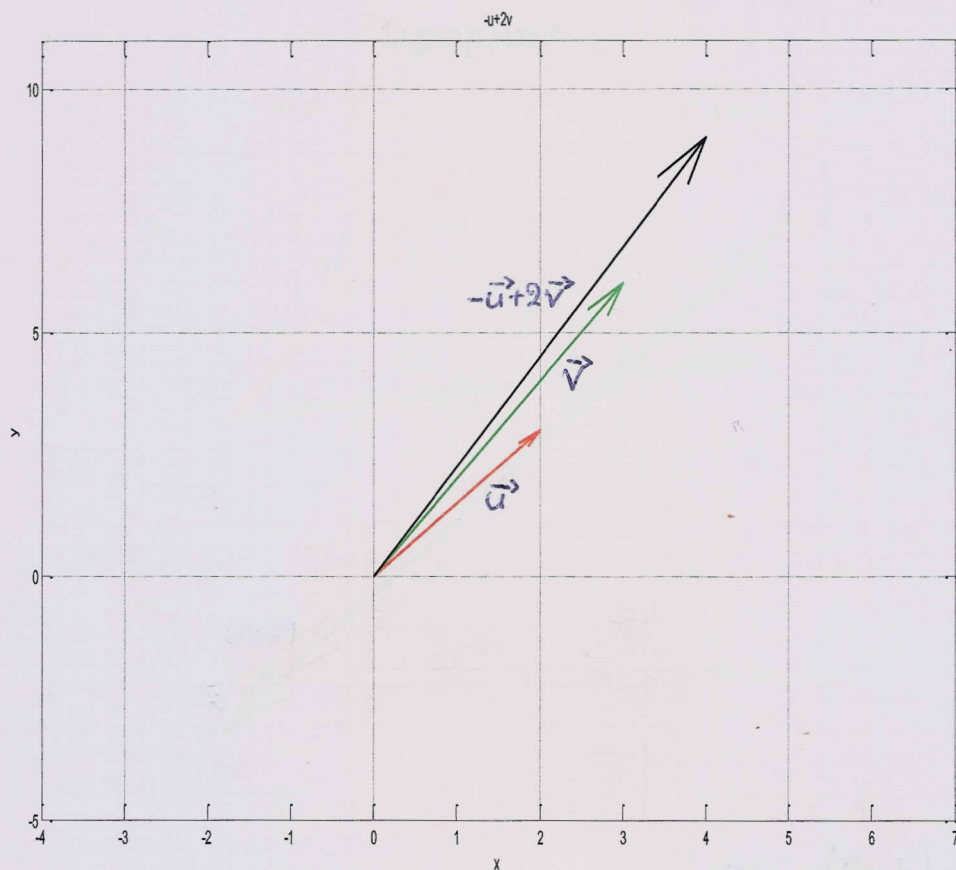
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Αθήνα - 2011

# Άσκηση 1





$$\vec{u} = (2, 3) \text{ uau } \vec{v} = (3, 6)$$

$$\bullet \vec{u} + \vec{v} = (2+3, 3+6) = (5, 9)$$

$$\bullet \vec{u} - \vec{v} = (2-3, 3-6) = (-1, -3)$$

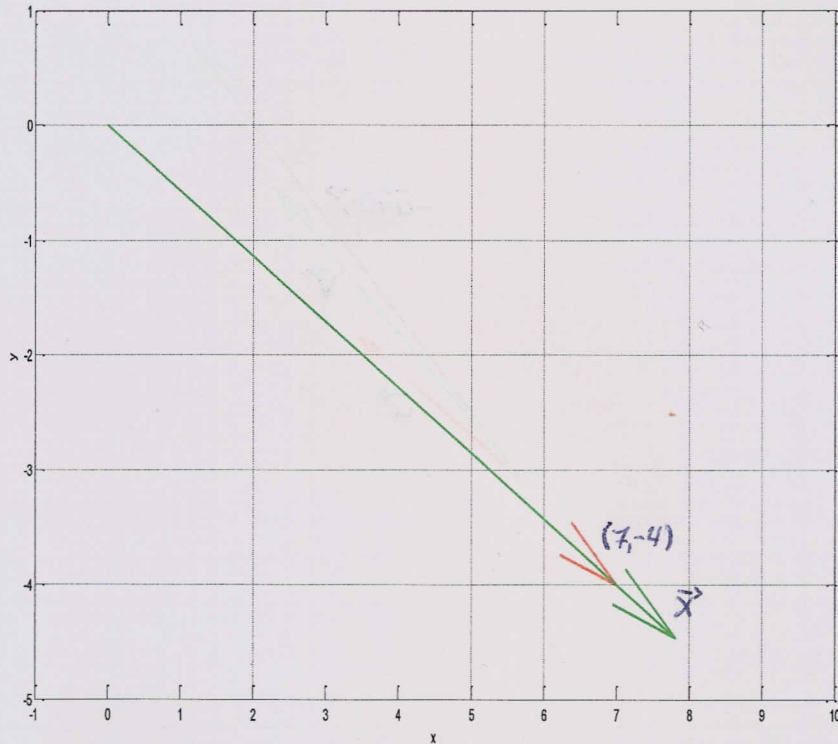
$$\bullet -\vec{u} + 2\vec{v} = (-2, -3) + 2(3, 6) = (-2+6, -3+12) = (4, 9)$$

$$\bullet \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\bullet \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{3^2 + 6^2} = 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$\bullet \|\vec{u} + \vec{v}\| = \sqrt{5^2 + 9^2} = \sqrt{106}$$

