

$$x, y \in A \Rightarrow$$

1. $\Rightarrow x > -3, y > -3$

a) затвореност

$$x * y = 2x(y+3) + 6y + 18 - 3 = (2x+6)(y+3) - 3 =$$

$$= \underbrace{2(x+3)}_{>0} \underbrace{(y+3)}_{>0} - 3 > -3 \Rightarrow x * y \in A \quad * \text{ је затвор.}$$

b) асоцијативност

$$(x * y) * z = x * (y * z); \quad L = (2(x+3)(y+3) - 3) * z = 2(2xy + 6x + 6y + 15) + 6z + 15 =$$

$$4xyz + 12xz + 12yz + 30z + 12xy + 36x + 36y + 80 + 6z + 15 = 4xyz + 12(xy + xz + yz) + 36(x+y+z) + 105$$

$$D = x * (2yz + 6y + 6z + 15) = 2x(2yz + 6y + 6z + 15) + 6x + 6(2yz + 6y + 6z + 15) + 15 =$$

$$4xyz + 12xy + 12xz + 30x + 6x + 12yz + 36y + 36z + 80 + 15 = 4xyz + 12(xy + xz + yz) + 36(x+y+z) + 105$$

L = D важи асоц.

c) комутативност

$$x * y = y * x$$

$$2xy + 6x + 6y + 15 = 2yx + 6y + 6x + 15$$

важи

c) неутрал

$$x * e = e * x = x$$

$$2xe + 6x + 6e + 15 = x \quad (x+3)(2e+5) = 0 \Rightarrow 2e+5=0$$

$$x(2e+5) + 6e + 15 = 0 \quad e = -\frac{5}{2}$$

d) инверзни ел.

$$x * y = e$$

$$2xy + 6x + 6y + 15 = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$2(x+3)(y+3) - 3 = -\frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow 2(x+3)(y+3) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y+3 = \frac{1}{4(x+3)} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4(x+3)} - 3$$

5. $\eta_A = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 5(\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k})$

$$L: x + y + z + D = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad L: x + y + z + 3 = 0$$

$$P(1, -3, -1) \in L$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 3 - 1 + D = 0 \Rightarrow D = 3$$

$$Q(2, -1, 0) \notin L \text{ јер:}$$

$$2 - 1 + 0 + 3 = 4 \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{2.} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ \lambda & 4 & 10 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 17 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 10 & 1 & \lambda \\ 7 & 17 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 17 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 10 & 1 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} (-2)(-7)(-4) \\ \\ \end{matrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & -4 \\ 0 & 10 & -25 & -20 \\ 0 & 6 & -15 & \lambda-12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} (-5)(-3) \\ \\ \end{matrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1^\circ \lambda=0, \text{ } rA=2 \\ 2^\circ \lambda \neq 0 \text{ } rA=3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\textcircled{3.} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -10 & -6 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -7 & \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} (-3)(-1)2 \\ \\ \end{matrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -9 & \varepsilon+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ (+3) \\ \end{matrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \varepsilon+5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1^\circ \varepsilon=5, \text{ } rA=rA^*=2 \text{ 1 паралл. 3} \\ 2^\circ \varepsilon \neq 5, \text{ } rA=2, \text{ } rA^*=3 \text{ не паралл.} \\ \varepsilon=5: \begin{cases} x-3y-2z=1 \\ y+3z=11 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1+3y+2z \\ y+3z=11 \end{cases}$$

$$(x, y, z) \in \{(1+3(1-3\alpha)+2, 1-3\alpha, \alpha), \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{4-8\alpha, 1-3\alpha, \alpha\}$$

$$\textcircled{4.} a) \vec{BA} = (2, -5, 4), \vec{BC} = (-2, -4, 2), \vec{BD} = (3, 0, 3)$$

$$V_{\Delta} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 4 \\ -2 & -4 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$V = - \left(\begin{vmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right) = - \left(\begin{matrix} 5-8 \\ -3 \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} 4+5 \\ 9 \end{matrix} \right) = -6/6$$

$$b) P_{\Delta} = \left| \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -2 & -4 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -6(2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 2\vec{k})$$

$$= |-12| |\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}| = 12 \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = 12\sqrt{3} \text{ 49 (7+2)}$$

$$H_A = \frac{6V}{P} = \frac{36}{12\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} \quad 2$$