

Vektorlarning vektor va aralash ko‘paytmalari.

1. $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ va $\vec{b} = \vec{i} + 5\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$ vektorlarning vektor ko‘paytmasini toping.
2. $\vec{a} = \{0, -1, 1\}$ va $\vec{b} = \{1, 1, 1\}$ vektorlardan yasalgan parallelogrammning yuzini hisoblang.
3. \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlar o‘zaro perpendikular hamda $|\vec{a}| = 3$, $|\vec{b}| = 4$ bo‘lsa, $|(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} - \vec{b})|$; $|(3\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \times (5\vec{a} - 6\vec{b})|$ larni hisoblang.
4. $\vec{a} = \{3, -1, -2\}$, $\vec{b} = \{1, 2, -1\}$ vektorlar berilgan. Quyidagi vektorlarning koordinatalarini toping: a) $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ b) $(2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{b}$ c) $(2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (2\vec{a} - \vec{b})$ d) $(3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) \times (5\vec{a} - \vec{b})$
5. Agar ABC uchburchakning uchlari $A(1, 2, 0)$, $B(3, 0, 3)$, $C(5, 2, 6)$ nuqtalarda bo‘lsa, uni yuzini toping.
6. $\vec{F} = \{3, 2, -4\}$ kuch $A(2, -1, 1)$ nuqtaga qo‘yilgan. Bu kuchning koordinatalar boshiga nisbatan \vec{M} aylantiruvchi momentini toping.
7. $\vec{F} = \{2, 2, 9\}$ kuch $A(4, 2, -3)$ nuqtaga qo‘yilgan. Bu kuchning $B(2, 4, 0)$ nuqtasiga nisbatan \vec{M} momentini toping va yo‘naltiruvchi kosinuslarini hisoblang.
8. Agar $|\vec{a}| = 3$, $|\vec{b}| = 4$, $(\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b}) = 90^\circ$ bo‘lsa, tomonlari $\vec{m} = \vec{a} + 3\vec{b}$ va $\vec{n} = 4\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ vektorlardan iborat parallelogrammning yuzini hisoblang.
9. Agar $|\vec{a}| = 5$, $|\vec{b}| = 3$, $(\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b}) = 60^\circ$ bo‘lsa, tomonlari $\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}$ va $3\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$ vektorlardan iborat uchburchakningning yuzini toping.
10. $\vec{a} = \{5, 2\}$, $\vec{b} = \{2, 3\}$ vektorlardan yasalgan parallelogramm diagonallarining uzunligini va yuzini hisoblang.
11. Piridaning $A(2, 0, 4)$, $B(0, 3, 7)$, $C(0, 0, 6)$, $D(4, 3, 5)$ uchlari berilgan. Uning hajmi V ni va h balandlikni hisoblang.
12. $A(1, 2, -1)$, $B(4, 1, 5)$, $C(-1, 2, 1)$, $D(2, 1, 3)$ nuqtalar bitta tekislikda yotishini isbot qiling.
13. Quyidagi vektorlar komplanarmi: a) $\vec{a} = \{2, 3, 1\}$, $\vec{b} = \{1, -1, 3\}$, $\vec{c} = \{-1, 9, -11\}$; b) $\vec{a} = \{3, -2, 1\}$, $\vec{b} = \{2, 1, 2\}$, $\vec{c} = \{3, -1, 2\}$.
14. $\vec{a} = 4\vec{i} + 4\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = -\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ va $\vec{c} = 3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j}$ vektorlar berilgan: a) \vec{a} , \vec{b} va $5\vec{c}$ vektorlarning aralash ko‘paytmasini hisoblang; b) $3\vec{c}$ va \vec{b} vektorlarning vektor ko‘paytmasining modulini toping.
15. Quyidagi vektorlarga yasalgan parallelogrammning diagonallari orasidagi burchakning sinusi hisoblansin: $\vec{a} = 2\vec{m} + \vec{n} - \vec{p}$ va $\vec{b} = \vec{m} + -3\vec{n} + \vec{p}$; bunda $\vec{m}, \vec{n}, \vec{p}$ – o‘zaro perpendicular.
16. \vec{a}, \vec{b} vektorlarni bilgan holda: 1) $[(\vec{a} + \vec{b})(\vec{a} - \vec{b})]$; 2) $[\vec{a}(\vec{a} + \vec{b})]$; 3) $[\frac{\vec{a} + \vec{b}}{2}, \vec{b} - \frac{\vec{a}}{2}]$ vektorlar topilsin.
17. $[\vec{a}, \vec{b}]^2 + (\vec{a}, \vec{b})^2 = \vec{a}^2 \vec{b}^2$ ga teng ekanligi ko‘rsating.

