MAT1072 / MATEMATIK 2

Dopni / Dutlem / Vektore i Fonksiyonlar

(3,1,-2)

1) P(3/10) noktasindan pegen ve n=3-t, y=1+t, ==-2+3+ doprusunu iaeran duzlemin denklemini bulunuz.

$$\vec{n} = \vec{AP} \times \vec{V} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{7} & \vec{7} & \vec{k} \\ s & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \langle -8, -2, -2 \rangle$$

$$-8(x-3)-2(y+1)-2(2-0)=0$$

$$4x+y+z=11$$

diprolarinon beirledipi dietemi FUNUING

$$\frac{1}{2} = 1 - 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 2 - 2S$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 1 - 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 2 - 2S$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 1 - 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{V}_1 \times \vec{V}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \langle 0, 6, 6 \rangle$$

(-1,2,1) duzum "vzerinde bir rokta =) 6(y-2)+6(z-1)=0=) 6y+6z=18

$$x = 1 + 2 + 7$$
 $y = 2 - 3 + 7$
 $z = 3 - 4$

3) $\lambda(100, -4)$ roll-asindar peace re x=1+2+ diprusuru iaeren diatemm den vermini bulunuz. v=2-3+ v=2-3+ v=2-3+ v=2-3+

$$\vec{n} = \vec{A}\vec{B} \times \vec{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{j} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & -4 & 7 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = 225,14,87$$

$$25(x-1)+14(y-6)+8(2+4)=0$$

$$25x+14y+82=77$$

4) P(1/1,0) ve B(4,-1,-2) voktalarından peçen dopruya dik olan ve (2,0,1) den peçen duzlemin denklemmi bulunuz

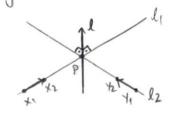
$$\vec{n} = \vec{PB} = \langle 3, -2, -2 \rangle = 3(x-2) - 2(y-0) - 2(z-1) = 0$$

 $3x - 2y - 2z = 4$

5) X1(1,4/2) ve X2(1,5,3) rohtalarinden peaen le déprissible Y1(3,1,5) ve Y(4,0,7) den peaen le déprissible P rohtasinda lesignelitédir.

a) P roktasını bulunuz.

b) byte bir l'doprusu bulunuz ki hem P den peasin hem de li ve lz'
ye dik olsun.



a)
$$l_1 = x_1 x_2 = \langle 0, 1, 1 \rangle$$
 $x_1 (1, 4, 2)$ $l_2 = \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 4 + 1 \end{cases}$

$$l_2 : \forall_1 \forall_2 = \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle$$
 $\forall_1 (3, 1, 5)$ $l_2 = \begin{cases} x = 3 + 5 \\ y = 1 - 5 \\ z = 5 + 25 \end{cases}$

$$P = 4 \cap 1_2 =$$
 $3+s=1=) s=-2
 $1-s=y+t=) t=-1$ $y=3 = P(1,3,1)$
 $5+2s=2+t$ $y=3 = 1$$

b)
$$l \perp l_1 \Rightarrow \vec{v} \perp \vec{v}_1 \qquad \vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{1} & \vec{J} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \langle 3, 1, -1 \rangle \quad P(1,3,1)$$

$$l \perp l_2 \Rightarrow \vec{v} \perp \vec{v}_2 \qquad \vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{1} & \vec{J} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \langle 3, 1, -1 \rangle \quad P(1,3,1)$$

$$l \perp l_2 \Rightarrow \vec{v} \perp \vec{v}_2 \qquad \vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{1} & \vec{J} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \langle 3, 1, -1 \rangle \quad P(1,3,1)$$

6)
$$x+2y+3z=5$$
 duzleminm $x-2y+z=3$ duzlemine dik olup olmadipini ovaptirinit.

 \vec{n}_{i}
 \vec{n}_{i}
 \vec{n}_{i}
 \vec{n}_{i}
 \vec{n}_{i}
 \vec{n}_{i}
 \vec{n}_{i}

 $\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 1 - u + 3 = 0$ oldypunden d'utlemler d'httir.

