

Subject:

رياضيات ٢

Date:

No:

بيان تفاصيل: فصل ٣ و ٤ (٢٥ درج) → اواسط آباجان

" دعم: فصل ٦ و سلبي فصل ٦ (٢٥ درج) → اواسط آذربيجان

بيان تفاصيل ٦ و ٧ (٢٥ درج)

١٣٣٢ ١٩٢٠٥٩

كوير (١٥ درج) → مهرهشت

: ١٥ درج

$$R \times R, A \cup B, A \times B = \{(x, y) : x \in A, y \in B\}$$

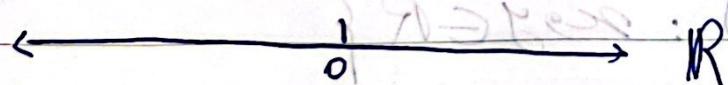
نوع متسطيلي لمحى تونس مجا مجا لتنم $(x_1, y_1) \neq (y_1, x_1)$

$$R^T = R \times R = \{(n, y) : n, y \in R\}$$

$$(1/\epsilon, \pi) \neq (\pi, 1/\epsilon)$$

صفحات قرار

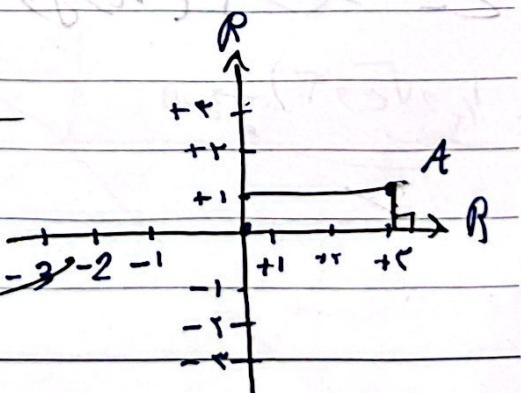
غير متصال وجود زرقة ملحوظ



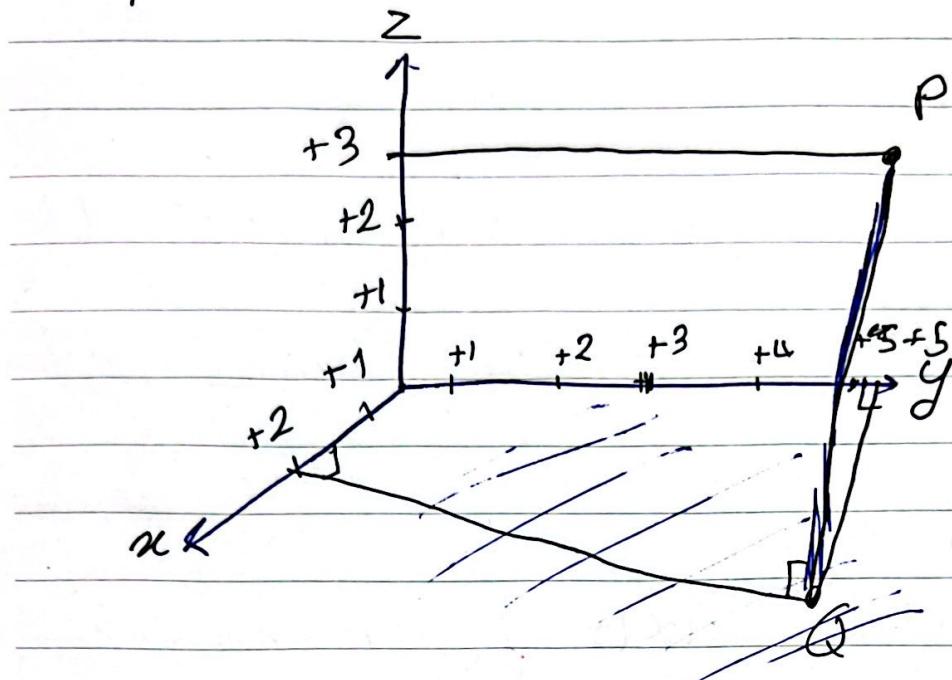
$(+\infty, +1)$ R^T (سلسلة)

$(+1, +\infty)$

dotnote



$$R^3 = \{ (x, y, z) : x, y, z \in R \}$$



$$Q = (+2, +5) \rightarrow P(+2, +5, +3)$$

سریع (سریع) میں \mathbb{R}^3 کے درجے (دیگر) میں

$$z = 3, y = 5$$

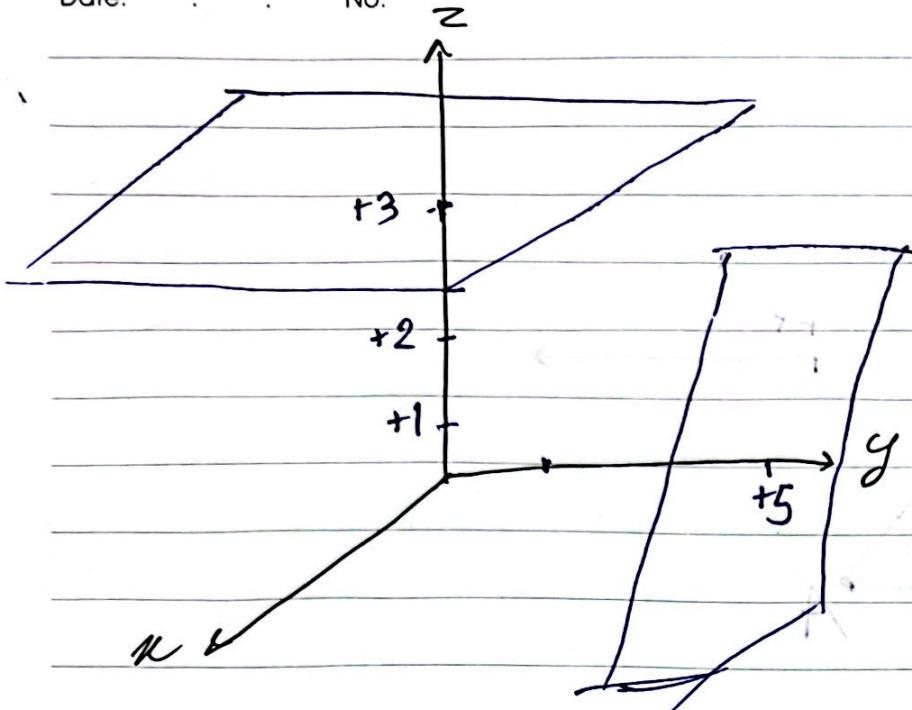
$$z = 3 \Rightarrow \{ (x, y, 3) : x, y \in R \}$$

$$(1, \sqrt{2}, 3) \rightarrow$$

Subject:

Date:

No:



لما $x + \lceil x \rceil = 0$
لما $y = n$ $\lceil y \rceil = 0$ (لأن n صحيح)

