

ALJABAR Linier

Vektor Dimensi 2 dan Dimensi 3

Learning Outcomes

1

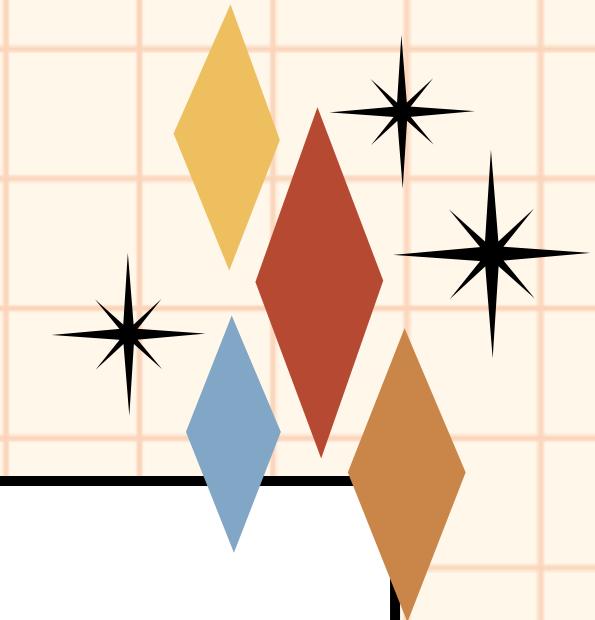
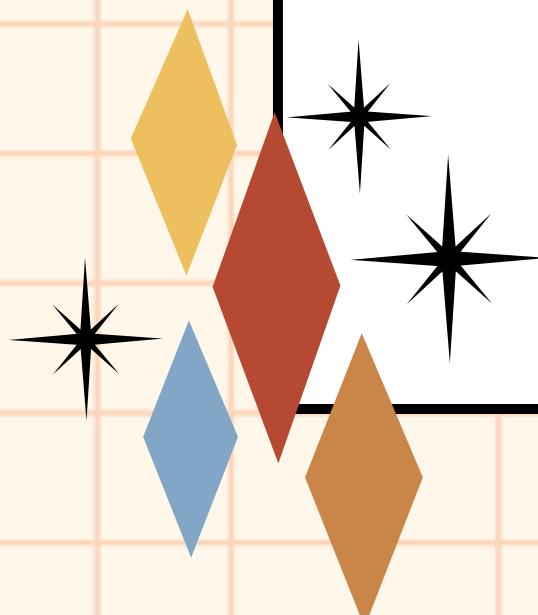
Mengetahui definisi
Vektor Dimensi 2
dan 3

2

Menghitung panjang
vektor dan jarak
antara 2 vektor

BAB 3.1

**Vektor di Ruang-2
Vektor di Ruang-3**



VEKTOR

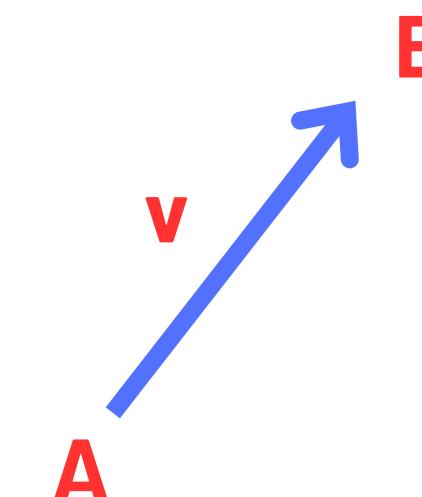
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Besaran skalar yang mempunyai arah

ex : gaya, ke kanan bernilai (+), ke kiri bernilai (-)

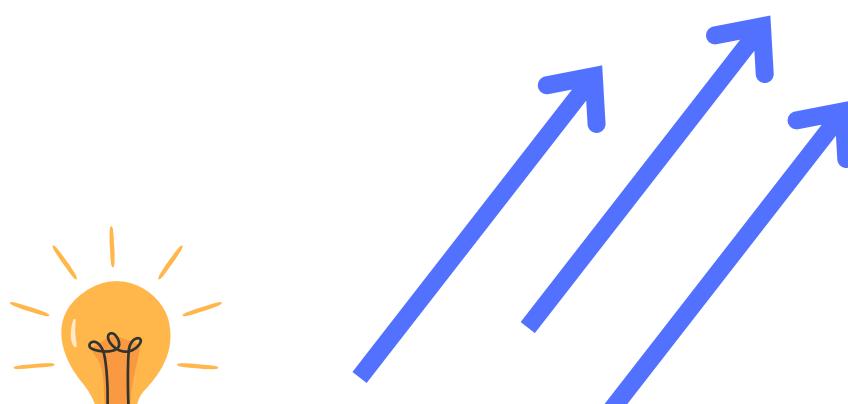
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Secara geometris



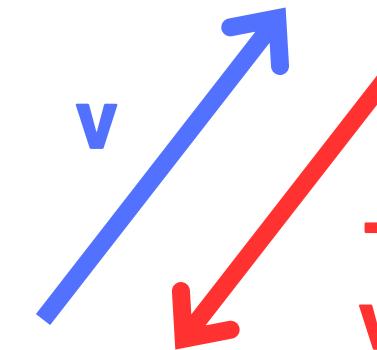
vektor $v = AB$

A disebut titik awal/inisial
B disebut titik akhir/terminal
Arah panah = arah vektor
Panjang panah = besar vektor



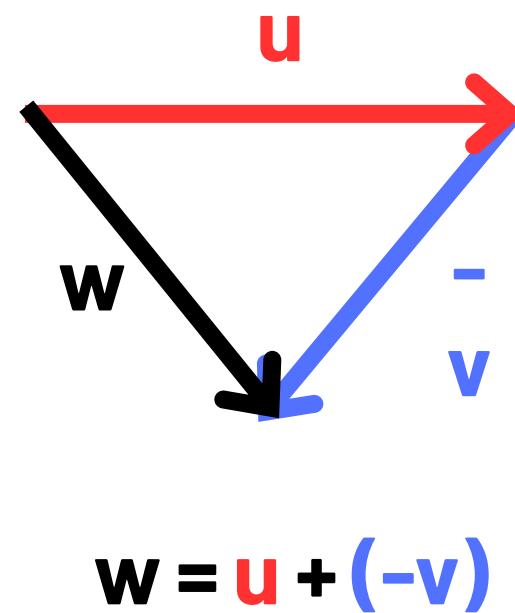
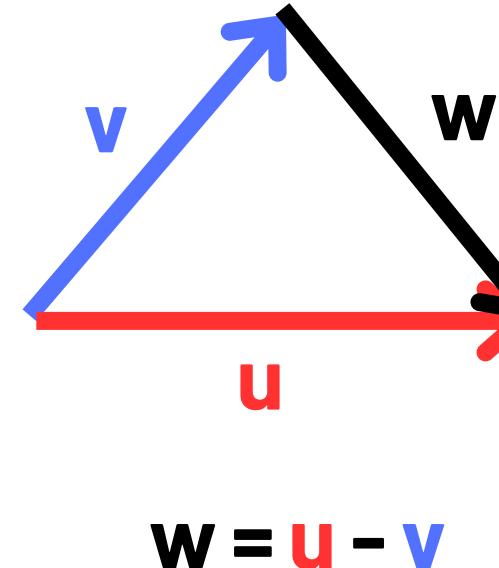
vektor ekivalen
dianggap sama jika
panjang & arahnya sama

