

Un ce dor en 30 trene 3 componentes:

$$\vec{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$$

$$x \quad y \quad z \quad \alpha_3 \quad x \quad \alpha_4$$

El vevor unitario paralelo al yez es K

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = \alpha_1 \hat{i} + \alpha_2 \hat{j} + \alpha_3 \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{i} = (1,0,0) \\ \hat{j} = (0,1,0) \\ \hat{k} = (0,0,1) \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{a}:(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3), \vec{b}:(L_1,U_1,U_1)$$

· Productoexolar

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{k} = (a_1 \cdot b_1, a_2 \cdot b_2, a_3 \cdot b_4)$$

· Multiplicar porum es color

$$\alpha \vec{a} = (\alpha \alpha_1, \alpha \alpha_2, \alpha \alpha_3)$$

· Magnetud

· Mas sobre el productor es calar:

$$(\cos(\theta)) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|} \mapsto \Theta = \cos(\cos(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|})$$

En 3D se puede haves la mismo.

## Cosmos direccamales

Son los cosenos de los diferentes ángulos entre U victor y los ejes.

0 - Respects al eye 2

4 - Respects al eye 2

Experts al eye y

Dado d'=(a,,az,az), los cosenos son:

$$X: \cos(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha_1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 \cdot \alpha_2^2 \cdot \alpha_3^2}}$$

$$\gamma: \cos(\phi) = \frac{\alpha_z}{\sqrt{\alpha_i^2 + \alpha_i^2 + \alpha_s^2}}$$

$$Z:(os(B)=\frac{\alpha_{1}}{\alpha_{1}^{2}\cdot\alpha_{1}^{2}\cdot\alpha_{1}^{2}}$$

$$\vec{d} = (-5,3,2), \vec{k} = (0,4,-5), \vec{c} = (-5,-6,0)$$

$$\vec{d} = (7,3,-4), \vec{k} = (-15,0,3), \vec{j} = (0,5,1)$$

$$\vec{c} = (-5,3,2), \vec{k} = (-15,0,3), \vec{j} = (0,5,1)$$

$$(c) \vec{c} = (0,-3,2)$$

c) 
$$\vec{d} - \vec{i} = (2, -2, -5)$$

$$\frac{1)\vec{c}\cdot\vec{d}}{181} = \frac{-10+9-8}{\sqrt{25+1}} = \frac{-9\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{26}}$$

$$|S_{6}^{-1} \cdot 3_{6}^{-1} \cdot 9_{6}^{-1}| = |(0, 20, -25) \cdot (-15, 9, 6) + (-45, -54, 0)| = |(-60, -25, -19)| = \sqrt{3600 + 625 + 361} = \sqrt{4586}$$

$$\vec{c} = (-5, 5, 2), \vec{c} = (0, 4, -5), \vec{c} = (-5, -6, 0)$$

$$|\vec{c} \cdot (5\vec{c} \cdot 7\vec{c})|$$

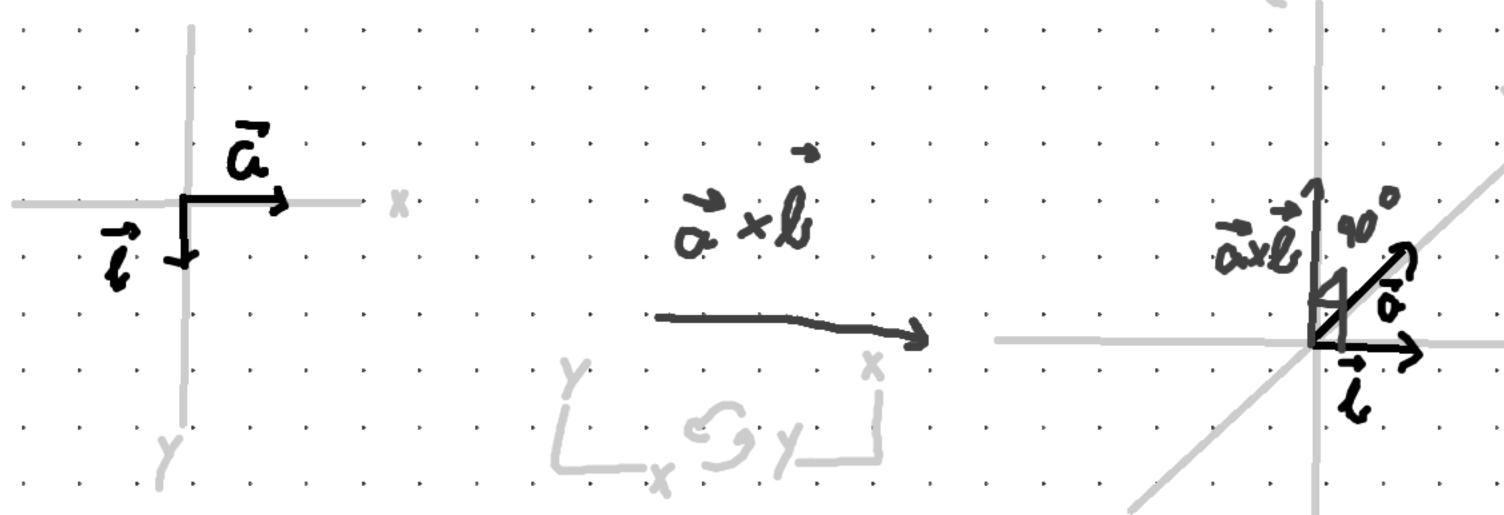
$$|\vec{c} \cdot (5\vec{c} \cdot 7\vec{c})|$$

