#### Seri bahan kuliah Algeo #31

# Soal dan Pembahasan Aljabar Geometri dan Perkalian Geometri

Bahan kuliah IF2123 Aljabar Linier dan Geometri

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### Soal 1 (UAS 2015)

Diberikan tiga vektor dan satu buah bivektor berikut:

$$\mathbf{a} = 2e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3$$
  
 $\mathbf{b} = e_1 + e_2 - 3e_3$   
 $\mathbf{c} = e_1 + 2e_2 + 2e_3$   
 $B = (\mathbf{b} \wedge \mathbf{c})$ 

### Hitunglah:

1). aB 2). abc 3).  $(a \cdot B) \cdot (B \cdot a)$  4).  $I^3$ 

Jawaban: (berupa hint atau petunjuk saja)

Hitung dulu B = 
$$b \land c = (e_1 + e_2 - 3e_3) \land (e_1 + 2e_2 + 2e_3)$$

- (1) aB = ... (diselesaikan dengan perkalian geometri)
- (2)  $(a \cdot B) \cdot (B \cdot a) = ...$ Gunakan rumus ini:  $a \cdot B = \frac{1}{2}(aB - Ba)$  dan  $B \cdot a = \frac{1}{2}(Ba - aB)$
- (3) abc =  $(2e_1 + e_2 + 2e_3)(e_1 + e_2 3e_3)(c_1 + 2e_2 + 2e_3) = ...$
- (4)  $I^3 = (e_{123})^3 = (e_1 e_2 e_3)^3 = (e_1 e_2 e_3)(e_1 e_2 e_3)(e_1 e_2 e_3) = \dots$

### Soal 2 (UAS 2017)

Diketahui sebuah vektor  $\mathbf{v} = e_1 + 2e_2$ .

- 1. Tuliskan rotor untuk memutar vektor tersebut sebesar  $\phi$
- 2. Dengan menggunakan rotor tersebut, tentukan bayangan vektor v (v') jika diputar sebesar  $30^o$  berlawanan arah jarum jam.
- 3. Tentukan bayangan vektor v (v''), jika diputar  $45^o$  searah dengan jarum jam.

#### Jawaban:

(1) 
$$v' = ve^{i\phi} = v(\cos \phi + I \sin \phi) = v(\cos \phi + e_{12}\sin \phi)$$

(2) Dari rumus 1, ganti  $\phi$  dengan 30°

(3) Dari rumus 1, ganti  $\phi$  dengan -45°

### Soal 3 (UAS 2018)

Diketahui multivektor  $C = 7 - e_{12}$  adalah hasil perkalian geometri dua buah vektor a dan b (C = ab). Jika diketahui vektor  $b = e_1 + e_2$ ,

- a. Hitunglah nilai vektor a
- b. Jika  $d = e_3$ , hitunglah E = abd, dimana a, b vektor diatas.

### Jawaban:

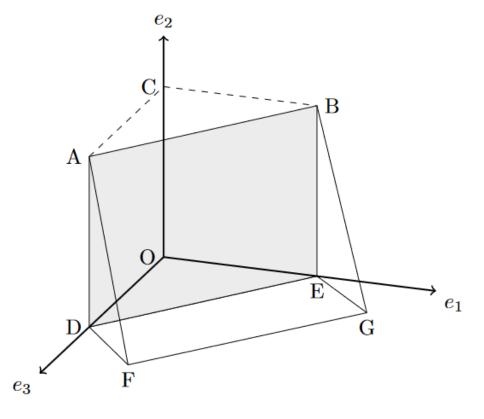
a) 
$$C = ab$$
 $a = Cb^{-1}$ 
 $= (7-e_{12})(\frac{e_1+e_1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}(7e_1+7e_1 - e_{12}e_2 - e_{12})$ 
 $= \frac{1}{2}(7e_1+7e_1+e_2 - e_1)$ 
 $= \frac{1}{2}(6e_1+8e_2) = 3e_1+4e_2$ 

b) 
$$E = abd$$
  
=  $(7-e_{1z})e_3 = 7e_3 - e_{1z_3}$ 

7

#### Diberikan gambar bidang-bidang di $\mathbb{R}^3$ sebagai berikut:

## Soal 4 (UAS 2019)



Jika bidang  $\overrightarrow{OE} \wedge \overrightarrow{OC} = e_1 \wedge e_2$ , bidang  $\overrightarrow{OC} \wedge \overrightarrow{OD} = e_2 \wedge e_3$ , bidang  $\overrightarrow{OD} \wedge \overrightarrow{OE} = e_3 \wedge e_2$ , dan luas bidang  $\overrightarrow{DF} \wedge \overrightarrow{DE}$  (dimana semua sudutnya siku-siku) sama dengan luas bidang  $e_3 \wedge e_1$ , nyatakan bidang-bidang berikut dalam ekspresi  $e_1, e_2, dan e_3$ 

- 1). Bidang  $\overrightarrow{AD} \wedge \overrightarrow{AB}$  2). Bidang  $\overrightarrow{DF} \wedge \overrightarrow{DE}$  3). Bidang  $\overrightarrow{AF} \wedge \overrightarrow{AB}$

#### Jawaban:

1). 
$$\overrightarrow{AD} = -e_2$$
  $\overrightarrow{AD} \wedge \overrightarrow{AB} = -e_2 \wedge (-e_3 + e_1)$ 
 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{AC} + CB$ 
 $= -e_3 + e_1$ 

DF  $\wedge (-e_3 + e_1) = e_3 e_1 (\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{DE})$ 
 $\overrightarrow{DF} (-e_3 + e_1) = e_3 e_1 (\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{DE})$ 
 $\overrightarrow{DF} (-e_3 + e_1) = e_3 e_1 (-e_3 + e_1)$ 
 $= e_3 e_3 e_1 + e_3 e_1 e_1$ 
 $= e_3 e_3 e_1 + e_3 e_1 e_1$ 
 $= e_1 + e_3$ 
 $(-e_2 + (e_1 + e_3)) \wedge (-e_3 + e_1)$ 
 $(-e_3 + e_1) \wedge \overrightarrow{AB} = -e_3 e_1 e_1$ 
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