

Β ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ ΘΕΤΙΚΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΣΜΟΣ

5.19 1)

$$\alpha' \text{ μέλος} = |\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}|^2 - |\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}|^2 = (\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta})^2 - (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta})^2 = \vec{\alpha}^2 + 2\vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta}^2 - (\vec{\alpha}^2 - 2\vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta}^2) =$$

$$= \cancel{\vec{\alpha}^2} + 2\vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta}^2 - \cancel{\vec{\alpha}^2} + 2\vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta}^2 = 4\vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta} = \beta' \text{ μέλος}$$

5.19 2)

$$(2\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) \perp (2\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}) \Leftrightarrow (2\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) \cdot (2\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\vec{\alpha}^2 - \vec{\beta}^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\beta}^2 = 4\vec{\alpha}^2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\beta}^2 = 4 \cdot 4 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\beta}^2 = 16$$

$$\text{Ακόμη } |\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}|^2 = (\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta})^2 = \vec{\alpha}^2 + 2\vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta}^2 \stackrel{\vec{\alpha}^2=4, \vec{\beta}^2=16, \vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta}=0}{=} 4 + 2 \cdot 0 + 16 = 20$$

$$\text{Επομένως } |\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}|^2 = 20 \stackrel{|\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}| \geq 0}{\Rightarrow} |\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}| = \sqrt{20} \Rightarrow |\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}| = 2\sqrt{5}$$

5.19 3)

$$|\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}|^2 + |\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}|^2 = (\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta})^2 + (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta})^2 = \vec{\alpha}^2 + 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta}^2 + \vec{\alpha}^2 - 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta}^2 =$$

$$= 2\vec{\alpha}^2 + 2\vec{\beta}^2 = 2|\vec{\alpha}|^2 + 2|\vec{\beta}|^2$$

5.19 4)

$$(\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}) \cdot (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) = \vec{\alpha}^2 - \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta}^2 = \vec{\alpha}^2 - \vec{\beta}^2 = |\vec{\alpha}|^2 - |\vec{\beta}|^2 \stackrel{|\vec{\alpha}|=|\vec{\beta}|}{=} 0$$

5.19 5)

$$|\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}| = |\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}| \Leftrightarrow |\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}|^2 = |\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}|^2 \Leftrightarrow (\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta})^2 - (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta})^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha}^2 + 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta}^2 - \vec{\alpha}^2 + 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta}^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha} \perp \vec{\beta}$$

5.19 6)

$$\text{Αρκεί να αποδείξουμε ότι } (\kappa\vec{\alpha} + \lambda\vec{\beta})(\lambda\vec{\alpha} - \kappa\vec{\beta}) = 0$$

$$\text{Είναι } (\kappa\vec{\alpha} + \lambda\vec{\beta})(\lambda\vec{\alpha} - \kappa\vec{\beta}) = \kappa\lambda\vec{\alpha}^2 - \kappa^2\vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta} = \lambda^2\vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta} - \kappa\lambda\vec{\beta}^2$$

$$\stackrel{\vec{\alpha} \perp \vec{\beta} \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta}=0}{=} \kappa\lambda\vec{\alpha}^2 - \kappa\lambda\vec{\beta}^2 = \kappa\lambda(|\vec{\alpha}|^2 - |\vec{\beta}|^2) \stackrel{|\vec{\alpha}|=|\vec{\beta}|}{=} \kappa\lambda \cdot 0 = 0$$

5.19 7)

$$\text{Είναι } (\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}) \perp (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) \Leftrightarrow (\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta})(\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha}^2 - \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + \vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta}^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow |\vec{\alpha}|^2 = |\vec{\beta}|^2 \Leftrightarrow |\vec{\alpha}| = |\vec{\beta}|$$

$$\text{και } \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = |\vec{\alpha}| \cdot |\vec{\beta}| \cdot \sin\left(\widehat{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}}\right) = |\vec{\alpha}|^2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{|\vec{\alpha}|^2}{2}$$

$$\text{Άρα } |3\vec{\alpha} + 2\vec{\beta}| = 7 \Leftrightarrow (3\vec{\alpha} + 2\vec{\beta})^2 = 7^2 \Leftrightarrow 9\vec{\alpha}^2 = 12\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + 4\vec{\beta}^2 = 49 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9\vec{\alpha}^2 - \frac{12 \cdot |\vec{\alpha}|^2}{2} + 4\vec{\alpha}^2 = 49 \Leftrightarrow 9|\vec{\alpha}|^2 - 6|\vec{\alpha}|^2 + 4|\vec{\alpha}|^2 = 49 \Leftrightarrow 7|\vec{\alpha}|^2 = 49 \Leftrightarrow |\vec{\alpha}|^2 = 7 \Leftrightarrow |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{7} = |\vec{\beta}|$$

5.19 8)

$$\text{Είναι } (\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}) \perp (\vec{\alpha} - 4\vec{\beta}) \Leftrightarrow (\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta})(\vec{\alpha} - 4\vec{\beta}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha}^2 - 4\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} - 4\vec{\beta}^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha}^2 - 3\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} - 4\vec{\beta}^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha}^2 - 4\vec{\beta}^2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Επίσης } |\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}| = 2\sqrt{5} \Leftrightarrow (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta})^2 = (2\sqrt{5})^2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha}^2 - 2\vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta}^2 = 20 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha}^2 + \vec{\beta}^2 = 20 \quad (2)$$