## Άσκηση 2



$$x = (x, y) \text{ με } \vec{x} = \lambda (7, -4), \lambda > 0$$

$$\text{και } \|\vec{x}\| = 9.$$

$$\Theta\alpha \text{ είναι: } x = 7\lambda \quad (1)$$

$$y = -4\lambda \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Επιπλέον: } \|\vec{x}\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \stackrel{(1)(2)}{\Rightarrow}$$

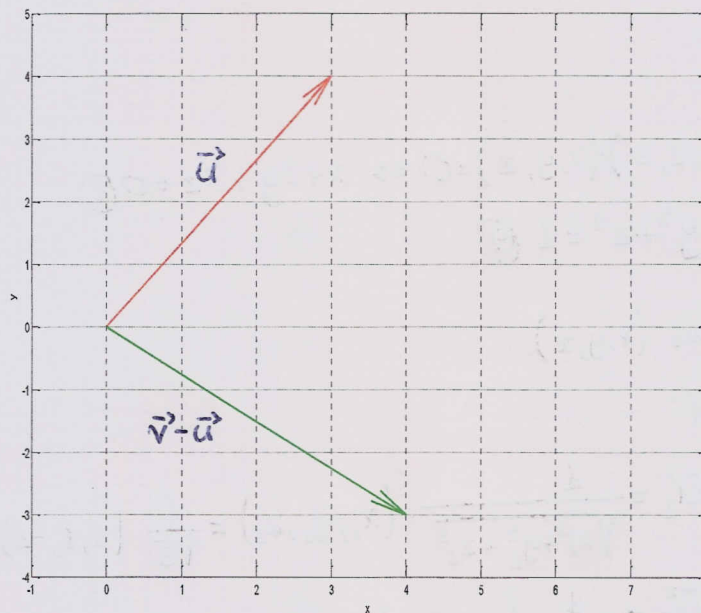
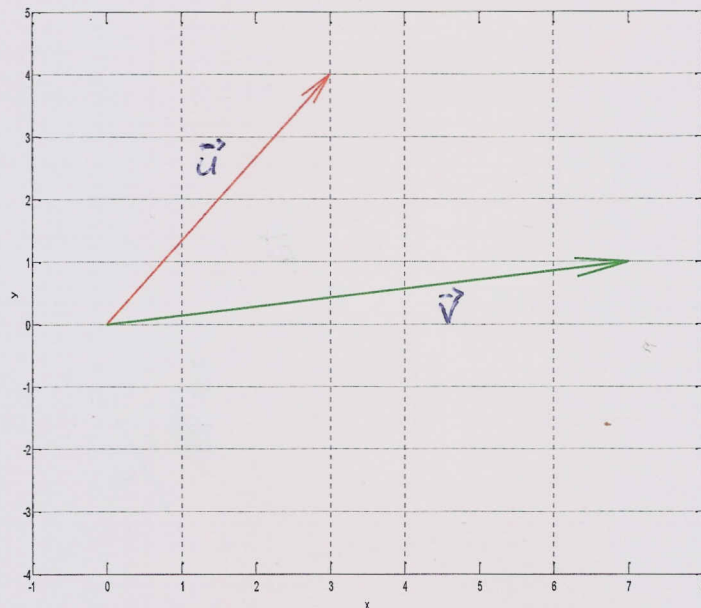
$$\|\vec{x}\| = \sqrt{49\lambda^2 + 16\lambda^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$9 = \sqrt{65} \cdot \lambda \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda = \frac{9 \cdot \sqrt{65}}{65}$$

$$\Delta\eta\lambda\alpha\delta\eta: \vec{x} = \frac{9 \cdot \sqrt{65}}{65} \cdot (7, -4)$$

