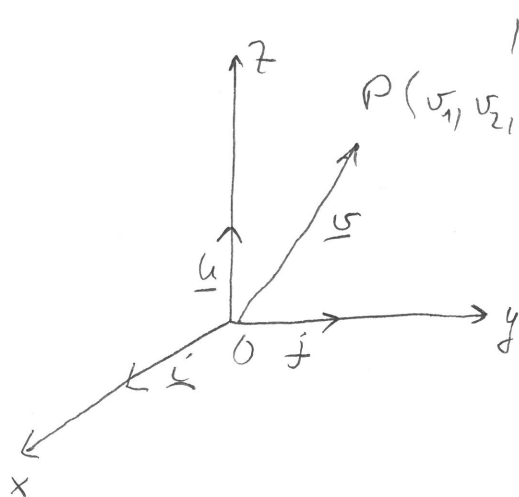


Térgeometria

1

Vektorok



$$|\underline{i}| = |\underline{j}| = |\underline{k}| = 1$$

$$\vec{OP} = \underline{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$$

$$|\underline{u}| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2}$$

$$P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1), P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

$$\vec{P_1P_2} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$$

\underline{u} irányú egységvektor: $\frac{\underline{u}}{|\underline{u}|}$

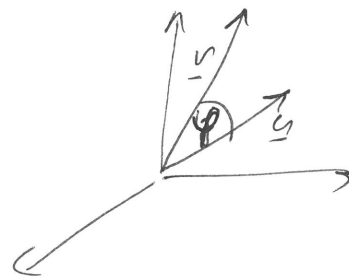
Össadás, kivonás, számszorzás:

$$\underline{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3), \underline{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

$$\underline{u} + \underline{v} = (u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, u_3 + v_3)$$

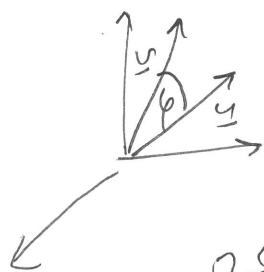
$$\underline{u} - \underline{v} = (u_1 - v_1, u_2 - v_2, u_3 - v_3)$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}: \lambda \underline{u} = (\lambda u_1, \lambda u_2, \lambda u_3)$$



Feladat: Határozza meg az \underline{u} és \underline{v} vektorok által
bezárt szöget!

Skaláris szorzat



$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$$

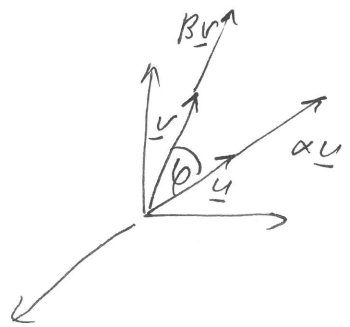
Az \underline{u} és \underline{v} vektorok skaláris szorzata:

$$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = |\underline{u}| |\underline{v}| \cos \varphi$$

Tulajdosságot :

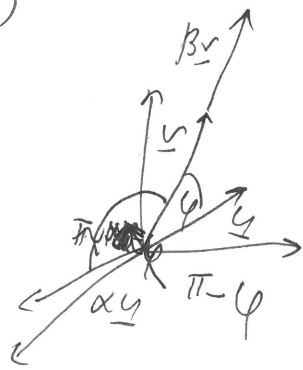
- 1, $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow |\underline{u}| |\underline{v}| \cos \varphi = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos \varphi = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \underline{u} \perp \underline{v}$
- 2, $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = \underline{v} \cdot \underline{u}$ (kommutativitás)
- 3, $\underline{u} \cdot \underline{u} = |\underline{u}| |\underline{u}| \cos 0 = |\underline{u}|^2$
- 4, $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} : (\alpha \underline{u}) \cdot (\beta \underline{v}) = (\alpha \beta) (\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v})$

Biz Ha $\alpha, \beta > 0$:



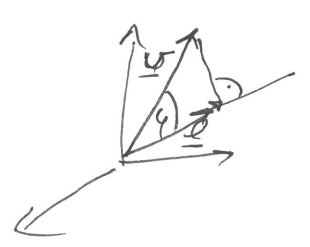
$$(\alpha \underline{u}) \cdot (\beta \underline{v}) = |\alpha \underline{u}| |\beta \underline{v}| \cos \varphi = \alpha \beta |\underline{u}| |\underline{v}| \cos \varphi = (\alpha \beta) (\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v})$$

Ha $\alpha < 0, \beta > 0$



$$(\alpha \underline{u}) \cdot (\beta \underline{v}) = |\alpha \underline{u}| |\beta \underline{v}| \cos (\pi - \varphi) = -\alpha |\underline{u}| \beta |\underline{v}| (-\cos \varphi) = (\alpha \beta) |\underline{u}| |\underline{v}| \cos \varphi = (\alpha \beta) \underline{u} \cdot \underline{v}$$

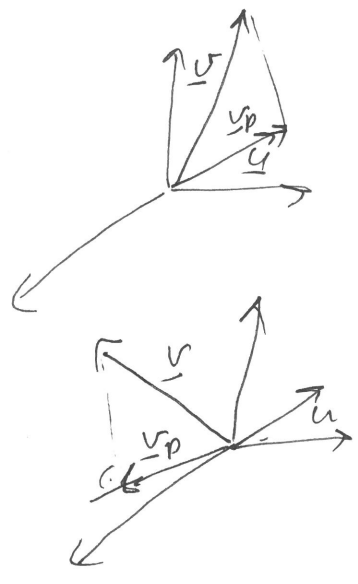
5, Ha $|\underline{e}| = 1$, akkor $(\underline{u} \cdot \underline{e}) \underline{e}$ az \underline{e} irányúba mutató vetülete \underline{u} -ra.