Λύνουμε τις (1), (2) ως σύστημα :

$$\begin{cases} \vec{\alpha}^2 - 4\vec{\beta}^2 = 0 \\ \vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}^2 = 20 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{\alpha}^2 = 4\vec{\beta}^2 \\ 5\vec{\beta}^2 = 20 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{\alpha}^2 = 16 \\ \vec{\beta}^2 = \frac{20}{5} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{\alpha}^2 = 4^2 \\ \vec{\beta}^2 = 2^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} |\vec{\alpha}| = 4 \\ |\vec{\beta}| = 2 \end{cases}$$

5.19 9)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Είναι } (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) \perp (3\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}) &\Leftrightarrow (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta})(3\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow 3\vec{\alpha}^2 + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} - 3\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta}^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3\vec{\alpha}^2 - 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta}^2 = 0 \stackrel{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 0}{\Leftrightarrow} 3\vec{\alpha}^2 - \vec{\beta}^2 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Επίσης } |\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}| = 1 \Leftrightarrow (\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta})^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha}^2 + 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta}^2 = 1 \stackrel{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 0}{\Leftrightarrow} \vec{\alpha}^2 + \vec{\beta}^2 = 1 \quad (2)$$

Λύνουμε τις (1), (2) ως σύστημα :

$$\begin{cases} 3\vec{\alpha}^2 - \vec{\beta}^2 = 0 \\ \vec{\alpha}^2 + \vec{\beta}^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3\vec{\alpha}^2 = \vec{\beta}^2 \\ 4\vec{\alpha}^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} |\vec{\beta}| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ |\vec{\alpha}| = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Επίσης } |2\vec{\alpha} - 3\vec{\beta}|^2 = (2\vec{\alpha} - 3\vec{\beta})^2 = 4\vec{\alpha}^2 - 12\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + 9\vec{\beta}^2 = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 12 \cdot 0 + 9 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{31}{4}$$

$$\text{Επομένως } |2\vec{\alpha} - 3\vec{\beta}|^2 = \frac{31}{4} \Leftrightarrow |2\vec{\alpha} - 3\vec{\beta}| = \frac{\sqrt{31}}{2}$$

5.19 10)

Αρκεί να αποδείξουμε ότι $\vec{\alpha} \cdot (\vec{\beta} + \vec{\gamma}) = 0$

$$\text{Είναι } \vec{\beta} \perp (\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\gamma}) \Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Επίσης } \vec{\gamma} \perp (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) \Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\gamma} - \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\gamma} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Με πρόσθεση κατά μέλη των (1), (2) : $\vec{\alpha}(\vec{\beta} + \vec{\gamma}) = 0$

Αρα $\vec{\alpha} \perp (\vec{\beta} + \vec{\gamma})$

5.19 11)

$$\text{Είναι } |\vec{\gamma}|^2 = (\vec{\alpha} + 5\vec{\beta})^2 = \vec{\alpha}^2 + 2 \cdot 5\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + 25\vec{\beta}^2 \stackrel{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 0}{=} \vec{\alpha}^2 + 25\vec{\beta}^2 \stackrel{|\vec{\alpha}|=|\vec{\beta}|}{=} 26\vec{\alpha}^2$$

$$\text{Και } |\vec{\delta}|^2 = (\vec{\beta} - 5\vec{\alpha})^2 = \vec{\beta}^2 - 10\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + 25\vec{\alpha}^2 \stackrel{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 0}{=} \vec{\alpha}^2 + 25\vec{\alpha}^2 \stackrel{|\vec{\alpha}|=|\vec{\beta}|}{=} 26\vec{\alpha}^2$$

$$\text{Αρα } |\vec{\gamma}|^2 = |\vec{\delta}|^2 \Rightarrow |\vec{\gamma}| = |\vec{\delta}|$$

5.19 12)

$$\text{Έχουμε } \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = |\vec{\alpha}| \cdot |\vec{\beta}| \cos(\hat{\vec{\alpha}}, \vec{\beta}) = 1 \cdot |\vec{\beta}| \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{|\vec{\beta}|}{2}$$

$$\text{Είναι } |3\vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\beta}|^2 = \sqrt{13}^2 \Leftrightarrow 9\vec{\alpha}^2 - 12\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + 4\vec{\beta}^2 = 13 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9|\vec{\alpha}|^2 - 12 \cdot \frac{|\vec{\beta}|}{2} + 4|\vec{\beta}|^2 = 13 \Leftrightarrow 9 \cdot 1 - 6|\vec{\beta}| + 4|\vec{\beta}|^2 = 13 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4|\vec{\beta}|^2 - 6|\vec{\beta}| - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow |\vec{\beta}| = 2 \quad \text{ή} \quad |\vec{\beta}| = -\frac{1}{2} < 0 \text{ απορρίπτεται}$$

5.19 13)

Αρκεί να αποδείξουμε ότι $|\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}| - \sqrt{3}|\vec{\alpha}| = 0$

$$\text{Είναι } |\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}| = |\vec{\alpha}| \Leftrightarrow (\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta})^2 = \vec{\alpha}^2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha}^2 + 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta}^2 = \vec{\alpha}^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\vec{\beta} \cdot (2\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + |\vec{\beta}|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = -|\vec{\beta}|^2$$

$$\text{Αρα είναι } |\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}|^2 = |\vec{\alpha}|^2 - 2\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + |\vec{\beta}|^2 \Leftrightarrow |\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}|^2 = |\vec{\alpha}|^2 + |\vec{\beta}|^2 + |\vec{\beta}|^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\stackrel{|\vec{\alpha}|=|\vec{\beta}|}{\Leftrightarrow} |\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}|^2 = 3|\vec{\alpha}|^2 \Leftrightarrow |\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}| = \sqrt{3}|\vec{\alpha}|$$