### Άσκηση 3



$$\vec{u} = (3, 4) \text{ και } \vec{v} = (7, 1)$$

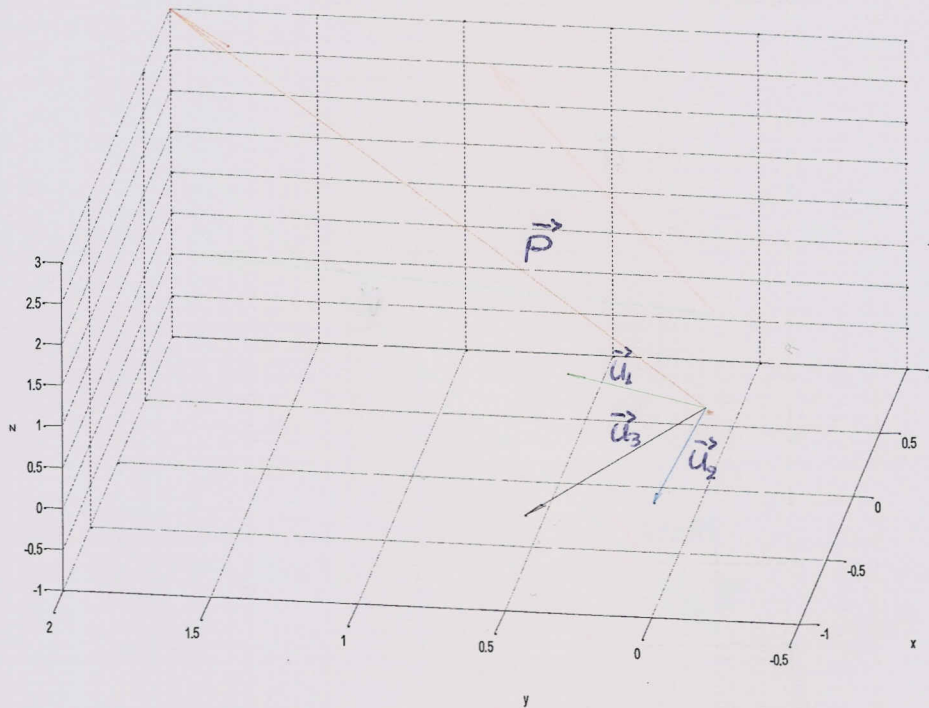
$$\cos \vartheta = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{\|\vec{u}\| \cdot \|\vec{v}\|} = \frac{21 + 4}{\sqrt{9+16} \cdot \sqrt{49+1}} = \frac{25}{\sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot 25}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\vec{v} - \vec{u} = (-3+7, -4+1) = (4, -3) \leadsto \|\vec{v} - \vec{u}\| = 5$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{(\vec{v} - \vec{u}) \cdot \vec{u}}{\|\vec{v} - \vec{u}\| \cdot \|\vec{u}\|} = \frac{12 + 12}{5 \cdot \sqrt{25}} = \frac{24}{25}$$



## Άσκηση 4



$$\vec{p} = (1, 2, 3)$$

Θα πρέπει:  $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{x} = 0 \Rightarrow (1, 2, 3) \cdot (x, y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow x + 2y + 3z = 0 \text{ (1)}$

Επίσης:  $\|\vec{x}\| = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \text{ (2)}$

Δηλαδή, υπάρχουν άπειρα  $(x, y, z)$ .

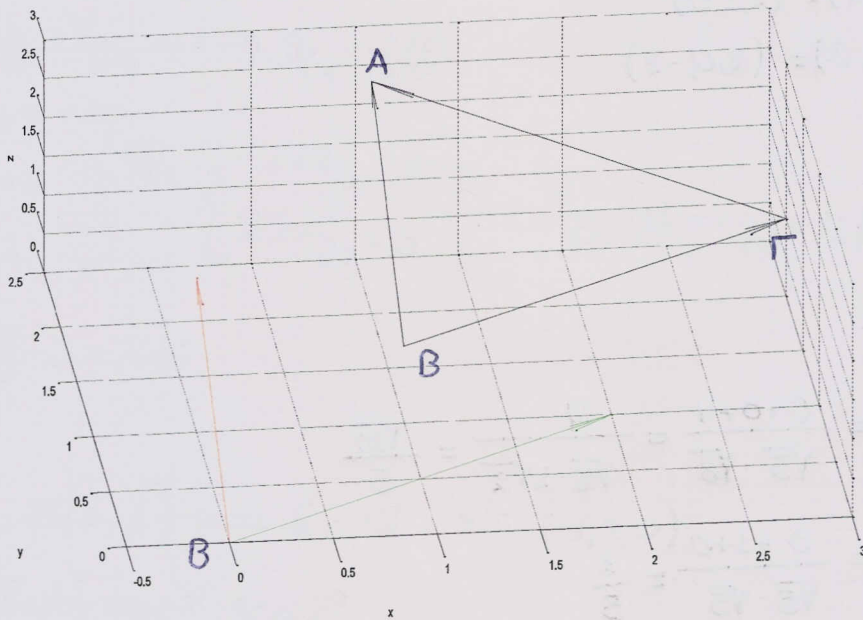
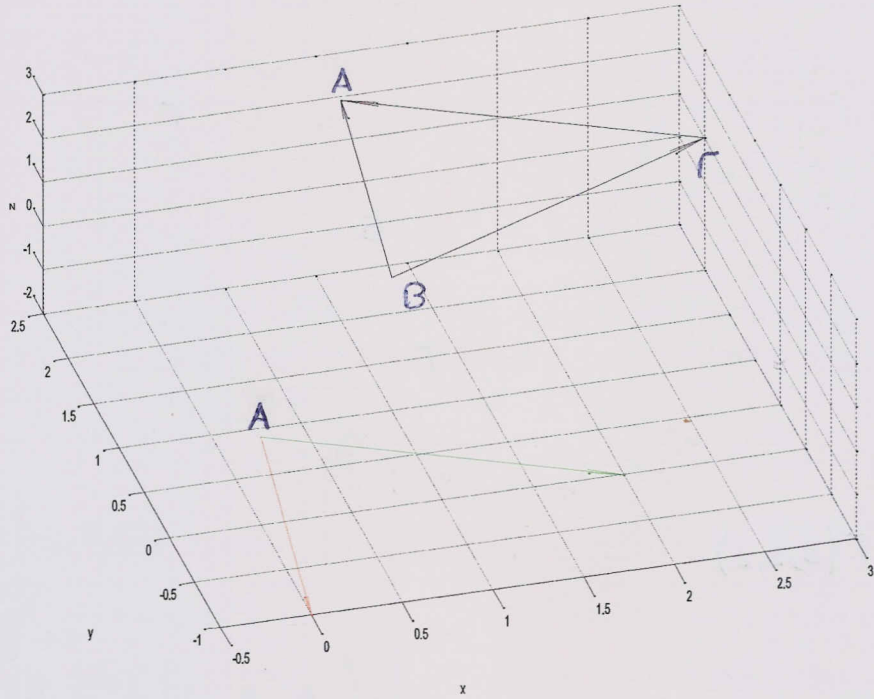
Άρα, θα έχουμε:

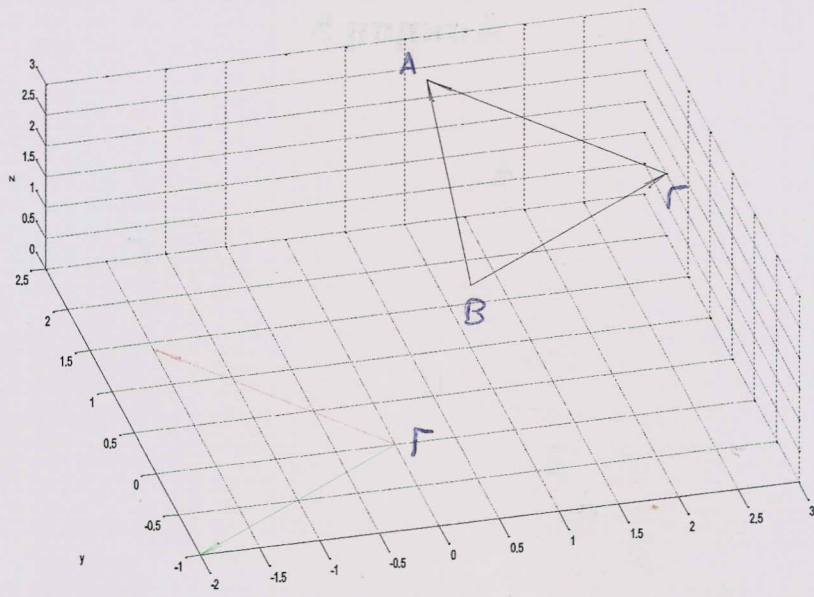
$$\bullet x_1 = 1, y_1 = 1, z_1 = -1 \rightsquigarrow \vec{u}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2}} \cdot (x_1, y_1, z_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, -1)$$

$$\bullet x_2 = -3, y_2 = 0, z_2 = 1 \rightsquigarrow \vec{u}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} (-3, 0, 1)$$

$$\bullet x_3 = -2, y_3 = 1, z_3 = 0 \rightsquigarrow \vec{u}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-2, 1, 0)$$

# Άσκηση 5





$$A(1,2,3), B(1,1,1), \Gamma(3,2,1)$$

Θα είναι:

$$\vec{AB} = (1,1,1) - (1,2,3) = (0,-1,-2)$$

$$\vec{B\Gamma} = (3,2,1) - (1,1,1) = (2,1,0)$$

$$\vec{A\Gamma} = (3,2,1) - (1,2,3) = (2,0,-2)$$

$$\hat{A} = \angle(\vec{AB}, \vec{A\Gamma})$$

$$\hat{B} = \angle(-\vec{AB}, \vec{B\Gamma})$$

$$\hat{\Gamma} = \angle(-\vec{A\Gamma}, -\vec{B\Gamma})$$

Άρα:

$$\bullet \cos \hat{A} = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{A\Gamma}}{\|\vec{AB}\| \cdot \|\vec{A\Gamma}\|} = \frac{0+0+4}{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{8}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5} \cdot 2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