Negasi vektor

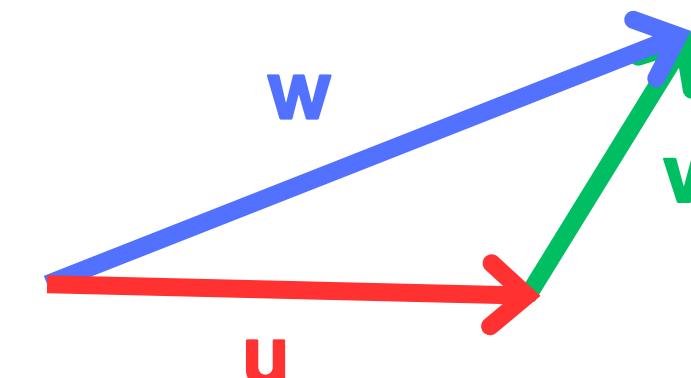


$v \rightarrow -v$
secara geometrik
panjang sama, arah berlawanan

Selisih dua vektor



Penjumlahan Vektor



secara
geometrik
 $w = u + v$

cara analitik :

Vektor-vektor u, v, w di Ruang-2 atau Ruang-3

Ruang-2

$$u = (u_1, u_2); v = (v_1, v_2); w = (w_1, w_2);$$

$$w = (w_1, w_2) = (u_1, u_2) + (v_1, v_2)$$

$$= (u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2)$$

$w_1 = u_1 + v_1$
 $w_2 = u_2 + v_2$

Perkalian Vektor

$$w = k v; \quad k = \text{skalar}$$

perkalian vektor dengan skalar (bilangan nyata/real number)

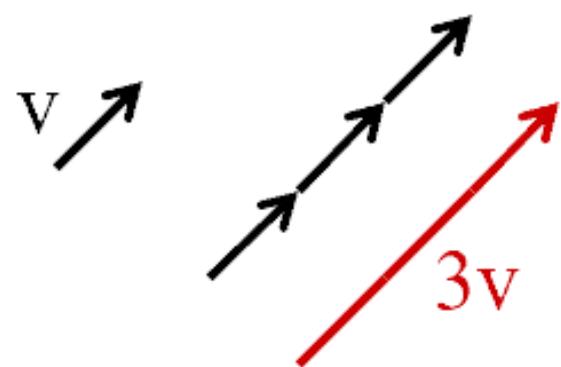
cara analitik :

Ruang-2 $w = k v = (kv_1, kv_2)$
 :
 $(w, w_2) = (kv_1, kv_2)$

$$w_1 = kv_1$$

$$w_2 = kv_2$$

secara geometrik :



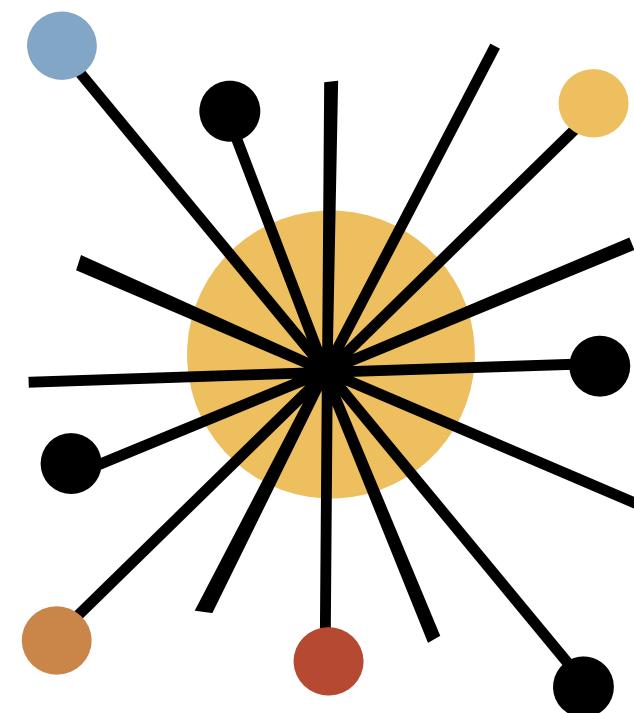
Koordinat Cartesius:

$$P_1 = (x_1, y_1) \text{ dan } P_2 = (x_2, y_2)$$

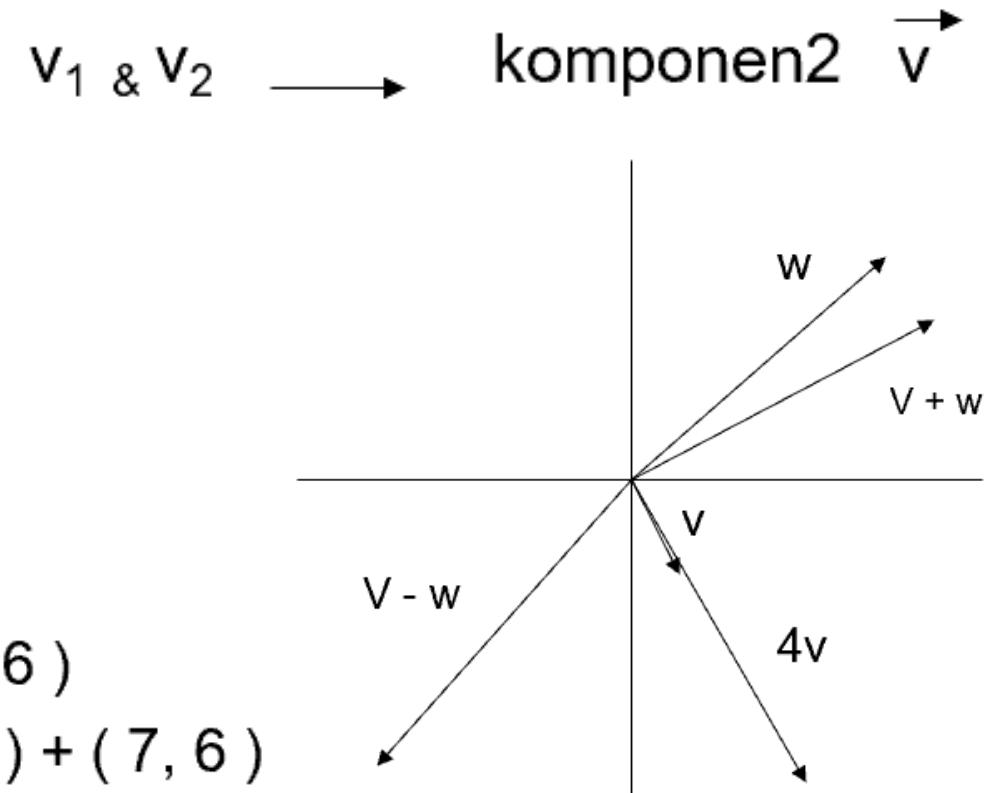
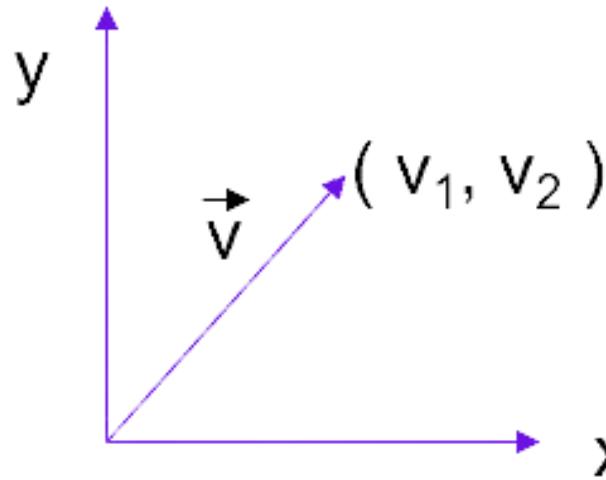
P_1 dapat dianggap sebagai titik dengan koordinat (x_1, y_1) atau sebagai vektor $\overrightarrow{OP_1}$ di Ruang-2 dengan komponen pertama x_1 dan komponen kedua y_1

P_2 dapat dianggap sebagai titik dengan koordinat (x_1, y_1) atau sebagai vektor $\overrightarrow{OP_2}$ di Ruang-2 dengan komponen pertama x_2 dan komponen kedua y_2

$$\text{vektor } P_1 P_2 = \overrightarrow{OP_2} - \overrightarrow{OP_1} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1)$$



