

Β ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΘΕΤΙΚΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΣΜΟΣ

10.2 1)

α) Είναι $\lambda_{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon \varphi 135^{\circ} \Rightarrow \lambda_{\varepsilon} = -1$ τότε $\varepsilon: y-3 = -1 \cdot (x-2) \Rightarrow y-3 = -x+2 \Rightarrow y = -x+5$

β) Είναι $\lambda_{\vec{\delta}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \stackrel{\varepsilon // \vec{\delta}}{\Rightarrow} \lambda_{\varepsilon} = 2$ τότε είναι $\varepsilon: y-5 = 2 \cdot (x+1) \Rightarrow y-5 = 2x+2 \Rightarrow y = 2x+7$

γ) Είναι $\lambda_{\text{BG}} = \frac{-1-0}{5-4} = -\frac{1}{1} \stackrel{\varepsilon \perp \text{BG}}{\Rightarrow} \lambda_{\varepsilon} = 1$ τότε είναι $\varepsilon: y-3 = x-2 \Rightarrow y = x+1$

10.2 2)

Είναι $\lambda_{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon \varphi 45^{\circ} \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{\varepsilon} = 1$ οπότε $\varepsilon: y-2 = 1(x-6) \Leftrightarrow y = x-4$

10.2 3)

Είναι $\lambda_{\vec{\delta}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \stackrel{\varepsilon // \vec{\delta}}{\Rightarrow} \lambda_{\varepsilon} = 2$ οπότε $\varepsilon: y+3 = 2(x-1) \Leftrightarrow y = 2x-5$

10.2 4)

Είναι $\lambda_{\vec{\delta}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \stackrel{\varepsilon \perp \vec{\delta}}{\Rightarrow} \lambda_{\varepsilon} = -1$ οπότε $\varepsilon: y-4 = -(x+1) \Leftrightarrow y = -x+3$

10.2 5)

Είναι $\lambda_{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon \varphi 135^{\circ} \Rightarrow \lambda_{\varepsilon} = -1$ οπότε $\varepsilon: y+1 = -(x+2) \Leftrightarrow y = -x-3$

10.2 6)

Είναι $\lambda_{\text{BG}} = \frac{-1-1}{2-3} = 2 \stackrel{\varepsilon // \text{BG}}{\Rightarrow} \lambda_{\varepsilon} = 2$ οπότε $\varepsilon: y-3 = 2(x-2) \Leftrightarrow y = 2x-1$

10.2 7)

Είναι $\lambda_{\text{BG}} = \frac{-2-(-5)}{5-(-4)} = \frac{1}{3} \stackrel{\varepsilon \perp \text{BG}}{\Rightarrow} \lambda_{\varepsilon} = -3$ οπότε $\varepsilon: y-8 = -3(x-5) \Leftrightarrow y = -3x+23$