

### ΘΕΜΑ 1

A. α) Σ β) Σ γ) Σ δ) Σ ε) Λ

B. Έστω  $O(O_1, O_2)$ ,  $A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$  και  $B(\beta_1, \beta_2)$

$$\text{Τότε είναι } M\left(\frac{\alpha_1 + \beta_1}{2}, \frac{\alpha_2 + \beta_2}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Οπότε έχουμε } \overline{OM} = \left(\frac{\alpha_1 + \beta_1}{2} - O_1, \frac{\alpha_2 + \beta_2}{2} - O_2\right) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Και } \frac{\overline{OA} + \overline{OB}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}((\alpha_1 - O_1, \alpha_2 - O_2) + (\beta_1 - O_1, \beta_2 - O_2)) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\overline{OA} + \overline{OB}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_1 + \beta_1 - 2O_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2 - 2O_2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\overline{OA} + \overline{OB}}{2} = \left(\frac{\alpha_1 + \beta_1}{2} - O_1, \frac{\alpha_2 + \beta_2}{2} - O_2\right) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Από τις (1), (2) έχουμε ότι } \overline{OM} = \frac{\overline{OA} + \overline{OB}}{2}$$

### ΘΕΜΑ 2

α) Είναι  $\vec{\alpha} = (3, 3\sqrt{3}) \Rightarrow \lambda_{\vec{\alpha}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{3}$

$$\vec{\beta} = (\sqrt{2}, 0) \Rightarrow \lambda_{\vec{\beta}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$\vec{\gamma} = (0, -3) \Rightarrow \text{το } \vec{\gamma} \text{ δεν έχει συντελεστή διεύθυνσης}$$

$$\vec{\delta} = (-1, 1) \Rightarrow \lambda_{\vec{\delta}} = -\frac{1}{1} = -1$$

β)  $\lambda_{\vec{\alpha}} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \varepsilon\varphi\omega_1 = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \omega_1 = 60^\circ$

$$\lambda_{\vec{\beta}} = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon\varphi\omega_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_2 = 0^\circ$$

$$\text{το } \vec{\gamma} \text{ δεν έχει συντελεστή διεύθυνσης, άρα } \vec{\gamma} \perp Ox \Rightarrow \omega_3 = 90^\circ$$

$$\lambda_{\vec{\delta}} = -1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon\varphi\omega_4 = -1 \Rightarrow \omega_4 = 135^\circ$$

γ)  $|\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{3^2 + (3\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{9 + 27} = \sqrt{36} = 6$

$$|\vec{\gamma}| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 0^2} = 3$$

### ΘΕΜΑ 3

α) Είναι  $\text{συ}\nu(\vec{\gamma}, \vec{\alpha}) = \text{συ}\nu(\vec{\gamma}, \vec{\beta}) \Rightarrow \frac{\vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{\alpha}}{|\vec{\alpha}| \cdot |\vec{\gamma}|} = \frac{\vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{\beta}}{|\vec{\gamma}| \cdot |\vec{\beta}|} \Rightarrow \frac{x \cdot 4 + y \cdot 0}{\sqrt{4^2 + 0^2}} = \frac{x \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot y}{\sqrt{0^2 + 4^2}} \Rightarrow x = y$

β)  $|\vec{\gamma}| = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 8 \xrightarrow{x=y} 2x^2 = 8 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$

$$\text{Άρα είτε } x = y = 2 \text{ είτε } x = y = -2$$

### ΘΕΜΑ 4

α)  $\overline{GB} \cdot \overline{GZ} = |\overline{GB}| \cdot |\overline{GZ}| \cdot \text{συ}\nu(\overline{GB}, \overline{GZ}) \stackrel{\overline{GB} \uparrow \overline{GZ}}{\underset{\text{συ}\nu(\overline{GB}, \overline{GZ})=1}{=}} \alpha \cdot \beta$

$$\vec{BE} \cdot \vec{\Delta\Gamma} = |\vec{BE}| \cdot |\vec{\Delta\Gamma}| \cdot \sigma_{\text{uv}} \left( \vec{BE} \wedge \vec{\Delta\Gamma} \right) \stackrel{\vec{BE} \uparrow \downarrow \vec{\Delta\Gamma}}{=} \underset{\sigma_{\text{uv}}(\vec{BE}, \vec{\Delta\Gamma}) = -1}{=} -\alpha \cdot \beta$$

**β)**  $\vec{\Gamma E} \cdot \vec{\Delta Z} = (\vec{\Gamma B} \cdot \vec{BE})(\vec{\Delta\Gamma} + \vec{\Gamma Z}) = \vec{\Gamma B} \cdot \vec{\Delta\Gamma} + \vec{\Gamma B} \cdot \vec{\Gamma Z} + \vec{BE} \cdot \vec{\Delta\Gamma} + \vec{BE} \cdot \vec{\Gamma Z} =$   
 $= \vec{\Gamma B} \cdot \vec{\Delta\Gamma} + \alpha\beta - \alpha\beta + \vec{BE} \cdot \vec{\Gamma Z} = \vec{\Gamma B} \cdot \vec{\Delta\Gamma} + \vec{BE} \cdot \vec{\Gamma Z} = 0 + 0 = 0$   
 Αφού  $\vec{\Gamma B} \perp \vec{\Delta\Gamma}$  και  $\vec{BE} \perp \vec{\Gamma Z}$  Άρα  $\vec{\Gamma E} \perp \vec{\Delta Z}$