



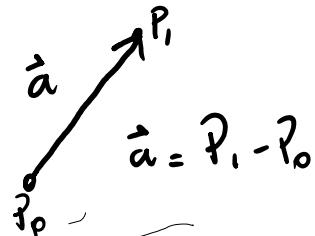
REPASO MAT1203

1. VECTORES, RECTAS Y PLANOS

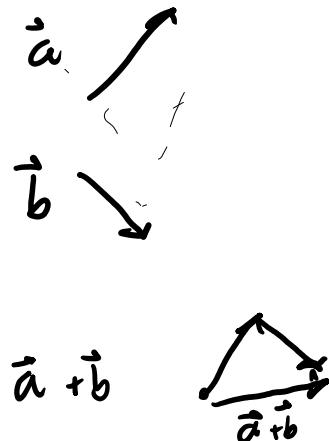
1. VECTORES

Definición y operaciones

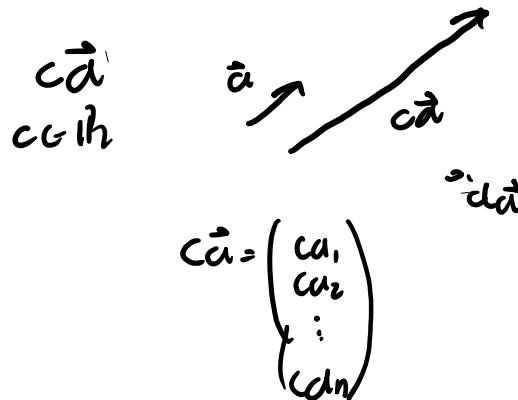
Vectores



$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2}$$



$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + b_n \end{pmatrix}$$



$$c\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} ca_1 \\ ca_2 \\ \vdots \\ ca_n \end{pmatrix}$$

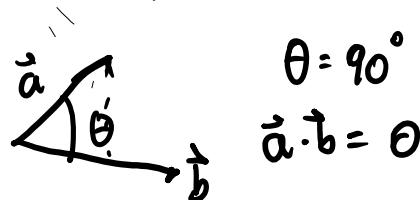
Vectores: producto punto \mathbb{R}^n

$$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot b_i = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta$$



$$\theta = 90^\circ$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

Vectores: producto cruz (\mathbb{R}^3)

$$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$$

$$\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

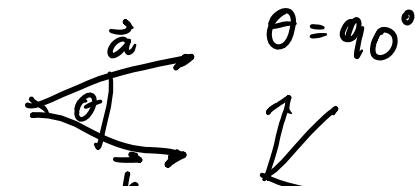
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \perp \vec{a}$$

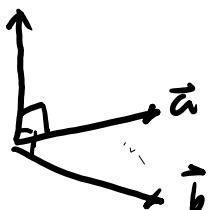
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \perp \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}\| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta$$



$$\theta = 0^\circ$$



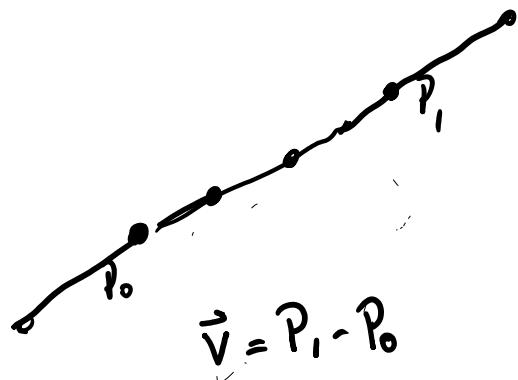
$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \\ a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3 \\ a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. RECTAS

Ecuación de la recta, ecuación paramétrica

Ecuación paramétrica

- 2 pts,
- 1 pt, 1 vector



$$L: \underline{P_0 + t\vec{v}} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$L: \langle x, y, z \rangle = \langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle + \frac{t}{t \in \mathbb{R}} \langle v_x, v_y, v_z \rangle$$



$$L: P_0 + s\vec{v} \quad s \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$L: (1, 0, 1) + t(2, 0, 3)$$

Ecuación continua

$$L: (1, 0, 1) + t(2, 1, 3)$$

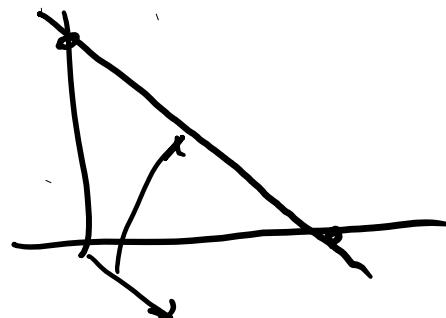
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + 2t \\ y = t \\ z = 1 + 3t \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{x-1}{2} &= t \\ y &= t \\ \frac{z-1}{3} &= t \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{2} = y = \frac{z-1}{3}$$

Cambio de ecuaciones

$$\underline{x} + y = 5 \quad (\text{R}^2)$$

$$y = 5 - x$$

$$x = x$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 5-x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L: \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}}_1 + x \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{-libre!}} = \stackrel{x=t}{=} (0, 5) + t(1, -1)$$

