

内积与叉乘

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内积的定义



 = f11*f21 + f12*f22+...+f1n*f2n
=
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f_{1j} * f_{2j}$$



内积的定义



设有两个函数 f(x), g(x)

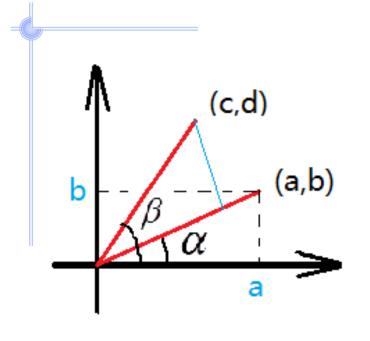
对
$$x$$
 等问距抽样,得到 $x1, x2,...., xn$ $f(x) = (f(x1), f(x2),, f(xn))$ $g(x) = (g(x1), g(x2),, g(xn))$

$$< f(X), g(X) >= \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(X_j) * g(X_j)$$

$$= \int f(x)g(x)dx$$







$$V1 = (a, b)$$

 $V2 = (c, d)$

$$<$$
V1, V2> = a*c + b*d

$$r1 = |(a, b)| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

 $r2 = |(c, d)| = \sqrt{c^2 + d^2}$

r1 * r2 * cos(V1与v2的夹角)

$$r1 * r2 * \cos(\beta - \alpha)$$

$$= r1r2\cos\alpha\cos\beta + r1r2\sin\alpha\sin\beta$$

$$= a * c + b * d$$





$$V1 = (a, b, c)$$
 $V2 = (d, e, f)$
 $r1 = (a, b, c) = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$
 $r2 = (d, e, f) = \sqrt{d^2 + e^2 + f^2}$
设V1 向 $(\frac{d}{|v2|}, \frac{e}{|v2|}, \frac{f}{|v2|})$ 的投影长度为 L
$$L = r1\cos(\theta)$$
 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = L^2 + |(a, b, c) - L(\frac{d}{|v2|}, \frac{e}{|v2|}, \frac{f}{|v2|})|^2$
 $L|V2| = ad + be + cf = r1 * r2 * \cos(\theta)$



一个向量 V 与 一个单位长度向量 B 的内积

V向B的投影长度

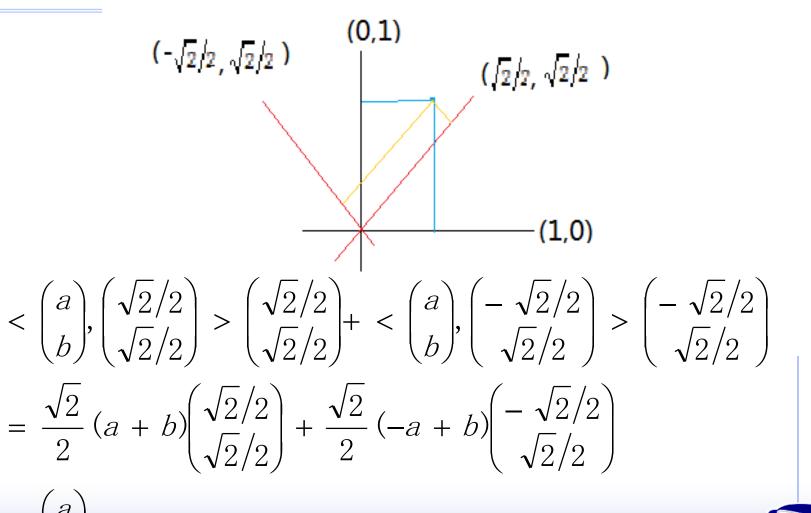
$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= < \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} > \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + < \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} > \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

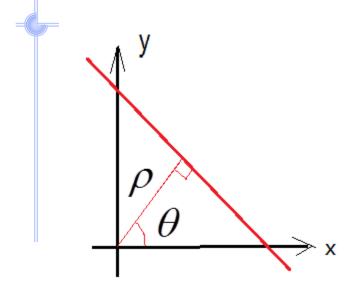
$$= < \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix} > \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix} + < \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix} > \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$





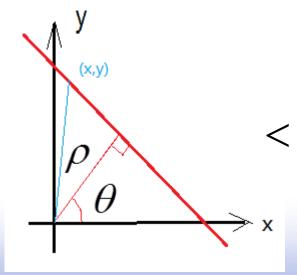






求直线方程

$$x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta = \rho$$

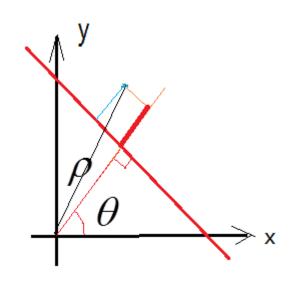


线上的任意一点 (x,y)向垂线的投影,投影长度都是 ρ

$$<(x, y), (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)> = \rho$$







求点到直线的距离

直线 ax + by + c = 0

点 (u,v)