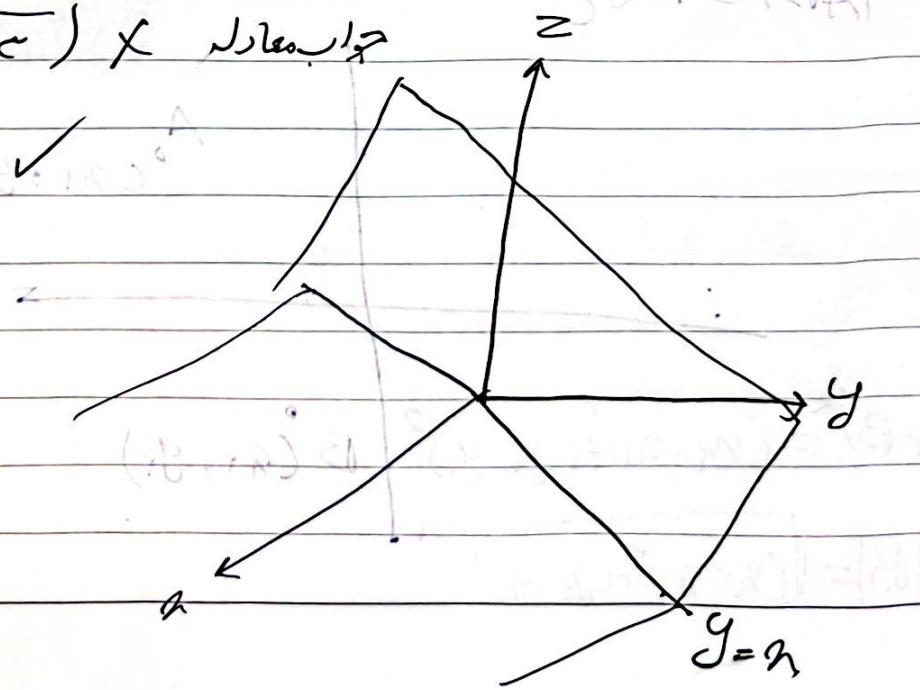
$$\{(x_0, y_0, z) : n = y_0, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

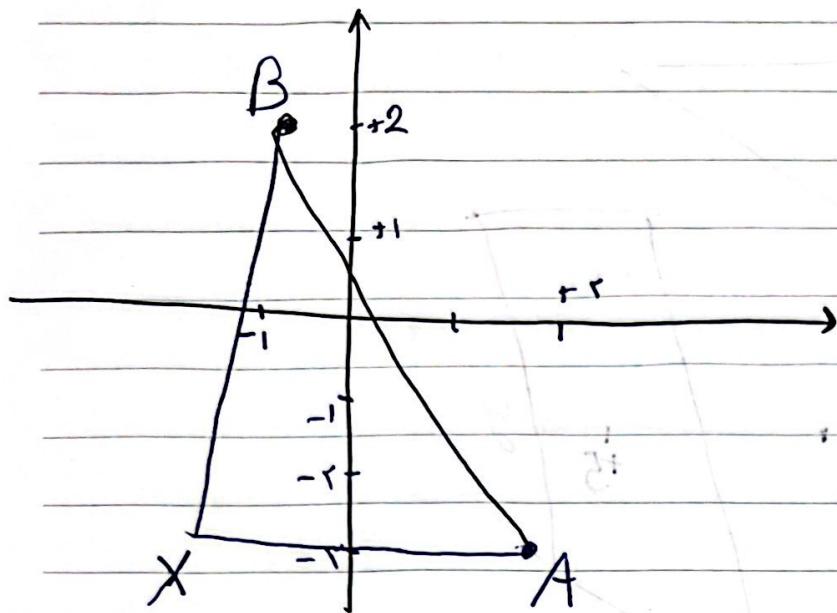
$$\{(x_0, y_0, z) : n_0, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$(E, \sqrt{x}, \sqrt{c}) \times \text{نهايات}$$

$$(R, R, \sqrt{c}) \checkmark$$

dotnote





$$|AB|^2 = |XA|^2 + |XB|^2 \quad x_A = +2, x_X = -1$$

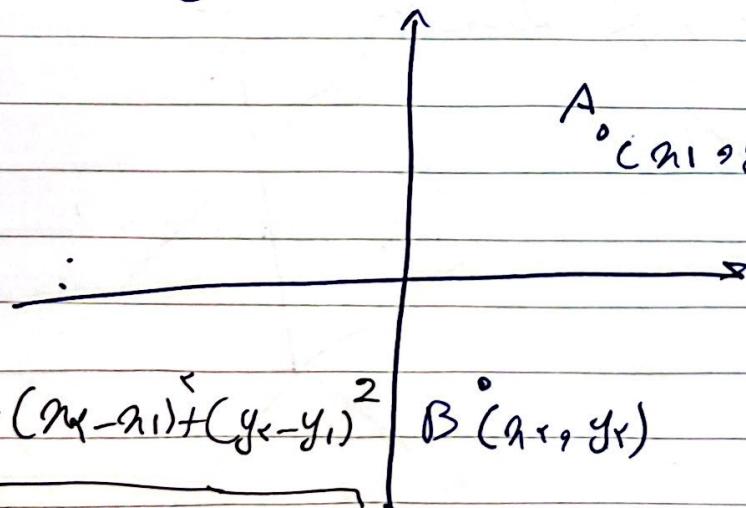
$$|AB|^2 = 3^2 + 5^2 \quad x_A - x_X = 2 - (-1) = 3$$

$$|AB|^2 = 5^2$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{5^2}$$

$$y_B - y_X = +2 - (-1) = +5$$

$$|AB|^2 = (x_A - x_X)^2 + (y_B - y_X)^2$$



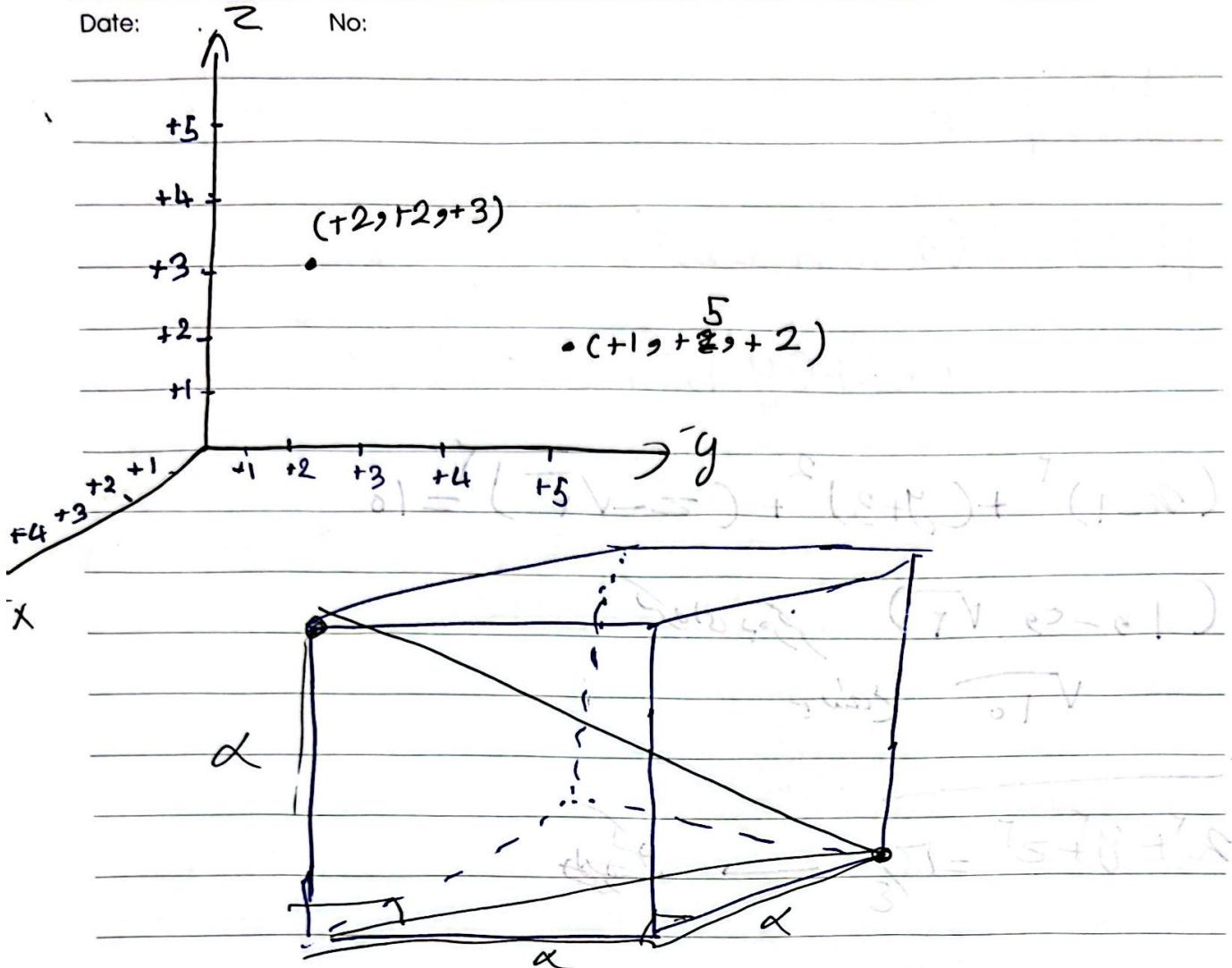
$$|AB|^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 \quad A(x_1, y_1)$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Subject:

Date:

No:



$$P = (x_1, y_1, z_1) \quad Q = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

$$|PQ| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

مسار بيكير در فضا (مسار معرفة) : مسار (مسار) مسار (مسار) معرفة (مسار) معرفة (مسار)

مسار (مسار) معرفة (مسار)

مركز (O) : مركز

$$o = 2 + 3 = 5$$

$$\sqrt{(1+2)^2 + (1+2)^2 + (1+2)^2} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

(x, y, z)

dot note

$$|P_0| = r$$

$$|P_0| = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2} = r$$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = r^2$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 + (z-\sqrt{r})^2 = 10$$

$$(1, -3, \sqrt{2}) \quad \text{که ای بزرگتر}$$

$\sqrt{10}$ معنی

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2 \rightarrow \text{ویرایش}$$

$$\underline{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \varepsilon x - \varepsilon y + \varepsilon z + \varepsilon = 0} \quad (\text{لیو})$$

$$x^2 + \varepsilon x + \varepsilon = (x+\varepsilon)^2$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$y^2 - 4y + 4 = (y-2)^2$$

$$= (x+r)^2 + (y-r)^2 + (z+r)^2$$

$$z^2 + rz + 1 = (z+r)^2$$

$$-1\varepsilon + \varepsilon = 0$$

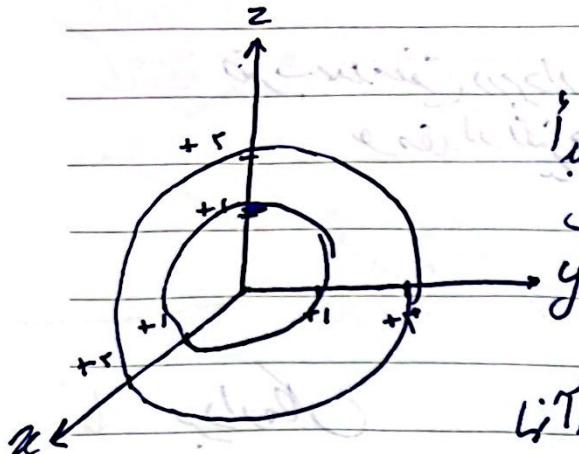
$$0(-r^2 + r^2 - 1)$$

$$V = \sqrt{\lambda}$$



(جواب)

$$1 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4$$



$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

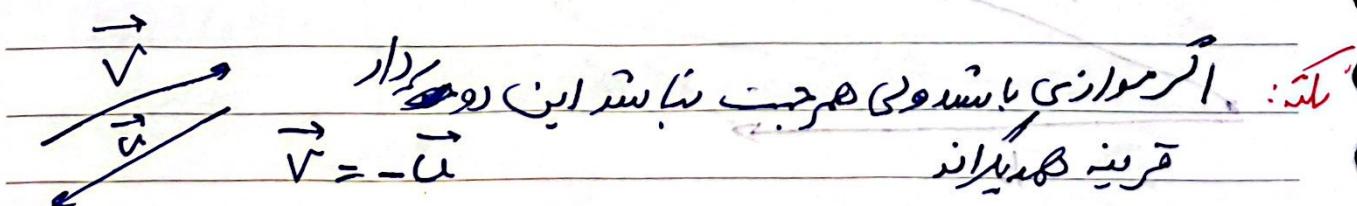
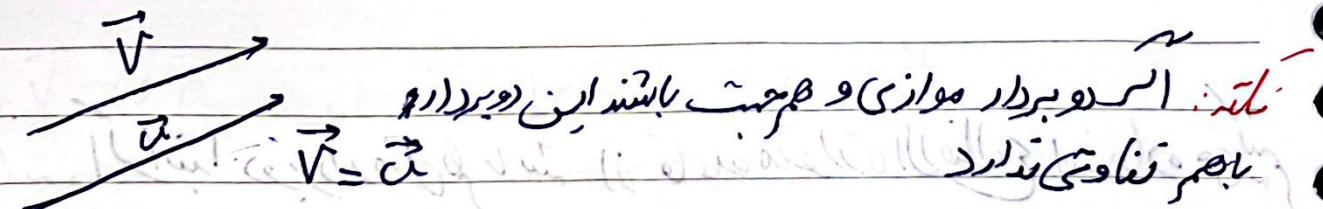
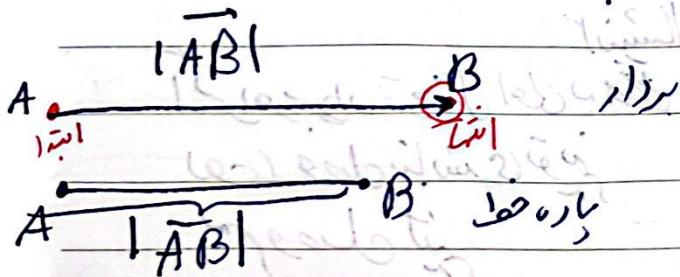
نامناظر (عوایز) که فاصله آنها از مبدأ ۱ است

نامناظر (عوایز) که فاصله آنها از مبدأ بزرگتر یا مساوی ۲ است

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4$$

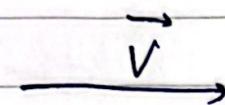
نامناظر (عوایز) که فاصله آنها از مبدأ کمتر مساوی ۲ است

