

Xilinx Zynq FPGA, TI DSP, MCU기반의 프로그래밍 및 회로 설계 전문가 과정

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*벡터의 연산

*vector 곱셈 : 1.스칼라곱 2.내적 3.외적 4.텐서 연산(우주선 만들 때 -> 공기역학)

*그랩 슈미트 정규 직교화

*벡터 내적과 외적 코딩

-벡터 내적 : 서로 수직하는지 아닌지 확인할 때

-외적 : (스칼라 값)*방향 ->증명 -> <http://j1w2k3.tistory.com/1158>

외적 내적 코딩

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int Inner(int *arr1, int *arr2);
```

```
void Outer(int *res2 , int *arr1, int *arr2);
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    int arr1[3] = {1,2,3} ;
```

```
    int arr2[3] = {2,3,4} ;
```

```
    int res1 = Inner(arr1 , arr2 ) ;
```

```
    printf("%d\n" ,res1);
```

```
    int res2[3];
```

```
//    for(int i = 0; i <3 ;i++){
```

```
        //    res2[i] =
```

```
        Outer(res2,arr1,arr2);
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("(%d)*i (%d)*j (%d)*k \n" ,res2[0],res2[1],res2[2] );
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
int Inner(int *arr1, int *arr2)
```

```
{
```

```
    int i,ret=0 ;
```

```
    for(i = 0 ; i < 3; i++){
```

```
        ret += arr1[i] * arr2[i];
```

```
    }
```

```

        return ret;
    }

void Outer(int *res2 , int *arr1, int *arr2)
{
    int i, ret = 0;

    for(i = 0 ; i < 3; i++){

        res2[i] = arr1[(i+1)%3]*arr2[(i+2)%3]-arr1[(i+2)%3]*arr2[(i+1)%3];

    }

}

```

*cat vector_3d.c

```

#include "vector_3d.h"
#include <stdio.h>

void print_vec3(vec3 R)
{
    printf("x = %f, y = %f, z = %f\n", R.x, R.y, R.z);
}

int main(void)
{
    vec3 A = {3, 2, 1};
    vec3 B = {1, 1, 1};
    vec3 R = {0, 0, 0, vec3_add, vec3_sub};

    R.add(A, B, &R);
    print_vec3(R);

    R.sub(A, B, &R);
    print_vec3(R);

    return 0;
}

```

*cat vector_3d.h

```
#ifndef __VECTOR_3D_H__
#define __VECTOR_3D_H__
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
```

```
typedef struct vector3d vec3;
```

```
struct vector3d
```

```
{
```

```
    float x;
```

```
    float y;
```

```
    float z;
```

```
    void (* add)(vec3, vec3, vec3 *);
```

```
    void (* sub)(vec3, vec3, vec3 *);
```

```
    void (* scale)(float, vec3, vec3 *);
```

```
    float (* dot)(vec3, vec3);
```

```
    void (* cross)(vec3, vec3, vec3 *);
```

```
    void (* print)(vec3);
```

```
    void (* gramschmidt)(vec3 *, vec3 *, vec3);
```

```
};
```

```
void vec3_add(vec3 a, vec3 b, vec3 *r)
```

```
{
```

```
    r->x = a.x + b.x;
```

```
    r->y = a.y + b.y;
```

```
    r->z = a.z + b.z;
```

```
}
```

```
void vec3_sub(vec3 a, vec3 b, vec3 *r)
```

```
{
```

```
    r->x = a.x - b.x;
```

```
    r->y = a.y - b.y;
```

```
    r->z = a.z - b.z;
```

```
}
```

```
void vec3_scale(float factor, vec3 a, vec3 *r)
```

```
{
```

```
    r->x = a.x * factor;
```

```
    r->y = a.y * factor;
```

```
    r->z = a.z * factor;
```

```
}
```

```

float vec3_dot(vec3 a, vec3 b)
{
    return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y + a.z * b.z;
}

void vec3_cross(vec3 a, vec3 b, vec3 *r)
{
    r->x = a.y * b.z - a.z * b.y;
    r->y = a.z * b.x - a.x * b.z;
    r->z = a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
}

void print_vec3(vec3 r)
{
    printf("x = %f, y = %f, z = %f\n", r.x, r.y, r.z);
}

float magnitude(vec3 v)
{
    return sqrt(v.x * v.x + v.y * v.y + v.z * v.z);
}

void gramschmidt_normalization(vec3 *arr, vec3 *res, vec3 r)
{
    vec3 scale1 = {};
    float dot1, mag1;

    mag1 = magnitude(arr[0]);
    r.scale(1.0 / mag1, arr[0], &res[0]);
    r.print(res[0]);

    mag1 = magnitude(res[0]);
    dot1 = r.dot(arr[1], res[0]);
    r.scale(dot1 * (1.0 / mag1), res[0], &scale1);
    r.sub(arr[1], scale1, &res[1]);
    r.print(res[1]);
}

#endif

```

