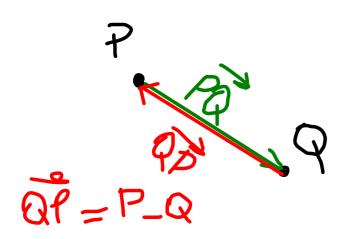
APLICACIONES DE VECTORES

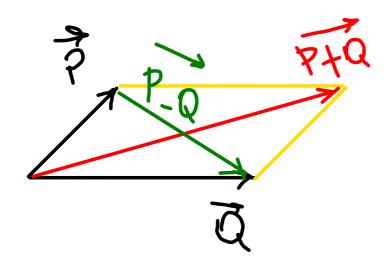
RECTA en R³ - RECTA en R²

REPASO DE CONCEPTOS





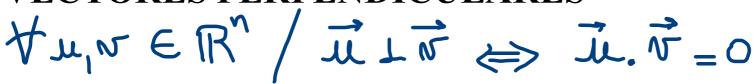
$$P(x_1,y_1)$$
 $Q(x_2,y_2)$
 $\overrightarrow{PQ} = Q - P$
 $\overrightarrow{PQ} = (x_2 - x_1) y_2 - y_1)$

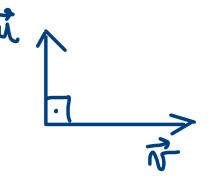


Método del Paralelogramo

- *Vector suma
- *Vector diferencia

VECTORES PERPENDICULARES



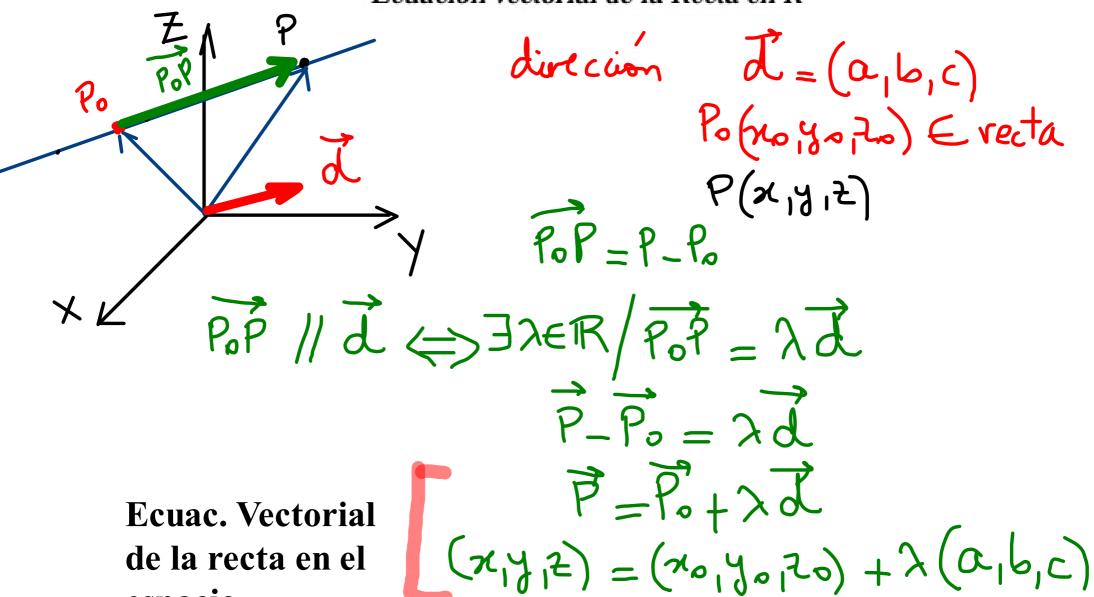


VECTORES PARALELOS

Dos vectores son paralelos si y solo si tienen la mis ma dirección.

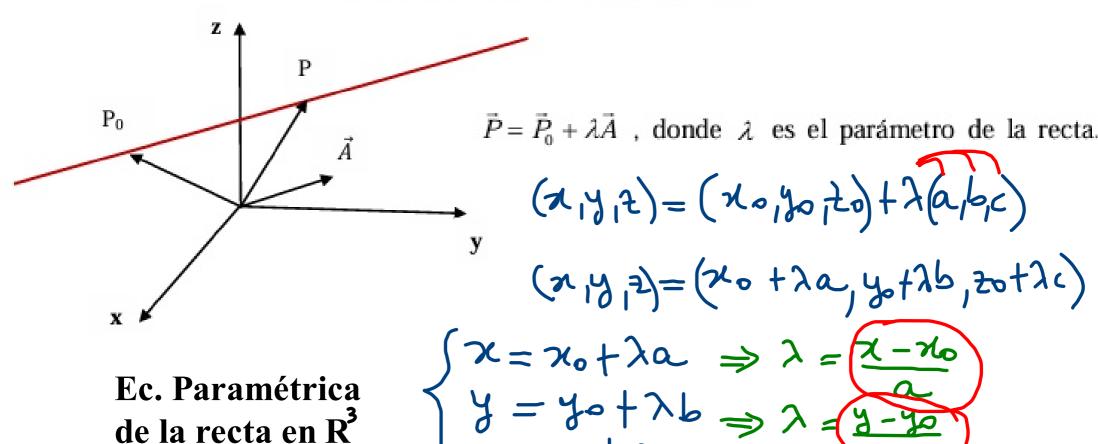
$$\forall u, v \in \mathbb{R}^3 / \vec{u} / \vec{v} \Leftrightarrow \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

