

# ALJABAR LINIER

Vektor Dimensi 2 dan Dimensi 3

# Learning Outcomes

1

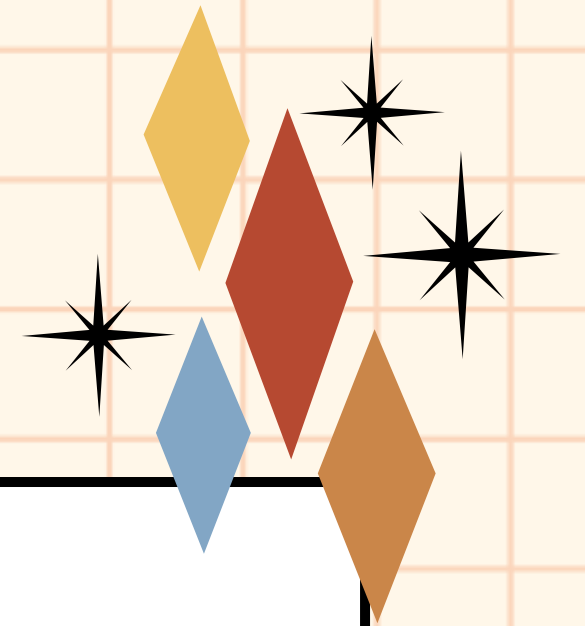
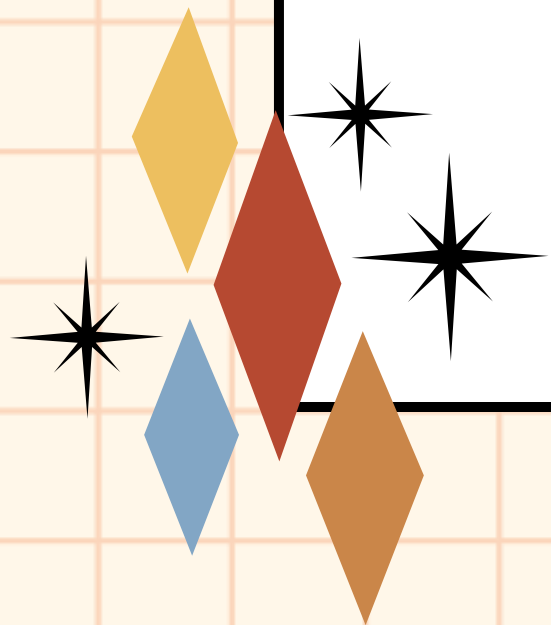
Mengetahui definisi  
Vektor Dimensi 2  
dan 3

2

Menghitung panjang  
vektor dan jarak  
antara 2 vektor

# BAB 3.1

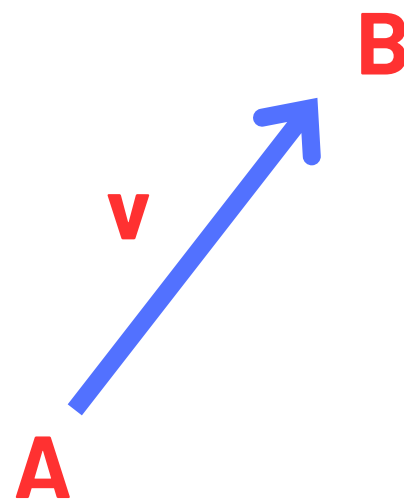
**Vektor di Ruang-2**  
**Vektor di Ruang-3**



# VEKTOR

- # Besaran skalar yang mempunyai arah  
ex : gaya, ke kanan bernilai (+), ke kiri bernilai (-)

- # Secara geometris

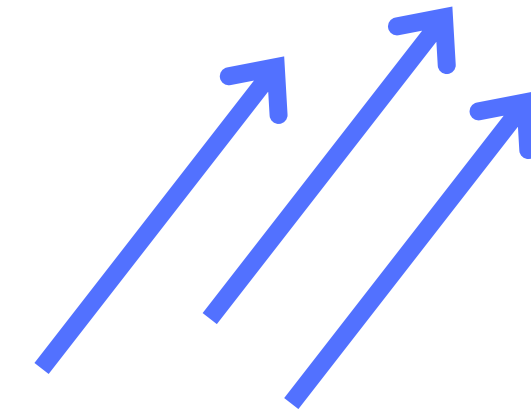


$$\text{vektor } v = AB$$

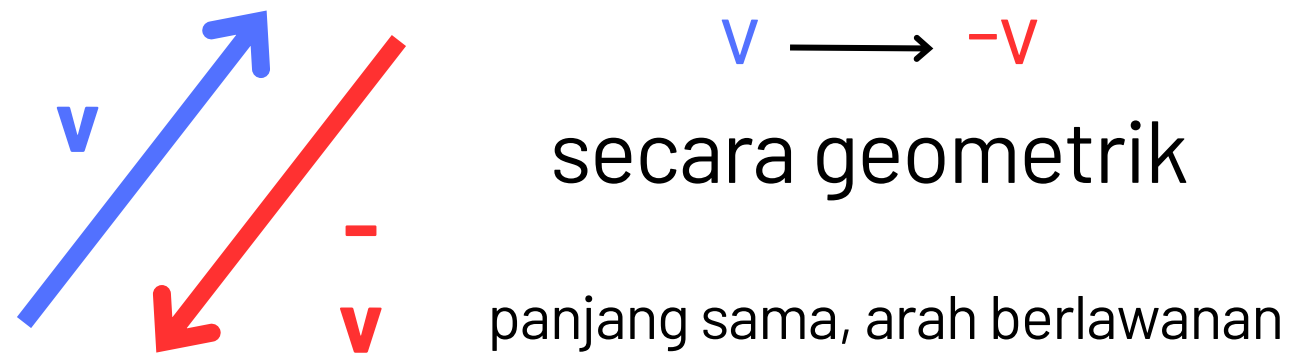
A disebut titik awal/inisial  
B disebut titik akhir/terminal  
Arah panah = arah vektor  
Panjang panah = besar vektor