آن: تفاوت بردارهای باره خط آینه / بردارهای باره خط میوه



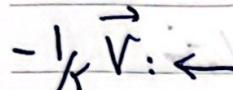
نیت

کند

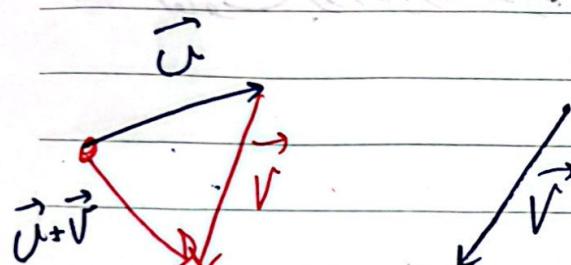


ناتئ: ضرب کارکردار فقط اندازه روند نموده

$3\vec{V}$: ناتئ: ضرب عدد معرفی کرده را در حسب
هر مقدار نتیجه حاکمه



ناتئ: بردار مکان
فازیه مکان



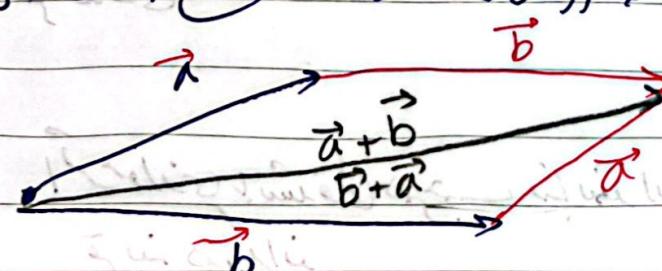
انسیکل

ناتئ: آنکه بردار ترمیم اولی بشه

(عکس) عصل نیاشدی توپنیم

بسم وصل کنیم

ناتئ: آنکه این دو بردار متشتمل باشند (از فاصله هم توجه از الافالع استفاده نمی شون)



$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} + \vec{a} \longrightarrow \text{ماهنه طبایی}$$

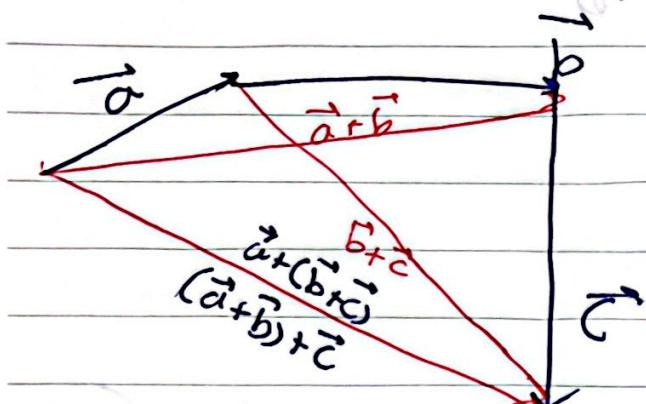


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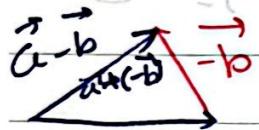
Date:

No:

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \vec{c} = \vec{a} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c})$$



$$\vec{a} - \vec{b} = \vec{a} + (-\vec{b})$$



$$(a + e1 + e2 -) = A$$

$$(a + e1 - e2 - e3 -) = B$$

$$(a + e1 - e2 - e3 -) = E$$

Def: c is scalar $\rightarrow \vec{v}$ vector

$$c\vec{v} \text{ is a vector } |c\vec{v}| = c \cdot |\vec{v}|$$

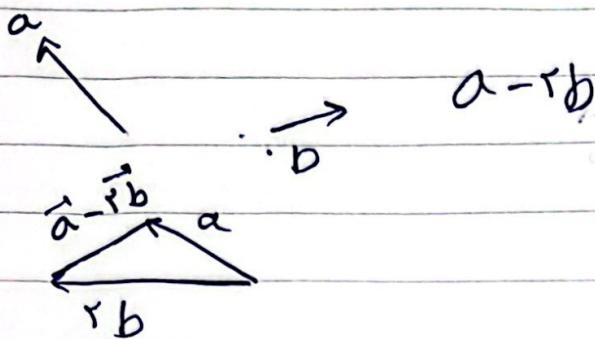
direction: $\begin{cases} \vec{asv} & \text{if } c > 0 \\ \vec{op} & \text{if } c < 0 \end{cases}$

direction: $\begin{cases} \vec{asv} & \text{if } c > 0 \\ \vec{op} & \text{if } c < 0 \end{cases}$

dot note

$$\vec{v} > 0$$

$$\vec{v} > 0$$



(G.D) + 5 = 16 (D.L.o)

لطفاً نقدر رابطات (موجة و مسح) شعاعي بردار رابط این علائم

$$n = \langle -r_9 - e_9 - c_9 \rangle$$

$$A = (-29 + 19, 0) \rightarrow A B = \langle -E(-r), -10 - (r-1), -10 - (c) \rangle$$

$$B = (-E_9 - 10_9 - 10) = \langle -r_9 - 11_9 - 10 \rangle$$

$$\vec{a} = \langle n_9 y_9 z \rangle$$

$$\vec{BA} = \langle +5_9 + 11_9 + 10 \rangle - \vec{a} = \langle -n_9 - y_9 - z \rangle$$

$$\vec{V} = \langle a_9 b_9 c \rangle \quad \vec{U} = \langle e_9 f_9 g \rangle$$

$$\vec{V} + \vec{U} = \langle a + e_9 b + f_9 c + g \rangle$$

$$\vec{V} = \langle a_9 b_9 c \rangle \Rightarrow n\vec{V} = \langle na_9, nb_9, nc \rangle$$



Scalerv 1. \rightarrow پعنی سائز

Subject:

Date:

No:

$$\vec{a} = \langle -r, \sqrt{r}, \sqrt{c} \rangle \quad (a = \sqrt{r+c})$$

$$\vec{b} = \langle r, \sqrt{r}, -r \rangle$$

1.

$$-1 \cdot \text{ام سپا} \rightarrow \text{مولٹی} \Rightarrow 7 = |7|$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \langle -r + r, \sqrt{r}, \sqrt{r} + -r \rangle \quad V = |V|$$

$$10 \vec{a} = \langle -r, 1 \cdot \sqrt{r}, (1 \cdot \sqrt{c}) \rangle \quad (a = \sqrt{r+c})$$

$$-1 \cdot \vec{b} = \langle -r, -\sqrt{r}, \sqrt{r} \rangle$$

~~$B = \langle x_B, y_B, z_B \rangle = (x_B - x_A, y_B - y_A, z_B - z_A)$~~

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle x_B - x_A, y_B - y_A, z_B - z_A \rangle$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2 + (z_B - z_A)^2}$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$

$$\vec{V} = \langle a, b, c \rangle \quad |\vec{V}| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$

dotnote

١٥/١٢.١) $(v_0, v_f - \omega)$

\leftarrow ~~٣٧~~

الف) در صفت زو و بجز این فاصله تسویج الگوریتم نیاز به دسته مطلق Z

ب) در صفت Z فاصله برابر قدر مطلق x $\leftarrow |x| = 3$

ج) در صفت Z فاصله برابر قدر مطلق y $\leftarrow |y| = 5$

$(v_0, v_f - \omega)$

د) محور $y \leftarrow (0, 0, 0)$

$$\sqrt{(v-v)^2 + (v-v)^2 + (-\omega)^2} = \sqrt{49+25} = \sqrt{V^2} \rightarrow \sqrt{V^2} = V$$

$$\sqrt{(v-v)^2 + (v-v)^2 + (-\omega - \omega)^2} = \sqrt{9+25} = \sqrt{V^2} \rightarrow \text{محور } y \leftarrow (0, 0, 0)$$

$(0, 0, 0) \rightarrow Z$

$$\sqrt{(v-v)^2 + (v-v)^2 + (-\omega + \omega)^2} = \sqrt{9+25} = \sqrt{V^2} \rightarrow \sqrt{V^2} = V$$

$$Q = (a, b, c) \rightarrow (A, B, C) \rightarrow (A, B, C) \rightarrow (A, B, C)$$