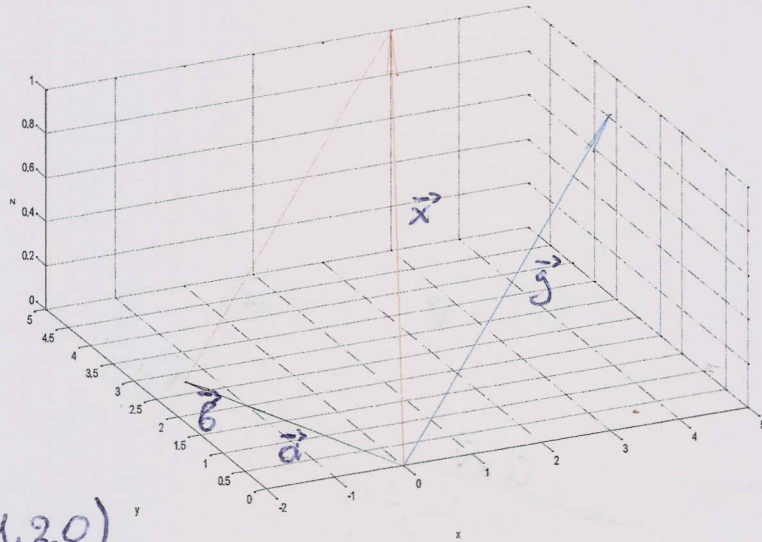
$$\bullet \cos \hat{B} = \frac{(-\vec{AB}) \cdot \vec{B\Gamma}}{\|\vec{AB}\| \cdot \|\vec{B\Gamma}\|} = \frac{0+1+0}{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\bullet \cos \hat{\Gamma} = \frac{(-\vec{A\Gamma}) \cdot (-\vec{B\Gamma})}{\|\vec{A\Gamma}\| \cdot \|\vec{B\Gamma}\|} = \frac{4+0+0}{\sqrt{8} \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

Το τρίγωνο αυτό είναι ορθόγωνιο (τα βσημήματα όλων των γωνιών του είναι δεκάδα) και ισοσκελές, με ίσες γωνίες τις  $\hat{A}$  και  $\hat{\Gamma}$ .



## Άσκηση 6



$$\vec{x} = (3, 5, 1) \text{ και } \vec{a} = (-1, 2, 0)$$

Θα είναι:  $\vec{x} = \lambda \vec{a} + \vec{g} \Rightarrow$

$$\vec{x} = (-\lambda, 2\lambda, 0) + (g_1, g_2, g_3) \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{x} = (-\lambda + g_1, 2\lambda + g_2, g_3) \quad (1)$$

και:  $\vec{g} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \Rightarrow -g_1 + 2g_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2g_2 = g_1 \quad (2)$

Τότε:  $(1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\lambda + g_1 = 3 \\ 2\lambda + g_2 = 5 \\ g_3 = 1 \end{cases} \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} \begin{cases} -\lambda + 2g_2 = 3 \\ 2\lambda + g_2 = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 5g_2 = 11 \Rightarrow g_2 = 11/5$

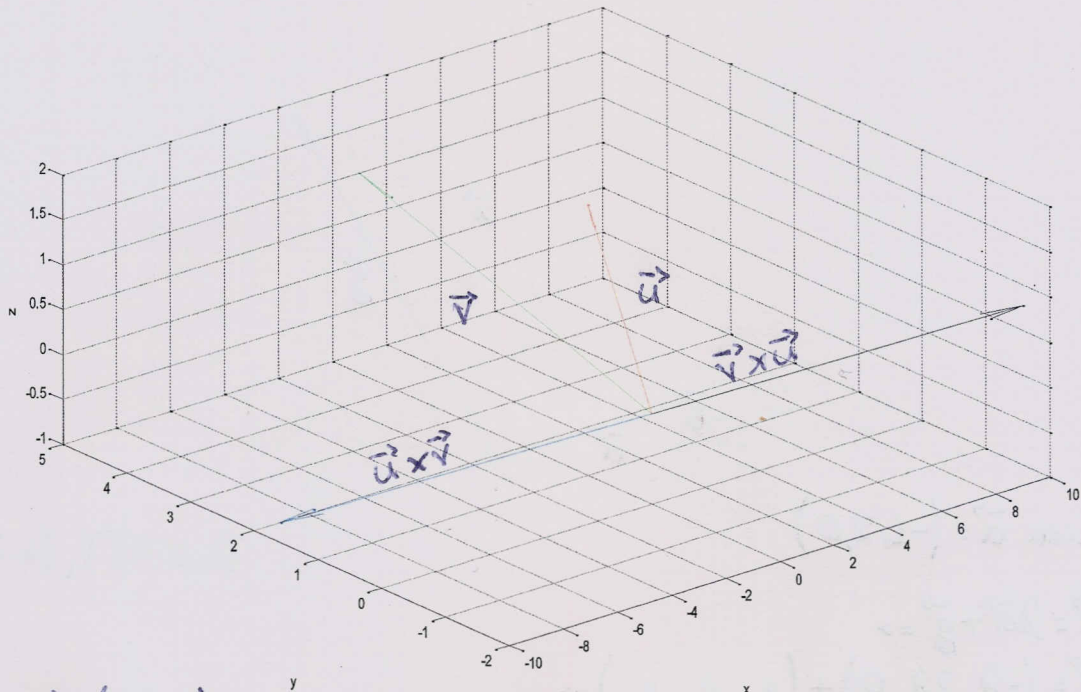
Έτσι:  $\lambda = 2g_2 - 3 = \frac{22}{5} - 3 = 7/5$ .

$$g_1 = 2g_2 = 22/5$$

Δηλαδή:  $\vec{g} = (22/5, 11/5, 1)$  και  $\vec{b} = \lambda \vec{a} = 7/5 \cdot (-1, 2, 0)$ .