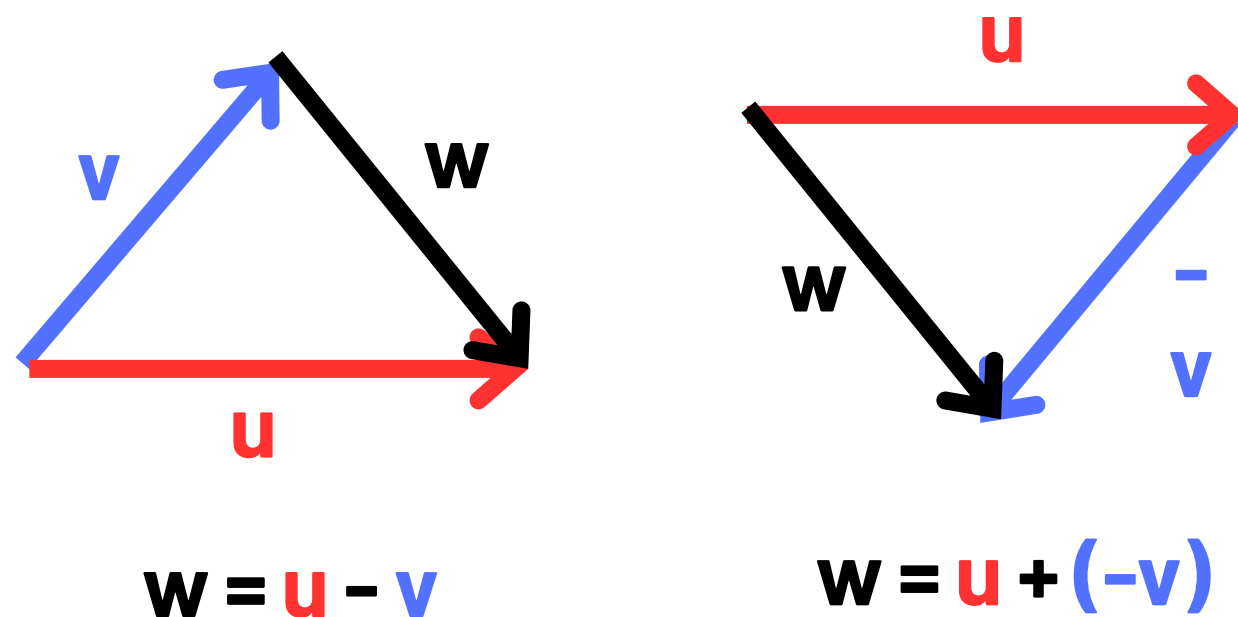
vektor ekuivalen  
dianggap sama jika  
panjang & arahnya sama



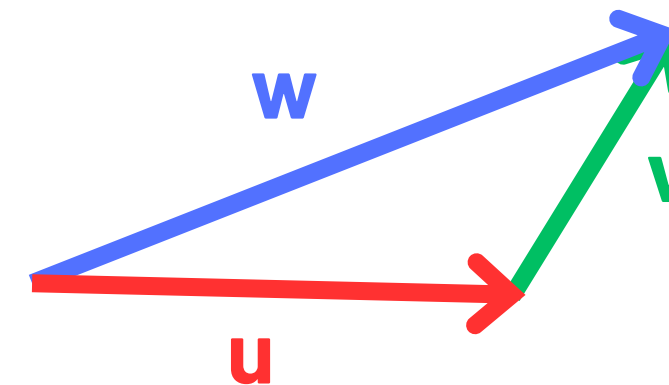
## Negasi vektor



## 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

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

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

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


$$\begin{aligned} w_1 &= u_1 + v_1 \\ w_2 &= u_2 + v_2 \end{aligned}$$

# Perkalian Vektor $w = k v$ ; $k = \text{skalar}$

perkalian vektor dengan skalar (bilangan nyata/real number)

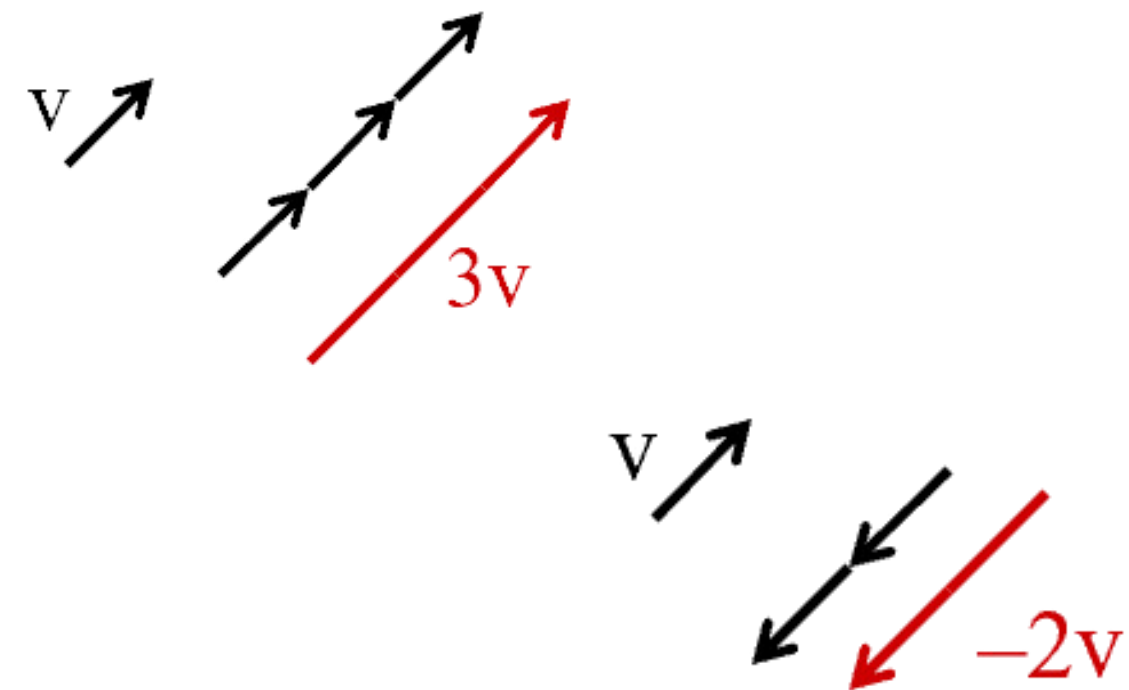
**cara analitik :**

**Ruang-2**  
:  
 $w = k v = (k v_1, k v_2)$   
 $(w_1, w_2) = (k v_1, k v_2)$

$$w_1 = k v_1$$

$$w_2 = k v_2$$

**secara geometrik :**



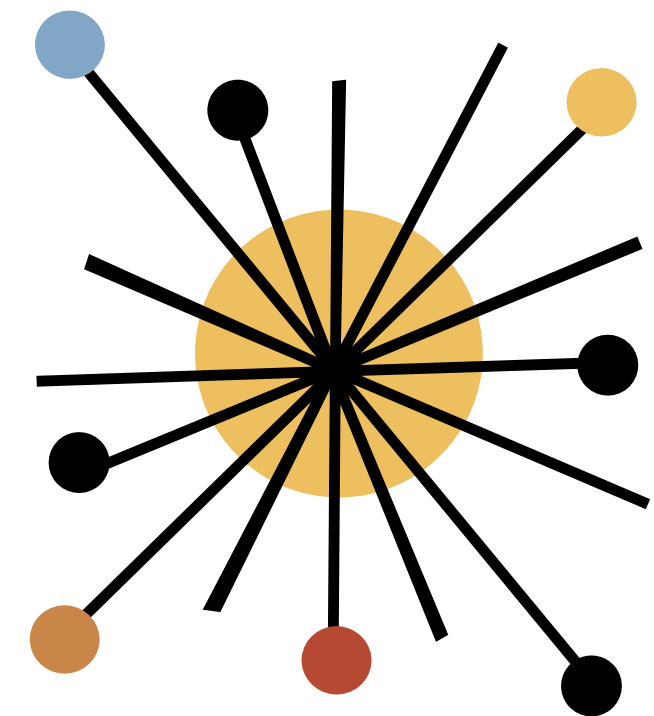
## Koordinat Cartesius:

