

1. Leida punktist $A(-3, 13, 7)$ sirgele

$$\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-2}{-4} = z-3$$

tõmmatud ristlõigu pikkus ja sellest punktist tõmmatud ristsirge parameetriselised võrrandid.

2. Leida tasandite $2x + y - 3z + 2 = 0$ ja $5x + 5y - 4z + 3 = 0$ poolt määratud kimbus kaks ristuvat tasandit, millistest üks läbib punkti $M(4, -3, 1)$.

3. Vektorite \vec{a} , \vec{b} ja \vec{c} korral on täidetud tingimus $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{\theta}$. Teades, et $|\vec{a}| = 3$, $|\vec{b}| = 1$ ja $|\vec{c}| = 4$, arvutada $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}$.

4. Leida kahe sige vaheline kaugus, kui

$$\frac{x+5}{3} = \frac{y+5}{2} = \frac{z-1}{-2} \quad \text{ja} \quad \begin{cases} x = 6t + 9, \\ y = -2t, \\ z = -t + 2. \end{cases}$$

5. Eukleidilises vektorruumis on antud baas $\mathfrak{B} = \{\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2\}$. Baasivektorid \vec{e}_1 ja \vec{e}_2 rahuldavad tingimusi: $|\vec{e}_1| = \sqrt{2}$, $|\vec{e}_2| = 1$ ja nurk nende vahel on $\frac{\pi}{4}$. Koostada sellele baasile vastav meetriline maatriks. Leida vektoritele \vec{x} ja \vec{y} vaheline nurk ja teha joonis, kui nende vektorite koordinaadid sellel baasil on

$$\vec{x} = (-1, 2) \quad \text{ja} \quad \vec{y} = (2, -2).$$

Ü1 1.

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + 3t, \\ y = 2 - 4t, \\ z = 3 + t. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{s} = (3, -4, 1) & \vec{s} \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{a}) = 0 & 3(x+3) - 4(y-13) + 1(z-7) = 0 & 3x - 4y + z + 54 = 0 \\ 3(1+3t) - 4(2-4t) + (3+t) + 54 = 0 & 26t + 52 = 0 & t = -2 & L(-5, 10, 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{AL} = (2, 3, 6) \quad d = \sqrt{\vec{AL} \cdot \vec{AL}} = \sqrt{49} = 7 \quad \begin{cases} x = -3 + 2t, \\ y = 13 + 3t, \\ z = 7 + 6t \end{cases} \quad d = 7.$$

Ü1 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(2x + y - 3z + 2) + \mu(5x + 5y - 4z + 3) = 0 & \quad (2\lambda + 5\mu)x + (\lambda + 5\mu)y + (-3\lambda - 4\mu)z + (2\lambda + 3\mu) = 0 \\ M(4, -3, 1) \Rightarrow \lambda(2 \cdot 4 + (-3) - 3 \cdot 1 + 2) + \mu(5 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot (-3) - 4 \cdot 1 + 3) = 0 & \quad 4\lambda + 4\mu = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1, \mu = -1 \\ 1 \cdot (2x + y - 3z + 2) + (-1) \cdot (5x + 5y - 4z + 3) = 0 & \Rightarrow 3x + 4y - z + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{n} = (3, 4, -1) \\ \vec{n}_k = (2\lambda + 5\mu, \lambda + 5\mu, -3\lambda - 4\mu) \Rightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}_k = 0 & \Rightarrow 13\lambda + 39\mu = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 3, \mu = -1 \\ 3 \cdot (2x + y - 3z + 2) + (-1) \cdot (5x + 5y - 4z + 3) = 0 & \Rightarrow x - 2y - 5z + 3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 4y - z + 1 = 0 \\ x - 2y - 5z + 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ü1 3.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{\theta} \quad | \cdot \vec{a} & \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \Rightarrow 9 + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 & \quad 2(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}) + 26 = 0 \\ \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{\theta} \quad | \cdot \vec{b} & \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 1 + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow & \\ \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{\theta} \quad | \cdot \vec{c} & \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + 16 = 0 & \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = -13 \end{aligned}$$

Ü1 4.

$$\begin{aligned} X_1(-5, -5, 1) \quad X_2(9, 0, 2) \quad \overrightarrow{X_1 X_2} &= (14, 5, 1) \\ \vec{s}_1 = (3, 2, -2) \quad \vec{s}_2 = (6, -2, -1) \quad \vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2 &= (-6, -9, -18) \Rightarrow |\vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + (-9)^2 + (-18)^2} = \sqrt{441} = 21 \\ (\vec{s}_1 \vec{s}_2 \overrightarrow{X_1 X_2}) = (\vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2) \cdot \overrightarrow{X_1 X_2} &= -147 \quad d = \frac{|(\vec{s}_1 \vec{s}_2 \overrightarrow{X_1 X_2})|}{|\vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2|} = \frac{|-147|}{21} = 7 \Rightarrow \boxed{d = 7} \end{aligned}$$

Ü1 5.

$$\begin{aligned} G = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} g_{11} &= \vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_1 = |\vec{e}_1|^2 = 2 \\ g_{12} &= g_{21} = \vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2 = |\vec{e}_1| |\vec{e}_2| \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \\ g_{22} &= \vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_2 = |\vec{e}_2|^2 = 1 \end{aligned} \quad G = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} \equiv X^T G Y \\ \vec{x} \cdot \vec{x} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \equiv 2 \quad \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = -2 \\ \vec{y} \cdot \vec{y} = 4 \quad \cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}}{\sqrt{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{x}} \sqrt{\vec{y} \cdot \vec{y}}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4}} \end{aligned}$$