7) $x_{2y+5z=1}$ duzleminin x=2-t, y=1+2t, z=t-1 deprusura paralul

Oly olmadupini arastirini; = 1-1,2,1> $\sqrt{7.7} = -1 - 4 + 5 = 0 =$ parallidir. D'islemen normal ventoris: n= <1,-2,57

- 8) 2+4=1 ve 2x+y-2z=2 duzumuri veriliyor.
- a) Düzlemlerin kesişim doprusunun parametrik denlelen levini,

 1) " doprusuna dik olan ve P(3,1,-1) roktasından peqen düzlemm denklemini bulunuz.

a)
$$x+y=1 \Rightarrow \vec{n}_1 = \langle 1,1,0 \rangle$$
 $\vec{v} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{1} & \vec{1} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & \vec{k} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \langle -2,2,-1 \rangle$ $2n+y-2z=2 \Rightarrow \vec{n}_2 = \langle 2,1,-2 \rangle$

$$z=0 \Rightarrow x+y=1 \ (x=1 \Rightarrow x(1,0,0)) \ l = \begin{cases} x=1-2+ \\ y=2+ \\ z=-t \end{cases}$$

b)
$$\overrightarrow{PP_0} = (n-3)\overrightarrow{i} + (y-1)\overrightarrow{j} + (z+1)\overrightarrow{k}$$

 $\overrightarrow{7} \cdot (\overrightarrow{PP_0}) = 0 = -2(n-3) + 2(y-1) - (z+1) = 0 = -2n+2y-z = -3$

9) P(1/2,1) ve O(2,0,1) den peuen ve dizlemm denklemmi belon. 3x-y+z=6 ditemme dik olan

$$\overrightarrow{PO} = \langle 1, -2, 0 \rangle \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{n} + \overrightarrow{PO}$$

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{PO} \times \overrightarrow{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{1} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \langle -2, 1, 1, 5 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{RO} = \langle 1, -2, 0 \rangle \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{n} + \overrightarrow{PO}$$

10)
$$x+\lambda y+2z=3$$
 ve $\lambda x+y-2z=1$ d'uzlemleri paralel ise $\lambda=?$

$$\vec{n} = \langle 1, \lambda, 2 \rangle$$
 $\vec{n}_1 = \langle 1, \lambda, 2 \rangle$
 $\vec{n}_2 = \langle 1, \lambda, 2 \rangle$
 $\vec{n}_3 = \langle 1, \lambda, 2 \rangle$
 $\vec{n}_4 = \langle 1, \lambda, 2 \rangle$
 $\vec{n}_5 = \langle 1, \lambda, 2 \rangle$
 $\vec{n}_7 = \langle 1, \lambda, 2 \rangle$

11) Uzayda tamana bajlı olarak hareket eden bir cismin konum fonksiyonu r(t) x costit smt] + tisik ile veriliyor. Cismin konum ile ivme vektoris grasındaki acı ne taman III olur?

$$\vec{V} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \angle - \sin t, \cos t, \sqrt{3} \rangle$$

2 sinticost

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \angle - cost_1 - sint_10$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{a}}{|\vec{r}||\vec{a}|} = \frac{-\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t}{\sqrt{1+3t^2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+3+2}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} \Rightarrow 0000 = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+3+2}} \Rightarrow 1+3+2=4 \Rightarrow t=71 \Rightarrow t=1$$

12) $\vec{r}(t) = (1+t^2)^{3/2} \vec{r} + (3-t^2)^{3/2} \vec{f} + (4t^2) \vec{k}$ eprisinm -1(+<1) avalipinda kalan kisminan uzunlupunu hesaplayinit-

$$L = \int |r'(t)| dt = \int \sqrt{9t^2(1+t^2) + 9t^2(3-t^2) + 64t^2} = \int 101t1 = 10 \int -t dt + 10 \int t dt$$

$$= 5 \left(-t^2 \int_{-1}^{3} t + t^2 \int_{0}^{4} t dt + 10 \int t dt$$

13) Flt) pat² i + btj+cln+i eprisinin (a.b. cER) 1st (T aralipinda b²=4ac iken kalan vzunlupunu hesaplayunit -

$$L = \int |r'(t)| = \int |2ati' + bi' + \int \frac{1}{t} |dt| = \int |4ait' + bi' + \frac{c^2}{t^2} |dt|$$

$$b^2 = 4ac \int |4ait' + 4ac + \frac{c^2}{t^2} |dt| = \int |2at + \frac{c}{t}| |dt| = at' + c \ln t |t|$$

 $= \alpha T^2 + c \ln T - \alpha = \alpha (T^2 - 1) + c \ln T$

14) Dayder ramana sapti haneket eden bir poraacipin hit ventori
$$\vec{v}(t) = (t+1)\vec{i} + (t^2-1)\vec{j} + 2t\vec{k}$$
 olsun.

1) t=1 de hiz ve ivme vektorleri arasındaki acıyı bulun.