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

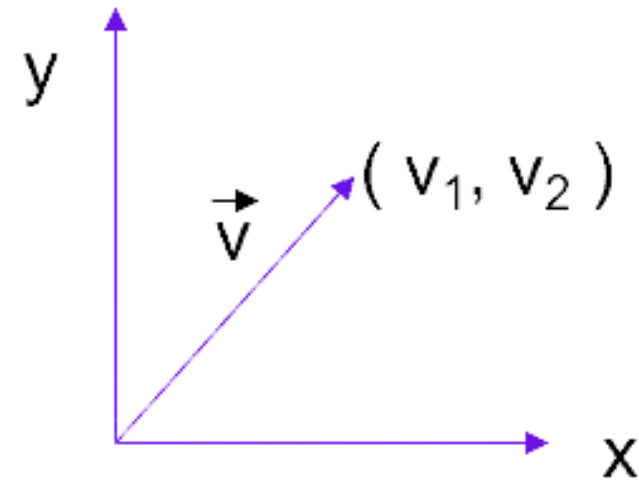
$P_1$  dapat dianggap sebagai titik dengan koordinat  $(x_1, y_1)$  atau sebagai vektor  $OP_1$  di Ruang-2 dengan komponen pertama  $x_1$  dan komponen kedua  $y_1$

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

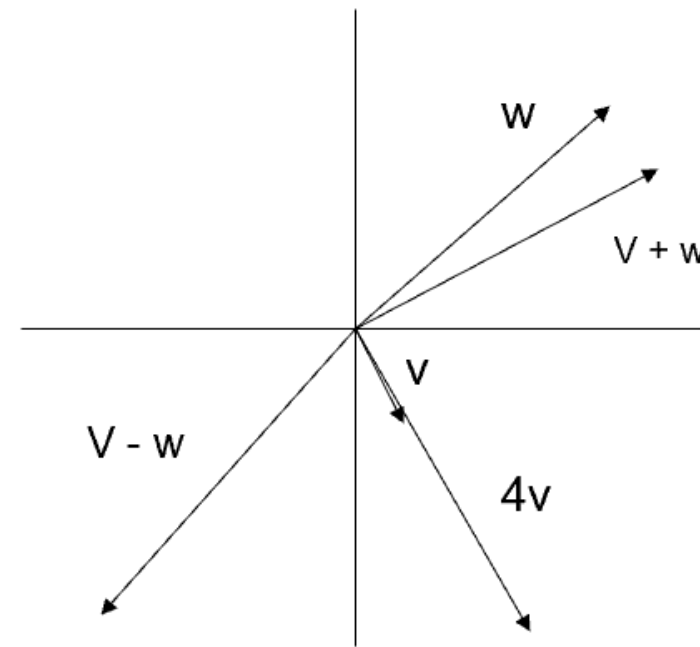
$$\text{vektor } P_1P_2 = OP_2 - OP_1 = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1)$$



## Using Coordinat



$v_1$  &  $v_2$   $\longrightarrow$  komponen2  $\vec{v}$



Mis:  $\vec{v} = (1, -2)$  &  $\vec{w} = (7, 6)$

(+)  $\longrightarrow \vec{v} + \vec{w} = (1, -2) + (7, 6)$   
 $= (1 + 7, -2 + 6)$   
 $= (8, 4)$

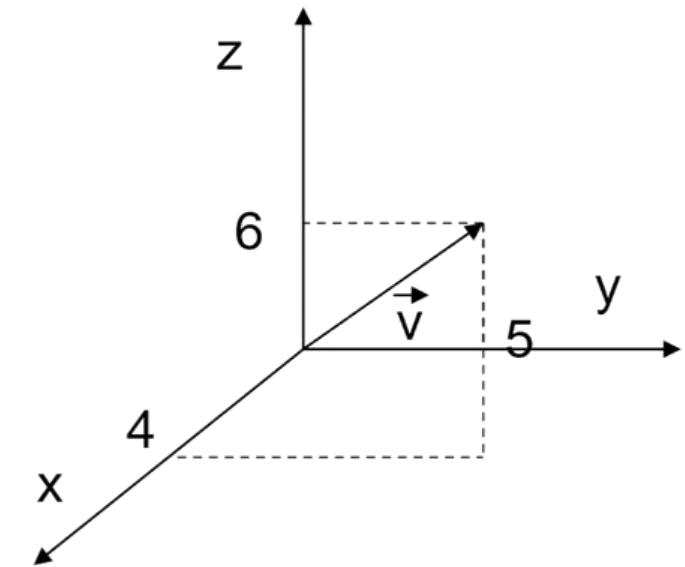
(-)  $\longrightarrow \vec{v} - \vec{w} = (1, -2) - (7, 6)$   
 $= (1 - 7, -2 - 6)$   
 $= (-6, -8)$

(\*)  $\longrightarrow 4\vec{v} = 4(1, -2)$   
 $= (4, -8)$

## Vektor 3 dimensi

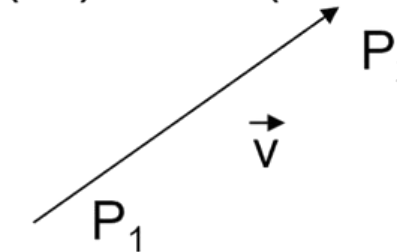
$$\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

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



Mis :  $\vec{v} = (1, -3, 2)$   
 $\vec{w} = (4, 2, 1)$

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



$$\vec{v} = P_1 P_2 = P_2 - P_1 = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$$