$\text{Proj } Q \text{ on } xy = (a, b, 0) \rightarrow |v| \leftarrow \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = V$

$\text{Proj } Q \text{ on } y = (0, b, 0)$



Subject:

Date:

No:

20/13.1) : نصف ميلاني بين (ونفق) $\left(\frac{x_1+\alpha}{2}, \frac{y_1+\gamma}{2}, \frac{z_1+\beta}{2} \right)$

$$P = (2, 2, \sqrt{\alpha}) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\alpha+\varepsilon}{2}, \frac{\gamma+1}{2}, \frac{1+\varepsilon}{2} \right) \Rightarrow (3, 2, \sqrt{\varepsilon})$$

$Q = (\varepsilon, 2, 1)$ $r = d_{PQ}$ نصف قطر

$$r = \sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2 + (y_2-y_1)^2 + (z_2-z_1)^2} \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{(\varepsilon-\alpha)^2 + (\gamma-1)^2 + (1-\varepsilon)^2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon\varepsilon}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2} = \sqrt{11} \xrightarrow{\text{مطابق}} (x-r)^2 + (y-r)^2 + (z-r)^2 = 11$$

$$O(3, 2, \sqrt{\varepsilon}) \Rightarrow (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = r^2$$

$r = \sqrt{11}$ مفرسل كلى

22/13.1) $\sqrt{(7-7)^2 + (7-3)^2 + (7-1)^2} = \sqrt{129} = 11$

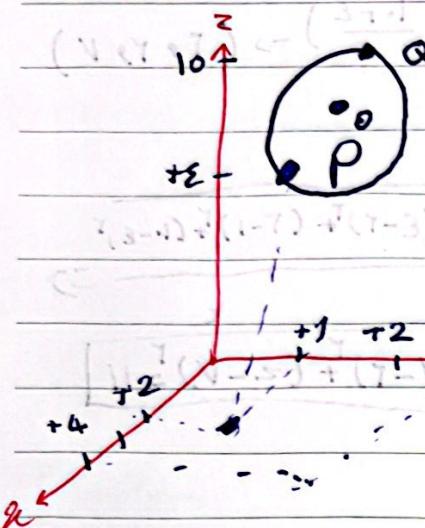
$$\text{الحل: } P = (7-5) + (7-3) + (7-1) \xrightarrow{\text{معادلة}} 129 = 11$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{33}}{7} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{129} = 11$$

\therefore (جده) 0 : نصف قطر

$$\frac{1}{11} [(7-5) + (7-3) + (7-1)] = 1 = \frac{1}{11} [(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2]$$

اگر باید از قدرت های کرو دارای نقطه انتهايی (عواد و عواد و عواد) 20/13.1



$$P = (\varepsilon, \varepsilon, \varepsilon)$$

$$Q = (\varepsilon + 10, \varepsilon + 10, \varepsilon + 10)$$

محاذکه را سینه

$$\sigma_{\text{قطب میانجی}} = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}, \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} \right)$$

$$O = \left(\frac{\varepsilon + r}{2}, \frac{\varepsilon + r}{2}, \frac{\varepsilon + r}{2} \right)$$

$$O = (3.9, 3.9, 3.9)$$

$$r = |PQ| : \text{روشن اول}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(\varepsilon - r)^2 + (r - r)^2 + (10 - r)^2} = \sqrt{11}$$

$$O(a, b, c)$$

$$r = \sqrt{11}$$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow (x-r)^2 + (y-r)^2 + (z-r)^2 = 11 : \text{محاذکه}$$

$$r = |PQ|$$

$$d = |PQ|$$

روشن رو:

$$\frac{|PQ|}{r} = r \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{(\varepsilon - r)^2 + (\varepsilon - r)^2 + (10 - r)^2}}{r} = r \Rightarrow r = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon \varepsilon}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{لذت}: O(a, b, c), r$$

$$\frac{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = r^2}{(x-r)^2 + (y-r)^2 + (z-r)^2 = 11} \Rightarrow \frac{(x-r)^2 + (y-r)^2 + (z-r)^2 = 11}{(x-r)^2 + (y-r)^2 + (z-r)^2 = 11} \quad dn$$

Subject:

Date:

No:

~~Exercises~~

$$V_3 = \{ \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle : a_i \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$V_n = \{ a = \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rangle : a_i \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

لهم $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \in V_n$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \vec{a} + \vec{b} &= \vec{b} + \vec{a} \Rightarrow \vec{a} + \vec{b} = \langle a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3 \rangle \\ &= \langle b_1 + a_1, b_2 + a_2, b_3 + a_3 \rangle \\ &= \vec{b} + \vec{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \vec{a} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \vec{c}$$

$$3) \vec{0} \in V_3 \Rightarrow \vec{a} + \vec{0} = \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{0} = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$4) \vec{a} + (-\vec{a}) = \vec{0}$$

$$5) ((\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} + \vec{c}) + \vec{b}$$

$$6) (c + d)\vec{a} = c\vec{a} + d\vec{a}$$

$$7) (cd)\vec{a} = c(d\vec{a})$$

$$8) 1\vec{a} = \vec{a}$$

dotnote

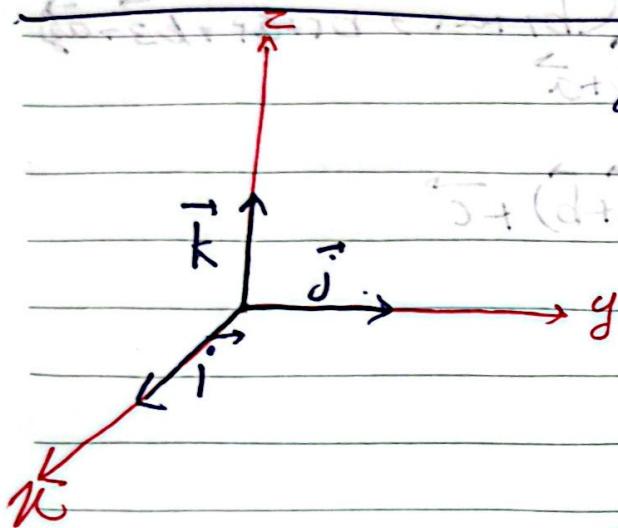
$\sqrt{3}$ has a base.

$$\vec{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$$

$$= \langle a_1 \cdot 1, a_2 \cdot 0, a_3 \rangle + \langle 0, a_2 \cdot 1, 0 \rangle + \langle 0, 0, a_3 \rangle$$

$$= a_1 \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle + a_2 \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle + a_3 \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$$

$$\vec{a} = \langle \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{1}, \sqrt{1} \rangle = \sqrt{1} \vec{i} + \sqrt{1} \vec{j} + \sqrt{1} \vec{k}$$



Example 5/

$$\vec{a} = \vec{i} + \sqrt{5} \vec{j} - \sqrt{5} \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{b} = \varepsilon \vec{i} + \sqrt{5} \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a} = \langle 1, \sqrt{5}, -\sqrt{5} \rangle$$

$$\sqrt{6+5} = \sqrt{11}$$

$$\vec{b} = \langle \varepsilon, 0, \sqrt{5} \rangle$$

$$\sqrt{(\varepsilon)^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2} = \sqrt{1+\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} = ?$$

$$\langle \sqrt{1}, \sqrt{\varepsilon^2}, \sqrt{5} \rangle + \langle \sqrt{\varepsilon^2}, \sqrt{0}, \sqrt{5} \rangle =$$

