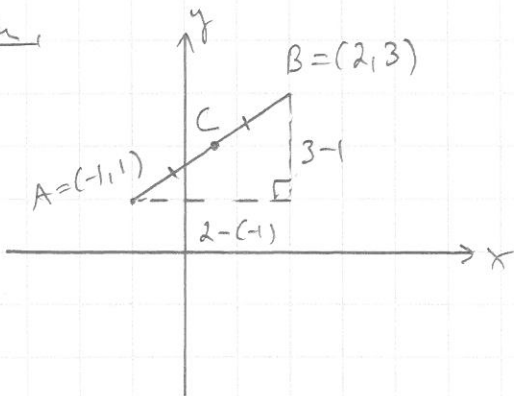


$$\Gamma \text{TAI: } \begin{cases} 2x + 3y - z = -1 \\ x - 5y + 2z = 16 \\ 3x + y + z = 12 \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad z = 2x + 3y + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - 5y + 2(2x + 3y + 1) = 16 \\ 3x + y + (2x + 3y + 1) = 12 \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \begin{cases} 5x + y = 14 \\ 5x + 4y = 11 \end{cases} \dots$$

#### 4. Janan norekulmainen koordinaatista

Esim.



$$|AB| = \sqrt{(2 - (-1))^2 + (3 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

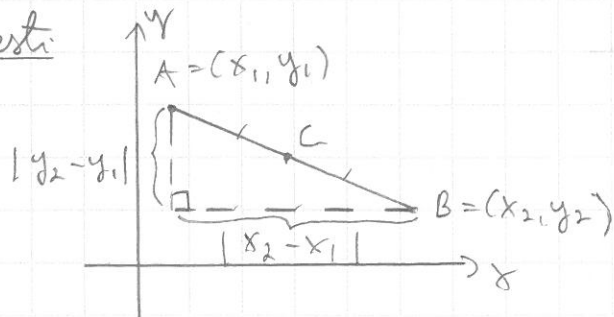
↑  
Pythagoras

Janan AB keskipiste:

$$C = \left( \frac{-1 + 2}{2}, \frac{1 + 3}{2} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{2}, 2 \right)$$

↑  
(x-y-koordinaattien keskiarvo)

Yleisesti



$$|AB| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$C = \left( \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

JANAN  
PITUUS  
JANAN  
KESKIPISTE