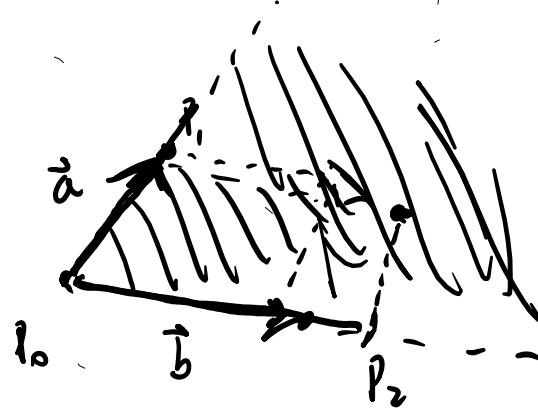
3. PLANOS

Ecuación del plano, ecuación paramétrica

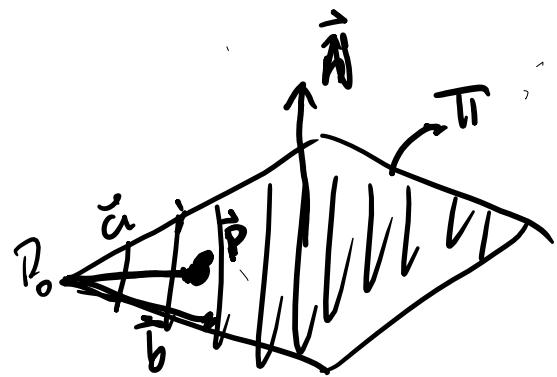
Ecuación paramétrica

- 3 ptos
- 1 pto, 2 vectores
- 1 pto, vector normal

$$\Pi: \vec{P_0} + t\vec{a} + s\vec{b}$$



Ecuación del plano



$$ax + by + cz + d = 0$$

$\vec{N} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$

$\vec{P} \in \pi$

$\vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \\ z - z_0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

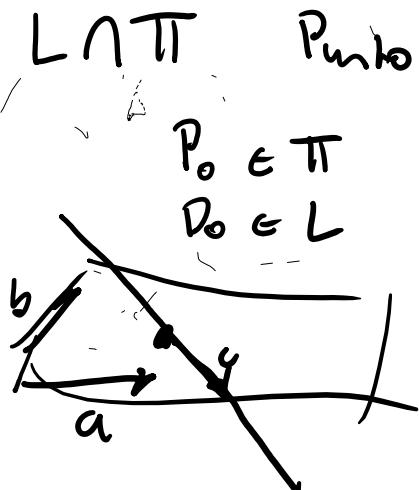
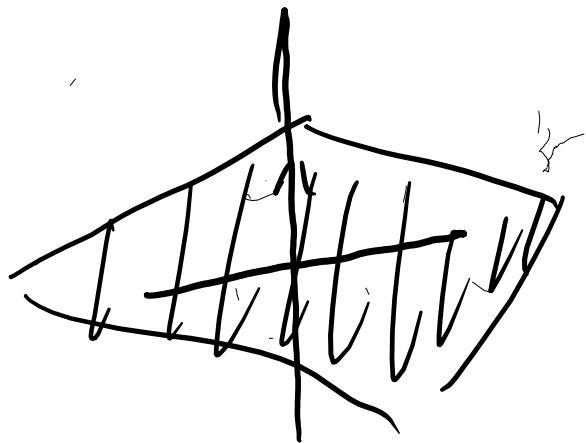
$$\vec{N} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{P}(x, y, z)$$

$$a(x - x_0) + b(y - y_0) + c(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$ax + by + cz + \underbrace{(-ax_0 - by_0 - cz_0)}_d = 0$$

Intersecciones rectas-planos



$$L: P_0 + t \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{N}$$

4. EJERCICIOS

Ecuación del plano, ecuación paramétrica

Guía 2016-2

Se define el plano Π como:

$$\vec{n} = (1, -2, 3)$$



Y se define la recta L como:

$$x - 2y + 3z = 12$$
$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{array} \right) + t \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ b \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$\notin \Pi$



¿Cuál de las siguientes alternativas corresponde a la condición que debe cumplir el parámetro b para que $\Pi \cap L$ sea vacío?

- a) $b \geq 5/2$
- b) $b \leq 5/2$
- c) $b = 5/2$
- d) no existe valor de b que cumpla con lo solicitado.

$$1 - 2 - 6 = -7 \neq 12$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ b \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) = 0$$

$$2 - 2b + 3 = 0$$

$$5 = 2b$$

$$\boxed{b = 5/2}$$

Guía 2015-2

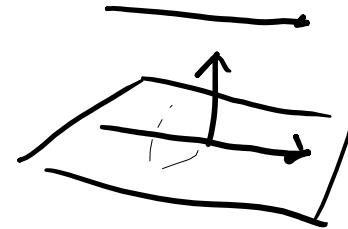
Se define el plano Π como:

$$\underline{2x - 3y - z} = \underline{6}$$

Y se define la recta L como:

$$\vec{r}_0 + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow 2 - 1 = 1 \neq 6 \quad \text{VII}$$

¿Qué condición debe cumplir el parámetro b para que $\Pi \cap L$ sea vacío?



$$\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ b \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad -4 - 3 - b = 0$$

$$\boxed{b = -7}$$



REPASO MAT1203

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