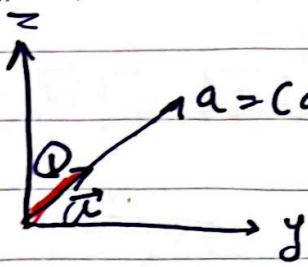
$$\langle 1, \varepsilon, \sqrt{5} \rangle$$



Subject:

Date:

No:



$$|\vec{a}| = 1$$

unit vector

$$\Rightarrow c |\vec{a}| = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{|\vec{a}|}$$

$$\Rightarrow c \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} = 1$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{a_1}{|\vec{a}|}, \frac{a_2}{|\vec{a}|}, \frac{a_3}{|\vec{a}|} \right\rangle$$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} \vec{a} = \frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$$

$$\vec{a} = r \vec{i} - \vec{j} - r \vec{k}$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{r^2 + (-1)^2 + (-r)^2} = \sqrt{r^2 + 1 + r^2} = \sqrt{2r^2} = \sqrt{2}r$$

$$\vec{u} = \left\langle \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \right\rangle$$

$$= r \vec{i} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{j} - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{k}$$

dot Product

$$\vec{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$$

$$\vec{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

• dot note

$$\langle \langle 9598 \rangle \cdot \langle \sqrt{r}, \sqrt{c}, 2 \rangle \rangle$$

(dis)

$$= r\sqrt{r} + r\sqrt{c} + 1$$

1) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^2$

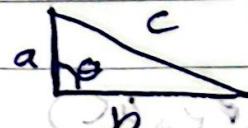
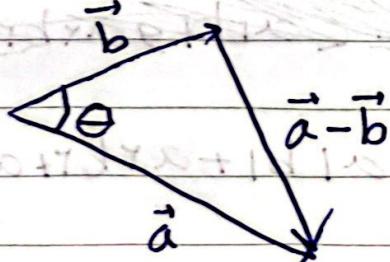
$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{a}| &= \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = a_1 a_1 + a_2 a_2 + a_3 a_3 \\ &= a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 \\ &= (\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2})^2 \\ &= |\vec{a}|^2 = 1 - i - i = 1 \end{aligned}$$

2) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$

3) $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$

4) $(c\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = c \cdot (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = \vec{a} \cdot (c\vec{b})$

5) $\vec{0} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta$$



Subject:

Date:

No:

$$|\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta$$

$$(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = |\vec{a}|^2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + |\vec{b}|^2$$

~~$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}$$~~

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} - \vec{a} \cdot (-\vec{b})$$

$$= \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) + (-\vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b})$$

$$= \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{a} \cdot (-\vec{b}) + (-\vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}) + (-\vec{b} \cdot -\vec{b})$$

$$= |\vec{a}|^2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}$$

~~$$|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta$$~~

~~$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta$$~~

-2

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|}$$

dot note

$$\vec{a} = (\tau \theta \cos \omega)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{\epsilon \epsilon}{\sqrt{\epsilon \epsilon} \sqrt{\epsilon \epsilon}}$$

$$\vec{b} = (\epsilon, 1, \nu)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1 + \tau + \nu \omega = \epsilon \epsilon$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\epsilon \epsilon}{\sqrt{\epsilon \epsilon}} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon \epsilon + \tau \tau} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \nu \nu}$$

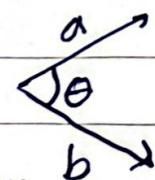
$$\sqrt{\epsilon \epsilon} \cdot \sqrt{\epsilon \epsilon}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta = 0$$

1) $|\vec{a}| = 0$

2) $|\vec{b}| = 0$

3) $\cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ$



$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

ویرایش مفهومی از درستی

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

$$\vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$$

برهان داشت



Subject:

Date:

No:

$$\text{Let } |\vec{a}| > 0, |\vec{b}| > 0 \quad \left\langle \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|}, \frac{\vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|} \right\rangle = \theta$$

$$\theta \rightarrow 0 < \theta < \pi \Rightarrow \cos \theta > 0 \quad l = |\vec{a}|$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta > 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \vec{a} = \left(\frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} \right) \cdot |\vec{a}| \\ \vec{b} = \left(\frac{\vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|} \right) \cdot |\vec{b}| \end{array} \right.$$

$$\theta \rightarrow \pi < \theta < 2\pi \quad l = \sqrt{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}) + (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}) + (\vec{c} \cdot \vec{c})}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta < 0 \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \vec{a} = \left(\frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} \right) \cdot |\vec{a}| \\ \vec{b} = \left(\frac{\vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|} \right) \cdot |\vec{b}| \end{array} \right. \cos \theta < 0 \Rightarrow \theta > \pi$$

$$\theta = 0 \rightarrow \vec{a} \rightarrow \vec{b} \rightarrow \vec{c} \rightarrow \vec{d} \rightarrow \vec{e} \rightarrow \vec{f} \rightarrow \vec{g} \rightarrow \vec{h} \rightarrow \vec{i} \rightarrow \vec{j} \rightarrow \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos 0 = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|$$

~~dot product~~

$$\theta = \pi \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \pi = -|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|$$

$$\cos \theta_1 = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{i}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{i}|} = \frac{a_i}{|\vec{a}|}$$

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{i} = a_i$

$$\cos \theta_2 = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{j}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{j}|} = \frac{a_j}{|\vec{a}|}$$
$$\cos \theta_3 = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{k}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{k}|} = \frac{a_k}{|\vec{a}|}$$

• dot note

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{i}}{|\vec{a}|}$$

$$\vec{U} = \left\langle \frac{a_1}{|a_1|}, \frac{a_2}{|a_1|}, \frac{a_3}{|a_1|} \right\rangle$$

$$|U|=1$$

$$\left(\frac{a_1}{|a_1|}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a_2}{|a_1|}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a_3}{|a_1|}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$U = \langle \cos \theta_1, \cos \theta_2, \cos \theta_3 \rangle$$

$$= \cos^2 \theta_1 + \cos^2 \theta_2 + \cos^2 \theta_3 =$$

$$\frac{1}{|a_1|} a_1 = \langle \cos \theta_1, \cos \theta_2, \cos \theta_3 \rangle$$

نوعیتی ها برای

$$\cos \theta_1 + \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_3 = 1$$

$$\vec{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle = |a_1| \langle \cos \theta_1, \cos \theta_2, \cos \theta_3 \rangle$$

$$\cos \theta_1 = \frac{a_1}{|a_1|} \Rightarrow a_1 = |a_1| \cos \theta_1$$

$$a_2 = |a_1| \cos \theta_2$$

$$a_3 = |a_1| \cos \theta_3$$

28/13.2)

$$\text{برداری همچلت } \vec{a} = \langle -2, 4, 6 \rangle \text{ را در میان } \vec{a}_1 = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle \text{ و } \vec{a}_2 = \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle \text{ بسط}$$

$$\vec{U} = \frac{1}{|\vec{a}_1|} \vec{a}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \langle -2, 4, 6 \rangle =$$

$$\vec{U} = \left\langle \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} \right\rangle$$