$$|\underline{u}| \cos \varphi \cdot \underline{e} = |\underline{u}| |\underline{e}| \cos \varphi \cdot \underline{e} = (\underline{u} \cdot \underline{e}) \underline{e}$$

6. A \underline{v} vektor \underline{u} vektorra vetül vetülése

$$\underline{v}_p = \frac{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v}}{|\underline{u}|^2} \cdot \underline{u}$$

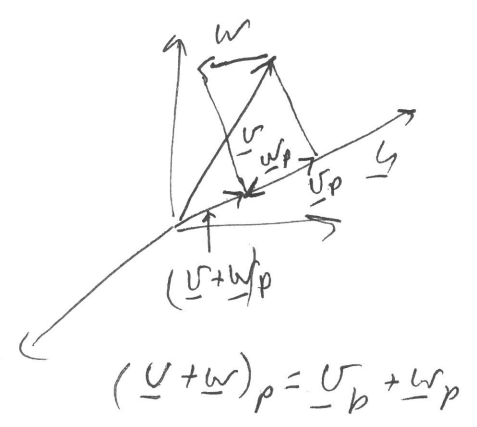
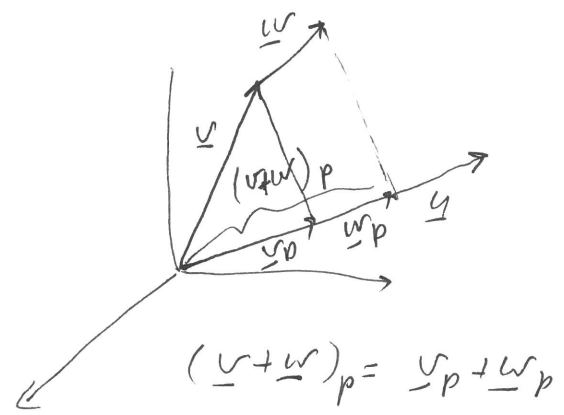


$$\underline{e} = \frac{\underline{u}}{|\underline{u}|}$$

$$\underline{v}_p = \left(\underline{v} \cdot \frac{\underline{u}}{|\underline{u}|} \right) \frac{\underline{u}}{|\underline{u}|} = \frac{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v}}{|\underline{u}|^2} \cdot \underline{u}$$

7. Distributívitás: $\underline{u}(\underline{v} + \underline{w}) = \underline{u}\underline{v} + \underline{u}\underline{w}$

Biz



mindig: $(\underline{v} + \underline{w})_p = \underline{v}_p + \underline{w}_p$

$$\underline{v}_p = \frac{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v}}{|\underline{u}|^2} \underline{u}$$

$$\underline{w}_p = \frac{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{w}}{|\underline{u}|^2} \underline{u}$$

$$(\underline{v} + \underline{w})_p = \frac{\underline{u} \cdot (\underline{v} + \underline{w})}{|\underline{u}|^2} \underline{u}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{v}_p = \frac{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v}}{|\underline{u}|^2} \underline{u} \\ \underline{w}_p = \frac{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{w}}{|\underline{u}|^2} \underline{u} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v}}{|\underline{u}|^2} \underline{u} + \frac{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{w}}{|\underline{u}|^2} \underline{u} = \frac{\underline{u} \cdot (\underline{v} + \underline{w})}{|\underline{u}|^2} \underline{u}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v}) \underline{u} + (\underline{u} \cdot \underline{w}) \underline{u} = (\underline{u} \cdot (\underline{v} + \underline{w})) \underline{u}$$

$$(\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} + \underline{u} \cdot \underline{w}) \underline{u} = \underline{u} \cdot (\underline{v} + \underline{w}) \cdot \underline{u}$$

$$\text{Mivel } \underline{u} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} + \underline{u} \cdot \underline{w} = \underline{u} \cdot (\underline{v} + \underline{w})$$

□ másik oldali distributivitás is teljesül:

$$(\underline{u} + \underline{v}) \underline{w} = \underline{w}(\underline{u} + \underline{v}) = \underline{w} \underline{u} + \underline{w} \underline{v} = \underline{u} \underline{w} + \underline{v} \underline{w} = (\underline{u} + \underline{v}) \underline{w}$$

8.) Legyen $\underline{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$, $\underline{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$, azaz

$$\underline{u} = u_1 \underline{e}_1 + u_2 \underline{e}_2 + u_3 \underline{e}_3, \quad \underline{v} = v_1 \underline{e}_1 + v_2 \underline{e}_2 + v_3 \underline{e}_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ezért} \quad \underline{u} \underline{v} &= (u_1 \underline{e}_1 + u_2 \underline{e}_2 + u_3 \underline{e}_3)(v_1 \underline{e}_1 + v_2 \underline{e}_2 + v_3 \underline{e}_3) = \\ &= (u_1 v_1) (\underline{e}_1 \underline{e}_1) + (u_1 v_2) (\underline{e}_1 \underline{e}_2) + (u_1 v_3) (\underline{e}_1 \underline{e}_3) + (u_2 v_1) (\underline{e}_2 \underline{e}_1) + (u_2 v_2) (\underline{e}_2 \underline{e}_2) + \\ &+ (u_2 v_3) (\underline{e}_2 \underline{e}_3) + (u_3 v_1) (\underline{e}_3 \underline{e}_1) + (u_3 v_2) (\underline{e}_3 \underline{e}_2) + (u_3 v_3) (\underline{e}_3 \underline{e}_3) = \\ &= u_1 v_1 \underline{e}_1 \cdot \underline{e}_1 + u_1 v_2 \underline{e}_1 \cdot \underline{e}_2 + u_1 v_3 \underline{e}_1 \cdot \underline{e}_3 + u_2 v_1 \underline{e}_2 \cdot \underline{e}_1 + u_2 v_2 \underline{e}_2 \cdot \underline{e}_2 + u_2 v_3 \underline{e}_2 \cdot \underline{e}_3 + \\ &+ u_3 v_1 \underline{e}_3 \cdot \underline{e}_1 + u_3 v_2 \underline{e}_3 \cdot \underline{e}_2 + u_3 v_3 \underline{e}_3 \cdot \underline{e}_3 = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3 \end{aligned}$$