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{i} + 2t\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$
 $\Rightarrow \vec{a}(1) = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k} \Rightarrow |\vec{a}(1)| = \sqrt{1 + u + u} = 3$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{\sigma}(1)\vec{\nabla}(1)}{|\vec{\sigma}(1)|\vec{\nabla}(1)|} = \frac{2+y}{617} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

1) Parquak t=0 da (1.-1,2) voktasında ise T(t) konum vektörünü bulun.

$$\vec{r}(t) = \int \vec{v}(t)dt = \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + t\right)^{\frac{-1}{2}} + \left(\frac{t^3}{3} - t\right)^{\frac{-1}{2}} + t^{\frac{-1}{2}} + c$$

$$\vec{r}(0) = \vec{r} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k} = C$$

$$=)\vec{r}(t) = \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + t + 1\right)\vec{j} + \left(\frac{t^3}{3} - t - 1\right)\vec{j} + (t^2 + 2)\vec{k}$$

Ai) ilt) eprisinin (1,0,1) voltasından (e, $\sqrt{2}$, $\frac{1}{e}$) voltasına kadar

epri vauntyounu rusaplayinit.
$$I'(t) = e^{+\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{2} = e^{+\frac{1}{2}} = |\vec{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{e^{2t} + 2 + e^{-2t}} = \sqrt{(e^{+} + e^{-+})^{2}} = e^{+} + e^{-+}$$

$$x = e^{t}$$
, $y = \sqrt{2}t$, $t = e^{-t}$
 $(1,0,1)$ iam $1 = e^{t}$ $t = 0$ $(e,\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{e})$ iam $e = e^{t}$ $\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}t$ $t = 1$
 $1 = e^{-t}$ $t = e^{-t}$

$$L = \int |r'|t| dt = \int (e^{t} - e^{-t}) dt = e^{t} - e^{-t} |_{0}^{t} = \frac{e^{2} - 1}{e}$$

ul 7(t) eprisinin t=0 daki tepet doprusunun denklemini bulunuz.

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}'(t)|_{t=0} = (e^{t}\vec{i} + \sqrt{2}\vec{j} - e^{-t}\vec{k})|_{t=0} = \vec{i} + \sqrt{2}\vec{j} - \vec{k} : t=0$$
 daki tepet doprvya paraku vendor

Typet veletor:
$$\vec{r}'(t) = \cos t \vec{i} + (2t + \sin t) \vec{j} + e^{t} \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{r}'(0) = \vec{1} + \vec{k} = \langle 1,0,1 \rangle = +=0$$
 daki tepet dopruja paralel
= sont = $|x=0|$

*

$$t=0$$
 igin, $N=sint=)x_0=0$
 $y=t^2-cost=)y_0=-1$
 $z=e^+=)z_0=1$

$$x = x_0 + at$$

 $y = y, +bt = \lambda = \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = -1 \\ t = 1 + t \end{cases}$

17)
$$\vec{r}(t) = \ln(t_1^2 + \frac{t-1}{t+2})^2 + t \ln(t_1^2)^2$$
 eprision +=1 deli tepet disprusunun parametrik denulemlerini bulunuz.

Tepet velitor:
$$\vec{r}'(t) = \frac{1}{t}\vec{i} + \frac{t+2-t+1}{(t+2)^2}\vec{j} + (lm+1)\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{r}'(1) = \vec{j} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{j} + \vec{k} = t = 1$$
 detail topet depreys parallel veletor = $\langle 1, 1/3, 1 \rangle$

$$t=1$$
 iam $x_0=0$ $\Rightarrow 1=\begin{cases} x=t\\ y=t/3\\ z=t \end{cases}$

b) Garpisma aninda A ve B cisimleri arasındaki acıyı bulun.

a)
$$A(t) = B(t) = 5 + 6 = t^{2}$$

 $t^{2} = 2t + 3$
 $9 = t^{2}$
 $t = 3$
 $t = 3$

$$A'(t) = 5\vec{1} + 2t\vec{1}$$

$$B'(t) = 2t\vec{1} + 2\vec{1} + 2t\vec{1}$$

$$\vec{1} = A'(3) = \langle 5, 6 \rangle$$

$$\vec{1} = A'(3) = \langle 6, 2, 6 \rangle$$

$$\vec{1} = A'(3) = A'(3) = \langle 6, 2, 6 \rangle$$

$$\vec{1} = A'(3) = A'(3) = \langle 6, 2, 6 \rangle$$

$$\vec{1} = A'(3) = A'(3) = \langle 6, 2, 6 \rangle$$

$$\vec{1} = A'(3) = A'$$