

Скалярное произведение векторов

Определение: $a \cdot b$, (a, b)
 $a^2 = a \cdot a$

Определение: $a \cdot b = |a| \cdot |b| \cdot \cos(\hat{a}, b)$

- Свойства:
- 1) $(a+b) \cdot c = a \cdot c + b \cdot c$
 - 2) $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$
 - 3) $|a \cdot b| = d(a, b)$

Опр. перпендикульарности: $a \perp b \Leftrightarrow a \cdot b = 0 \quad (\cos(\hat{a}, b) = \frac{\pi}{2})$
(= неизогнутое перп.)

Единичный вектор: $|c|=1$

В координатах: Если $a = a_x i + a_y j + a_z k \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} a = (a_x, a_y, a_z) \\ b = (b_x, b_y, b_z) \end{array} \right)$
 $b = b_x i + b_y j + b_z k$

$$\text{т.о. } a \cdot b = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

Проекция: $\text{up}_a b = |b| \cdot \cos(\hat{a}, b) = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a|}$

9.1. $|a|=3, |b|=4, \hat{a}^{\wedge}b = 2\pi/3$

Berechne: a) a^2

b) $(3a - 2b)(a + 2b)$

Penclue:

a) $a^2 = a \cdot a = |a| \cdot |a| \cdot \cos \hat{a}^{\wedge}a = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos 0 = 9$

b) $(3a - 2b) \cdot (a + 2b) = 3a \cdot a + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot a \cdot b - 2 \cdot b \cdot a - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot b \cdot b = 3|a||a| + 4|a||b|\cos \hat{a}^{\wedge}b - 4|b||b| =$
 $= 27 - 24 - 6 = -6$

"
-42

9.2. Finde zwei Vektoren e_1 u e_2 , dann

a) $|e_1| = |e_2| = 1$

b) $a = e_1 + 2e_2$ u $b = 3e_1 - 4e_2$ orthogonal

D.

— ^ — ^

Remark:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_2 = (\|\mathbf{e}_1\| \cdot \|\mathbf{e}_2\|) \cdot \cos \hat{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2} = \cos \hat{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad & \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = (\mathbf{e}_1 + 2\mathbf{e}_2)(5\mathbf{e}_1 - 4\mathbf{e}_2) = \\ & = 5 \cdot \mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_1 - 4\mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_2 + 10\mathbf{e}_2 \cdot \mathbf{e}_2 - 8\mathbf{e}_2 \cdot \mathbf{e}_2 = -3 + 6\mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_2 = \\ & = -3 + 6 \cos \hat{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad -3 + 6 \cos \hat{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2} = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \hat{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$
$$\hat{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2} = \pi/3$$

- 3.3 **Demo:**
- \textcircled{a} $\|\mathbf{m}\| = \|\mathbf{n}\| = 1, \mathbf{m} \perp \mathbf{n}$
 - \textcircled{b} $\mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{m} - \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{b} = 2\mathbf{m} + 3\mathbf{n}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{m}^2 &= \|\mathbf{m}\| \cdot \|\mathbf{m}\| = 1 \\ \mathbf{n}^2 &= \|\mathbf{n}\| \cdot \|\mathbf{n}\| = 1 \\ \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{n} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

From Th:

Remark:

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$$



$$a \cdot v = (am - n)(2m + 3n) = \cancel{nm} \cancel{+ 2mn} - \cancel{dmn} - \cancel{3n} = \\ = 4 - 3 = 1$$

3.4 **Dane:** ① $|a|=3, |b|=|c|=2$

② $a \perp b, \hat{a}_i c = \hat{b}_i c = \pi/3$

Bardziej: $(3a+b) \cdot (2a-c)$

Rozwinięcie: $(3a+b)(2a-c) = 6a^2 - 3ac + 2a\cancel{b} - bc =$
 $= 6 \cdot |a| \cdot |a| - 3|a||c| \cos \hat{a}_i c - 18|c| \cos \hat{b}_i c =$
 $= 54 - 18 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 43$

Skoroszyt omówka

3.5

Datos: $\mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$
 $\mathbf{b} = -\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$

Barricadas: $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$

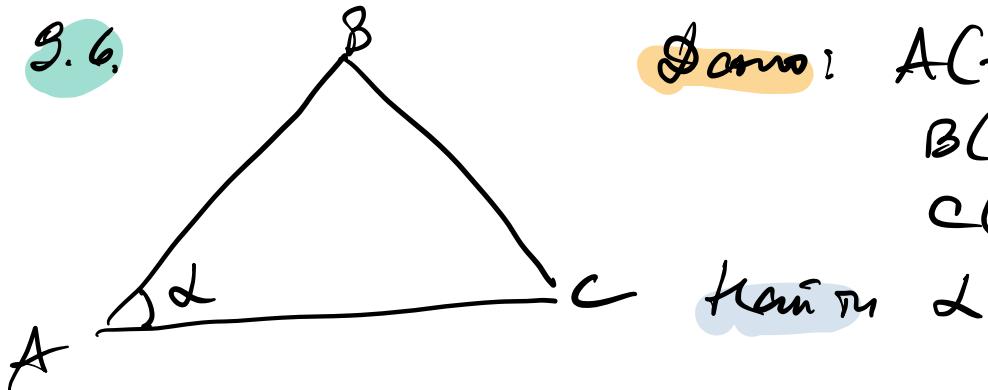
$$|\mathbf{i}| = |\mathbf{j}| = |\mathbf{k}|$$
$$\mathbf{i} \perp \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{j} \perp \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{i} \perp \mathbf{k}$$