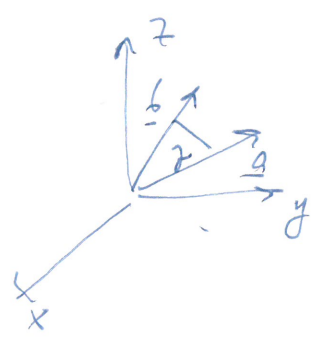
$$\underline{e}_1 \cdot \underline{e}_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{e}_1 \cdot \underline{e}_2 = \underline{e}_2 \cdot \underline{e}_1 = 0 \qquad \underline{e}_1 \cdot \underline{e}_1 = |\underline{e}_1|^2 = 1$$

$$\underline{e}_2 \cdot \underline{e}_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{e}_2 \cdot \underline{e}_3 = \underline{e}_3 \cdot \underline{e}_2 = 0 \qquad \underline{e}_2 \cdot \underline{e}_2 = |\underline{e}_2|^2 = 1$$

$$\underline{e}_3 \cdot \underline{e}_3 = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{e}_3 \cdot \underline{e}_1 = \underline{e}_1 \cdot \underline{e}_3 = 0 \qquad \underline{e}_3 \cdot \underline{e}_3 = |\underline{e}_3|^2 = 1$$

Teljesen $\underline{u} \underline{v} = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3$.

Pé. 1. Határozza meg az $\underline{a} = (3, 4, 5)$ és $\underline{b} = (2, 1, 0)$ tízevektorok által bezárt szög!

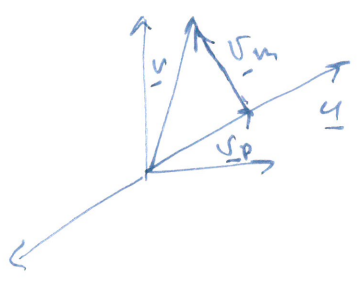


$$\cos \varphi = \frac{|\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b}|}{|\underline{a}| |\underline{b}|} \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b}}{|\underline{a}| |\underline{b}|} = \frac{3 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 0}{\sqrt{9+16+25} \cdot \sqrt{4+1+0}} =$$

$$\frac{10}{\sqrt{50}} = 0,632 \Rightarrow \varphi = 50,77^\circ$$

2. Bontsd fel az $\underline{v} = (4, -1, 2)$ vektort az $\underline{u} = (-2, 3, 1)$ vektorral párhuzamos és rá merőleges vektorokra!



$$\underline{v} = \underline{v}_p + \underline{v}_m$$

$$\underline{v}_p = \frac{\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v}}{|\underline{u}|^2} \cdot \underline{u} = \frac{-8 - 3 + 2}{4 + 9 + 1} (-2, 3, 1) =$$

$$-\frac{9}{14} (-2, 3, 1) = \left(\frac{18}{14}, \frac{-27}{14}, \frac{-9}{14} \right)$$

$$\underline{v}_m = \underline{v} - \underline{v}_p = \left(\frac{38}{14}, \frac{13}{14}, \frac{37}{14} \right)$$

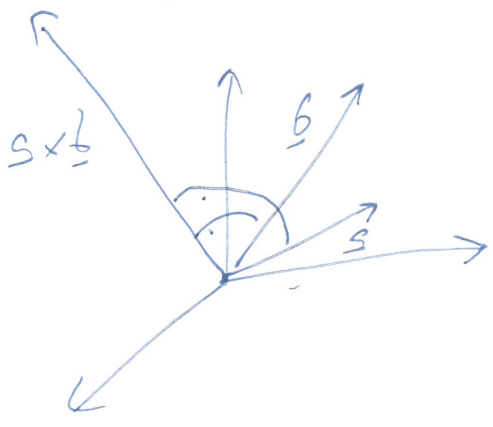
Vektoriális szorzat

Def Az \underline{a} és \underline{b} tírvektorok vektoriális szorzata az $\underline{a} \times \underline{b}$ -vel jelölt vektor, amire teljesül, hogy

1, $|\underline{a} \times \underline{b}| = |\underline{a}| |\underline{b}| \sin \gamma$

2, $\underline{a} \times \underline{b} \perp \underline{a}$ és $\underline{a} \times \underline{b} \perp \underline{b}$

3, az $\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{a} \times \underline{b}$ jobbrendű rendszeret alkot, azaz teljesül rá a jobbkezes szabály



Tulajdonságok

1, $\underline{a} \times \underline{b} = \underline{0} \Leftrightarrow |\underline{a}| |\underline{b}| \sin \gamma = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{mivel } \gamma = 0 \Leftrightarrow \gamma = \pi \Leftrightarrow \underline{a} \parallel \underline{b}$

2, $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} : (\alpha \underline{a}) \times (\beta \underline{b}) = (\alpha \beta) (\underline{a} \times \underline{b})$

