

ΘΕΜΑ 1

A. α) Σ β) Λ γ) Λ δ) Σ ε) Λ

B. Έχουμε $\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = |\vec{\alpha}| \cdot |\vec{\beta}| \cdot \cos(\angle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\angle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \frac{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}}{|\vec{\alpha}| \cdot |\vec{\beta}|} = \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}}$$

ΘΕΜΑ 2

α) i) Το Λ είναι το μέσο του ΒΓ, άρα έχει συντεταγμένες

$$\Delta\left(\frac{4+4}{2}, \frac{4+0}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \Delta(4, 2)$$

ii) Είναι $\vec{AZ} = \frac{3}{4} \vec{AG} \Rightarrow (x-0, y-4) = \frac{3}{4}(4-0, 0-4) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y-4) = (3, -3) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=3 \\ y-4=-3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=3 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \text{ άρα είναι } Z(3, 1)$$

β) Είναι $\vec{Z\Delta} = (4-3, 2-1) = (1, 1)$ και $\vec{AG} = (4-0, 0-4) = (4, -4)$

$$\text{Οπότε } \vec{Z\Delta} \cdot \vec{AG} = 1 \cdot 4 - 1 \cdot 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{Z\Delta} \perp \vec{AG}$$

ΘΕΜΑ 3

α) Έστω $\vec{x} = (x, y)$ τότε έχουμε :

$$\begin{cases} \vec{x} // (\vec{\alpha} + 2\vec{\beta}) = (3, 2) \\ \vec{\alpha} \perp (\vec{x} - \vec{\beta}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{y}{x} = \frac{2}{3} \\ \vec{\alpha} \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{\beta}) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{2}{3}x \\ (-1, 2)(x-2, y) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{2}{3}x \\ 2-x+2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -6 \\ y = -4 \end{cases} \text{ άρα } \vec{x} = (-6, -4)$$

β) Είναι $\cos(\angle \vec{\beta}, \vec{x}) = \frac{\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{x}}{|\vec{\beta}| \cdot |\vec{x}|} = \frac{2 \cdot (-6) + 0 \cdot (-4)}{\sqrt{2^2} \cdot \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{-12}{2\sqrt{52}} = \frac{-6}{\sqrt{52}}$

ΘΕΜΑ 4

α) Αρκεί να αποδείξουμε ότι $\vec{AG} = \vec{GB}$

Πράγματι είναι $\vec{PA} + \vec{PB} - 2\vec{PG} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{PA} + \vec{PB} - \vec{PG} = \vec{PG} \Rightarrow \vec{PG} - \vec{PA} = \vec{PB} - \vec{PA} \Rightarrow \vec{AG} = \vec{GB}$
Άρα το Γ είναι το μέσο του ΑΒ

β) Έχουμε $\vec{PA} + \vec{PB} = 2\vec{PG} \Rightarrow |\vec{PA}|^2 + 2\vec{PA} \cdot \vec{PB} + |\vec{PB}|^2 = 4|\vec{PG}|^2 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow 6^2 + 2\vec{PA} \cdot \vec{PB} + (2\sqrt{3})^2 = 4(2\sqrt{3})^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{PA} \cdot \vec{PB} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{PA} \perp \vec{PB} \Rightarrow \angle APB = 90^\circ$$

γ) Είναι $\vec{AB} = \vec{PB} - \vec{PA}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Επομένως } (\overrightarrow{\text{PB}} + \overrightarrow{\text{PI}})(\overrightarrow{\text{PB}} - \overrightarrow{\text{PA}}) = \left(\overrightarrow{\text{PB}} + \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{PA}} + \overrightarrow{\text{PB}}}{2} \right)(\overrightarrow{\text{PB}} - \overrightarrow{\text{PA}}) = \\
& = \left(\frac{3\overrightarrow{\text{PB}} + \overrightarrow{\text{PA}}}{2} \right)(\overrightarrow{\text{PB}} - \overrightarrow{\text{PA}}) = \frac{3\overrightarrow{\text{PB}}^2}{2} - \frac{3\overrightarrow{\text{PA}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{PB}}}{2} + \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{PA}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{PB}}}{2} - \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{PA}}^2}{2} = \\
& = \frac{3 \cdot (2\sqrt{3})^2}{2} - 3 \cdot 0 + \frac{0}{2} - \frac{6^2}{2} = 18 - 18 = 0 \\
& \text{Άρα } (\overrightarrow{\text{PB}} + \overrightarrow{\text{PI}}) \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{AB}} = 0 \Rightarrow (\overrightarrow{\text{PB}} + \overrightarrow{\text{PI}}) \perp \overrightarrow{\text{AB}}
\end{aligned}$$