Using Coordinat



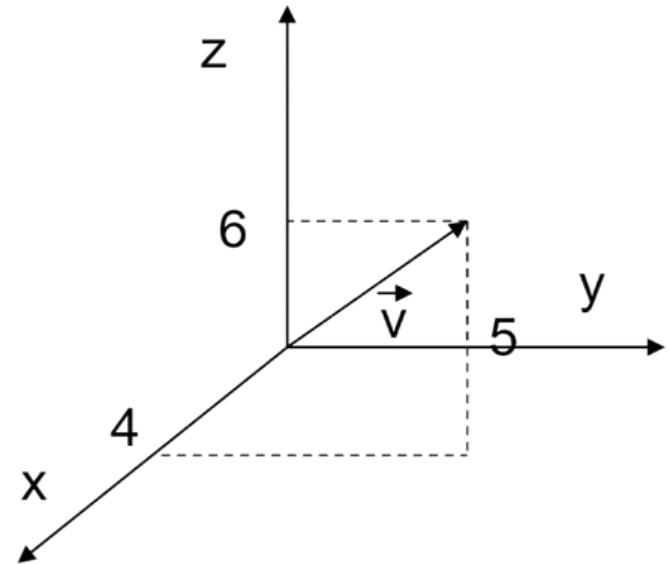
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mis: } \vec{v} &= (1, -2) \& \vec{w} = (7, 6) \\ (+) \longrightarrow \vec{v} + \vec{w} &= (1, -2) + (7, 6) \\ &= (1+7, -2+6) \\ &= (8, 4) \\ (-) \longrightarrow \vec{v} - \vec{w} &= (1, -2) - (7, 6) \\ &= (1-7, -2-6) \\ &= (-6, -8) \\ (*) \longrightarrow 4\vec{v} &= 4(1, -2) \\ &= (4, -8) \end{aligned}$$

Vektor 3 dimensi

$$\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

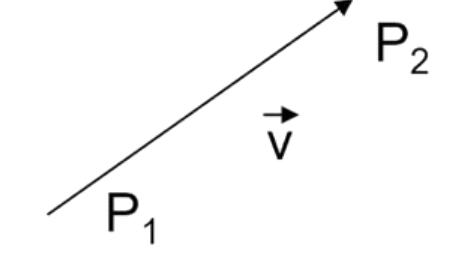
Misal:

$$\vec{v} = (4, 5, 6)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mis: } \vec{v} &= (1, -3, 2) \\ \vec{w} &= (4, 2, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (+) \vec{v} + \vec{w} &= (5, -1, 3) \\ (-) \vec{v} - \vec{w} &= (-3, -5, 1) \\ (*) 2\vec{v} &= (2, -6, 4) \end{aligned}$$



$$v = P_1 P_2 = P_2 - P_1 = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$$

EXAMPLE 2 (124)

Example 2: the component of the vector $\vec{v} = \overrightarrow{P_1 P_2}$ with the initial point $P_1 (2, -1, 4)$

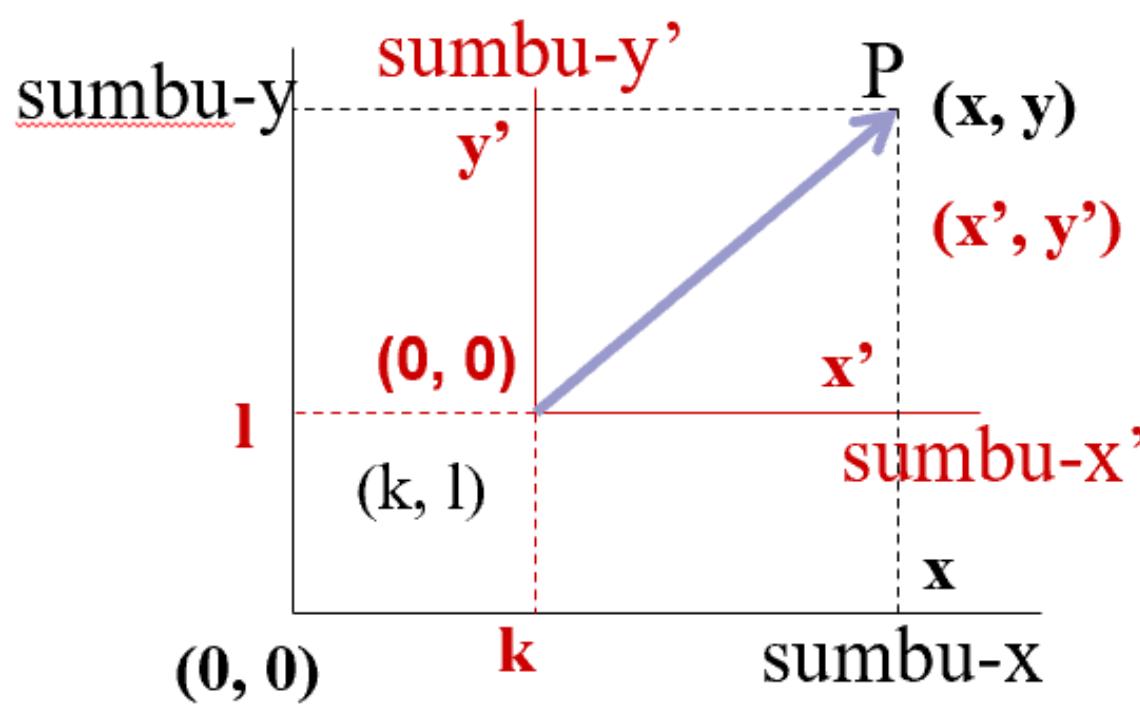
And terminal point $P_2 (7, 5, -8)$ are

$$\vec{v} = (7 - 2, 5 - (-1), (-8) - 4) = (5, 6, -12)$$

in 2-space, the vector with initial point $P_1 (x_1, y_1)$ and terminal point $P_2 (x_2, y_2)$ is

$$\overrightarrow{P_1 P_2} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1)$$

TRANSLASI



Ex: $(k, l) = (4, 1)$, koordinat (x, y) titik $P(2, 0)$. Berapakah koordinat (x', y') ?

Jwb :

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x - k \\ &= 2 - 4 \\ &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= y - l \\ &= 0 - 1 \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

pers. Translasi :