3, $\underline{b} \times \underline{a} = -(\underline{a} \times \underline{b})$

4, $\underline{a} \times (\underline{b} + \underline{c}) = \underline{a} \times \underline{b} + \underline{a} \times \underline{c}$
 $(\underline{a} + \underline{b}) \times \underline{c} = \underline{a} \times \underline{c} + \underline{b} \times \underline{c}$ } Distributivitás

5, $\underline{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3) = a_1 \underline{e} + a_2 \underline{j} + a_3 \underline{k}$

$\underline{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3) = b_1 \underline{e} + b_2 \underline{j} + b_3 \underline{k}$

$\underline{a} \times \underline{b} = (a_1 \underline{e} + a_2 \underline{j} + a_3 \underline{k}) \times (b_1 \underline{e} + b_2 \underline{j} + b_3 \underline{k}) =$

$(a_1 \underline{e}) \times (b_1 \underline{e}) + (a_1 \underline{e}) \times (b_2 \underline{j}) + (a_1 \underline{e}) \times (b_3 \underline{k}) +$

$(a_2 \underline{j}) \times (b_1 \underline{e}) + (a_2 \underline{j}) \times (b_2 \underline{j}) + (a_2 \underline{j}) \times (b_3 \underline{k}) +$

$(a_3 \underline{k}) \times (b_1 \underline{e}) + (a_3 \underline{k}) \times (b_2 \underline{j}) + (a_3 \underline{k}) \times (b_3 \underline{k}) =$

$(a_1 b_1) \underbrace{(\underline{e} \times \underline{e})}_0 + (a_1 b_2) \underbrace{(\underline{e} \times \underline{j})}_\underline{k} + (a_1 b_3) \underbrace{(\underline{e} \times \underline{k})}_{-\underline{j}} +$

$(a_2 b_1) \underbrace{(\underline{j} \times \underline{e})}_{-\underline{k}} + (a_2 b_2) \underbrace{(\underline{j} \times \underline{j})}_0 + (a_2 b_3) \underbrace{(\underline{j} \times \underline{k})}_\underline{e} +$

$(a_3 b_1) \underbrace{(\underline{k} \times \underline{e})}_\underline{j} + (a_3 b_2) \underbrace{(\underline{k} \times \underline{j})}_{-\underline{e}} + (a_3 b_3) \underbrace{(\underline{k} \times \underline{k})}_0 =$

$\underline{e} \times \underline{j} = \underline{k}$

$\underline{j} \times \underline{e} = -\underline{k}$

$\underline{e} \times \underline{k} = -\underline{j}$

$(a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) \underline{e} + (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3) \underline{j} + (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) \underline{k}$

$= \begin{vmatrix} \underline{e} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} & | & \underline{e} & \underline{j} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & | & a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & | & b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$

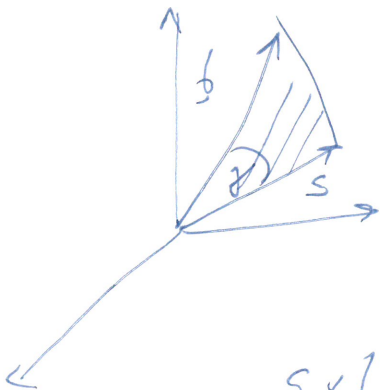
Sarrus-
szabály

\oplus
 \ominus

Pl. 1. Hányra ki az $\underline{s} = (3, -1, 2)$ & $\underline{b} = (5, 4, -1)$ vektorok vektori szorzata!

$$\underline{s} \times \underline{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{i} (1-8) + \underline{j} (10-(-3)) + \underline{k} (12-(-5)) = (-7, 13, 17)$$

2. Hányra meg az $\underline{s} = (-1, 2, -3)$ és $\underline{b} = (4, 1, 2)$ vektorok által meghatározott háromszög terület!



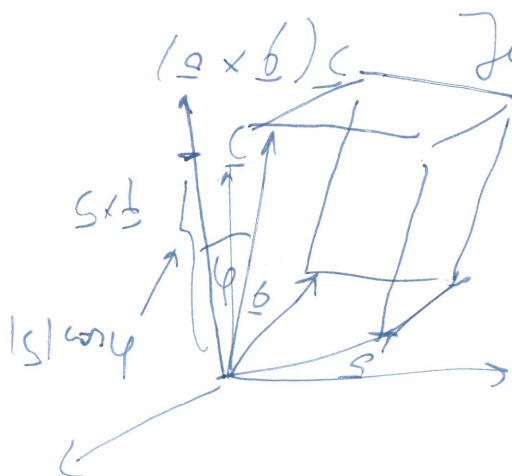
$$ter = \frac{|\underline{s}| |\underline{b}| \sin \varphi}{2} = \frac{|\underline{s} \times \underline{b}|}{2} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{49+100+81}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{230}}{2}$$

$$\underline{s} \times \underline{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{i} (4-(-3)) + \underline{j} (-12-(-2)) + \underline{k} (-1-8) = (7, -10, -9)$$

Vegyes szorzat

Def Az \underline{s} , \underline{b} és \underline{c} vektorok vegyes szorzata:



Jelölés: $\underline{s} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{c}$.

$$\underline{s} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{c} = (\underline{s} \times \underline{b}) \cdot \underline{c} = |\underline{s} \times \underline{b}| |\underline{c}| \cos \varphi$$

$|\underline{s} \times \underline{b}|$: az \underline{s} & \underline{b} vektorok által meghatározott

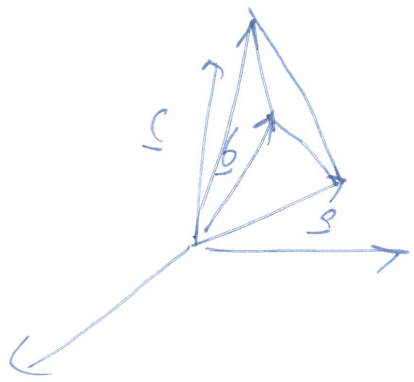
paralelogrammus területi.

