Resulta en un eccalar.

productor punto resultan en
es calarec siempne

b. (a · b) x C

El producto evez es entre vectoris no si prede hacer entre escalaris, a.b risulta en un escalar por ende no tien sentido.

c. (a x b) x (

Resulte en un vector

d. (ax () · b

Resulta en un escalar, producto cruz de a, c resulta en vector, ese vector con producto punto b resulta en escalar

2) Encuentre vectores unitaries ortogonales $\alpha \langle 3, 2, 1 \rangle$ & $\langle -1, 1, 0 \rangle$.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{c} & \hat{\beta} & \hat{\kappa} \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{c} \left[(2 \cdot 0) - (1 \cdot 1) \right] - \hat{\beta} \left[(3 \cdot 0) - (1 \cdot -1) \right] + \dots$$

$$+ \hat{\kappa} \left[(3 \cdot 1) - (2 \cdot -1) \right]$$

$$= \hat{c} \left[(0 - 1) \right] - \hat{\beta} \left[(0 - (-1)) \right] + \hat{\kappa} \left[(3 - (-2)) \right]$$

$$= -\hat{c} - \hat{\beta} + 5 \hat{\kappa}$$

$$\therefore \langle -1, -1, 5 \rangle$$

$$|0_{\perp}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + (5)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 1 + 25}$$

= $\sqrt{27}$

$$O_{\perp} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{27}} \implies \langle -1, -1, 6 \rangle \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{27}} =$$

$$R_1 = \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{27}} \right\rangle$$

invierto signos
para encantrar
segundo rector

$$R_{1} = \left\langle -\frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{127}} \right\rangle$$

Comprobación de ser unitaria.

$$1 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{27}}\right)^2}$$

$$1 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{27}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{27}\right) + \left(\frac{25}{27}\right)}$$

$$1 = \sqrt{\frac{1 + 1 + 25}{27}}$$

$$1 = \sqrt{\frac{27}{27}}$$

:- es unitario & ortogonal.

3) Calcula el tripla producto accalar entra a=(1,2,3) & b=(3,2,5) & c=(0,4,3) i.e. $(b\times c)=(a\times b)\cdot c$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
3 & 2 & 5 \\
0 & 4 & 3
\end{vmatrix} = \hat{i} \left[(2.3) - (6.4) \right] - \hat{j} \left[(3.3) - (6.0) \right] + \hat{k} \left[(3.4) - (2.0) \right] \\
= \hat{i} \left[(6 - 20) - \hat{j} \left[(9 - 0) \right] + \hat{k} \left[12 - 0 \right] \right] \\
= \hat{i} \left[(-14) - \hat{j} \left[(9) \right] + \hat{k} \left[12 \right] \right] \\
= -14\hat{i} - 9\hat{j} + 12\hat{k} \\
= (-14, -9, 12)$$

$$a \cdot (b \times c) = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle \cdot \langle -14, -9, 12 \rangle$$

= $\langle (1 \cdot -14), (2 \cdot -9), (3 \cdot 12) \rangle$
= $-14 - 18 + 36 = 4$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
a \times b &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i} \left[(2 \cdot 5) - (3 \cdot 2) \right] - \hat{j} \left[(1 \cdot 5) - (3 \cdot 3) \right] + \hat{k} \left[(1 \cdot 1) - (3 \cdot 2) \right] \\
&= \hat{i} \left[10 - 6 \right] - \hat{j} \left[5 - 9 \right] + \hat{k} \left[2 - 6 \right] \\
&= \hat{i} \left[4 \right] - \hat{j} \left[-4 \right] + \hat{k} \left[-4 \right] \\
&= 4 \hat{i} + 4 \hat{j} - 4 \hat{k} \\
&= \langle 4, 4, 4, -4 \rangle
\end{array}$$

$$(a \times b) \cdot (= \langle 4, 4, -4 \rangle \cdot \langle 0, 4, 3 \rangle$$

= $0 + 16 - 12 = 4$

4) Calcule el área del paralelegramo entre los puntos 1/1 11 2/ R/2-2 11/20 0/10 2011

$$\overrightarrow{u} = \overrightarrow{AB} = \langle (2-1), (-1-4), (4+7) \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{u} = \langle 1, -5, 11 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{u} = \overrightarrow{AC} = \langle (0-1), (-9-4), (18+7) \rangle$$

Pavalelogramo

$$\left| \overrightarrow{u} \times \overrightarrow{w} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{c} & \widehat{r} & \widehat{r} \\ 1 & -5 & 11 \\ -1 & -13 & 25 \end{array} \right| = \dots$$

w = (-1, -13, 25)

6) Considere les punter
$$P(1,0,1) \& Q(-2,1,3) \& R(4,2,5)$$
.

$$\overrightarrow{u} = \overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle (-2-1), (1-0), (3-1) \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{u} = \langle -3, 1, 2 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{\omega} = \overrightarrow{PR} = \langle (4-1), (2-0), (5-1) \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{\omega} = \langle 3, 2, 4 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{U} \times \overrightarrow{U} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{c} & \hat{f} & \hat{k} \\ -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{c} \left[(1 \cdot 4) - (2 \cdot 2) \right] - \downarrow$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \hat{f} \left[(-3 \cdot 4) - (3 \cdot 2) \right] + \hat{f} \left[(-3 \cdot 2) - (3 \cdot 1) \right]$$

$$= \hat{c} \left[4 - 4 \right] - \hat{f} \left[-12 - 6 \right] + \hat{f} \left[-6 - 3 \right]$$

$$= 0\hat{c} + 18\hat{f} - 9\hat{f}$$

: (0,18,-9) es el vector ortogonal no cera al plano.