Το  $\vec{b}$  αποτελεί προβολή του  $\vec{x}$  στο  $\vec{a}$ .

## Άσκηση 7



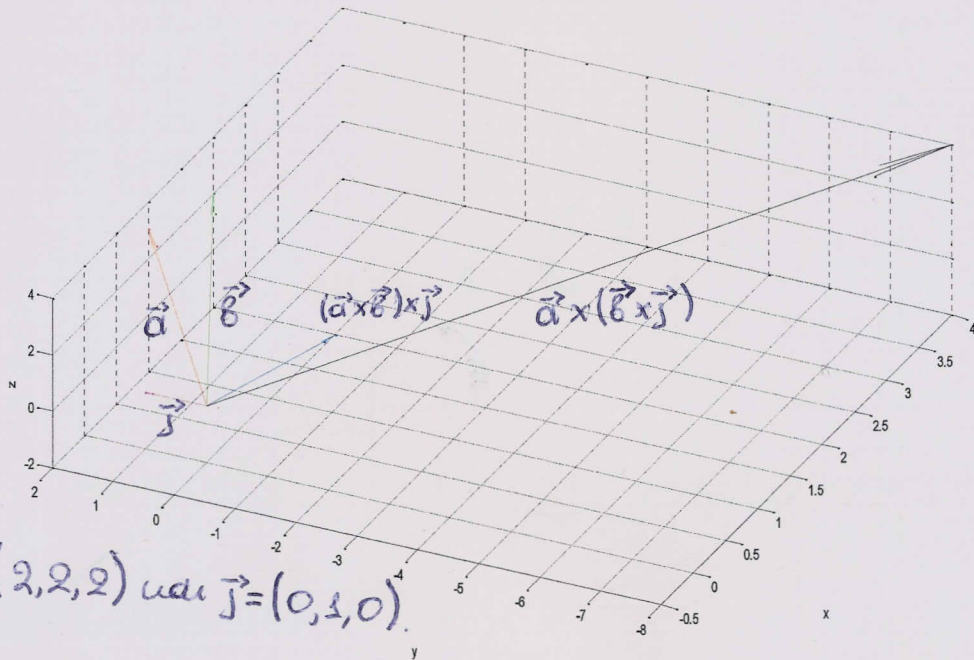
$\vec{u} = (0, 1, 2)$  και  $\vec{v} = (1, 5, 1)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u} \times \vec{v} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 5) \vec{i} - (0 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1) \vec{j} + (0 \cdot 5 - 1 \cdot 1) \vec{k} \\ &= -9 \vec{i} + 2 \vec{j} - \vec{k} = (-9, 2, -1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} \times \vec{u} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (2 \cdot 5 - 1 \cdot 1) \vec{i} - (1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 0) \vec{j} + (1 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 5) \vec{k} \\ &= 9 \vec{i} - 2 \vec{j} + \vec{k} = (9, -2, 1) \end{aligned}$$

Για τα 2 διανύσματα ισχύει:  $\vec{v} \times \vec{u} = -(\vec{u} \times \vec{v})$ .

## Άσκηση 8



$\vec{a} = (1, 2, 3), \vec{b} = (2, 2, 2)$  και  $\vec{j} = (0, 1, 0)$ .

•  $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{j}$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (2 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3)\vec{i} - (1 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3)\vec{j} + (1 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 2)\vec{k}$$

$$= (-2, 4, -2)$$

$$(-2, 4, -2) \times \vec{j} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (4 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 1)\vec{i} - ((-2) \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2)\vec{j} + ((-2) \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 4)\vec{k}$$

$$= (2, 0, -2)$$

•  $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{j})$

$$\vec{b} \times \vec{j} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (2 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 1)\vec{i} - (2 \cdot 0 - 0 \cdot 2)\vec{j} + (2 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 2)\vec{k}$$

$$= (-2, 0, 2)$$

$$(1, 2, 3) \times (-2, 0, 2) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (2 \cdot 2 - 0 \cdot 3)\vec{i} - (1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3)\vec{j} + (1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 2)\vec{k}$$