$|S| \cos \varphi$: Ha $\varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}$, akkor az $\underline{s}, \underline{b}$ és \underline{c} vektorok által meghatározott paralelepipedon magassága

Ha $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \pi$ akkor a paralelepipedon magasságának (-1) -es értéke.

Tehát $\underline{s}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}$ az $\underline{s}, \underline{b}$ és \underline{c} vektorok által meghatározott paralelepipedon eljellel térfogata.

Az $\underline{s}, \underline{b}$ és \underline{c} vektorok által meghatározott paralelepipedon térfogata: $|\underline{s} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{c}|$.



Az $\underline{s}, \underline{b}$ és \underline{c} vektorok által meghatározott tetraéder térfogata:

$$V_{\text{tetraéder}} = \frac{|\underline{s} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{c}|}{6}$$

Hogyan mondhatjuk ki az $\underline{s} = (a_1, a_2, a_3), \underline{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$ és $\underline{c} = (c_1, c_2, c_3)$ vektorok vegyeszorzatát?

$$\underline{s} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{c} = (\underline{s} \times \underline{b}) \cdot \underline{c} = (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) c_1 + (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3) c_2 + (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) c_3$$

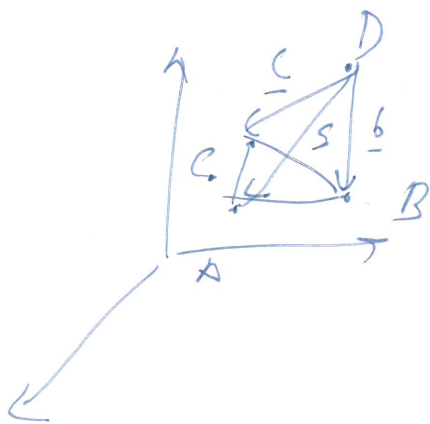
$$\underline{s} \times \underline{b} = (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2, a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3, a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)$$

$$= a_1 b_2 c_3 + a_2 b_3 c_1 + a_3 b_1 c_2 - a_3 b_2 c_1 - a_1 b_3 c_2 - a_2 b_1 c_3$$

Sarrus-módsz

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc|cc}
 a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_1 & a_2 \\
 b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_1 & b_2 \\
 c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_1 & c_2
 \end{array} \\
 \backslash : \oplus \\
 / : \ominus
 \end{array}$$

Pl. Hétároncs csúcsai $A(4, -1, 2)$, $B(5, 3, 2)$, $C(4, 7, -1)$
 $D(-1, 2, 3)$ köré tetraéder írható!



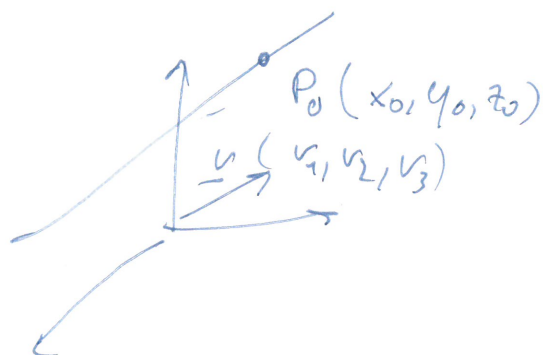
$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{s} &= \vec{DA} = (-5, 3, 1) \\
 \vec{b} &= \vec{DB} = (-6, -1, 1) \\
 \vec{c} &= \vec{DC} = (5, -5, 4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{ABCD \text{ tetr}} = \frac{|\vec{s} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}|}{6} = \frac{57}{6} = 9,5$$

$$\vec{s} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 3 & 1 \\ -6 & -1 & 1 \\ 5 & -5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 20 + 15 + (-30) - (-5) - 25 - (-72) = 57$$

Egyenes és sík egyenletei

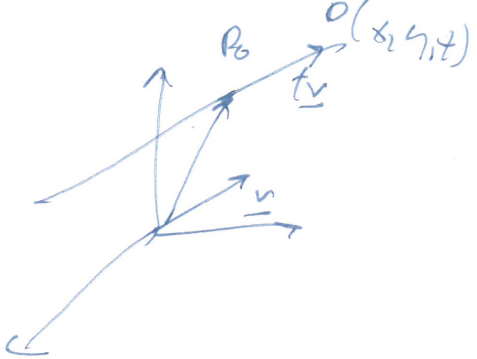
Egyenes



Egy térbeli egyenes
 a) az $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$
 és az v vektor irányvektora
 $v = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$

határozza meg. Először az egyenes általános pontjából

vektor: $\vec{OP}_0 + t\vec{v}$



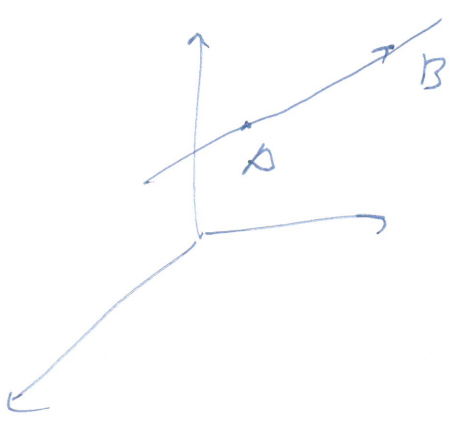
$$(x, y, z) = (x_0, y_0, z_0) + t(v_1, v_2, v_3) = (x_0 + tv_1, y_0 + tv_2, z_0 + tv_3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= x_0 + tv_1 \\ y &= y_0 + tv_2 \\ z &= z_0 + tv_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{az egyenes paraméteres egyenletrendszere}$$

$$t = \left[\frac{x - x_0}{v_1} = \frac{y - y_0}{v_2} = \frac{z - z_0}{v_3} \right] \text{ az egyenes egyenletrendszere}$$