## EXAMPLE 2 (124)

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

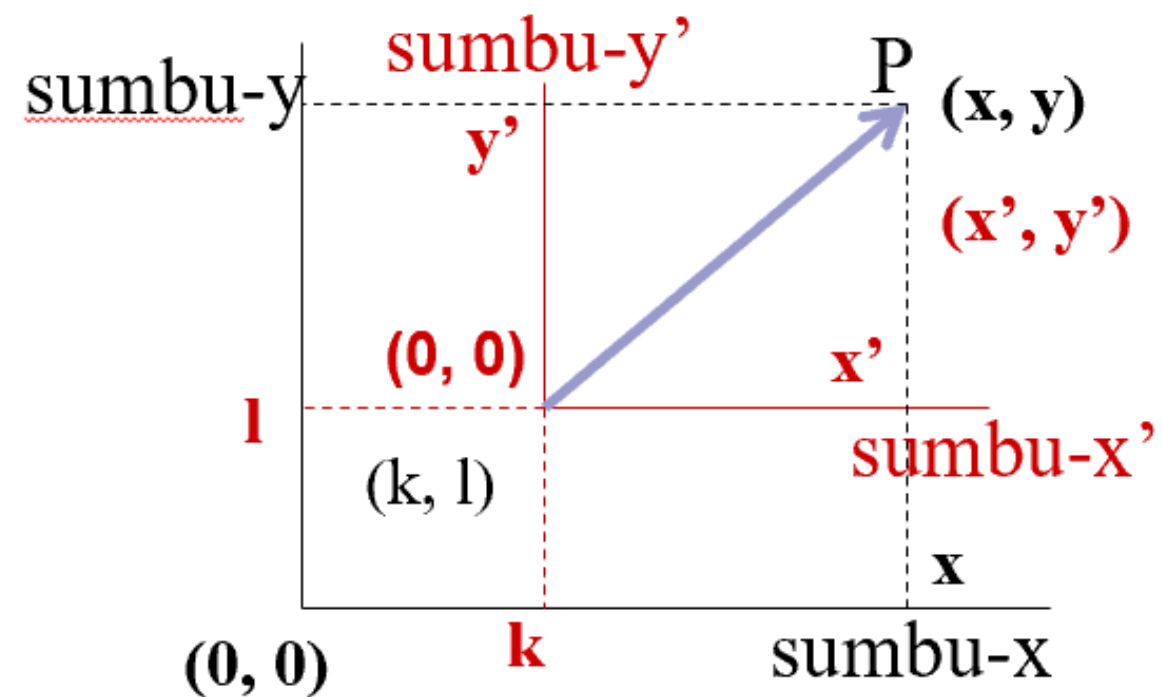
And terminal point  $P_2 ( 7, 5, -8 )$  are

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

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



pers. Translasi :

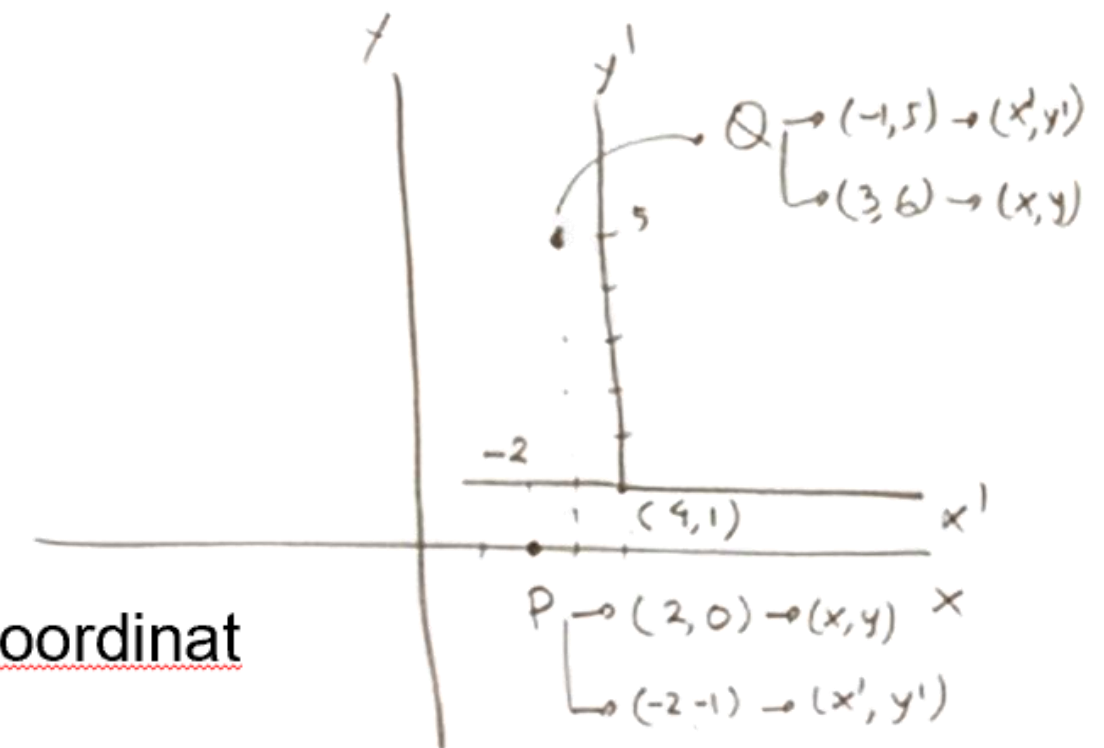
$$x' = x - k$$

$$y' = y - l$$

$$x = x' + k$$

$$y = y' + l$$

$$x = k + x' \quad y = l + y'$$



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

Jwb :

$$x' = x - k$$

$$= 2 - 4$$

$$= -2$$

$$y' = y - l$$

$$= 0 - 1$$

$$= -1$$

$$(k, l) = (4, 1)$$

$$(x, y) = (2, 0)$$

$$x' = x - k \quad y' = y - l$$

$$= 2 - 4 \quad = 0 - 1$$

$$= -2 \quad = -1$$

## 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

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

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

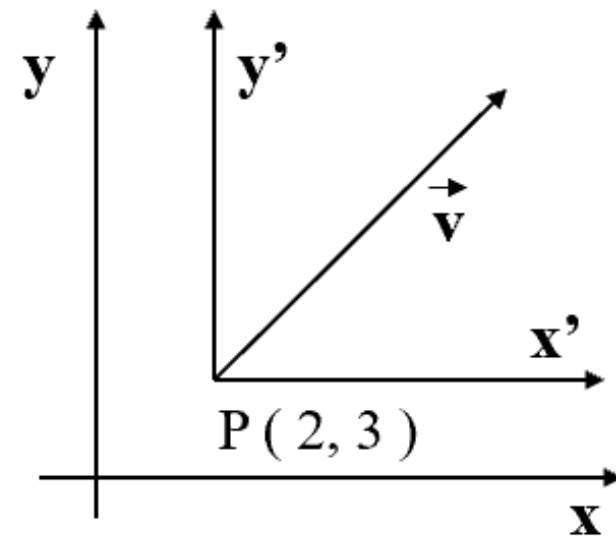
$$x = x' + 4 \qquad y = y' + 1$$

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 :