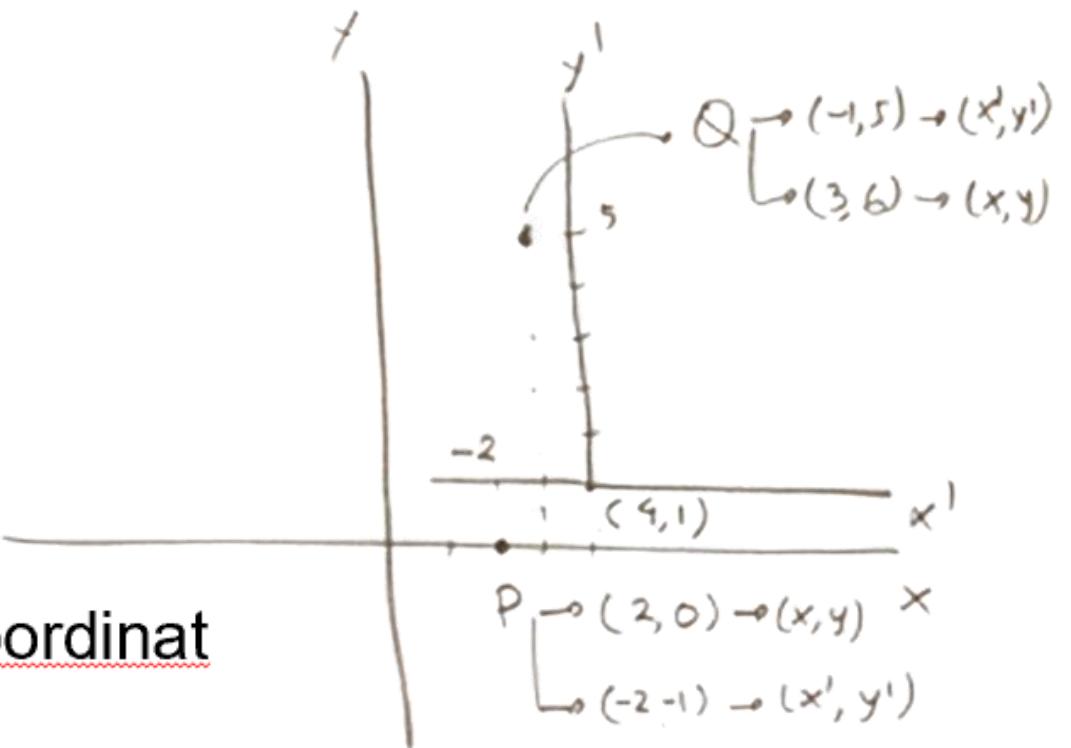
$$x' = x - k$$

$$y' = y - l$$

$$x = x' + k$$

$$y = y' + l$$

$$\boxed{x = k + x' \quad y = l + y'}$$



$$\begin{aligned} (k, l) &= (4, 1) \\ (x, y) &= (2, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x - k & y' &= y - l \\ &= 2 - 4 & &= 0 - 1 \\ &= -2 & &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE 3 (125)

Suppose that an xy-coordinate system translated to obtain an x'y'-coordinate system whose origin has xy-coordinates (k, l) = (4, 1)

- (a) Find the x'y'-coordinates of the point with the xy-coordinate P (2, 0)
- (b) Find the xy-coordinates of the point with the x'y'-coordinate Q (-1, 5)

Solutions (a): the translations equations are

$$x' = x - 4 \quad y' = y - 1$$

So the x'y'-coordinates of P (2, 0) are $x' = 2 - 4 = -2$ and $y' = 0 - 1 = -1$

Solutions (b): the translations equations in (a) can be rewritten as

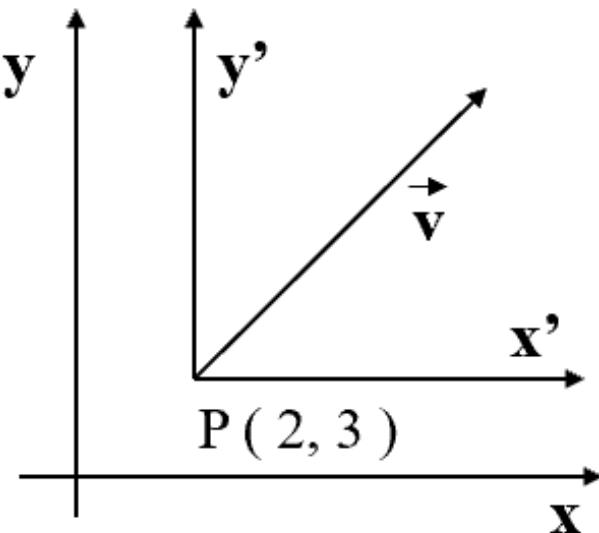
$$x = x' + 4 \quad y = y' + 1$$

So the xy-coordinates of Q are $x = -1 + 4 = 3$ and $y = 5 + 1 = 6$

CONTOH SOAL

Diketahui titik $P(k, l) = (2, 3)$, koordinat (x', y') titik $v (4, 5)$. Berapakah koordinat (x, y) ?

jwb :



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v} &= (4, 5) \text{ dari titik } P \\ \text{so, } x' &= 4 \\ y' &= 5\end{aligned}$$

Maka $P(2, 3)$ dianggap sebagai titik pusat baru. $k = 2$ dan $l = 3$. yang kita cari adalah keberadaan vektor v terhadap sumbu koordinat mula-mula $(0, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= k + x' & y &= l + y' \\ &= 2 + 4 & &= 3 + 5 \\ &= 6 & &= 8 \quad \rightarrow\end{aligned}$$

Jadi vector dengan koordinat (x,y) adalah $Q (6, 8)$

CONTOH SOAL

Diketahui titik $P(k, l) = (-2, 4)$,
koordinat (x', y') titik $v(7, 3)$.
Berapakah koordinat (x, y) ?

(4) Rumus → $x' = x - k$
 $y' = y - l$

Titik pusat lama, koordinat $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$

(2) Titik pusat baru, koordinat $(x', y') \rightarrow (-2, 4)$

Berarti → $k = -2$
 $l = 4$

$S = (7, 3)$ berarti → $x' = 7$ dan $y' = 3$

Jawab →

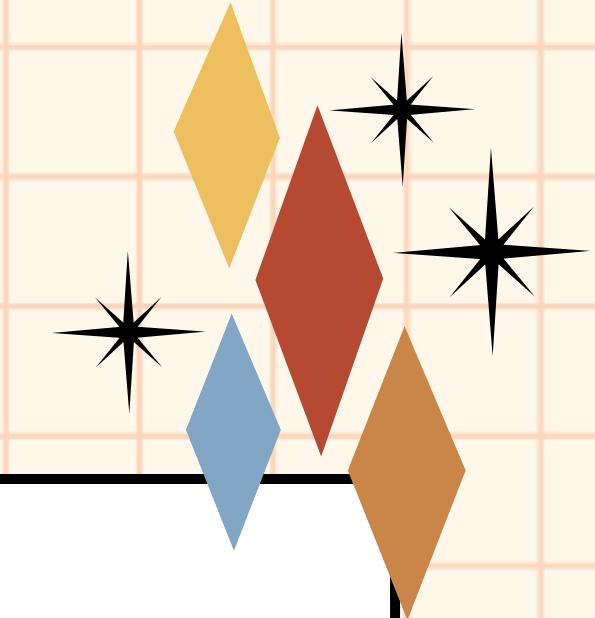
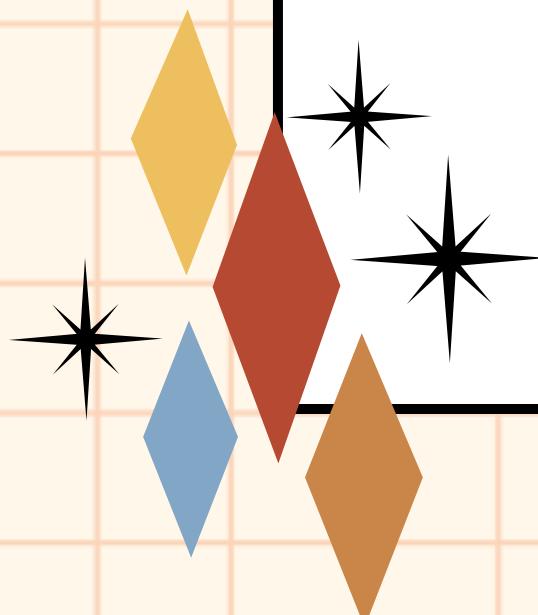
(2) $x = x' + k \rightarrow x = 7 + -2 \rightarrow x = 5$