$$D = au + bv + c$$

要求:
$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 1$$

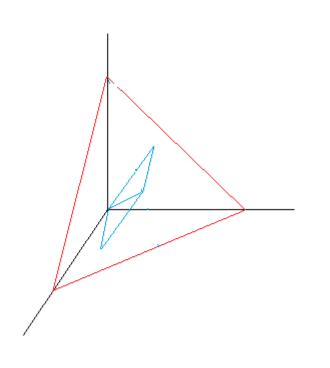
例: x + y = 1

$$\mathbb{H}: \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$$

(0,0) 到该直线的距离为 $-\sqrt{2}/2$







三维空间中的平面方程

单位法向量 (a,b,c) 平面上任意一点 (x,y,z)

ax+by+cz=d

点到平面的距离



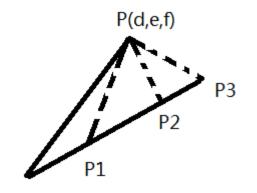


向量的近似逼近

在(a, b, c)方向上,找一个向量 来代替(d, e, f),使其误差最小

$$E(L) = |L(a, b, c) - (d, e, f)|^{2}$$

$$= (La - d)^{2} + (Lb - e)^{2} + (Lc - f)^{2}$$



由
$$\frac{\partial E(L)}{\partial L} = 0$$
,得到: $L(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) = ad + be + cf$

$$L = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} < \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}\right), (d, e, f) > 0$$

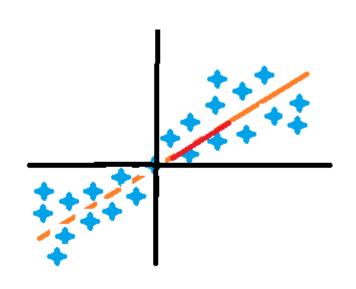




多个向量的主方向

找一个单位向量V;

向量Vi近似为aiV



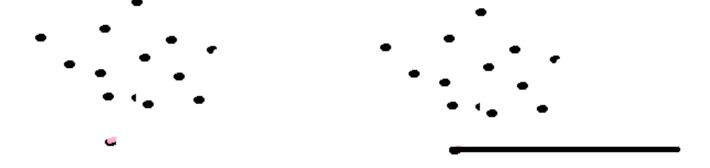
$$E(V) = \sum_{i} |V_{i} - \alpha_{i}V|^{2}$$

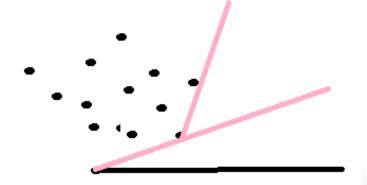
$$\alpha_{i} = \langle V_{i}, V \rangle$$





求凸壳:包围点集的最小凸多边形







差乘/叉乘



(a,b,c) * (d,e,f) =
$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix}$$

平面上的两个向量 (a,b,0) * (d,e,0) =0*i+0*j+ (ae-bd)k

$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a & b & 0 \\ d & e & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

正/负为凸,凹,绝对值为凸凹的程度



差乘/叉乘



(a,b,c) * (d,e,f) =
$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix}$$

平面上的两个向量 (a,b,0) * (d,e,0) =0*i+0*j+ (ae-bd)k

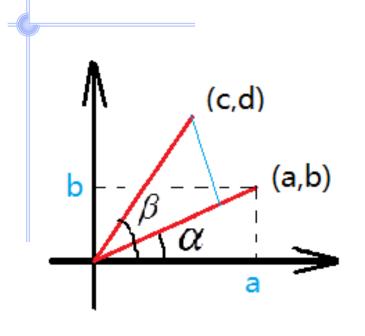
$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a & b & 0 \\ d & e & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

正/负为凸,凹,绝对值为凸凹的程度



叉乘的物理意义





$$V1 = (a, b)$$

 $V2 = (c, d)$

$$V1 \times V2 = ad - bc$$

$$r1 = |(a, b)| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

 $r2 = |(c, d)| = \sqrt{c^2 + d^2}$

r1 * r2 * sin(V1转向v2的夹角)

$$r1 * r2 * \sin(\beta - \alpha)$$

$$= r1r2\sin\beta\cos\alpha - r1r2\sin\alpha\cos\beta$$

$$= a * d - b * c$$



叉乘与内积的差别



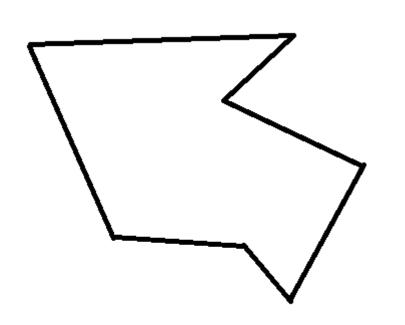
V1 = (a, b)
V2 = (c, d)
V1 = (a, b, 0)
V2 = (c, d, 0)
V2 = (c, d, 0)
V1 × V2 > = ac + bd =
$$r_1 r_2 \cos \theta$$

V1 × V2 = (ad - bc) k + 0i + 0j
= $k(r_1 r_2 \sin \theta)$
 $< V1, V2 > = < V2, V1 >$
 $V1 \times V2 \neq V2 \times V1$



叉乘的应用





找出转弯点

找出凸点、凹点