Pl. 1. Határozza meg az A(2, 4, -1) és B(5, 3, 2)

pontokon átmenő egyenes paraméteres egyenletrendszere!



$$P_0 = A = (2, 4, -1)$$
$$\vec{v} = \vec{AB} = (3, -1, 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2 + 3t \\ y &= 4 - t \\ z &= -1 + 3t \end{aligned}$$

2. Adott három egyenes paraméteres egyenletrendszere:

$$\begin{aligned} e_1: & \begin{cases} x = 2 + t \\ y = 3 - 2t \\ z = -1 + 2t \end{cases} & e_2: & \begin{cases} x = 4 - 2t \\ y = -1 + 4t \\ z = -4t \end{cases} & e_3: & \begin{cases} x = 4 + t \\ y = 5 + 4t \\ z = 3 + 2t \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Határozza meg a három egyenes egyenesen vágó pontját (párhuzamos, metsző vagy párhuzamos)?

$v_1 = (1, -2, 2), v_2 = (-2, 4, -4), v_3 = (1, 4, 2)$

$v_1 \parallel v_2 \Rightarrow$ l_1 párhuzamos l_2 -vel
 l_1, l_3 nem párhuzamos. Metróch-e? Ha igen, akkor létezik
 t_1, t_2 paraméterértékük igaz, hogy

$x = 2 + t_1 = 4 + t_2 \Rightarrow t_1 = 2 + t_2$

$y = 3 - 2t_1 = 5 + 4t_2 \Rightarrow 3 - 2(2 + t_2) = 5 + 4t_2 \Rightarrow -1 - 2t_2 = 5 + 4t_2$
 $-6 = 6t_2$

$z = -1 + 2t_1 = 3 + 2t_2$

$t_2 = -1 \Rightarrow t_1 = 1$

$l_2 \cap z$ egyenletét helyettesíti-e? $-1 + 2 \cdot 1 = 3 + 2(-1) \checkmark \Rightarrow$
metróch, metszéspont: $\Pi(3, 1, 1)$

l_2, l_3 nem párhuzamos. Metróch-e?

$x = 4 - 2t_1 = 4 + t_2 \Rightarrow -2t_1 = t_2$

$y = -1 + 4t_1 = 5 + 4t_2 \Rightarrow -1 + 4t_1 = 5 + 4(-2t_1) = 5 - 8t_1 \Rightarrow$

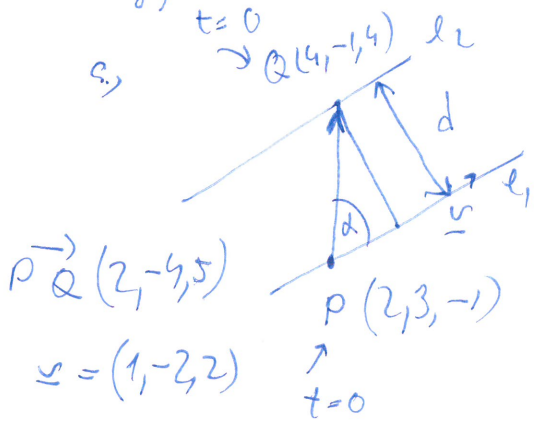
$z = -4t_1 = 3 + 2t_2$

$6 = 12t_1 \Rightarrow t_1 = 0,5, t_2 = -1$

$z: -4 \cdot 0,5 \stackrel{?}{=} 3 + 2(-1) \text{ NEM} \Rightarrow$ NEM métróch.

3. Határozza meg az g, l_1, l_2
 h, l_2, l_3

Egyenesek távolsága!



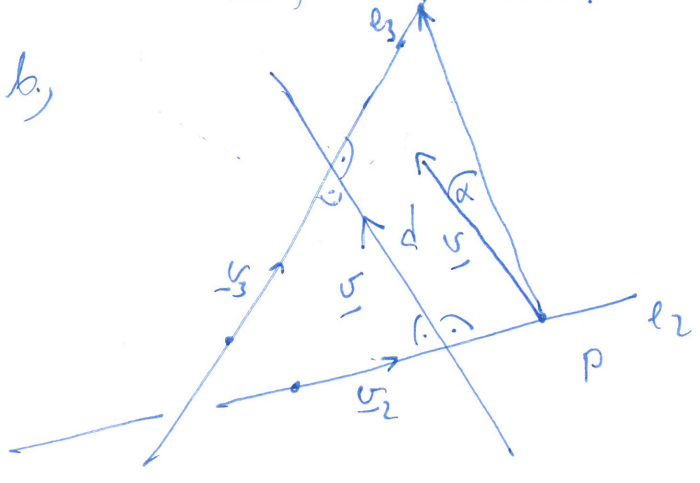
$d = |PQ| \sin \alpha = \frac{|PQ \times v|}{|v|}$

$|PQ \times v| = |PQ| |v| \cos \alpha$

$PQ \times v = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & -4 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = i(-8-10) + j(5-4) + k(-4-(-4)) = (-18, 1, 0)$

$$d = \frac{|\vec{PQ} \times \underline{v}|}{|\underline{v}|} = \frac{\sqrt{325+1}}{\sqrt{1+4+4}} = \frac{\sqrt{325}}{3}$$

b,



Az az egyenest, amelyre e_2 & e_3 egyenesek merőlegesek, az e_2 & e_3 egyenesek normáltranszverzálisának lesz.