(2) $y = y' + l \rightarrow y = 3 + 4 \rightarrow y = 7$

Jadi vektor yang dicari adalah → $T = (5, 7)$

BAB 3.2

Aritmatika Vektor
Norma sebuah Vektor

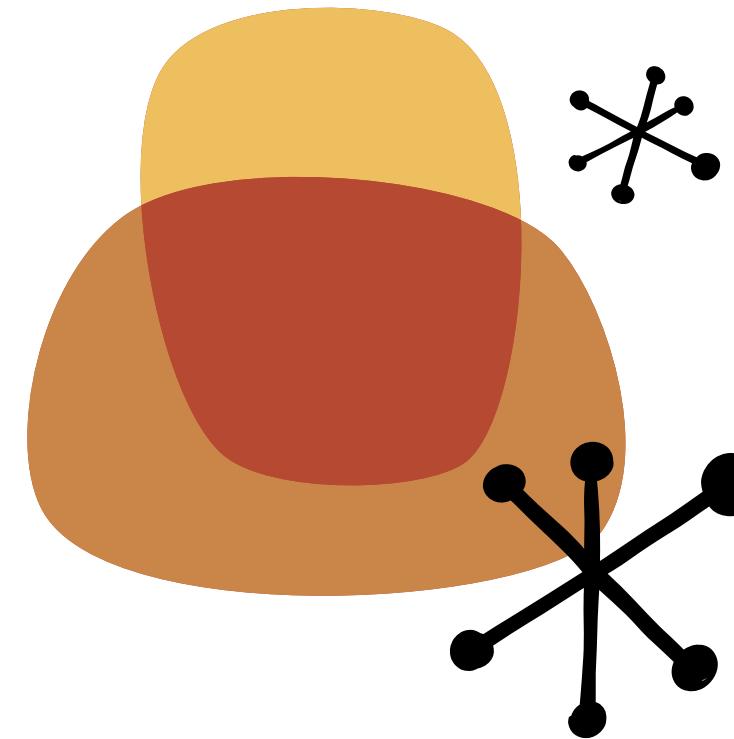


Aritmatika Vektor di Ruang-2 dan Ruang-3

Teorema 3.2.1. u, v, w vektor-vektor di Ruang-2/Ruang-3

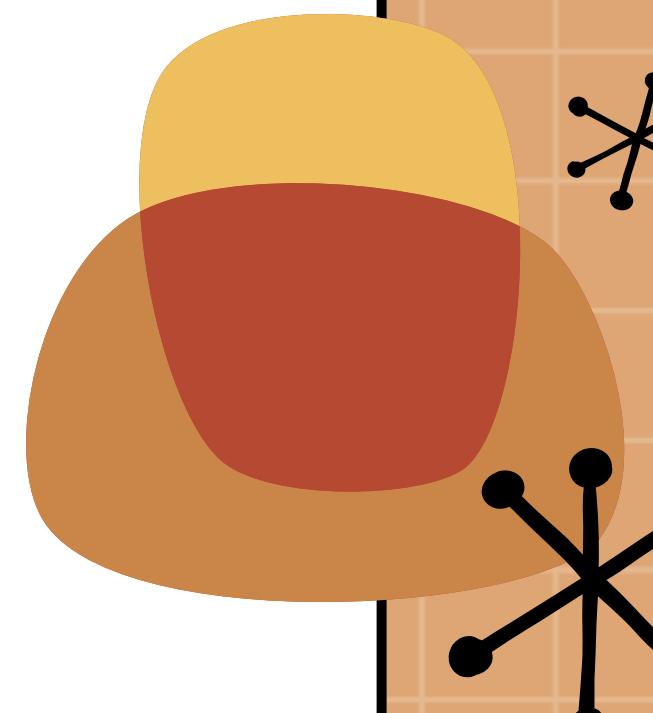
k, l adalah skalar (bilangan real)

1. $u+v = v+u$
2. $(u+v)+w = u+(v+w)$
3. $u+0 = 0+u = u$
4. $u+(-u) = (-u)+u = 0$
5. $k(lu) = (kl)u$
6. $k(u+v) = ku + kv$
7. $(k+l)u = ku + lu$
8. $1u = u$



Bukti Teorema 3.2.1

- 1 Secara geometrik (digambarkan)
- 2 Secara analitik (dijabarkan)

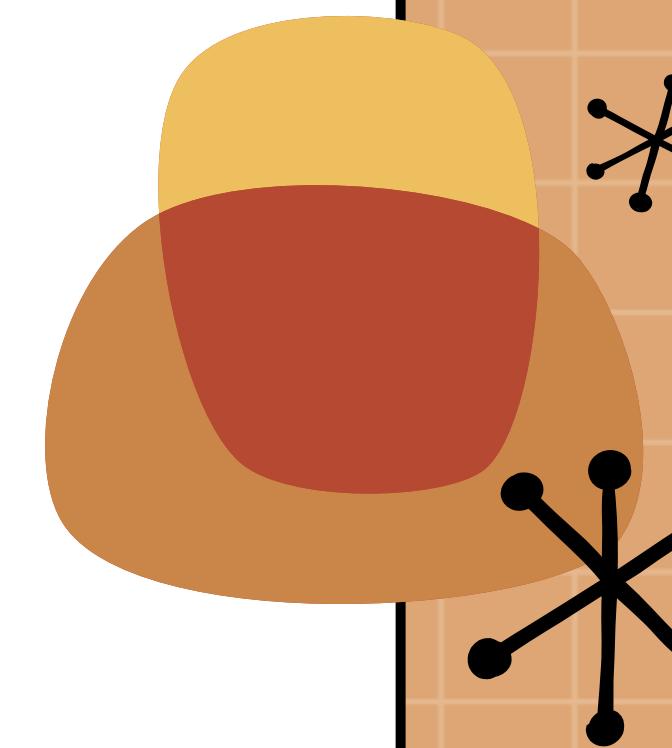


Bukti secara analitik untuk teorema 3.2.1. di Ruang-3

$$\mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3); \quad \mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3); \quad \mathbf{w} = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} &= (u_1, u_2, u_3) + (v_1, v_2, v_3) \\&= (u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, u_3 + v_3) \\&= (v_1 + u_1, v_2 + u_2, v_3 + u_3) \\&= \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u}\end{aligned}$$

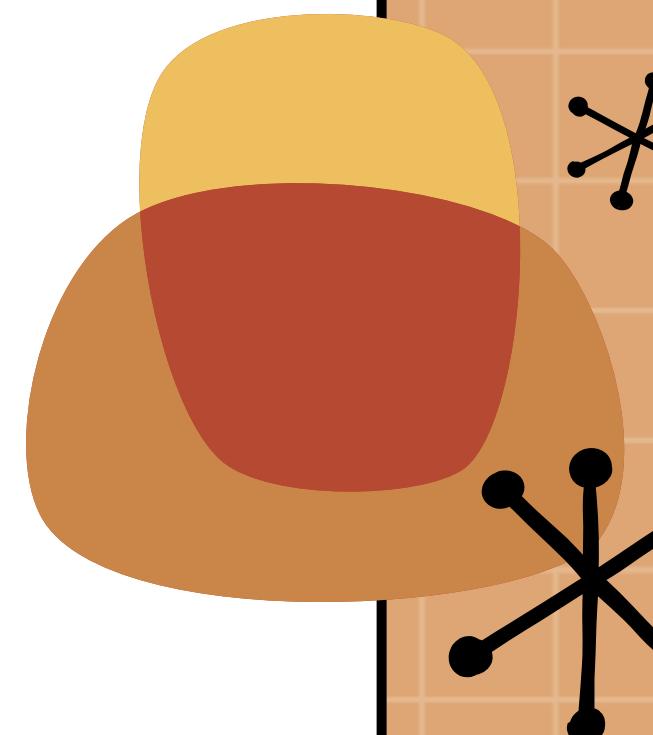
$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{0} &= (u_1, u_2, u_3) + (0, 0, 0) \\&= (u_1 + 0, u_2 + 0, u_3 + 0) \\&= (0 + u_1, 0 + u_2, 0 + u_3) \\&= \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{u} \\&= (u_1, u_2, u_3) \\&= \mathbf{u}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 k(l\mathbf{u}) &= k(lu_1, lu_2, lu_3) \\
 &= (klu_1, kl u_2, kl u_3) \\
 &= kl(u_1, u_2, u_3) \\
 &= kl\mathbf{u}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) &= k((u_1, u_2, u_3) + (v_1, v_2, v_3)) \\
 &= k(u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, u_3 + v_3) \\
 &= (ku_1 + kv_1, ku_2 + kv_2, ku_3 + kv_3) \\
 &= (ku_1, ku_2, ku_3) + (kv_1, kv_2, kv_3) \\
 &= k\mathbf{u} + k\mathbf{v}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (k + l)\mathbf{u} &= ((k+l)u_1, (k+l)u_2, (k+l)u_3) \\
 &= (ku_1, ku_2, ku_3) + (lu_1, lu_2, lu_3) \\
 &= k(u_1, u_2, u_3) + l(u_1, u_2, u_3) \\
 &= k\mathbf{u} + l\mathbf{u}
 \end{aligned}$$