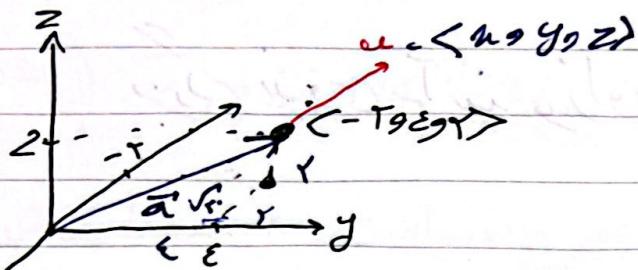
$$4 \times \left\langle -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\rangle = \left\langle -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \right\rangle$$



Subject:

Date:

No:



روشنی اور

$$|\vec{U}| = 9 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 9 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 81$$

فیضاً خوارج سب سب = $\frac{r}{\sqrt{s}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

سب سب خارجی = $\sqrt{\frac{z^2}{x^2+y^2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{z^2}{x^2+y^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}$

$$\frac{z^2}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 5z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5z^2 + z^2 = 81 \Rightarrow 6z^2 = 81 \Rightarrow z^2 = 9$$

$$z = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x^2 + 5z^2 = 9 \Rightarrow 5x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{9}{5}$$

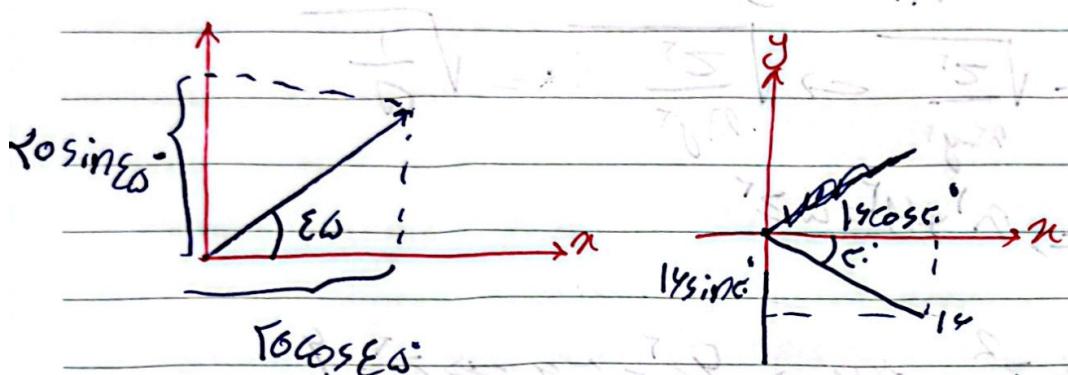
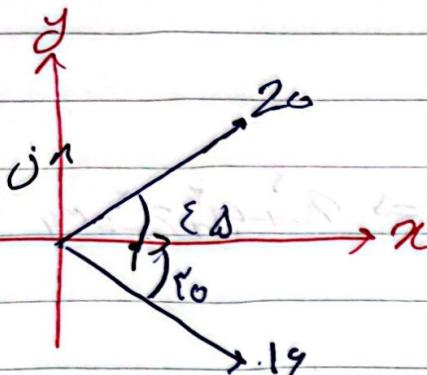
$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \vec{u} = \langle \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{4}, 3 \rangle$$

$$\sqrt{5} + \alpha = 9 \quad \text{رسانی سوچ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{9 - \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\langle \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{4}, \sqrt{9} \rangle$$

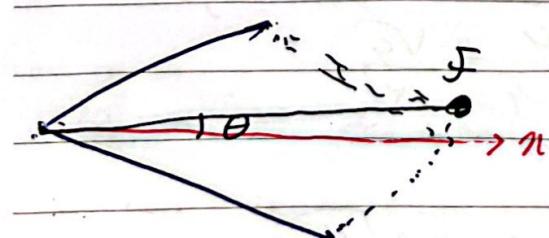
مجزای نیروی برآیند وزاویہ آن با جت (26/13.2)



$$14\cos \theta_0 i + 14\sin \theta_0 j = 10\sqrt{5} i + 10\sqrt{5} j$$

~~$$14\cos \theta_0 i + 14\sin \theta_0 j = 10\sqrt{5} i + 10\sqrt{5} j$$~~

~~$$F = 14\sqrt{2} \text{ rad} \Rightarrow F(\sqrt{10\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{10\sqrt{5}})i + (\sqrt{10\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{10\sqrt{5}})j = r_1 i + r_1 j$$~~



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \theta = \frac{10\sqrt{5} - 1}{10\sqrt{5} + 10\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{10\sqrt{5} - 1}{10\sqrt{5} + 10\sqrt{5}} \right) = 15^\circ$$

Subject:

Date:

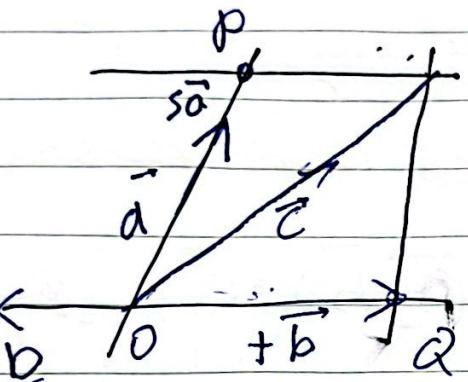
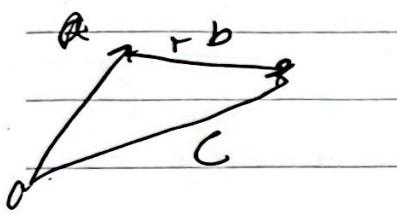
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فرض کنیم \vec{a} و \vec{b} بردارهای خیلی صفر نزدیک موازی نسینه و \vec{c}

برداری در صفحه باشد که \vec{a} و \vec{b} ممکن است سند است با استاد لا (عروسی)

شنانه بینی که برای این بردارها \vec{c} هم می‌باشد. مانند ۵۰٪. می‌توان \vec{c} را

بنویسیم اساساً براساس مولفه‌ها با این روش $\vec{c} = s\vec{a} + t\vec{b}$



استاد لا (عروسی):

جمع بردار ~~$O P + O Q = C$~~ $O P + O Q = C$

$$\frac{|OP|}{|\alpha|} = s \cdot \frac{|OQ|}{|\beta|} = t$$

$$\Rightarrow |OP| = s\alpha \quad C = s\alpha + t\beta$$

$$|OQ| = t\beta$$

$$\alpha = \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle$$

استاد لا (عروسی) از مولفه‌ها

$$\beta = \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow s\alpha_1 + t\beta_1 = C \xrightarrow{\text{ag}} s\alpha_1 + t\beta_1 = C$$

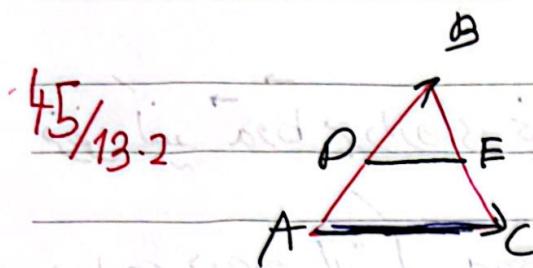
$$C = \langle c_1, c_2 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow s\alpha_1 + t\beta_1 = C \xrightarrow{\text{ag}} s\alpha_1 + t\beta_1 = C$$

dotnote

$$s = \frac{b_2 c_1 - b_1 c_2}{b_1 a_2 - b_2 a_1}$$

$$t = \frac{a_2 c_1 - a_1 c_2}{b_1 a_2 - b_2 a_1}$$



$$AB + BC = AC$$

$$DB + BE = DE$$

$$\frac{1}{k} AB + \frac{1}{k} BC = \frac{1}{k} DE$$

$$\Rightarrow DE = \frac{1}{k} AC$$

$$DB = \frac{1}{k} AB$$

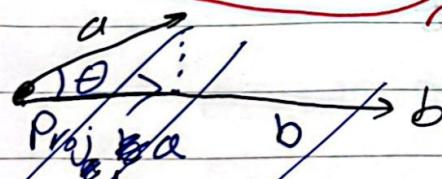
و $DE = \frac{1}{k} AC$
لذلك

$$DB = \frac{1}{k} BC$$

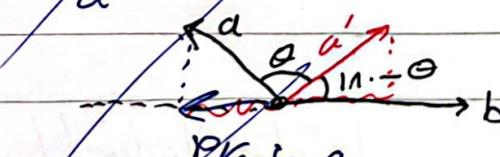
the dot product is not associative

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}) \neq (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}$$