$\vec{v} = (4, 5)$  dari titik P

so,  $x' = 4$

$y' = 5$

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  $(0, 0)$

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

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  $\rightarrow$   $x' = x - k$   
 $y' = y - l$

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

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

Berarti  $\rightarrow$   $k = -2$   
 $l = 4$

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

Jawab  $\rightarrow$

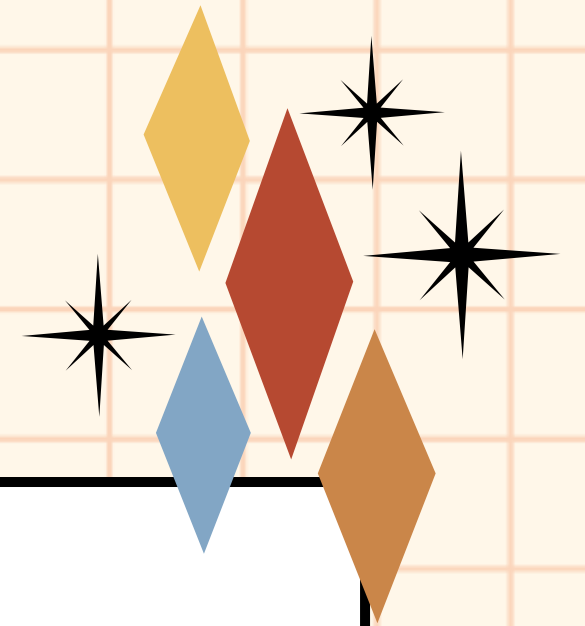
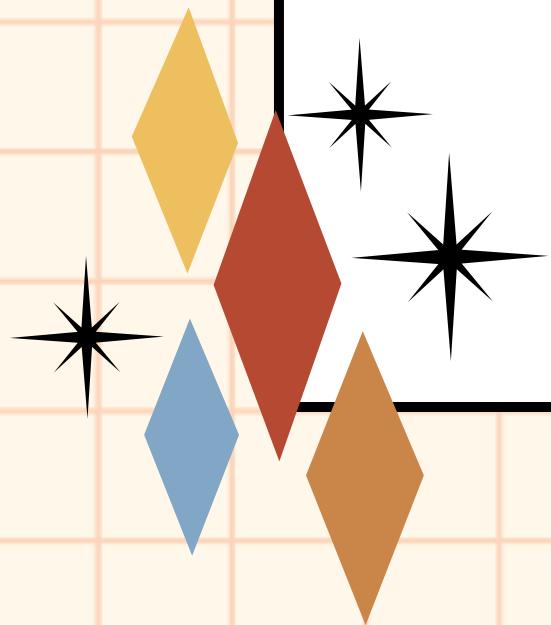
(2)  $x = x' + k \rightarrow x = 7 + -2 \rightarrow x = 5$

