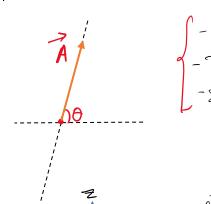
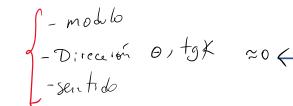
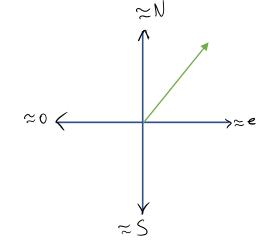
Vector:

es un ente, maginorio con sentido Real.

Representación matematica:

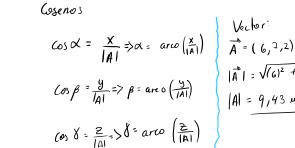






 $|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{(6)^2 + (7)^2 + (2)^2}$ 

|A| = 9,43 m / Rpta.



$$\alpha = \operatorname{arc}\left(\frac{6}{9,43}\right)$$
;  $\beta = \operatorname{arco}\left(\frac{7}{9,43}\right)$ ;  $\beta = \operatorname{arco}\left(\frac{2}{9,43}\right)$ 

$$\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{|\hat{x}|} = \frac{1}{|\hat{x}|} = \frac{1}{|\hat{x}|}$$

$$\alpha = \operatorname{arro}\left(\frac{6}{9,43}\right)$$
 $\beta = \operatorname{arro}\left(\frac{7}{9,43}\right)$ 
 $\beta = \operatorname{arro}\left(\frac{2}{9,43}\right)$ 
 $\alpha = \operatorname{SO.485}^{\circ}$ 
 $\beta = 42.07^{\circ}$ 
 $\beta = 7^{2.07}$ 

Vector Unitorio Sea a (vector: ejomplo:  $\vec{A} = (5, -2, 4)$ Hallomes  $\hat{\alpha}$ :  $\hat{A} = \vec{A}$   $\hat{A} = \vec{A}$   $\hat{A} = \vec{A}$ Sections:  $\hat{A} = \vec{A}$   $\hat{A} = \vec{A}$ 

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

$$|\vec{A}| = b_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4 +$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = (5, -2, 4)$$

$$\hat{\mu} = (\frac{5}{6.3}, -\frac{2}{6.1}, \frac{4}{6.3})$$

$$\hat{\mu} = (\frac{68}{6.3}, -0.29, 0, 59)$$
Repta.

Teoria: A - 1A 1 A A= 5( 0,8j-0,29;0,59) \[ \int \frac{1}{10} = (4; -1,49; 2,95) \\ \int \frac{1}{10} = 4\hat{1} - 1,49\hat{1} + 2,95\hat{1}

Producto escalar "0" Ejamplo: De la definición:  $\overrightarrow{A}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{B} = |A| |B| \cos \theta$ .... $(\underline{T})$   $A = |A| |B| \cos \theta$ .... $(\underline{T})$   $A = |A| |B| \cos \theta$ .... $(\underline{T})$   $A = |A| |B| \cos \theta$ .... $(\underline{T})$  B = (3,7,5)A.B = |A| |B| 6000  $\omega S \Theta = \frac{\overline{A}^b \cdot \overline{S}^b}{|A||B|} \cdots (2)$ A. B = (5,4,-2).(3,7,5) # IAI =  $[(5)^2 + (4)^2 + (-2)^2]^{1/2} = 6,71$ \* | B| = [(3)2+(2)2+(5)2]1/2 = 9,11  $\overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{B} = 15 + 28 - 10 = 33...(1)$ OBS: Aplicaciones: Luego: A.B. B.A. Conmutative AA \* En el Caso Brato Robotico  $\omega_{10} = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|A| |B|} = \frac{33}{(6,71)(9,11)} = 0,53$  $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} : 0 \rightarrow \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$ representa el angulo "0" de 0= (05 (0,53) = 57,9945° / Rpta. OBS: A = (x,y,7) =0 bairido "desplazaniento angular" 38-35 to =0