Ecuación vectorial de la Recta en R3



espacio

Ecuación vectorial de la Recta en R3



Ecuación vectorial de la Recta en
$$R^3$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0y_0_1z_0) + \lambda(a_1b_1c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda b_1 + 20 + \lambda c)$$

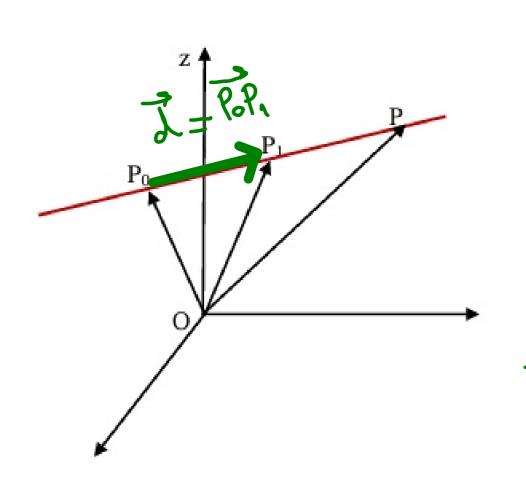
$$(x_1y_1z) = (x_0 + \lambda a_1y_0 + \lambda$$

Ec. Paramétrica de la recta en R³

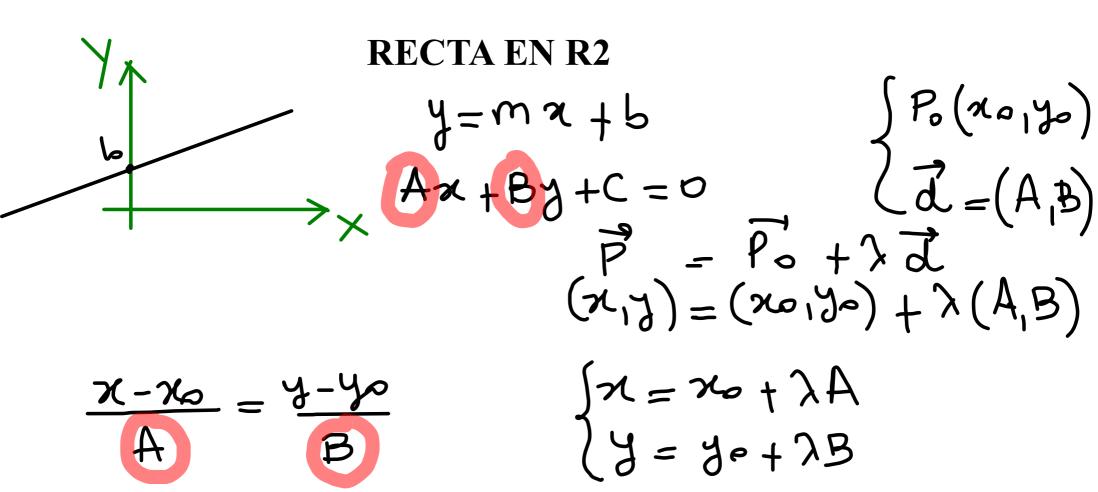
$$\frac{\chi - \chi_0}{a} = \frac{y - y_0}{b} = \frac{z - z_0}{c}$$

Ec. cartesiana de la recta

Recta determinada por 2 puntos



$$P_{0}(\chi_{0}, \chi_{0}, \chi_{0}) \in \Gamma$$
 $P_{1}(\chi_{1}, \chi_{1}, \chi_{1}) \in \Gamma$
 $P_{1}(\chi_{1}, \chi_{1}, \chi_{1}) \in \Gamma$
 $P_{2}(\chi_{1}, \chi_{1}, \chi_{1}) \in \Gamma$
 $P_{3}(\chi_{1}, \chi_{1}, \chi_{1}) \in \Gamma$
 $P_{4}(\chi_{1}, \chi_{1}, \chi_{1}) \in \Gamma$
 $P_{5}(\chi_{1}, \chi_{1}, \chi_{1}) \in \Gamma$
 $P_{7}(\chi_{1}, \chi_{1}, \chi_{1}) \in \Gamma$



Ejemplo: Encontrar la ecuación cartesiana de la recta que pasa por $P_0(1,2)$ y es paralela al vector $\vec{A} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j}$

11

 $\it Ejemplo:$ Encontrar la ecuación cartesiana de la recta que pasa por $P_0(1,2)$ y es paralela al

vector
$$\vec{A} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j}$$

$$\frac{\chi-1}{2}=\frac{y-2}{1}$$