$$= (4, -8, 4)$$

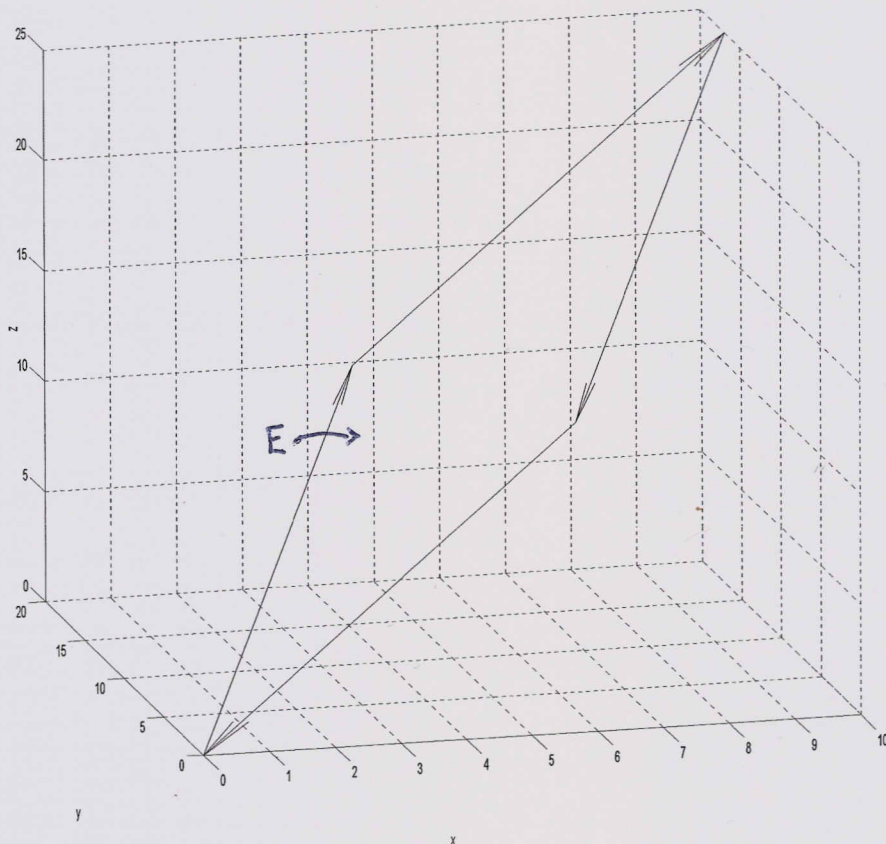
•  $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{j}) \cdot \vec{b} - (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{j}) \cdot \vec{a} = 2 \cdot (2, 2, 2) - 2(1, 2, 3) = (2, 0, -2) = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{j}$

•  $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{j}) \cdot \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{j} = 2 \cdot (2, 2, 2) - 12(0, 1, 0) = (4, -8, 4) = \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{j})$

Τα 2 διανύσματα δεν είναι ίσα και ανήκουν σε διαφορετικά επίπεδα.



## Άσκηση 9



Κορυφές:

$$(0,0,0), (3,6,15), (7,11,10), (10,17,25)$$

Γνωρίζουμε ότι το εμβαδόν παραλληλογραμμού με κορυφές τα  $\vec{0}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{u}+\vec{v}$ , όπου  $\vec{u}, \vec{v} (\neq \vec{0})$  γραμμικώς ανεξάρτητα, δίνεται από τον τύπο:

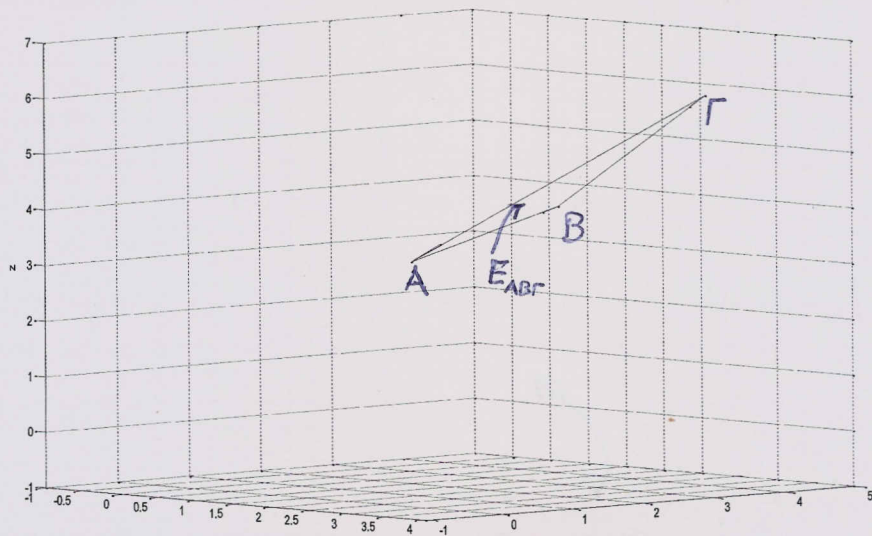
$$E = \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Έτσι: } \vec{u} \times \vec{v} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & 6 & 15 \\ 7 & 11 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = (6 \cdot 10 - 11 \cdot 15)\vec{i} - (3 \cdot 10 - 7 \cdot 15)\vec{j} + (3 \cdot 11 - 6 \cdot 7)\vec{k} \\ &= (-105, 75, -9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Άρα: } E = \|(-105, 75, -9)\| = \sqrt{16731} = 39\sqrt{11}.$$



