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1. Diketahui  $U = (2, -2, 1)$

$V = (2, 1, 2)$

a.  $U \cdot V = x_1 \cdot y_1 + x_2 \cdot y_2 + x_3 \cdot y_3$   
 $= 2 \cdot 2 + (-2) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2$   
 $= 4 - 2 + 2 = 4 //$

b.  $\cos \theta = \frac{U \cdot V}{\|U\| \cdot \|V\|} = \frac{4}{9} //$   $\|U\| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2} = 3$   
 $\|V\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 2^2} = 3$

c.  $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{0^2 + 3^2 + 1^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{10} //$

d.  $U \times V = \begin{vmatrix} u_2 & u_3 \\ v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_3 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \\ v_1 & v_2 \end{vmatrix}$   
 $= \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5, -2, 6 //$

e.  $\|U \times V\| = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (-2)^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{25 + 4 + 36} = \sqrt{65} //$

2. a.  $(1, k, k^2)$   $a \cdot a \cdot b = 0$

$b = (-2, -1, 1)$   $1 \cdot (-2) + k \cdot (-1) + k^2 \cdot 1 = 0$

$k^2 - k - 2 = 0$

$b \cdot k = 2 \Rightarrow a = (1, 2, 4)$

$(k-2)(k+1) = 0$

$b = (-2, -1, 1)$

$k = 2$  or  $k = -1 //$

$a \times b = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$

$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} //$

$= 6, 9, 3$

$\|a \times b\| = \sqrt{6^2 + 9^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{36 + 81 + 9} = \sqrt{126} //$



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3.  $U = (k+1, k+1, 1)$

$$V = (-k-1, -k-1, k)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{U \cdot V}{\|U\| \|V\|} \quad \cos 180 = -1 = \frac{U \cdot V}{\|U\| \|V\|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U \cdot V &= (k+1)(-k-1) + (k+1)(-k-1) + 1 \cdot k \\ &= -k^2 - 2k - 1 - k^2 - 2k - 1 + k \\ &= -2k^2 - 3k - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|U\| &= \sqrt{(k+1)^2 + (k+1)^2 + 1^2} \\ &= \sqrt{k^2 + 2k + 1 + k^2 + 2k + 1 + 1} \\ &= \sqrt{2k^2 + 4k + 3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|V\| &= \sqrt{(-k-1)^2 + (-k-1)^2 + k^2} \\ &= \sqrt{k^2 + 2k + 1 + k^2 + 2k + 1 + k^2} \\ &= \sqrt{3k^2 + 4k + 2} \end{aligned}$$

$$-1 = \frac{-2k^2 - 3k - 2}{\sqrt{(2k^2 + 4k + 3)(3k^2 + 4k + 2)}}$$

$$-1 = \frac{-2k^2 - 3k - 2}{\sqrt{6k^4 + 20k^3 + 29k^2 + 20k + 6}}$$

$$1 = \frac{4k^4 + 12k^3 + 17k^2 + 12k + 9}{6k^4 + 20k^3 + 29k^2 + 20k + 6}$$

$$6k^4 + 20k^3 + 29k^2 + 20k + 6 = 4k^4 + 12k^3 + 17k^2 + 12k + 9$$

$$6k^4 + 20k^3 + 29k^2 + 20k + 6 = 4k^4 + 12k^3 + 17k^2 + 12k + 9$$

$$6k^4 - 4k^4 + 20k^3 - 12k^3 + 29k^2 - 17k^2 + 20k - 12k + 6 - 9 = 0$$

$$2k^4 + 8k^3 + 12k^2 + 8k + 2 = 0$$

$$k = -1$$



## Transformasi Linier

1. Diketahui  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 

$$f(x, y) = (y, -5x + 13y, 7x + 16y)$$

a. Diketahui  $u = (1, 2)$  dan  $v = (4, 5)$  dan  $k = 3$ 

$$b. \text{cek } T(u+v) = T(u) + T(v)$$

$$T(u+v) = T(u) + T(v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(1+4, 2+5) &= T(5, 7) = (7, -25 + 13(7), -35 + 16(7)) \\ &= (7, 66, 77) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(1, 2) + T(4, 5) &= (2, 21, 25) + (5, 45, 52) \\ &= (7, 66, 77) \end{aligned}$$

$$c. \text{cek Skalar kedua } T(kv) = kT(v)$$

$$T(kv) = T(3(1, 2)) = T(3, 6) = (6, 63, 75)$$

$$kT(v) = 3T(1, 2) = 3(2, 21, 25) = (6, 63, 75)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = (y, -5x + 13y, 7x + 16y)$$

Jadi adalah transformasi linier

2. Diketahui  $f(x, y) = (y, -5x + 13y, 7x + 16y)$ 

$$p_1(0, 1) \rightarrow (1, 13, 16)$$

$$p_2(2, 1) \rightarrow (1, 3, 2)$$

$$p_3(1, 3) \rightarrow (3, 34, 41)$$



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Pencerminan

$$P_1 = (1, 13, 16) \xrightarrow[x_2]{\text{Pencerminan}} X' = X$$

$$Y' = -Y$$

$$Z' = Z$$

$$= (1, -13, 16)$$

$$P_2 = (1, 3, 2) \xrightarrow[x_2]{\text{Pencerminan}} X' = X$$

$$Y' = -Y$$

$$Z' = Z$$

$$= (1, -3, 2)$$

$$P_3 = (3, 39, 41) \xrightarrow[x_2]{\text{Pencerminan}} X' = X$$

$$Y' = -Y$$

$$Z' = Z$$

$$= (3, -39, 41)$$

- Rotasi 45

$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sin 45^\circ$$

$$P_1(45^\circ) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 13 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{17\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -13 \\ \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \left( \frac{17\sqrt{2}}{2}, -13, \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$P_2(45^\circ) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -3 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \left( \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, -3, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$P_3(45^\circ) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -39 \\ 41 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{44\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -39 \\ \frac{33\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \left( 22\sqrt{2}, -39, \frac{33\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$