

1.1

④

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -0 \\ 2 & -1 \\ -0,5 & +2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ +1,5 \end{pmatrix}; \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ -4 & +2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}; E: \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ +1,5 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ +1,5 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 + 1,5 \\ 3 - 2 \\ 1 - 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0,5 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}; \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}; \vec{n} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 + 2 + 4$$

$$E: \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{a}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow E: -x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 - 6 = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1) = \text{ZURGERG}$$

$$E: x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 6 = 0$$

1.2

②

$$g: \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Geradengleichung}$$

1.3

③

$$11 + k - 2(6 + k) + 2k + 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = -5; \quad \underline{D_{-5}(6; 1; -5)}$$

1.4

④

$$E: x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda - 2(3 + \lambda) + 2x_3 - 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda - 6 + 2\lambda + 2x_3 - 6 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \lambda \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x_3 = \frac{1}{2}\lambda$$

$$F: 2x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 - 3 = 0$$

$$3x_1 - 3x_2 - 9 = 0 \quad | :3 \Rightarrow x_2 = 3 + x_1 = 3 + \lambda \quad s: \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

1.5

⑤

$$l: \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}; F = l \cap E: 2(6 + 2\alpha) - (1 - \alpha) + 2(-5 - 2\alpha) - 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 12 + 4\alpha - 1 + \alpha + 10 + 4\alpha - 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 18 + 9\alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = -2$$

$$F(2/3/-1)$$

$$D^* = \vec{f} - 2\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{D^*(-2/5/3)}$$

AP 2003 / BI

2.1

⑧

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & -2 & t-9,5 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & -6 \\ t & t & -6 & -3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \\ \xrightarrow{2 \cdot \text{II} - 1 \cdot \text{I}} \\ \xrightarrow{2 \cdot \text{III} - t \cdot \text{I}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & -2 & t-9,5 \\ 0 & -3 & 6 & -2,5-t \\ 0 & 3t & -12+2t & -6-t^2+9,5t \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & -2 & t-9,5 \\ 0 & -3 & 6 & -2,5-t \end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{II} + \text{II} \cdot t} \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & -12+8t & -6-t^2+9,5t-2,5t-t^2 = -2t^2+7t-6 \end{array}$$

$$\text{III } (-12+8t)x_3 = -2t^2+7t-6 \quad | : (-12+8t)$$

$$\bullet \bullet 1. \text{ Fall: } 8t-12=0 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5$$

$$\bullet \quad 0x_3 = -2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 7 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - 6 \Leftrightarrow 0x_3 = 0, \text{ also } \infty \text{ viele Lsgen}$$

$$\bullet 2. \text{ Fall } 8t-12 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow t \neq 1,5 : \text{ eindeutige Lsg}$$

$$\left[3. \text{ Fall: } t=0 : \text{II} : -6x_3 = -3 \Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ eindeutig} \right] \text{ n. erforderlich}$$

2.2.

④

Für $t = 1,5$:

$$\bullet \text{III} : 0 \cdot x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = \alpha \text{ beliebig}$$

$$\bullet \text{II} : -3x_2 + 6x_3 = -2,5 - t \rightarrow -3x_2 + 6\alpha = -4 \Leftrightarrow x_2 = \frac{4}{3} + 2\alpha$$

$$\bullet \text{I} : 2x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 = t - 9,5 \rightarrow 2x_1 - \frac{4}{3} - 2\alpha - 2\alpha = -8 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = -\frac{20}{6} + 2\alpha$$

$$\bullet \text{ Schnittgerade: } \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{10}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} +2 & -1 & -2 & +2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ t & t & -6 & t & t \end{vmatrix} = +24 - 2t - 2t + 4t + 4t - 6t = -30$$

$$= -18 - 12t = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{18}{12} = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5$$

 ∞ viele Lsgen