جاء انتهاء المقدار
ناتج من حاصل ضرب
 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$



$$|\text{Proj}_b a| = |a| \cos \theta$$



$$|\text{Proj}_b a| = |a| \cos \theta$$

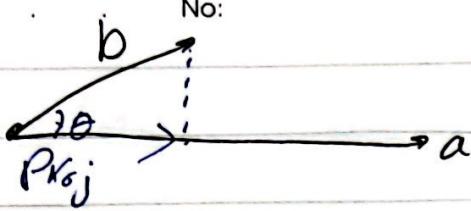
$$|a| \cos(\pi - \theta)$$



Subject:

Date:

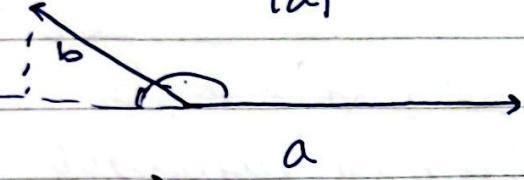
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$$|\text{Proj}_a b| = |b| \cos \theta$$

$$a \cdot b = |a| |b| \cos \theta \rightarrow |\cos \theta| \\ \text{comp}$$

$$\text{Comp}_a b = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a|} \rightarrow \text{our answer}$$



$$\vec{v} = |\vec{v}| \quad \vec{u} = |\vec{v}| \frac{1}{|\vec{v}|} \vec{v}$$

$$\text{Proj}_a b = \left(\frac{a \cdot b}{|a|} \right) \frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} \vec{a} = \boxed{\frac{a \cdot b}{|a|} \vec{a}}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) - a_2(b_1c_3 - b_3c_1) + a_3(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)$$

dotnote

$$\vec{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$$

$$\vec{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = i(a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) - j(a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1) + k(a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)$$

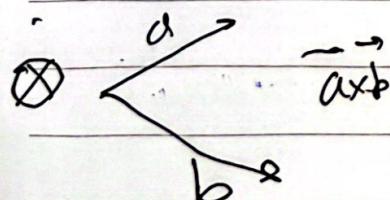
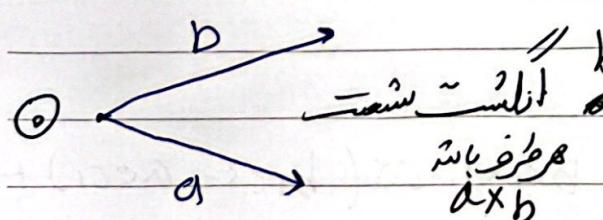
$$= \langle a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2, a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1, a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \rangle$$

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ میتوانست \vec{b} بر \vec{a} بخواست
پس: برای \vec{b} بر \vec{a} بخواست اگر \vec{a} را بخواست

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{a} = \langle a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2, a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1, a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \rangle \cdot$$

$$\langle a_1 a_2 a_3, a_3 \rangle = a_1 a_2 b_3 - a_1 a_3 b_2 + a_2 a_3 b_1 - a_3 a_1 b_2 + a_3 a_2 b_1 - a_1 a_3 b_3$$

$$+ a_3 a_1 b_3 - a_3 a_2 b_1 = 0$$



Subject:

Date:

No:

إذا كان \vec{a} و \vec{b} رايمان $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ ، $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Proof: } |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|^2 &= (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)^2 + (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2)^2 + (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3)^2 \\
 &= |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 \\
 &= |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 - (|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta)^2 \\
 &= |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \\
 &= |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 \sin^2 \theta \\
 &= |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

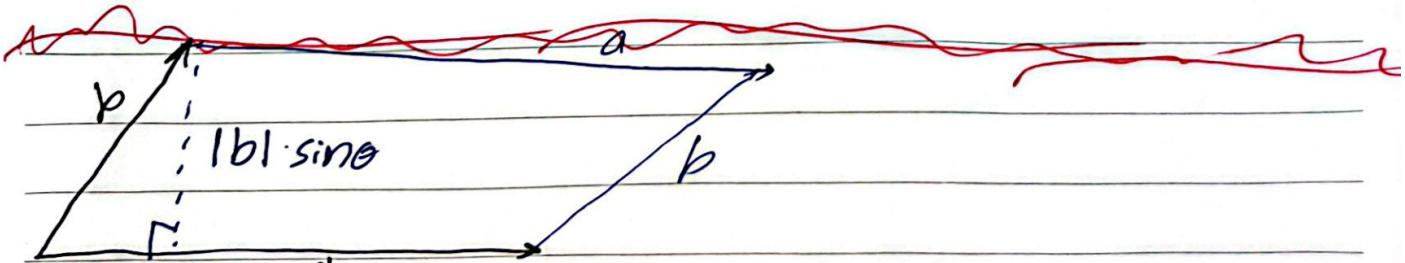
~~الآن~~ \vec{a} \vec{b} متساويان أو متوازيان $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 0$: $\theta = \pi$

$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$ $\Rightarrow \theta = 0$ $\Rightarrow \sin \theta = 0$ $\Rightarrow |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = 0$ حالات

$$\sin \theta = 0$$

نبالين

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta = 0$$



$$S = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{h} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$$

مثلاً مساحة المثلث هو $\frac{1}{2} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \sin \theta$

$$\frac{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta}{h} = 0 \Rightarrow h = 0 \Rightarrow |\vec{b}| \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 0 \text{ or } \pi$$

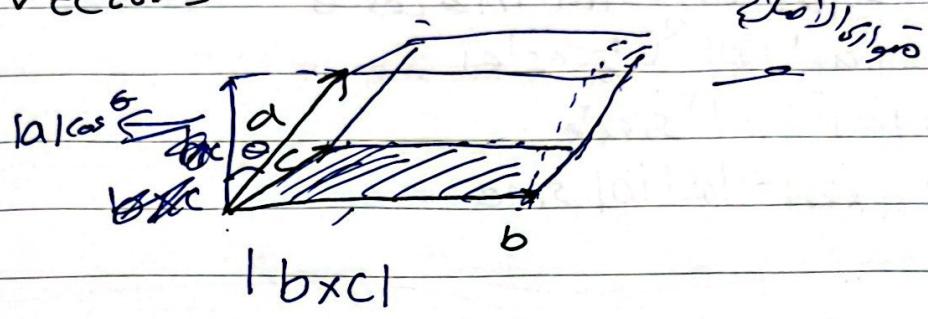
● dotnote

أمثلات قصيرة / استعارة

Scalar triple product

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$ vectors

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$$



$$a \cdot (b \times c) = |a| |b \times c| \cos \theta$$

$$= a \cdot (b \times c)$$