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

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

# 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.  $u+0 = 0+u = u$

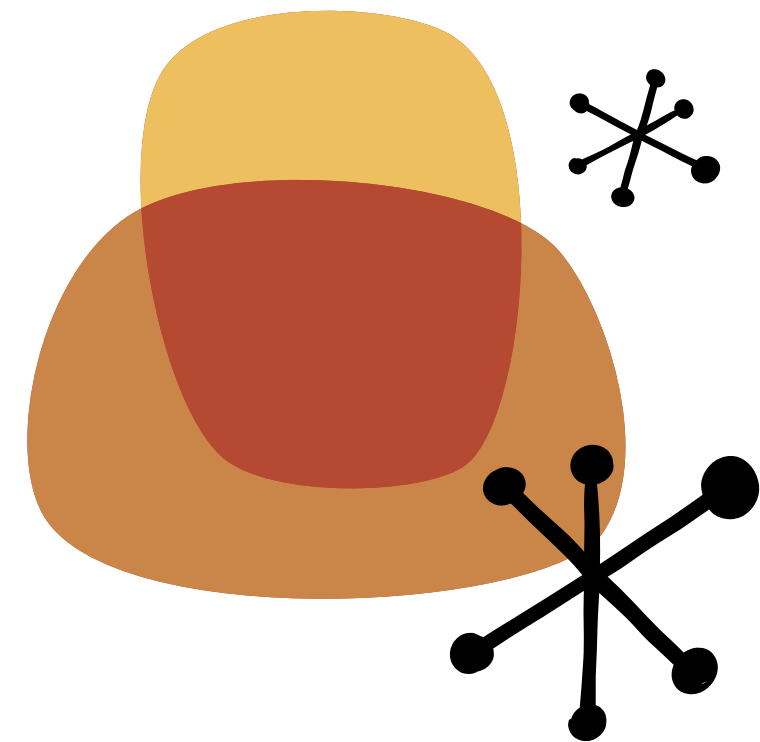
4.  $u+(-u) = (-u)+u = 0$

5.  $k(lu) = (kl)u$

6.  $k(u+v) = ku + kv$

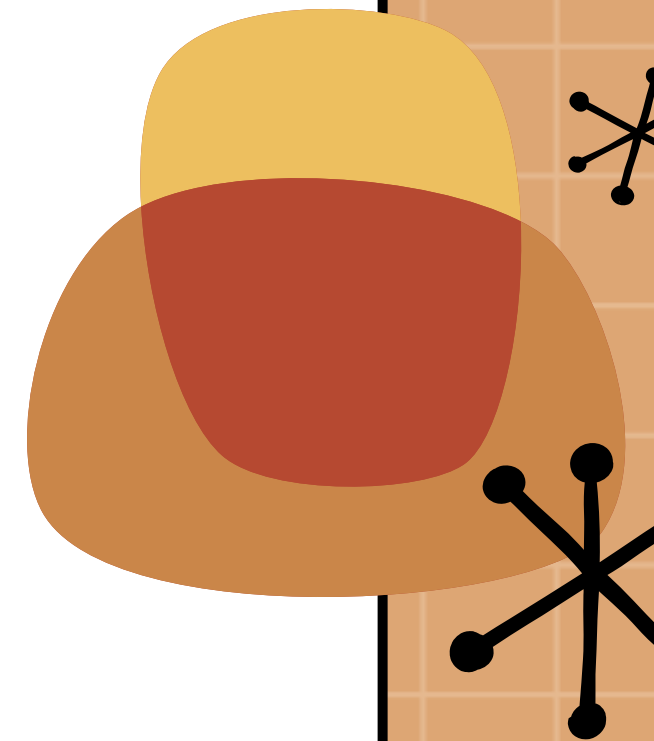
7.  $(k+l)u = ku + lu$

8.  $1u = u$



## Bukti Teorema 3.2.1

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



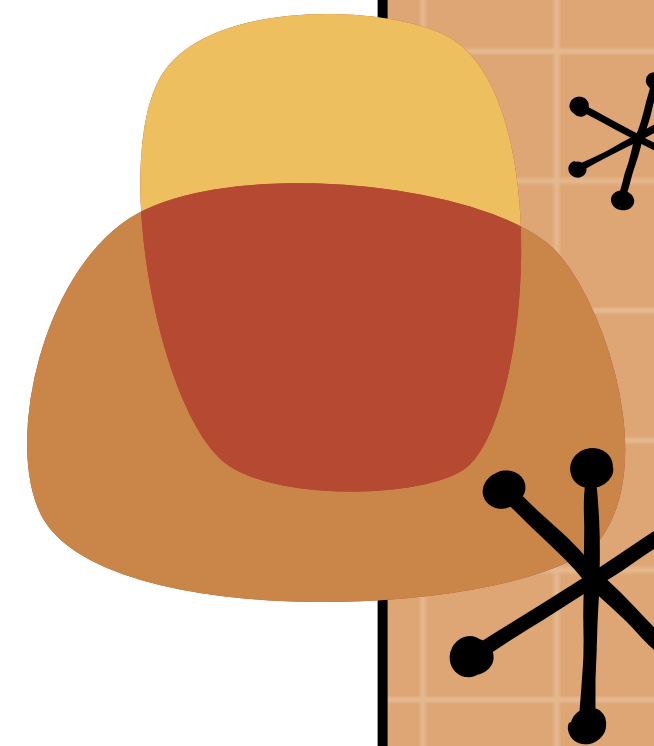


## Bukti secara analitik untuk teorema 3.2.1. di Ruang-3

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

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

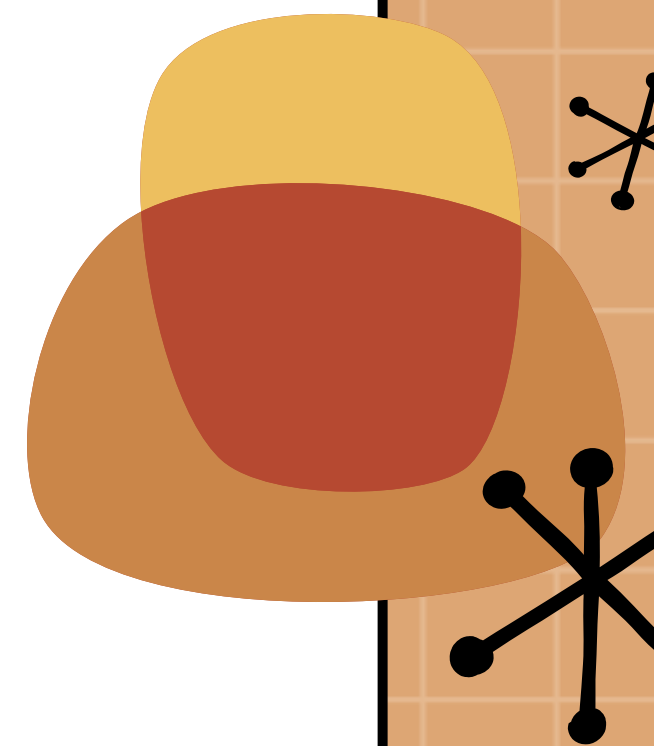
$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{0} &= (u_1, u_2, u_3) + (0, 0, 0) \\ &= (u_1 + 0, u_2 + 0, u_3 + 0) \\ &= (0 + u_1, 0 + u_2, 0 + u_3) \\ &= \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{u} \\ &= (u_1, u_2, u_3) \\ &= \mathbf{u}\end{aligned}$$



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

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

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



# Norma sebuah Vektor

(panjang vektor)

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

Jika  $\mathbf{u}$  adalah vektor dan  $k$  adalah skalar, maka

$$\text{norma } k\mathbf{u} = |k| \|\mathbf{u}\|$$

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  $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2) =$

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



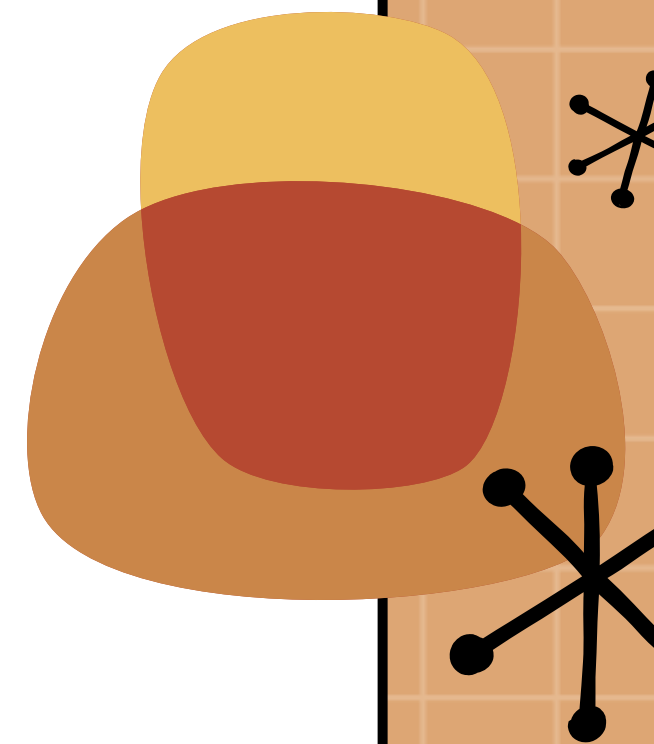
# **‘Ruang-n Euclidean’ (Euclidean n-space)**

## 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

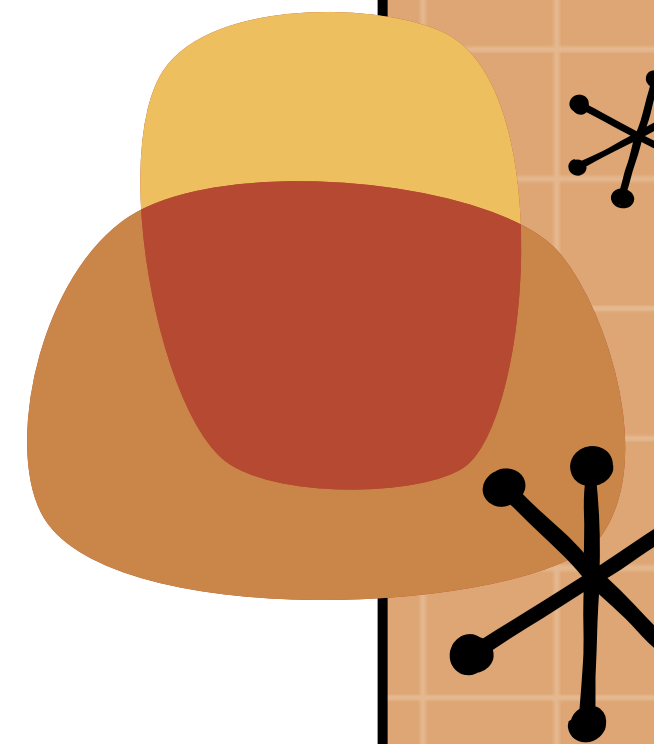


## Norma sebuah vektor:

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 :

