

Β ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΘΕΤΙΚΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΣΜΟΣ

4.31 1)

$$\alpha) \det(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 18 - 18 = 0 \quad \text{άρα } \vec{\alpha} // \vec{\beta}$$

$$\beta) \det(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 10 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -20 - 20 = -40 \neq 0 \quad \text{άρα } \vec{\alpha} \nparallel \vec{\beta}$$

4.31 2)

$$\det(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - 6 = -1 \neq 0 \quad \text{άρα } \vec{\alpha} \nparallel \vec{\beta}$$

4.31 3)

$$\det(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -4 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 20 - 20 = 0 \quad \text{άρα } \vec{\alpha} // \vec{\beta}$$

4.31 4)

$$\det(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -5 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -15 + 20 \neq 0 \quad \text{άρα } \vec{\alpha} \nparallel \vec{\beta}$$

4.31 5)

$$\det(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 6 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 12 - 12 = 0 \quad \text{άρα } \vec{\alpha} // \vec{\beta}$$

4.31 6)

$$\det(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 9 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 9 + 9 \neq 0 \quad \text{άρα } \vec{\alpha} \nparallel \vec{\beta}$$

4.31 7)

$$\det(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \begin{vmatrix} -7 & -2 \\ -21 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 42 - 42 = 0 \quad \text{άρα } \vec{\alpha} // \vec{\beta}$$