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$$|\vec{c} \cdot (-15, 15, 10) \cdot (-35, -42, 0) = 875 - 630$$

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## Product carteriano (cross product)



El products cartesians entre des vectores produce un vector paralels a ambes, por le que aunque ambos vectores existan en un plans en 2D, el vector resultante sienque estará en 3D.

Si se invierte d'orden de les aperandes, se invierte el sentido del resultado

リゴメレ ギレ×a

## Célulo del produito cartestano

 $a \times b = |\vec{c}_{1}| \cdot |\vec{b}_{1}| \sin(\theta) \hat{m}$   $\theta$  es el angula entre  $\vec{a}$  y  $\vec{b}$ .  $\hat{m}$  es un vecta unitaria en la dirección del producto.

Este métodos es util si se puede calcular facilment el senos:  $\sin(0) = \sin(\pi) = 0$ ,  $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$ .  $\sin(\frac{5\pi}{2}) = -1$ 

· ragnitud del producto cartesano

La monitud de axle represente el area que abarcan los dos vidores.

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (a_1 k_3 - a_3 k_4) \hat{i}_1 - (a_1 k_5 - a_3 k_1) \hat{j}_1 + (a_1 k_5 - a_2 k_1) \hat{k}_1$$

1. (1.0) De son les déterminantes de submatrices

de à « à formadar por los componentes que no están

en la columna correspondiente a cada vector unitarió

multiplicados por dicho vector unitario.

Vectores unitarios: (0-1, 0-1, 0-1, 0-1)

2. (D-0-3)

El determinante de una matrix 2 x2 · | a, l = (a.d) = -(e.c)
à x l, realmente, es el determinante de la matrix 3x3 de arrila

Scerigian el angulo

10 \*\*\* Mano (supuetamente)

derecha (supuetamente)

Usa el indice para la à, y el conarón para la t.

Estimble l'indice y dolla el conarón para que ex perpendicular.

Para averiguas el angulo, rota la mand para que
las posiciones relatibas de à y t coincidan con el gráfico.

El pulgar endica la dirección.

· Propudades:

$$(K\vec{a})\times\vec{L}=\vec{a}\cdot(K\vec{L})=F(\vec{a}\times\vec{L})$$

$$\vec{c} = (-5, 5, -2)$$

$$\vec{Q} = \hat{\lambda} \left( 3 \cdot (-1) - 2 \cdot 3 \right) - \hat{\beta} \left( 1 \cdot (-1) - 3 \cdot (-5) \right) + \hat{K} \left( 1 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot (-5) \right) =$$

$$= \hat{\lambda} \left( -6 - 21 \right) - \hat{\beta} \left( -2 + 35 \right) + \hat{K} \left( 3 + 15 \right) + \hat{K} \left( 3 + 15 \right) =$$

$$= -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\beta} 33 + \hat{K} \left( 8 = (-27, -33, 18) \right) = -27 \hat{\lambda} - \hat{\lambda} + \hat{\lambda} +$$

$$E_{3}: \vec{n} = (8, 3, 1), \vec{3} = (0, \vec{\xi}_{1} - 5)$$

$$\vec{J} \cdot \vec{\Delta} = \lambda \left( 3 \cdot (-5) - 1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \right) - \beta \left( 8 \cdot (-5) - 1 \cdot 0 \right) + \hat{k} = \left( 8 \cdot \frac{3}{2} - 3 \cdot 0 \right)$$

$$= \lambda \left( -15 - \frac{3}{2} \right) - \beta \left( -40 \right) + \hat{k} \left( 12 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{33}{2} \hat{i} + 40 \hat{j} + 12 \hat{k} = \left( -\frac{33}{2} \right) \cdot 40, 12$$

