Buralan
$$3x + 4p = 0$$
 $3x + 4p = 0$ $3x + 4$



beneg: $\vec{x}_1 = (1,0)$, $\vec{x}_2 = (1,1)$ veldörderine Grau-Schmidt netodunu uggulayung.

Görüm: $C_1 \vec{\kappa}_1 + C_2 \vec{\chi}_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (C_1 + C_2, 0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_1 = C_2 = 0$ olduğunda $[\vec{\kappa}_1, \vec{\kappa}_2]$ tumesi three boğumsızdir.

$$\vec{y}_{2} = \vec{x}_{2} - \frac{\langle \vec{x}_{2}, \vec{y}_{1} \rangle}{\langle \vec{y}_{1}, \vec{y}_{1} \rangle} \vec{y}_{1} = (1,1) - \frac{\langle (1,1), (1,0) \rangle}{\langle (1,0), (1,0) \rangle}.(1,0)$$

$$\vec{\mathfrak{I}}_{2} = (1.1) - \frac{1 \cdot (1,0)}{1} = (0,1)$$

Boyler I,=(1,0), I= (0,1) - ortogonal streni elde estil.

Burados
$$\vec{\epsilon}_1 = \frac{\vec{y}_1}{\|\vec{y}_1\|} = \frac{(1,0)}{\sqrt{(7,0),(1,0)}} = \frac{(1,0)}{1} = (1,0)$$

$$\vec{e}_{1} = \frac{\vec{y}_{1}}{\|\vec{y}_{2}\|} = \frac{(0,1)}{1} = (0,1)$$
 olup

[e1, e2] ortonormal sistemi elde edilir. (Yani (e1, e1)=1 buluur.)

 $\vec{x}_1 = (1,1,0)$, $\vec{x}_2 = (0,1,1)$, $\vec{x}_3 = (0,0,1)$ sistemini orthogonal sisteme disniistirung.

(1021im): (1 x + (2x + (3x) = 0 (=) (1=(2=(3=0 olup

$$\vec{y}_{1} = \vec{x}_{1}^{2} = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$\vec{y}_{2} = \vec{x}_{2}^{2} - \frac{\langle \vec{x}_{2}^{2}, \vec{y}_{1}^{2} \rangle}{\langle \vec{y}_{1}^{2}, \vec{y}_{1}^{2} \rangle} = (0, 1, 1) - \frac{\langle (0, 1, 1), (1, 1, 0) \rangle}{\langle (1, 1, 0), (1, 1, 0) \rangle}. (1, 1, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $y_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$

$$\vec{y}_3 = \vec{x}_3 - \frac{\langle \vec{x}_3, \vec{y}_1 \rangle}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{q}_1 - \frac{\langle \vec{x}_3, \vec{y}_2 \rangle}{\langle \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_1 \rangle} \vec{q}_2$$

$$\vec{y}_{3} = (0,0,1) - \frac{\langle (0,0,1), (1,1,0) \rangle}{\langle (1,1,0), (1,1,0) \rangle} \cdot ((1,0) - \frac{\langle (0,0,1), (-\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}, 1)}{\langle (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1) (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1) \rangle} (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{3}_3 = (0,0,1) - \vec{0} - \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{y}_3 = (\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$$

olup [Ji, J2, J3] ortogonal sistemi elde etilir. Birados

$$\vec{e}_{1} = \frac{\vec{\lambda}_{1}}{11\vec{\lambda}_{11}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot (1, 1, 0)$$

$$\vec{e}_{2} = \frac{\vec{y}_{2}}{||\vec{y}_{2}||} = \frac{\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{3}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$-\vec{e_3} = \frac{\vec{3}_3}{11\vec{3}_3 H} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

1 43 1 = 1 1 2 + (-1)2 + (-1)2 = 13

Fellinde [e], ez, ez) ortonormal sistemi elde edilir.

(Joni (en, ez = 4ez, ez = 4ez, ez = 1 ve cei, ez = 4ez, ez = 2ez, ez = 0 olm)

x w g vehtörlerman vehtöret carpini Vehtorel Garpin

acklindedir.

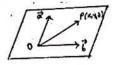
Sensu:
$$\vec{x} = (0,2,1)$$
, $\vec{y} = (-1,0,3)$ is $\vec{x} \times \vec{y} = ?$

$$\vec{x} \times \vec{j} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 6\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

Veletörlerin Düzleminin Donkleun

at = (ax, ay, az) we b = (bx, by, bz) veutorlemm belieffer distern denteur determinant yardımıyla

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & \frac{9}{4} \\ a_x & a_y & a_2 \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$



sellindedir.

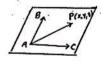
ÖRNER: A=(1,3,5), B=(2,4,6) veutöhlerinn helirttigi düzleuin denkleumi yazma-

$$\frac{602104}{135}$$
 $\frac{3}{5}$ = 0 \Rightarrow -2x+4y-22=0

PENER: A = (1,-1,0), B = (2,2,4), C = (-1,2,1) notatalarini ittiva eden diizleum dendemini bulum.

FÖZÜM!
$$AP = P - A = (X-1, 9+1, 2)$$

 $AB = B - A = (1,3,4)$
 $AC = C - A = (-2,3,1)$



$$\begin{vmatrix} x_{-1} & 3+1 & \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -x - 3 + 2 = 0$$

ÖRNEK! A = (3,4,λ), B = (1,3,5), C = (0,-1,2) velstörlerinin aynı düzlemde olması 1415 λ ne olmalıdır?



Vehtörlerin Poraleh alma Kozulu

A= (x1, y1, 21) ve B= (x2, y2, 22) ventorler paralelie

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{y_1}{y_2} \quad \text{dir.}$$

örusk: = (2,8,x), ==(1,y,-2) ve □/ v ine x+y=?

Gozin : 11 1 2 = 1 = 1 - 1 - 1

 $\frac{2}{1} = \frac{8}{3} = \frac{x}{-2} \Rightarrow x = -4, y = 4 \Rightarrow x + y = 0$

lki Düzlemin Paratel Olma Kozuly

E1: a1x+61y+ C12+d1=0 ve 62: a2x+62y+ C22+d2=0

düstemlerinin paralel olması isin

$$\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

1E1 /

studitir.

paralel olumn in n ne olumlide?

$$\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{0}{5} = \frac{4}{8} \Rightarrow n = -\frac{5}{2}$$

iki Diizlaum Dik Olma Kozuly

ει: α,x+b,y+c,2+d,=0 re ε2: α2x+b2y+c22+d2=0
dúzlewlening dil shuasi in

a1. a2 + b1 b2 + c1. c2 =0

oluander.

Dense : 3x+4y+m2-3=0 ve -2x+5y+32+1=0 distantement dite ise on se shoulder?

3.(-2)+4.5+m.3=0 = m=-14