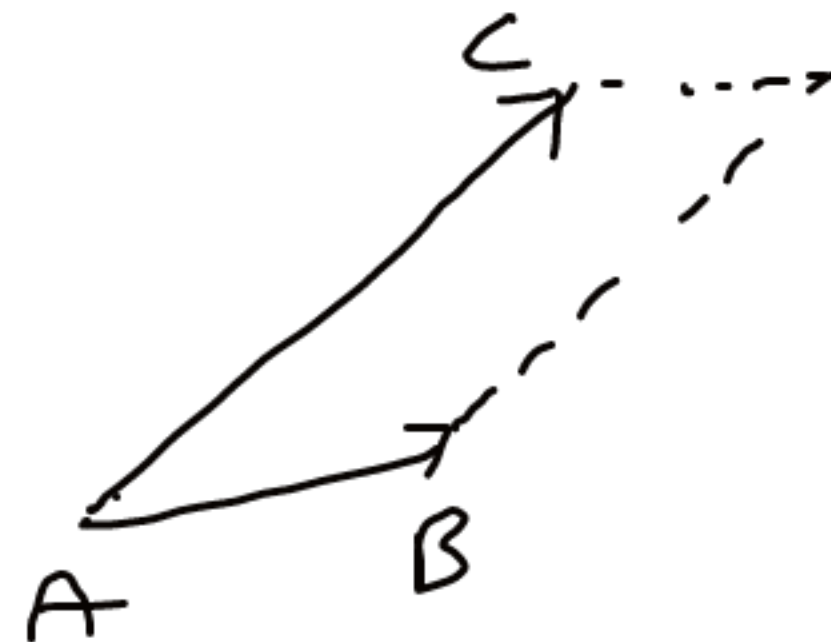
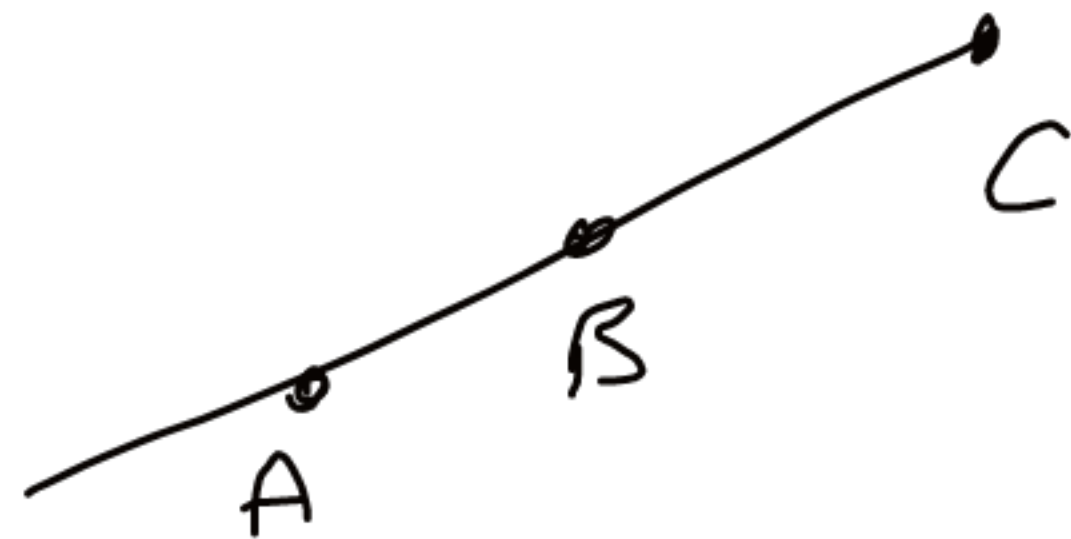


$$\underline{\underline{X}} \quad A = (0, 2, 1) \quad B = (1, 2, 3) \quad C = (a, b, 7)$$

I A, B, C leżą na jednej prostej

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \vec{0}$$



$$\underline{\underline{II}} \quad \vec{AB} = (1, 0, 2)$$

$$\vec{AC} = (a, b-2, 6)$$

A, B, C leżą na jednej prostej \Leftrightarrow

$\Leftrightarrow \vec{AB}, \vec{AC}$ są równoległe

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} \vec{AC} = t \cdot \vec{AB} \\ \text{lub } \vec{AB} = t \cdot \vec{AC} \end{array} \right)$$

dla $\exists t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\vec{AC} = (a, b-2, 6) = t \cdot (1, 0, 2)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = t & a = 3 \\ b-2 = 0 & b = 2 \\ 2t = 6 & t = 3 \end{cases}$$

otr.
$a = 3$
$b = 2$