Norma sebuah Vektor

(panjang vektor)

Ruang-2 : norma vektor $\mathbf{u} = \|\mathbf{u}\| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2}$

Jika u adalah vektor dan k adalah skalar, maka
norma $ku = |k| \|\mathbf{u}\|$

Ruang-3 : norma vektor $\mathbf{u} = \|\mathbf{u}\| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2}$

Vektor Satuan (unit Vector) : suatu vektor dengan norma 1

Jarak antara dua titik:

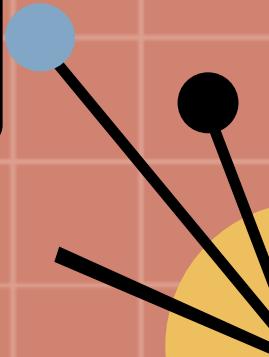
Ruang-2: vektor $\overrightarrow{P_1 P_2} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1)$

jarak antara $P_1(x_1, y_1)$ dan $P_2(x_2, y_2) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$

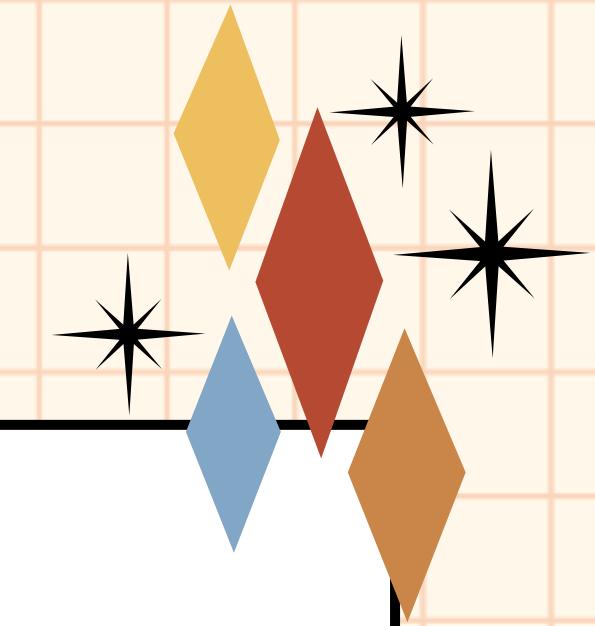
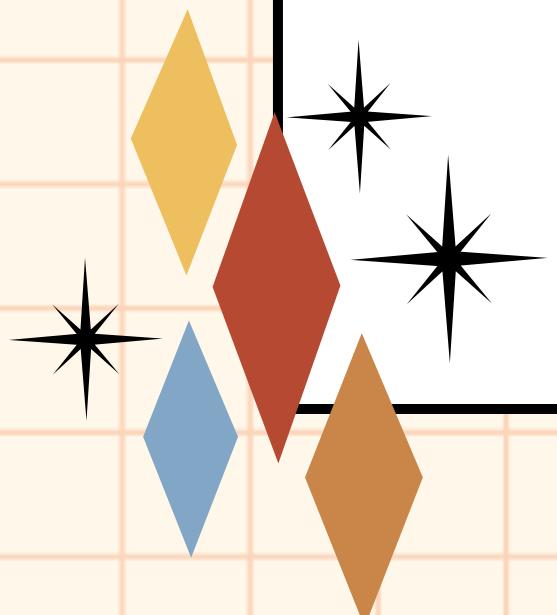
Ruang-3: vektor $\overrightarrow{P_1 P_2} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$

jarak antara $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ dan $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2) =$

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



'Ruang-n Euclidean' (Euclidean n-space)

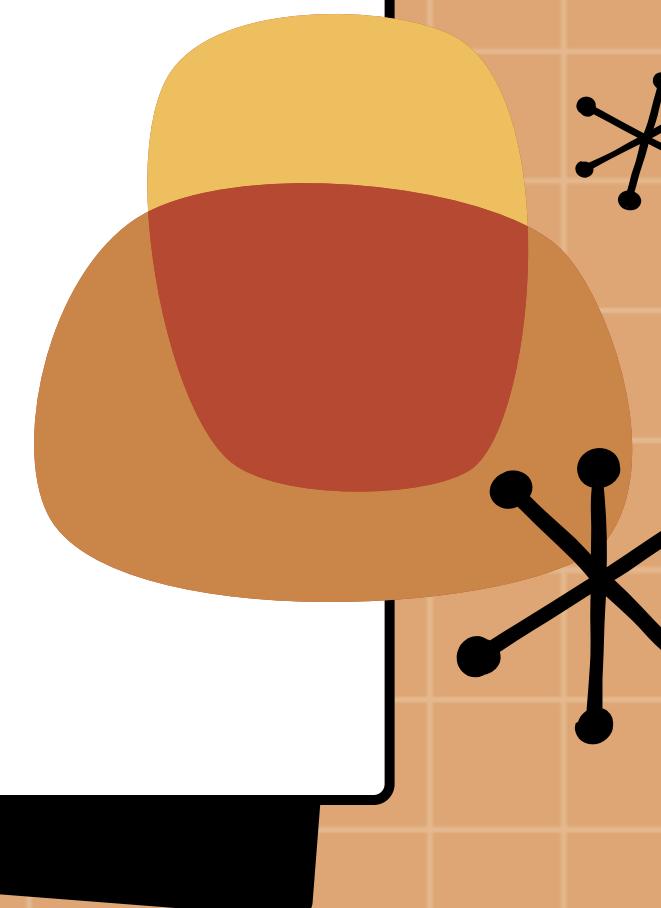


Review: Bab 3 membahas Ruang-2 dan Ruang-3

Ruang-n : himpunan yang beranggotakan vektor- vektor dengan n komponen

$$\{ \dots, \mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, \dots, v_n), \dots \}$$

- Atribut: arah dan “panjang” / norma $\|\mathbf{v}\|$
- Aritmatika vektor-vektor di Ruang-n:
 1. Penambahanvektor
 2. Perkalian vektor dengan skalar
 3. Perkalian vektor dengan vektor

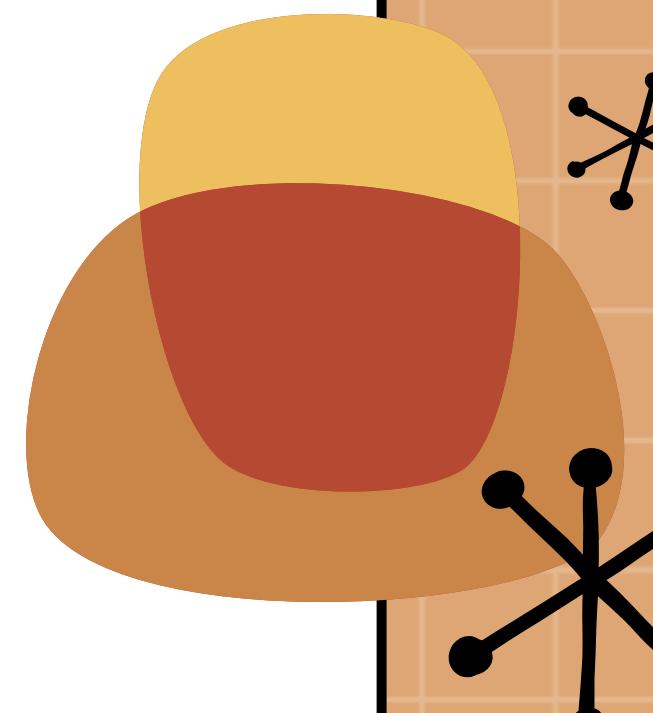


Norma sebuah vektor:

Norma Euclidean(Euclidean norm) di Ruang-n :

$$\mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n)$$

$$\|\mathbf{u}\| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 + \dots + u_n^2}$$



Penambahan vektor:

di Ruang-n :

$$\mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n); \quad \mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n)$$

$$\mathbf{w} = (w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots, w_n) = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{w} = (u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n) + (v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n)$$

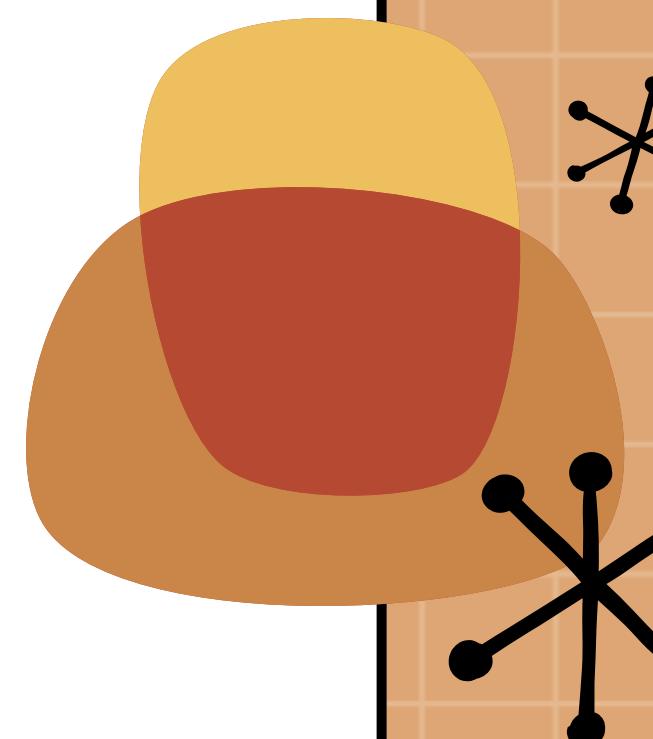
$$\mathbf{w} = (u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, u_3 + v_3, \dots, u_n + v_n)$$

$$w_1 = u_1 + v_1$$

$$w_2 = u_2 + v_2$$

.....

$$w_n = u_n + v_n$$



Negasi suatu vektor:

$$\mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n)$$

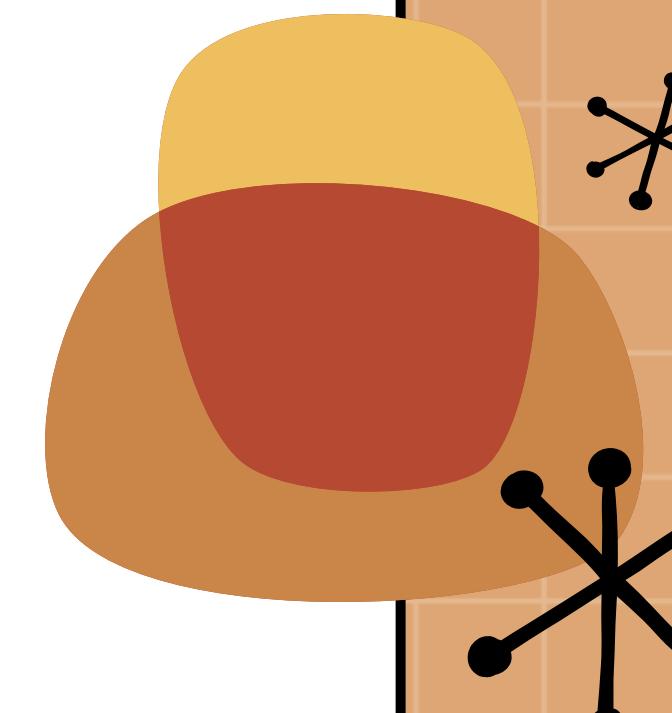
$$-\mathbf{u} = (-u_1, -u_2, -u_3, \dots, -u_n)$$

Selisih dua vektor:

$$\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} + (-\mathbf{v})$$

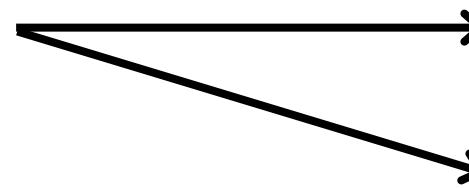
$$= (u_1 - v_1, u_2 - v_2, u_3 - v_3, \dots, u_n - v_n)$$

Vektor nol: $\mathbf{0} = (0_1, 0_2, 0_3, \dots, 0_n)$



Vektor bisa dinyatakan secara

Norma v = panjang vektor v
 $= \| v \| = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}$



grafik

analitik (diuraikan menjadi komponennya)

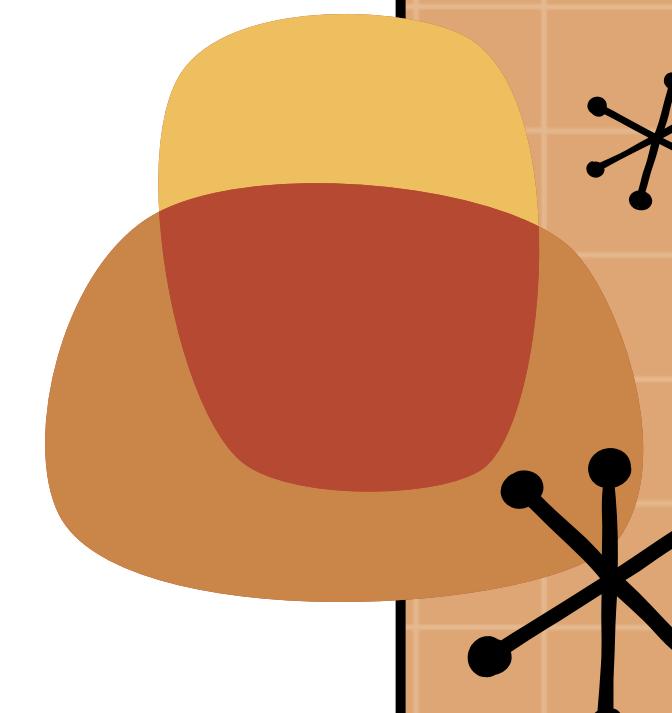
$$v = P_2 P_1 = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$$

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

Ex:

- Norma $v = (-3, 2, 1)$ adalah $\| v \| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (2)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{14}$
- Jarak (d) antara titik $P_1 (2, -1, -5)$ dan $P_2 (4, -3, 1)$ adalah

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{(4 - 2)^2 + (-3 + 1)^2 + (1 + 5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{44} \\ &= 2\sqrt{11} \end{aligned}$$



Contoh (1):

Cari norma dari $\mathbf{v} = (0, 6, 0)$

Penyelesaian :

