

25 $A(-2, 5) \in \varepsilon$

i) $\lambda = -4$

$\varepsilon: y - y_A = \lambda(x - x_A) \Rightarrow y - 5 = -4(x + 2) \Rightarrow$

$y - 5 = -4x - 8 \Rightarrow y = -4x - 3$

ii) $\lambda = 0$

$\varepsilon: y - y_A = \lambda(x - x_A) \Rightarrow y - 5 = 0(x + 2) \Rightarrow$

$y = 5$

iii) $\lambda = \varepsilon \phi 60 = \sqrt{3}$

$\varepsilon: y - y_A = \lambda(x - x_A) \Rightarrow y - 5 = \sqrt{3}(x + 2) \Rightarrow$

$y = \sqrt{3}x + 2\sqrt{3} + 5$

iv) $\varepsilon \parallel \vec{d} = (2, 20) \quad \lambda_{\vec{d}} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$ Apa $\lambda = \lambda_{\vec{d}} = 10$

$\varepsilon: y - y_A = \lambda(x - x_A) \Rightarrow y - 5 = 10(x + 2) \Rightarrow$

$y = 10x + 25$

v) $\varepsilon \perp \vec{n} = (6, 3) \quad \lambda_{\vec{n}} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

Apa $\lambda \cdot \lambda_{\vec{n}} = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda = -2$

$\varepsilon: y - y_A = \lambda(x - x_A) \Rightarrow y - 5 = -2(x + 2) \Rightarrow$

$y = -2x + 1$