Permiso:

I caso: $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) \cdot (-\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) =$
 $= -2\mathbf{i}^2 + 2\cancel{\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j}} + 3\cancel{\mathbf{i}\mathbf{j}} - 3\mathbf{j}^2 - \cancel{\mathbf{i}\mathbf{k}} + \cancel{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{j}} = -5$

II caso: $\mathbf{a} = (2, -3, 1)$
 $\mathbf{b} = (-1, 1, 0)$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 2 \cdot (-1) + (-3) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 = -5$$



Daten: $A(-1, 2)$

$B(1, 1)$

$C(3, 2)$

finde α

Premisse: ① $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = |\vec{AB}| \cdot |\vec{AC}| \cdot \cos \alpha$

② $\vec{AB} = (1 - (-1), 1 - 2) = (2, -1)$

$$\vec{AC} = (4, 0)$$

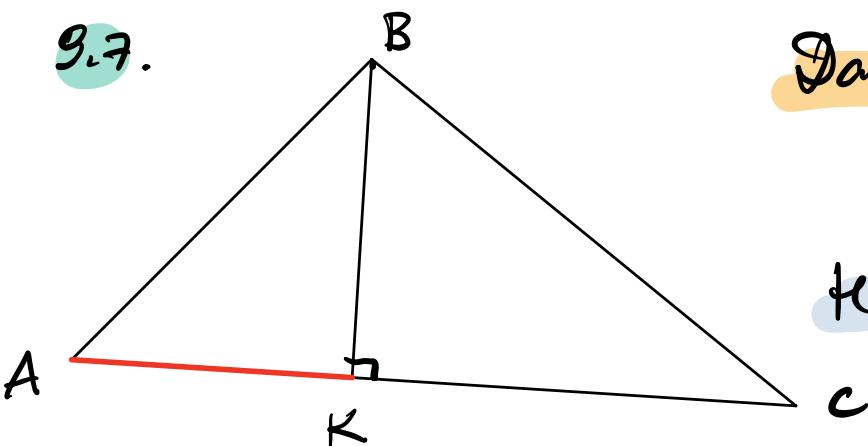
③ $|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{5}$

$$|\vec{AC}| = 4$$

④ $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 2 \cdot 4 + (-1) \cdot 0 = 8$

↓

⑤ $\cos \alpha = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{|\vec{AB}| \cdot |\vec{AC}|} = \frac{8}{4 \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$



Dane:

$$A(4, 2, 2)$$

$$B(1, -1, 0)$$

$$C(3, 2, 4)$$

Karne: AK

Pewinne:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad AK = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{|\vec{AC}|}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \vec{AB} = (-3, -3, -2)$$

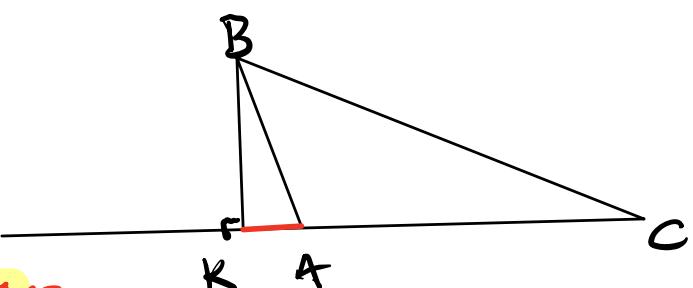
$$\vec{AC} = (-1, 0, 2)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = (-3) \cdot (-1) + (-3) \cdot 0 + (-2) \cdot 2 = -1$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad |\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 0^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad AK = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

отрицательная
коэффициент деления



на языке языка векторов

Задача

дано:

$$a = -2i + k$$

$$b = i + j + 3k$$

$$c = 4i - j + 5k$$

найти:

①

$$\operatorname{np}_a(b-2c)$$

②

$$\operatorname{np}_{b+c} a$$

$$\operatorname{np}_a b = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a|}$$

Решение:

① $\operatorname{np}_a(b-2c) = \frac{(b-2c) \cdot a}{|a|}$

1) $a = (-2, 0, 1)$

$b = (1, 1, 3)$

$c = (4, -1, 5)$

2) $b-2c = (1, 1, 3) - 2(4, -1, 5) = (-7, 3, -7)$

3) $(b-2c) \cdot a = -7 \cdot (-2) + 3 \cdot 0 + (-7) \cdot 1 = 7$

4) $|a| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad n_{\rho_a}(b+c) = \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad n_{\rho_{b+c}} a = \frac{a \cdot (b+c)}{|b+c|}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a = (-2, 0, 1) \quad \textcircled{2} \quad b+c = (5, 0, 8)$$
$$b = (1, 1, 3)$$
$$c = (4, -1, 5)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a \cdot (b+c) = -10 + 0 + 8 = -2$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad |b+c| = \sqrt{5^2 + 0^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{89}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad n_{\rho_{b+c}} a = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{89}}$$