## Άσκηση 10



Κορυφές:

$$A=(1,2,3), B=(2,3,4), \Gamma=(3,4,6)$$

$$\text{Έστω: } \vec{a}=(1,2,3), \vec{b}=(2,3,4) \text{ και } \vec{\gamma}=(3,4,6).$$

Αν μεταφέρουμε παράλληλα το τρίγωνο  $A\hat{B}\Gamma$ , θα προκύψει νέο, με εμβαδόν ίσο με αυτό του αρχικού. Έτσι:

$$\vec{a}' = \vec{a} - \vec{a} = (0,0,0)$$

$$\vec{b}' = \vec{b} - \vec{a} = (2,3,4) - (1,2,3) = (1,1,1)$$

$$\vec{\gamma}' = \vec{\gamma} - \vec{a} = (3,4,6) - (1,2,3) = (2,2,3)$$

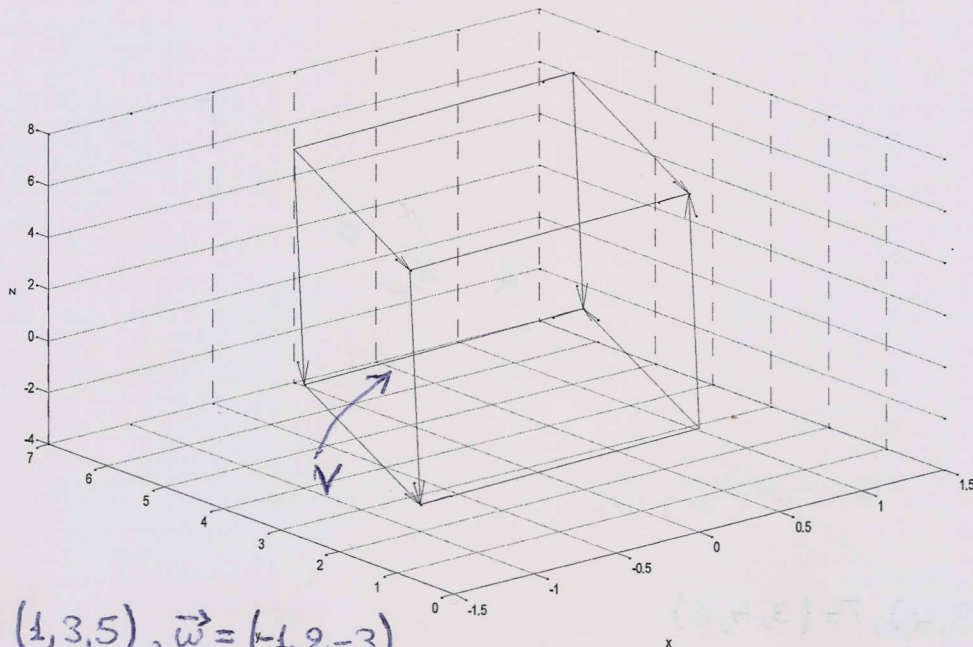
Το νέο τρίγωνο θα έχει το  $\frac{1}{2}$  του εμβαδού του παραλληλογράμμου με κορυφές τα  $\vec{0}, \vec{b}', \vec{\gamma}', \vec{b}' + \vec{\gamma}'$ . Οπότε, θα είναι:

$$E_{AB\Gamma} = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{b}' \times \vec{\gamma}'\| = \frac{1}{2} \|(1,1,1) \times (2,2,3)\| \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$(1,1,1) \times (2,2,3) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (3 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 2)\vec{i} - (1 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 2)\vec{j} + (1 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 1)\vec{k} \\ = (1, -1, 0) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{Δηλαδή: } \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow E_{AB\Gamma} = \frac{1}{2} \|(1, -1, 0)\| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

## Άσκηση 11



$$\vec{u} = (0, 2, 3), \vec{v} = (1, 3, 5), \vec{w} = (-1, 2, -3).$$

Γνωρίζουμε ότι ο όγκος παραλληλεπίπεδου που ορίζεται από τα  $\vec{0}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}, \vec{u} + \vec{v}, \vec{v} + \vec{w}, \vec{u} + \vec{w}, \vec{u} + \vec{v} + \vec{w}$  δίνεται από τη σχέση:

$$V = |\vec{w} \cdot (\vec{u} \times \vec{v})|$$

Έτσι:

$$\vec{w} \cdot (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (2 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 3) \cdot (-1) - (0 \cdot 5 - 1 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 + (0 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 2) \cdot (-3) \\ = -1 + 6 + 6 = 11$$

$$\text{Άρα: } V = |\vec{w} \cdot (\vec{u} \times \vec{v})| = |11| = 11.$$