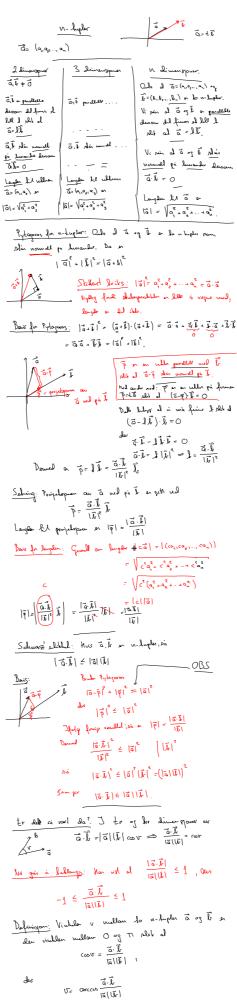
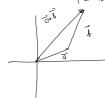
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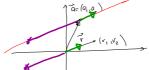
Trelanhlikhelen: His a og to en la n-tuplur



 $\frac{\widehat{\beta}_{\text{avs}}}{\widehat{k}} = \underbrace{\widehat{\alpha}_{\text{avs}} \widehat{k}^{2}}_{\text{avs}} = (\widehat{\alpha}_{\text{avs}} \widehat{k}) \cdot (\widehat{\alpha}_{\text{avs}} \widehat{k})$ $= \underbrace{\widehat{\alpha}_{\text{avs}} \widehat{\alpha}_{\text{avs}} \widehat{k}_{\text{avs}} \widehat{k}_{\text{avs}} \widehat{k}_{\text{avs}} \widehat{k}_{\text{avs}} \widehat{k}_{\text{avs}}}_{\text{avs}} \widehat{k}_{\text{avs}} \widehat$ $\leq |\vec{a}|^2 + 2|\vec{a}||\vec{k}| + |\vec{k}|^2$ $= (|\vec{a}| + |\vec{k}|)^2$

Allo:

Hundan kan i lishing an vett lung i 2 eller 3 dimengioner?



Tim lujer greman $\vec{a} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \circ \epsilon$ Povellell und uhlner $\vec{r} = (r_1, r_e)$ \vec{Q} 1 $\pm \vec{r}$

Pullus på du volk lugen gjennan a and veling to a pot und

r(1) = 31 fr paraulufundilling.

Definique: Aula al à og r a la n-hyplu. Den rette hijen grennam å med vahnig i lakår av puntelme å 1 di? der l = R.

Elsengel: Firm ligninger til der vakt lingen gremman = (1,-4,2,3) og \$ = (1,2,0,-1)

 $\vec{r} = \vec{k} - \vec{a} \quad \text{an an valuis goalder for demi-}$ $\vec{k} - \vec{a}$ $\vec{r} = \vec{k} - \vec{a} = (1, 2, 0, -1) - (1, -4, 2, 5)$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{k} - \vec{q} - (1, 2, 0, -1) - (1, -4, 2, 5)$$

$$= (0, 6, -2, -4)$$

Ligger punktel (1,-2,3,0) på dem luger? His undrike an el fines en l'obit al

$$\frac{\partial u_{5}}{-4 + 6 + 7} = \frac{3}{-4 + 6 + \frac{3}{4}} = -4 + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = -2$$

$$\frac{1 - 2 + 3}{3 - 4 + 6} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Type fills lowing I, sig puntled legar it pe hijen.

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Et komplets n-supper: == (21,227-1,2n) den 2,221-2,2n E.

(4 i, -i, T, 2-3i/2) longlest 4- Inppel:

Addigon: Z= (2,122,1,2m), W= (w1, w22, 1, wn)

Subtratsjon 2+W= (2,+W,,2,+W,), 2,-W, (2,-W,)

 $C\overline{2} = (C_{2_{1}}, (C_{2_{2}}, ..., C_{2_{N}}))$ (\in (...

Lengoln: |2|= / |2| + |2| + ... - 1 |2n|

Skalar produkt:
$$\vec{2} \cdot \vec{W} = \vec{2}_1 \vec{W}_1 + \vec{2}_2 \vec{W}_2 + \cdots + \vec{2}_n \vec{W}_n$$

Delle gir: $|\vec{2}|^2 = \vec{2} \cdot \vec{2}$ fordi

 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2$ = |21 | 1 |22 | 1 ... 1 |2 1 = 121

$$2\overline{2} = |2|^{2}$$

$$(a+ib)(a-ib)$$

$$= a^{2} + b^{2} = |2|^{2}$$

$$(\vec{2})\cdot\vec{W} = c(\vec{2}\cdot\vec{w})$$

$$\vec{2}$$
, $(\vec{c}\vec{w}) = \vec{c}$ $(\vec{z}.\vec{w})$

han jugent