Legyen $P \in e_2$ & $Q \in e_3$. Ekkor d távolságot a \vec{PQ}

normáltranszverzálisra vetett vetületének hosszát vagy $\alpha > \pi/2$ is lehet

$$d = \left| |\vec{PQ}| \cos \alpha \right| = \frac{|\vec{PQ} \cdot \underline{v}|}{|\underline{v}|} = \frac{|\vec{PQ} \cdot (\underline{v}_2 \times \underline{v}_3)|}{|\underline{v}_2 \times \underline{v}_3|}$$

$$\vec{PQ} \cdot \underline{v} = |\vec{PQ}| |\underline{v}| \cos \alpha$$

$$\underline{v} = \underline{v}_2 \times \underline{v}_3$$

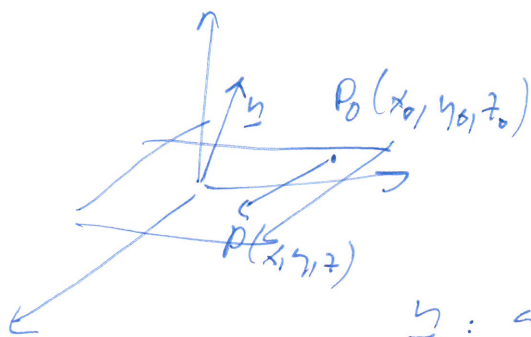
$$\underline{v}_2 \times \underline{v}_3 = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ -2 & 4 & -4 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{i} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - \underline{j} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + \underline{k} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{i}(8 - (-16)) - \underline{j}(-4 - (-4)) + \underline{k}(-8 - 4) = (24, 0, -12)$$

P: $t=0$: $P(4, -1, 4) \Rightarrow \vec{PQ} = (0, 6, -1)$

Q: $t=0$: $Q(4, 5, 3)$

$$d = \frac{0 \cdot 24 + 6 \cdot 0 + (-1)(-12)}{\sqrt{24^2 + 0^2 + 12^2}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{720}}$$

$$\underline{n} = (n_1, n_2, n_3)$$



Egy síköt úgy adunk meg, haon megmondjuk egy pontját és en né merőleges \underline{n} vektort.

\underline{n} : a sík normálisa

A $P(x, y, z)$ pont pontosan akkor van rajta a síkon, ha $\overrightarrow{P_0P} \perp \underline{n}$, azaz $\overrightarrow{P_0P} \cdot \underline{n} = 0$.

$$\overrightarrow{P_0P} = (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0)$$

$$0 = \overrightarrow{P_0P} \cdot \underline{n} = n_1(x - x_0) + n_2(y - y_0) + n_3(z - z_0) = 0$$

A sík egyenlete:

$$n_1x + n_2y + n_3z = n_1x_0 + n_2y_0 + n_3z_0$$

Pl. 1. Határozzuk meg a $P_0(3, -1, 2)$ ponton átmenő

az $x + 2y + 3z = 7$ síkhoz párhuzamos síkot!

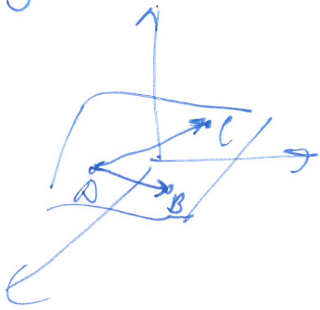
Megoldás: Ha a két sík párhuzamos \Rightarrow normálvektorok párhuzamosak: $\underline{n} = (1, 2, 3)$

$$\text{Sík egyenlete: } 1(x - 3) + 2(y - (-1)) + 3(z - 2) = 0$$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 7$$

2. Határozzuk meg az $A(2, 3, -1)$, $B(4, 5, 2)$ és $C(9, 3, 4)$ pontok által meghatározott sík egyenletét!

Megoldás:



$$\vec{n} = \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6-0 \\ -6-6 \\ 0-(-4) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -12 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{AB} = (2, 2, 3)$$

$$\vec{AC} = (-2, 0, 3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6-0 \\ -6-6 \\ 0-(-4) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -12 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

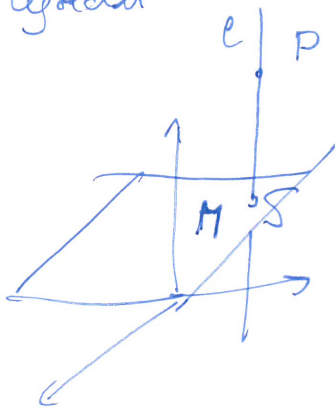
$$P_0 = A = (2, 3, -1)$$

$$\text{Sz: } 6(x-2) + (-12)(y-3) + 4(z-(-1)) = 0$$

$$6x - 12y + 4z = -28$$

3. Határozza meg a $P(3, 2, -1)$ pont távolságát a $2x - 3y + z = 5$ sík távolságát!

1. Megoldás



P ponton át az S síkra merőleges egyenest felvettük, ennek az S síkkal való metszéspontja M.

$$d = |PM|$$

Az l egyenes irányvektora: $\vec{s} = (2, -3, 1)$

l paraméteres egyenletrendszere:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 3 + 2t \\ y &= 2 - 3t \\ z &= -1 + t \end{aligned}$$