b) Determine el ávea del triángulo PQR

$$A_{A} = \frac{1}{2} | \vec{v} \times \vec{w} | = \frac{1}{2} | (0, 18, -9) |$$

$$\sqrt{0^{2} + 18^{2} + (-9)^{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{324 + 81}$$

$$\sqrt{405}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{405} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9 \cdot \sqrt{5} = \frac{9 \cdot \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

6) Volumer de la paralelelipípedo determinado por los vectores
$$a = \langle 1,2,3 \rangle$$
; $b = \langle -1,1,2 \rangle$; $c = \langle 2,1,4 \rangle$.

$$V_p = |a \cdot (\overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{c})| = |\widehat{c} \cdot \widehat{f} \times \widehat{k}|$$

$$|-1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2| = \dots$$

$$|2 \cdot 1 \cdot 4| = \dots$$

Ahora
$$\hat{l}=1$$
; $\hat{j}=2$; $\hat{k}=3$; $(Por vecter a)$

$$= 2(1) + 8(2) - 3(3)$$

$$= 2(1)+0(2)$$
 $= 3(3)$
= 2+16-9=18-9=9 es el volumen del
parale le li pipe de a, b, c

7) dEstán (os pts.
$$A(1,4,-7)$$
; $B(2,-1,4)$; $((0,-9,18);$ $P(0,0,0)$ sobre d mismo plano?

$$\vec{u} = \overrightarrow{AB} = \langle (2 - 1), (-1 - 4), (4 + 7) \rangle$$

$$\vec{u} = \langle 1, -5, 11 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{\omega} = \overrightarrow{AC} = \langle (0-1), (-9-4), (18+7) \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{\omega} = \langle -1, -13, 25 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{V} = \overrightarrow{AD} = \langle (0-1), (0-4), (0+7) \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{V} = \langle -1, -4, 7 \rangle$$

$$\left[\overrightarrow{u} \cdot \left(\overrightarrow{w} \times \overrightarrow{v} \right) \right]$$

$$\overrightarrow{u} \left(\overrightarrow{w} \times \overrightarrow{v} \right) = \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{c} & \widehat{f} & \widehat{k} \\ -1 & -13 & 25 \\ -1 & -4 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \cdots$$

$$= \hat{c} \left[(-13 \cdot 7) - (-4 \cdot 25) \right] - \hat{f} \left[(-1 \cdot 7) - (25 \cdot -1) \right] + \hat{k} \left[(-1 \cdot 7) - (-17) \right]$$

$$= 9 \hat{c} - 18 \hat{f} - 9 \hat{k}$$

remplazar î,î,î,î con t.

= -90+90 = 0 :. Si son parte del mismo plano.

8)
$$(a.b) = \sqrt{3}$$
 2 $(a \times b) = \langle 1,2,2 \rangle$
encontra ángula entre a & b.

$$a \cdot b = |a||b||\cos\theta$$

$$|a||b|(05\theta = \sqrt{3})$$

$$|a||b| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos \theta}$$

$$|a \times b| = |a||b| \sin \theta$$

 $|\langle 1, 2, 2 \rangle|$

$$|\langle 1, 2, 2 \rangle| = \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2}}{\sqrt{3^2}} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \left\{ \tan \theta \right\}$$

$$tano = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 4}$$

$$fano = \frac{\sqrt{9}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan \theta = 3^{1 - \frac{1}{7}}$$

$$= \sqrt{3}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3})$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{ f.l. ángyle ex } \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

BONO:

: El ángulo es
$$0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

9) a)
$$|a \times b|^2 = |a|^2 |b|^2 - (a \cdot b)^2$$

Portinos diste la signiente propiedad.

4 $|a \times b| = |a||b| \sin \theta + Elevamos al cuadrado$

=> $|a \times b|^2 = |a|^2 |b|^2 \sin^2 \theta$

Propiedad pitagórica

Propiedad pitagórica

$$\sin^2(x) + \omega s^2(x) = 1$$

 $\sin^2(x) = 1 - \omega s^2(x)$

Sustituir

$$|a \times b|^2 = |a|^2 |b|^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta)$$
 # Distribuyo
 $|a \times b|^2 = |a|^2 |b|^2 - |a|^2 |b|^2 \cos^2 \theta$
 $(a \cdot b)^2$

$$|a \times b|^2 = |a|^2 |b|^2 - (a \cdot b)^2$$

b)
$$(a - b) \times (a + b) = 2(a \times b) \# Qoiero llegara$$

= $(a - b) \times (a + b)$

Propiedad distributiva

$$= \left(a - b\right) \times \left(a + b\right)$$

$$= (a \times a) + (a \times b) - (b \times a) - (b \times b)^{0}$$

$$= (a \times b) - (b \times a)$$