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

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

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

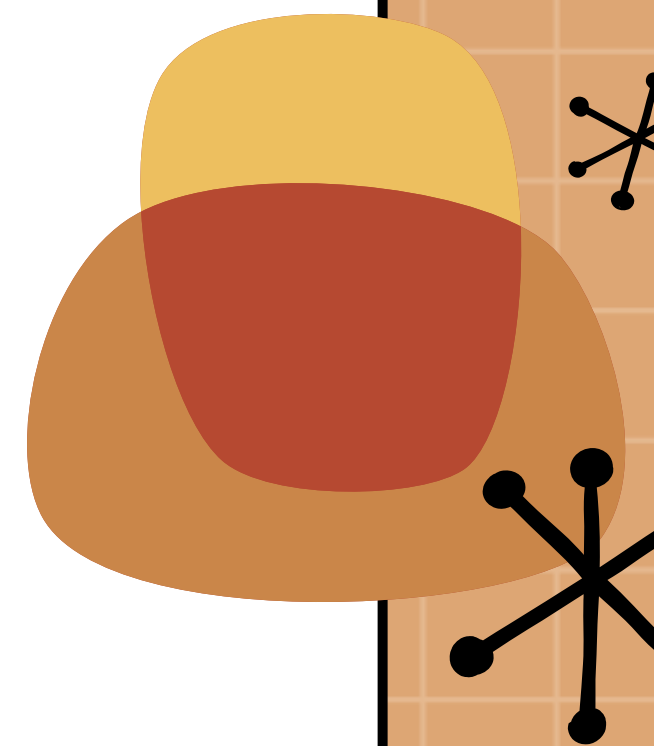
$$\mathbf{w} = (u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, u_3 + v_3, \dots, u_n + v_n)$$

$$w_1 = u_1 + v_1$$

$$w_2 = u_2 + v_2$$

.....

$$w_n = u_n + v_n$$





## Negasi suatu vektor:

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

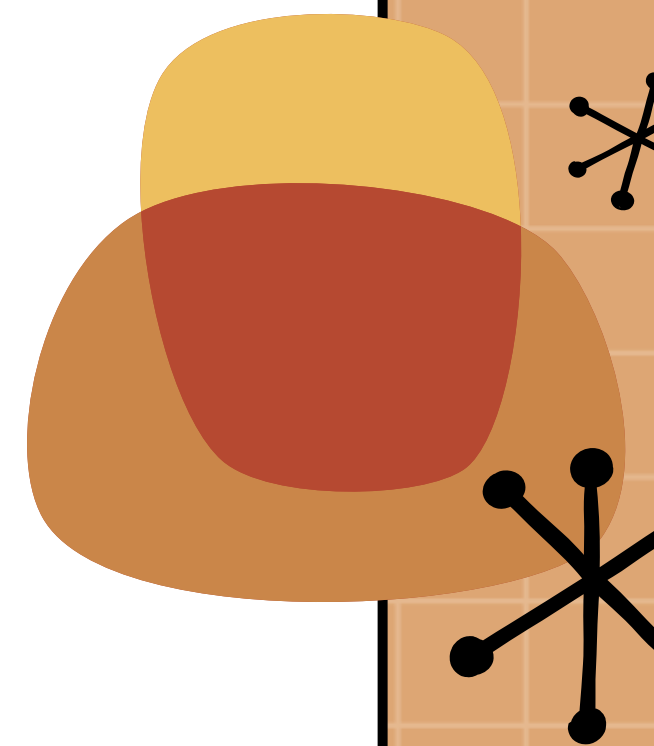
$$-\mathbf{u} = (-u_1, -u_2, -u_3, \dots, -u_n)$$

## 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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Norma } v &= \text{panjang vektor } v \\ &= \| v \| = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}\end{aligned}$$

grafik

analitik (diuraikan menjadi  
komponennya)

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

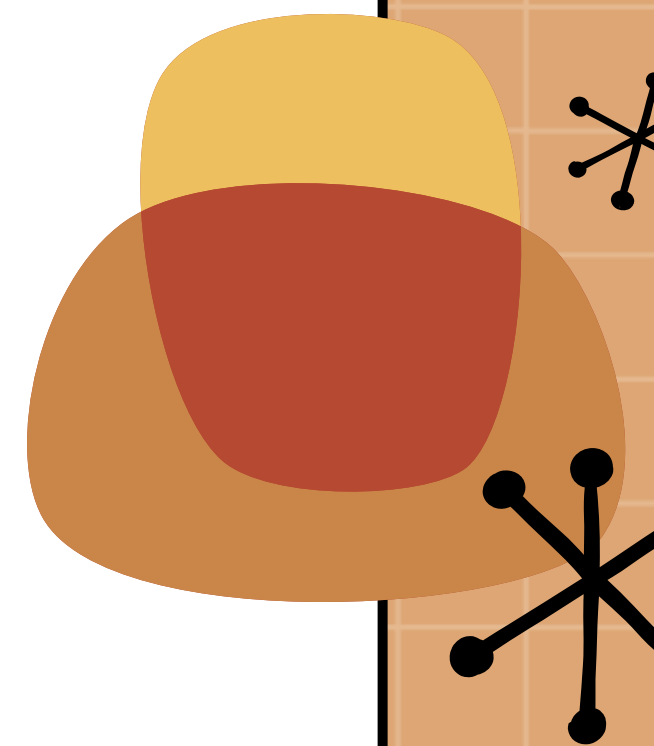
$$d = \| v \| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

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 :