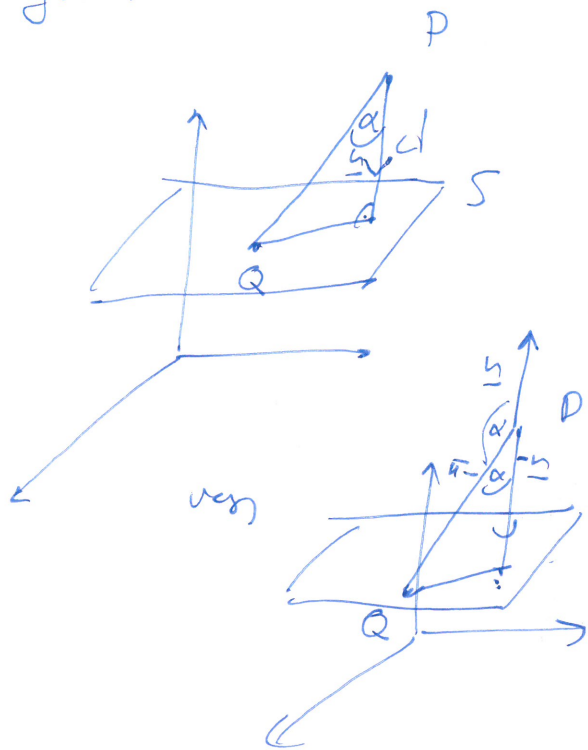
$$\pi: 2x - 3y + z = 5$$

$$2(3+2t) - 3(2-3t) + (-1+t) = 5$$

$$6 = 14t \Rightarrow t = 6/14 = 3/7 \Rightarrow M \left(\frac{27}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, -\frac{4}{7} \right)$$

$$\vec{PM} = \left(\frac{6}{7}, \frac{9}{7}, \frac{3}{7} \right) \Rightarrow d = |\vec{PM}| = \sqrt{\frac{36}{49} + \frac{81}{49} + \frac{9}{49}} = \sqrt{\frac{126}{49}}$$

2. Megoldás



ha $0 < \alpha < \pi/2$

$Q \in S$

$$d = |\vec{PQ}| \cos \alpha$$

$$\vec{PQ} \cdot \underline{n} = |\vec{PQ}| |\underline{n}| \cos \alpha$$

$$d = |\vec{PQ}| \cos(\pi - \alpha) = |\vec{PQ}| (-\cos \alpha)$$

↑
ha $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$

$$\Rightarrow d = |\vec{PQ}| |\cos \alpha| = \frac{|\vec{PQ} \cdot \underline{n}|}{|\underline{n}|}$$

Q: $t=0 : x=0, y=0 \Rightarrow z=5 \quad Q(0, 0, 5)$

$$\vec{PQ} = (-3, -2, 6), \quad \underline{n} = (2, -3, 1)$$

$$\vec{PQ} \cdot \underline{n} = -3 \cdot 2 + (-2)(-3) + 6 \cdot 1 = 6$$

$$d = \frac{|6|}{\sqrt{4+9+1}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{14}}$$

4. Határozza meg az $S_1: 2x+3y+4z=5$ és $S_2:$

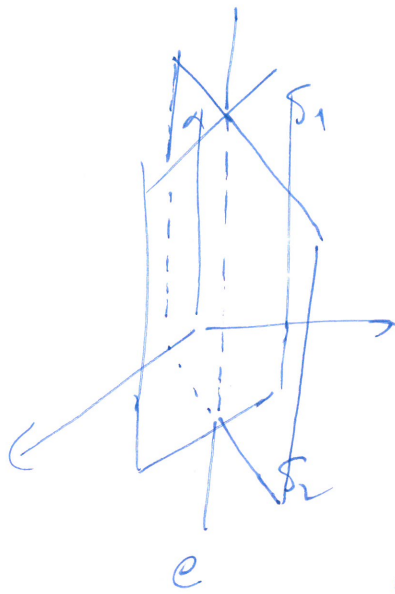
$$x-y+2z=4$$
 síkhoz metrikát.

Megoldás: Az S_1 és S_2 síkhoz normálvektorokat

$$(\underline{n}_1 = (2, 3, 4), \underline{n}_2 = (1, -1, 2))$$

vektorokhoz normálvektorokat,

amiatt a metrikát az így lesz.



$$\begin{cases} e \in S_1 \Rightarrow \underline{v} \perp \underline{u}_1 \\ e \in S_2 \Rightarrow \underline{v} \perp \underline{u}_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{u}_1 \times \underline{u}_2$$

az a egyenes irányvektora

$$\underline{u}_1 = (2, 3, 4)$$

$$\underline{u}_2 = (1, -1, 2)$$

$$\underline{u}_1 \times \underline{u}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} \\ 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\underline{i} (6 - (-4)) + \underline{j} (4 - 4) + \underline{k} (-2 - 3) = (10, 0, -5)$$

Az a egyenes egy pontja $P(x, y, z)$, tehát $P \in S_1, P \in S_2$:

$$2x + 3y + 4z = 5$$

$$x - y + 2z = 4$$

Ha $x = 0$: $3y + 4z = 5$

$$-y + 2z = 4 \Rightarrow y = 2z - 4$$

$$3(2z - 4) + 4z = 5$$

$$10z = 17 \Rightarrow z = 1,7$$

$$P(0, 0; 1,7)$$

$$e: x = 0 + 10t = 10t$$

$$y = 0 + 0 \cdot t = 0$$

$$z = 1,7 - 5t$$