

Tarea #2

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Cálculo Multivariable

1) Vectors:

$$a = \langle 5, -12, 0 \rangle$$

$$2b = \langle 0, -6, -12 \rangle$$

$$b = \langle 0, -3, -6 \rangle$$

$$c = \langle 1, 0, 2 \rangle$$

$$a + 2(b + c) - (a - 2b) =$$

$$= a + 2[(0+1), (-3+0), (-6+2)] - [(5-0), (-12+6), (0+12)]$$

$$= a + 2 \langle 1, -3, -4 \rangle - \langle 5, -6, 12 \rangle$$

$$= a + \langle 2, -6, -8 \rangle - \langle 5, -6, 12 \rangle$$

$$= a + \langle (2-5), (-6+6), (-8-12) \rangle$$

$$= a + \langle -3, 0, -20 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 5, -12, 0 \rangle + \langle -3, 0, -20 \rangle$$

$$= \langle (5-3), (-12+0), (0-20) \rangle$$

$$= \boxed{\langle 2, -12, -20 \rangle}$$

$$b) 2a \cdot (3b + 4c) - 2c \cdot (4a + \emptyset b)$$

$$2a = \langle 10, -24, 0 \rangle \quad 4a = \langle 20, -48, 0 \rangle$$

$$3b = \langle 0, -9, -24 \rangle \quad \emptyset b = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$2c = \langle 2, 0, 4 \rangle \quad \# \text{ Sacar nuevos vectores}$$

$$4c = \langle 4, 0, 8 \rangle$$

$$= 2a \cdot \langle (0+4), (-9+0), (-24+8) \rangle - 2c \cdot \langle (20+0), (-48+0), (0+0) \rangle$$

$$= 2a \cdot \langle 4, -9, -16 \rangle - 2c \cdot \langle 20, -48, 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle (10 \cdot 4), (-24 \cdot -9), (0 \cdot -16) \rangle - \langle (2 \cdot 20), (0 \cdot -48), (4 \cdot 0) \rangle$$

$$= \langle 40, 216, 0 \rangle - \langle 40, 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle (40 - 40), (216 - 0), (0, 0) \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0, 216, 0 \rangle$$

$$c) |a + c - (a + b)| =$$

$$a = \langle 5, -12, 0 \rangle \quad b = \langle 0, -3, -6 \rangle \quad c = \langle 1, 0, 2 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left| \langle (5+1), (-12+0), (0+2) \rangle - \langle (5+0), (-12-3), (0-6) \rangle \right| \\
 &= \left| \langle 6, -12, 2 \rangle - \langle 5, -15, -6 \rangle \right| \quad \Rightarrow = \sqrt{1+9+64} \\
 &= \left| \langle (6-5), (-12+15), (2+6) \rangle \right| \quad = \sqrt{74} \\
 &= \left| \langle 1, 3, 8 \rangle \right| \quad \Rightarrow \sqrt{(1)^2 + (3)^2 + (8)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d) |a + c| - |a + b|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left| \langle (5+1), (-12+0), (0+2) \rangle \right| - \left| \langle (5+0), (-12-3), (0-6) \rangle \right| \\
 &= \left| \langle 6, -12, 2 \rangle \right| - \left| \langle 5, -15, -6 \rangle \right| \\
 &= \sqrt{6^2 + (-12)^2 + 2^2} - \sqrt{5^2 + (-15)^2 + (-6)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{36 + 144 + 4} - \sqrt{25 + 225 + 36} \\
 &= \sqrt{184} - \sqrt{286} \quad \# \cos \theta = \frac{A \cdot B}{|A||B|}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Misma dirección que el vector $\langle -3, 4, 6, -8 \rangle$

$$= |\langle -3, 4, 6, -8 \rangle|$$

Calcular magnitud

$$= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (4)^2 + (6)^2 + (-8)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9 + 16 + 36 + 64}$$

$$= \sqrt{125}$$

Entonces ...

$$\left| \left\langle -\frac{3}{\sqrt{125}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{125}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{125}}, -\frac{8}{\sqrt{125}} \right\rangle \right| = 1$$

Comprobar ...

$$= \sqrt{\frac{9}{125} + \frac{16}{125} + \frac{36}{125} + \frac{64}{125}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

3) Encuentre el ángulo de los vectores

a) $a = \langle 3, 0 \rangle, b = \langle 5, 5 \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta &= \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{|\mathbf{A}| |\mathbf{B}|} \right) \\ &= \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\langle (3 \cdot 5), (0 \cdot 5) \rangle}{|\langle 3, 0 \rangle| |\langle 5, 5 \rangle|} \right) \\ &= \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{15 + 0}{3 \cdot \sqrt{50}} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{15}{3 \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot 25}} \right) \\ &= \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{15}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot \sqrt{2}} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{15}{15} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{-1} \right) \\ &= \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{4}}\end{aligned}$$

b)

$$a = \langle 2, -4, 5 \rangle$$

$$b = \langle -2, 4, -5 \rangle$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|a\| \|b\|} \right)$$

$$= \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{-4s}{(4s)^{1/2} (4s)^{1/2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & 2 & -4 & 5 \\ \hline -2 & & 4 & -5 \\ \hline -4 & -16 & -25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$= (-4) + (-16) + (-25)$$

$$= -20 - 25$$

$$= -45$$

$$= \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{-4s}{4s} \right)$$

$$= \cos^{-1}(-1)$$

$$= \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} |a| &= \sqrt{2^2 + (-4)^2 + (5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4 + 16 + 25} = \sqrt{45} \end{aligned}$$

$$|b|$$

$$= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (4)^2 + (-5)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4 + 16 + 25} = \sqrt{45}$$

