

ΘΕΜΑ 1

A. α) Λ β) Σ γ) Σ δ) Σ ε) Λ

B. Έστω $\vec{\alpha} = (x_1, y_1)$ και $\vec{\beta} = (x_2, y_2)$

$$\text{Τότε } \lambda(\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}) = \lambda(x_1x_2 + y_1y_2) = \lambda x_1x_2 + \lambda y_1y_2$$

$$\text{Και } \lambda\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = (\lambda x_1, \lambda y_1)(x_2, y_2) = \lambda x_1x_2 + \lambda y_1y_2$$

$$\text{Και } \vec{\alpha}(\lambda\vec{\beta}) = (x_1, y_1)(\lambda x_2, \lambda y_2) = \lambda x_1x_2 + \lambda y_1y_2$$

$$\text{Επομένως } \lambda\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = \vec{\alpha} \cdot (\lambda\vec{\beta}) = \lambda(\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta})$$

ΘΕΜΑ 2

α) Είναι $\vec{AB} = (0 - (-2), 8 - 3) = (2, 5)$ και $\vec{\Gamma\Delta} = (10 - 5, 5 - 3) = (5, 2)$

$$\text{Επομένως } \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{\Gamma\Delta} = 2 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 2 = 10 + 10 = 20$$

β) $\vec{AB} + \vec{\Gamma\Delta} = \vec{v} = (2 + 5, 5 + 2) = (7, 7)$

$$\text{Άρα } \lambda_{\vec{v}} = \frac{7}{7} = 1 \Rightarrow \epsilon\phi\omega = 1 \Rightarrow \omega = 45^\circ$$

ΘΕΜΑ 3

α) Είναι $\vec{AB} = (6 - 5, 0 - (-1)) = (1, 1)$, $\vec{\Delta\Gamma} = (7 - 1, 4 - (-2)) = (6, 6)$

$$\text{Άρα } \vec{\Delta\Gamma} = 6\vec{AB} \Rightarrow \vec{\Delta\Gamma} // \vec{AB}$$

$$\text{Επίσης } \vec{A\Delta} = (1 - 5, -2 - (-1)) = (-4, -1) \text{ και } \vec{B\Gamma} = (7 - 6, 4 - 0) = (1, 4)$$

Προφανώς $|\vec{A\Delta}| = |\vec{B\Gamma}|$ και αφού , και $\vec{\Delta\Gamma} // \vec{AB}$, το ABΓΔ είναι ισοσκελές τραπέζιο

β) Έστω $M(\mu, \nu)$. Αφού είναι το συμμετρικό του Γ ως προς το Δ , θα ισχύει :

$$(1, -2) = \left(\frac{\mu+7}{2}, \frac{\nu+4}{2} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\mu+7}{2} = 1 \\ \frac{\nu+4}{2} = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mu = -5 \\ \nu = -8 \end{cases} \quad \text{Άρα είναι } M(-5, -8)$$

$$\text{Οπότε } \vec{AM} = (-5 - 5, -8 - (-1)) = (-10, -7)$$

$$\text{Θέλουμε } \vec{AM} = x\vec{A\Gamma} + y\vec{AB} \Rightarrow (-10, -7) = x \cdot (7 - 5, 4 - (-1)) + y(6 - 5, 0 - (-1)) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (-10, -7) = (2x, 5x) + (y, y) \Rightarrow (-10, -7) = (2x + y, 5x + y) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + y = -10 \\ 5x + y = -7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -12 \end{cases}$$

ΘΕΜΑ 4

α) Έχουμε $\vec{B\Delta} \perp \vec{\Gamma\epsilon} \Rightarrow \vec{B\Delta} \cdot \vec{\Gamma\epsilon} = 0 \Rightarrow (\vec{BA} + \vec{A\Delta})(\vec{\Gamma\Delta} + \vec{A\epsilon}) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{\Gamma\Delta} + \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{A\epsilon} + \vec{A\Delta} \cdot \vec{\Gamma\Delta} + \vec{A\Delta} \cdot \vec{A\epsilon} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{A\Gamma} + |\vec{AB}| \cdot \frac{|\vec{AB}|}{2} \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 180^\circ + \frac{|\vec{AB}|}{2} \cdot |\vec{AB}| \cdot \sigma\upsilon\nu 180^\circ + \frac{1}{4} \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{A\Gamma} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{4} \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{A\Gamma} = |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{A\Gamma} = \frac{4}{5} |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2$$

β) Είναι $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{A\Gamma} = |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{A\Gamma}| \cdot \cos \hat{A} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{5} |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{A\Gamma}| \cos \hat{A} \Rightarrow \cos \hat{A} = \frac{4}{5}$