$$E_3: \vec{c}: (0.0.1) = \hat{k}$$
 $\vec{d}: (0.1.0) = \hat{j}$ 

$$\frac{1}{C} \times \frac{1}{d^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (0.0 - 1.1) - \frac{1}{2} (0.0 - 1.0) + \frac{1}{2} (0.1 - 0.0) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = (-1, 0, 0)$$

$$\vec{c} = (-5, 3, 1), \vec{k} = (0, 4, -5), \vec{c} = (-5, -6, 0)$$

$$\vec{d} = (1, 1, -4), \vec{k} = (-15, 0, 3), \vec{j} = (0, 5, 1)$$

$$\vec{c} = (-5, 3, 1), \vec{k} = (-15, 0, 3), \vec{j} = (0, 5, 1)$$

a) 
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{k} = \hat{i}(3\cdot(-5) - 2\cdot4) - \hat{j}((-5)^2 - 0\cdot2) + \hat{k}(-5\cdot4 - 3\cdot0)$$
  
=  $\hat{i}(-15-8) - \hat{j}(25) \cdot \hat{k}(-20)$   
=  $-23\hat{i} - 25\hat{j} - 20k = (-23, -25, -20)$ 

$$I_{0}(\hat{x}_{0}) = 2(-6.2-0.3) - 2(-5.2-0.(-5)) + \hat{k}(-5.3-(-6)(-5))$$

$$= 2(-12) - 2(-10) + \hat{k}(-15-30)$$

$$=-12 i + 10 j - 45 \hat{K} = (42, 10, -45)$$

c) 
$$\vec{J}_{x} = \hat{z}(3.0 - (-4)(-6)) - \hat{z}(2.0 - (-4)(-5)) + \hat{k}(2(-6) - 3(-5))$$
  
=  $\hat{z}(-24) - \hat{z}(-20) + \hat{k}(-12 + 15)$ 

$$\vec{d} = (-5, 3, 1), \vec{k} = (0, 4, -5), \vec{c} = (-5, -6, 0)$$

$$\vec{d} = (1, 3, -4), \vec{k} = (-15, 0, 3), \vec{j} = (0, 5, 1)$$

d) 
$$\vec{a} = \hat{i} = \hat{i} = (0.1 - 3.5) - \hat{j} = (-15.1 - 3.0) + \hat{k} = (-15.15) - \hat{j} = (-15.15) + \hat{k} = (-15.15.15) + (-15.15.15)$$

$$= -15\hat{i} + (-15.15.15.15) + (-15.15.15.15)$$

$$e)\vec{j} \times \vec{a} = \hat{\epsilon} (5.1 - 1.3) - \hat{\beta} (0.1 - 1.(-5)) + \hat{k} (0.3 - 5.(-5))$$

$$= \hat{\beta} (10-3) - \hat{\beta} (5) + \hat{k} (25)$$

$$= 72 - 5\hat{\beta} + 25\hat{k} = (7, -5, 25)$$

$$g) \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{d} = \hat{x} (3 \cdot (-4) - 2 \cdot 3) - \hat{x} (-5 \cdot (-4) - 2^{\circ}) + \hat{k} (-5 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot 2)$$

$$= \hat{x} (-12 - 6) - \hat{x} (20 - 4) + \hat{k} (-15 - 6)$$

$$= -18\hat{i} - 16\hat{j} - 21\hat{k} = (-18, -16, -21)$$

$$\vec{a} = (-6, \frac{1}{5}, \sqrt{2}), \vec{L} = (5, 6, 0)$$

$$\vec{a} = \hat{l} = \hat{l} (\frac{1}{5} - 0 - \sqrt{2} - 6) - \hat{l} (-6 - 0) - \sqrt{2} + \hat{k} (-6 - 0) - \frac{1}{5} + 5)$$

$$= \hat{l} (-6 \sqrt{2}) - \hat{l} (-5 \sqrt{2}) + \hat{k} (-36 - \frac{5}{2})$$

$$= -6 \sqrt{2} \hat{l} + 5 \sqrt{2} \hat{l} - \frac{17}{2} \hat{k} = (-6 \sqrt{6}, 5 \sqrt{2} - \frac{27}{2})$$

$$\vec{c} = \hat{i} = \hat{i}(3.\frac{1}{3} - 0.6) - \hat{j}(-4.\frac{1}{3} - 0.(-1)) + \hat{k}(-4.6 - 3.-(-1))$$

$$= \hat{i}(1) - \hat{j}(-\frac{4}{3}) + \hat{k}(-24+3)$$

$$= \hat{i} + \frac{4}{3}\hat{j} - 21\hat{k} = (1.\frac{4}{3}, -21)$$