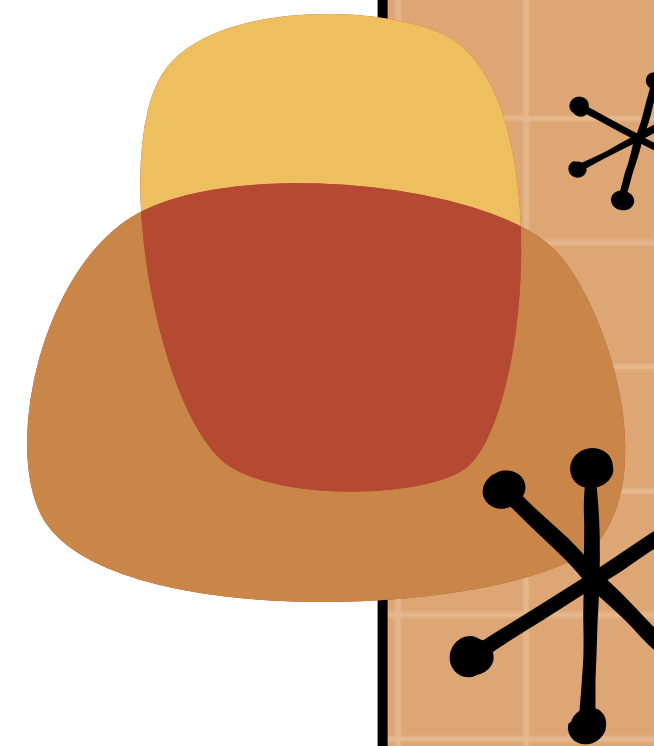
$$\|\mathbf{v}\| = \sqrt{0^2 + 6^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$

Contoh (2):

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

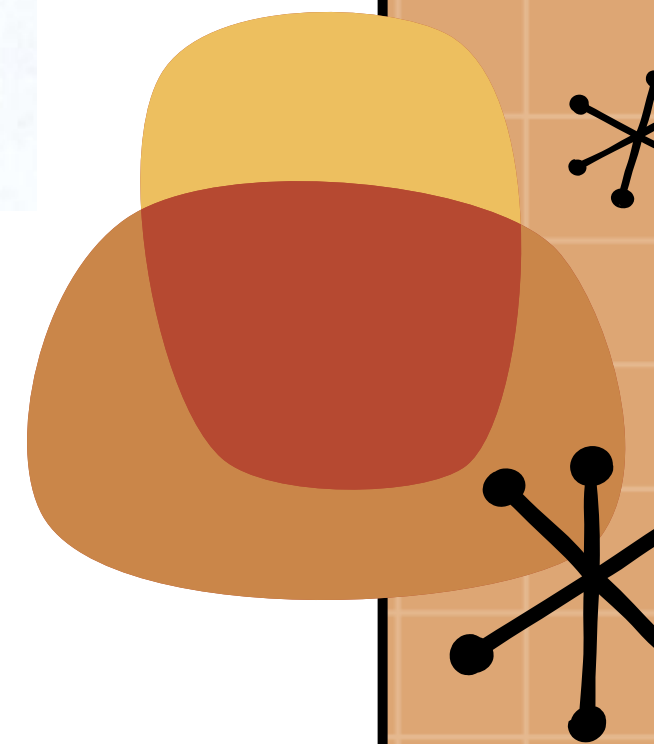
Penyelesaian :

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



## CONTOH SOAL

Anggap  $R = (-5, 1, 4)$ . Carilah semua skalar  $k$  sehingga  
norma  $k \cdot R = 9$



## CONTOH SOAL

Jawab:

$$\textcircled{2} \quad |k \cdot R| = 9$$

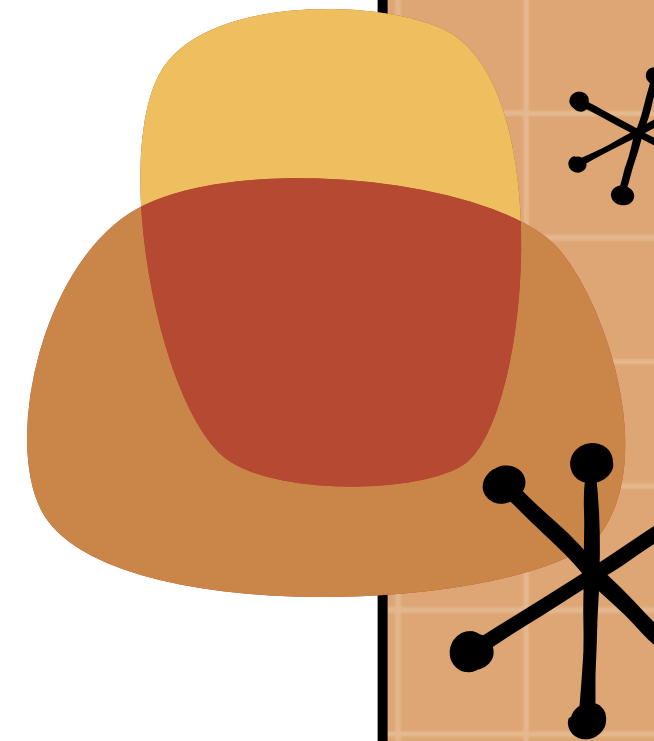
$$\textcircled{2} \quad = |k| \sqrt{(-5)^2 + 1^2 + 4^2}$$

$$= |k| \sqrt{25 + 1 + 16}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 9 = |k| \sqrt{42}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad |k| = \frac{9}{\sqrt{42}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad k = \pm \frac{9}{\sqrt{42}}$$



Contoh (3):

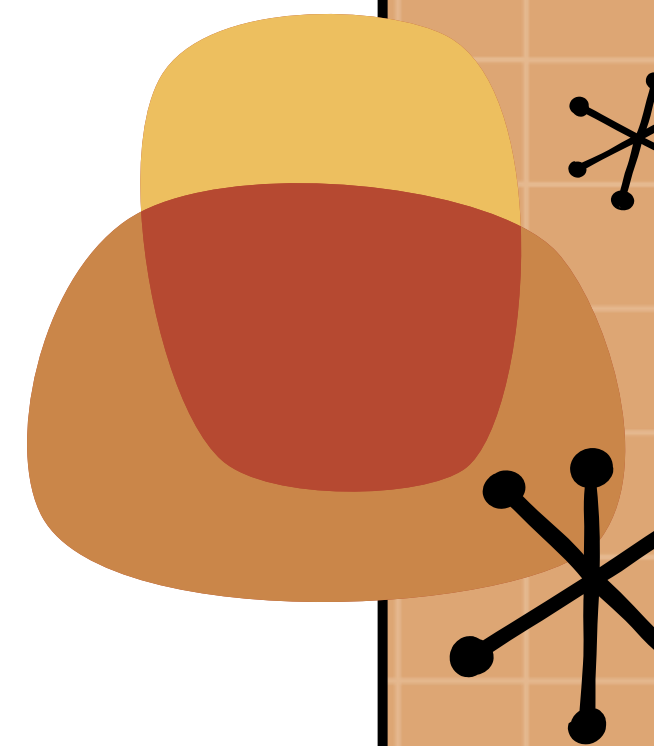
Carilah jarak antara

- a)  $P1 = (3, 4)$  dan  $P2 = (5, 7)$
- b)  $P1 = (3, 3, 3)$  dan  $P2 = (6, 0, 3)$

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**