4) Determine si los vectores son ortogonales, paralelos o ninguno.

a) $a = \langle -5, 3, 7 \rangle \quad b = \langle 6, -8, 2 \rangle$

Producto punto de a & b

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -5 & 3 & 7 \\ \cdot 6 & \cdot -8 & \cdot 2 \\ \hline -30 & -24 & +14 \end{array}$$

$$(-30) + (-24) + (14) = \boxed{-40} \quad \text{Ninguno}$$

b) $a = \langle 4, 6 \rangle$

$$b = \langle -3, 2 \rangle$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i + \dots a_n b_n$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 4 & 6 \\ -3 & 2 \\ \hline -12 & 12 \end{array} \rightarrow \underbrace{(-12) + 12}_{0}$$

Son ortogonales

$$c) \quad a = -i + 2j + 5k$$

$$b = 3i + 4j - k$$

$$a = \langle -1, 2, 5 \rangle$$

$$b = \langle 3, 4, -1 \rangle$$

-1	2	5
3	4	-1
-3	8	-5

$$\begin{array}{c} (-3) + 8 + (-5) \\ \hline -8 + 8 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

son ortogonales

$$d) \quad a = 2i + 6j - 4k$$

$$b = -3i - 9j + 6k$$

$$a = \langle 2, 6, -4 \rangle$$

$$b = \langle -3, -9, 6 \rangle$$

2	6	-4
-3	-9	6
-6	54	-24

$$(-6) + 54 + (-24)$$

$$-30 + 54$$

$$24$$

son paralelos por $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ son múltiplos

entre sí.

5) Considerar vectores:

$$a = \langle 3, 6, -2 \rangle \text{ esc: } \text{Proy}_{ab} = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a|}$$

$$b = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle \text{ vec: } \text{Proy}_{ab} = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a|} \frac{a}{|a|}$$

a) Proyección de b sobre a :

Escalar:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{proy}_{ab} &= \frac{3 + 12 - 6}{\sqrt{3^2 + 6^2 + (-2)^2}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{9 + 36 + 4}} = \\ &= \frac{9}{\sqrt{49}} = \boxed{\frac{9}{7}} \end{aligned}$$

Vectorial:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Proy}_{ab} &= \frac{9}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{49}} \langle 3, 6, -2 \rangle \\ &= \frac{9}{(49)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (49)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \langle 3, 6, -2 \rangle \\ &= \frac{9}{49} \langle 3, 6, -2 \rangle \\ &= \boxed{\left\langle \frac{27}{49}, \frac{54}{49}, -\frac{18}{49} \right\rangle} \end{aligned}$$

b) a sobre b : $a = \langle 3, 6, -2 \rangle$

$$a = \langle 3, 6, -2 \rangle$$

$$b = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$$

$$\text{proy}_b a = \frac{a \cdot b}{|b|} \cdot \frac{b}{|b|}$$

$$\text{proy}_b a = \frac{a \cdot b}{|b|}$$

escalar: $\text{proy}_b a = \frac{9}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{14}}$

vectorial: $\text{proy}_b a = \frac{9}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$

$$= \frac{9}{(\sqrt{14})^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\sqrt{14})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{9}{14} \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{9}{14}, \frac{18}{14}, \frac{27}{14} \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{9}{14}, \frac{9}{7}, \frac{27}{14} \right\rangle$$

c) proyección de b sobre a no es igual a proyección de a sobre b ; si estos cumplen la condición de $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ si resultan ser la misma proyección.

* el lab decía $\text{proy}_{ab} = \text{proy}_{ba}$ que sí serían iguales pero asumí que quería decir $\text{proy}_{ab} = \text{proy}_a$ que en cuyo caso no siempre son iguales.

BONO: Encontrar tal valor de

x que $\langle 2, 1, -1 \rangle$ & $\langle 1, x, 0 \rangle$ es
de 45° .

θ tiene que ser igual a 45° ó $\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|}\right)$$

$$= \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{[(2 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot x) + (-1 \cdot 0)]}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2} \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + x^2 + 0^2}}\right)$$

$$= \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2 + x}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{1 + x^2}}\right)$$

$$= \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2 + x}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{1 + x^2}}\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{2 + x}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{1 + x^2} = 2 + x$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{6}\right) \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{12}}{2} \sqrt{1 + x^2} = 2 + x$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{12}}{2} \sqrt{1 + x^2}\right)^2 = (2 + x)^2$$

$$3(1 + x^2) = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$3 + 3x^2 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 + 3x^2 &= x^2 + 4x + 4 \\ 0 &= x^2 - 3x + 4x + 4 - 3 \\ 0 &= -2x^2 + 4x + 1 \\ x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ x &= \frac{-(4) \pm \sqrt{16 - 4(-2)(1)}}{2(-2)} \\ &= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{24}}{-4} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{24}}{-4}$$

$$\approx -0.22$$

$$\approx 2.22$$