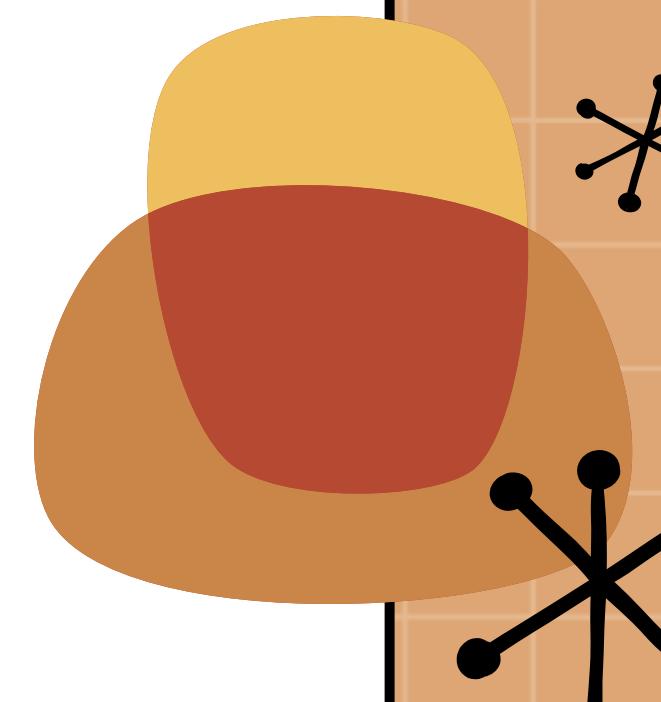
$$\|\mathbf{v}\| = \sqrt{0^2 + 6^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$

Contoh (2):

Anggap $\mathbf{v} = (-1, 2, 5)$. Carilah semua skalar k sehingga norma $k\mathbf{v} = 4$

Penyelesaian :

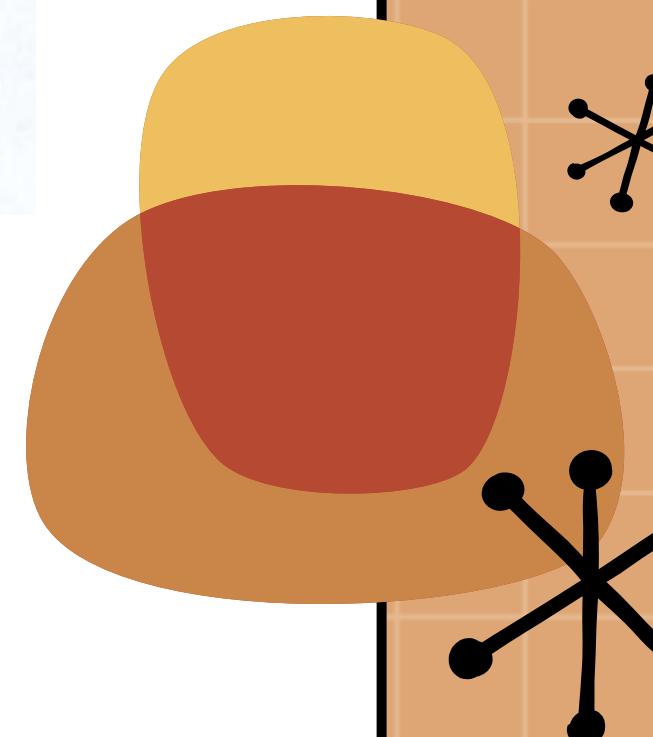
$$\begin{aligned}\|k\mathbf{v}\| &= |k| \sqrt{[(-1)^2 + 2^2 + 5^2]} \\ &= |k| \sqrt{30} = 4 \rightarrow |k| = 4 / \sqrt{30} \rightarrow k = \pm 4 / \sqrt{30}\end{aligned}$$



CONTOH SOAL

Anggap $\mathbf{R} = (-5, 1, 4)$. Cari lah semua skalar k sehingga

$$\text{norma } k \cdot \mathbf{R} = 9$$



CONTOH SOAL

Jawab:

② $|k \cdot R| = 9$

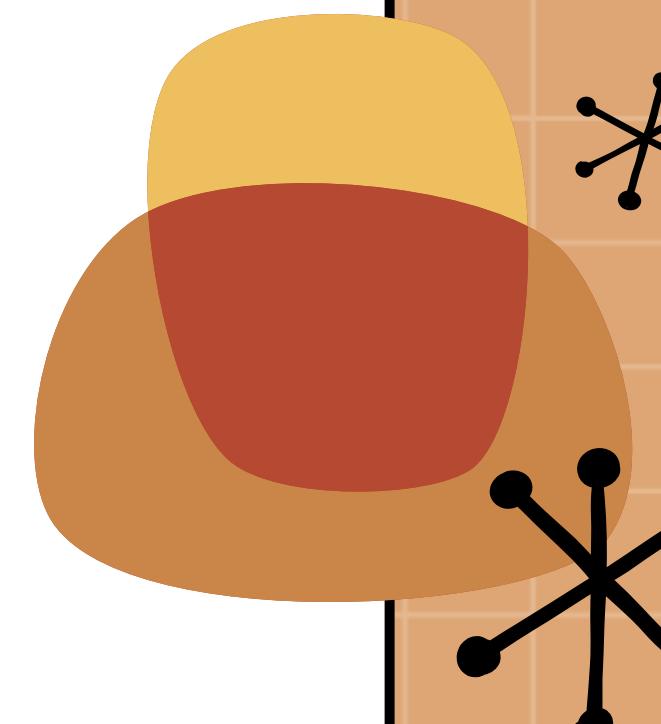
② $= |k| \sqrt{(-5)^2 + 1^2 + 4^2}$

② $= |k| \sqrt{25 + 1 + 16}$

② $9 = |k| \sqrt{42}$

② $|k| = \frac{9}{\sqrt{42}}$

② $k = \pm \frac{9}{\sqrt{42}}$



Contoh (3):

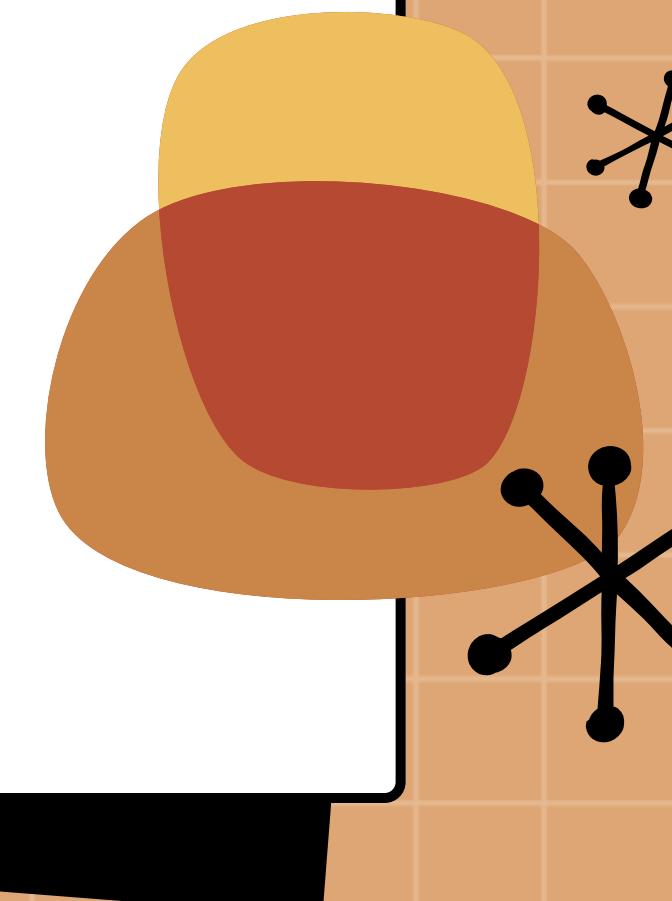
Carilah jarak antara

- a) $P_1 = (3, 4)$ dan $P_2 = (5, 7)$
- b) $P_1 = (3, 3, 3)$ dan $P_2 = (6, 0, 3)$

Penyelesaian :

$$a) d = \sqrt{(5 - 3)^2 + (7 - 4)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 9} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$b) d = \sqrt{(6 - 3)^2 + (0 - 3)^2 + (3 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 9 + 0} = \sqrt{18}$$



**THANK
YOU**