- 18.** Agar uchta $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ vektorlar kollinear bo‘lmasa, $[\vec{a}, \vec{b}] = [\vec{b}, \vec{c}] = [\vec{c}, \vec{a}]$ tenglikdan $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$ munosabatning kelib chiqishini ko‘rsating.
- 19.** $[\vec{a}, \vec{b} + \lambda \vec{a}] = [\vec{a} + \mu \vec{b}, \vec{b}] = [\vec{a}, \vec{b}]$ ga teng ekanligini ko‘rsating.
- 20.** Bir nuqtadan chiquvchi uchta komplanar $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ vektorlar berilgan. Ularning oxirlaridan o‘tgan tekislikning $[\vec{a}, \vec{b}] + [\vec{b}, \vec{c}] + [\vec{c}, \vec{a}]$ vektorga perpendikularligi ko‘rsatilsin.
- 21.** \vec{a}, \vec{b} vektorlar orasidagi burchak $\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ va $|\vec{a}| = 4, |\vec{b}| = 4$ ga teng bo‘lsa, $\vec{a}^2, \vec{b}^2, (\vec{a} + \vec{b})^2, (\vec{a} - \vec{b})^2, (3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b})(\vec{a} + 2\vec{b})$ larni hisoblang.
- 22.** $\overrightarrow{OA} = \vec{a}, \overrightarrow{OB} = \vec{b}$ vektorlar va $|\vec{a}| = 2, |\vec{b}| = 4, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$ lar berilgan. AOB uchburchakning \overrightarrow{OA} tomoni va \overrightarrow{OM} medianasi orasidagi α burchakni hisoblang.
- 23.** $\vec{a} = \{4, -2, -4\}, \vec{b} = \{6, -3, 2\}$ vektorlar berilgan $\vec{a}^2; \vec{b}^2; (\vec{a} + \vec{b})^2; (\vec{a} - \vec{b})^2; (2\vec{a} - 3\vec{b})(\vec{a} + 2\vec{b})$ larni hisoblang.
- 24.** α ning qanday qiymatida $\vec{a} = \alpha \vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}, \vec{b} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - \alpha \vec{k}$ vektorlar o‘zaro perpendikulyar bo‘ladi.
- 25.** $\vec{a} = (3, 1), \vec{b} = (1, 3)$ vektorlarga qurilgan parallelogram diagonallarining uzunliklari yig’indisini toping.
- 26.** Agar $|\vec{a}| = 6, |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 11, |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = 7$ bo‘lsa $|\vec{b}|$ ning qiymatini toping.
- 27.** $\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$ koordinata o‘qlari bo‘ylab yo‘nalgan birlik vektorlar va $\vec{a} = 5\vec{i} + \sqrt{2}\vec{j} - 3\vec{k}$ bo‘lsa \vec{a} va \vec{i} vektorlar orasidagi burchakning kosinusini toping.
- 28.** $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ va $\vec{b} = \vec{i} + 5\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$ vektorlarning vektor ko‘paytmasini toping.
- 29.** $\vec{a} = \{0, -1, 1\}, \vec{b} = \{1, 1, 1\}$ vektorlardan yasalgan parallelogrammning yuzini hisoblang.
- 30.** \vec{a}, \vec{b} vektorlar o‘zaro perpendikulyar hamda $|\vec{a}| = 3, |\vec{b}| = 4$ bo‘lsa, $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} - \vec{b}); (3\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \times (5\vec{a} - 6\vec{b})$ larni hisoblang.
- 31.** Agar $|\vec{a}| = 3, |\vec{b}| = 4, (\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b}) = 45^\circ$ bo‘lsa, tomonlari $\vec{m} = \vec{a} + 3\vec{b}$ va $\vec{n} = 4\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ vektorlardan iborat parallelogrammning yuzini hisoblang.
- 32.** $\vec{a} = 4\vec{i} + 4\vec{k}, \vec{b} = -\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}, \vec{c} = 3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j}$ vektorlar berilgan: a) $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, 5\vec{c}$ vektorlarning aralash ko‘paytmasini hisoblang. b) $3\vec{c}$ va \vec{b} vektorlarning vektor ko‘paytmasining modulini toping.
- 33.** Qutb koordinatalar sistemasida berilgan $A\left(6; \frac{\pi}{4}\right), B\left(7, -\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ nuqtalarning dekart koordinatalar sistemasidagi koordinatalarni toping.
- 34.** $\overrightarrow{OP} = \{3, 2, 6\}$ vektoring yo‘naltiruvchi kosinuslari topilsin.
- 35.** $\overrightarrow{OP} = \{6, 2, 9\}$ vektoring Oxy, Ozx, Oyz tekisliklari bilan tashkil qilgan burchaklari $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ topilsin.

