Slobodni vektori

Vektor je skup svih orijentisanih duži, "strelica", koje su međusobno paralelne, podudarne i isto orijentisane.

Vektor je orijentisana duž, "strelica" koja, kada se pomeri paralelno samoj sebi, predstavlja isti vektor.

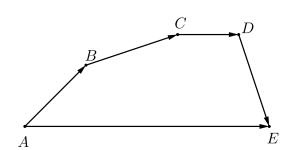
Svaki vektor predstavlja jednu klasu ekvivalencije (klasu kojoj pripadaju svi vektori koji su sa zadatim vektorom podudarni, paralelni i isto orijentisani).

Skup svih klasa, tj. slobodnih vektora, obeležavaće se sa V.

Vektor čiji je jedan predstavnik (A, B) označavaće se sa \overrightarrow{AB} . Specijalno, vektor čiji je prestavnik (A, A) pisaće se kao $\overrightarrow{0}$ ili 0.

Ort je jedinični vektor (intenzitet mu je 1).

Sabiranje vektora



$$\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CD} + \overrightarrow{DE} = \overrightarrow{AE}$$

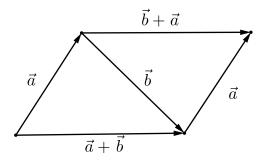
Množenje broja i vektora $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \wedge \vec{a} \in V$

 $\alpha \vec{a} \in V$

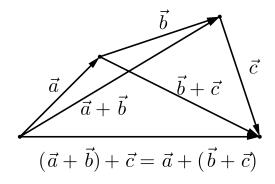
- 1) $|\alpha \vec{a}| = |\alpha||\vec{a}|$,
- 2) Pravac vektora $\alpha \vec{a}$ je isti kao pravac vektora \vec{a} ,
- 3) Smer vektora $\alpha \vec{a}$ je isti kao i smer vektora \vec{a} za $\alpha > 0$, za $\alpha < 0$ suprotan, za $\alpha = 0$, $\alpha \vec{a} = \vec{0}$.

Teorema 1 (V,+) je Abelova grupa.

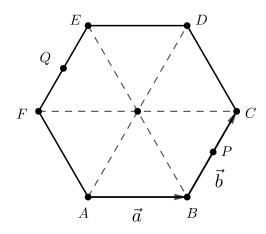
-Komutativnost



-Asocijativnost



Zadatak 1 *U zavisnosti od \vec{a} i \vec{b} izračunati date vektore ako je* $FQ = QE \quad \land \quad BP = PC \quad \land \quad \overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{a} \land \quad \overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{b}.$



a)
$$\overrightarrow{EC} = -\vec{b} + 2\vec{a}$$

 $\overrightarrow{EC} = \vec{a} + \overrightarrow{DC} = \vec{a} + \overrightarrow{OB} = \vec{a} + \vec{a} - \vec{b} = 2\vec{a} - \vec{b}$

b)
$$\overrightarrow{DF} = -\vec{a} - \vec{b}$$

c)
$$\overrightarrow{QD} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{a}$$

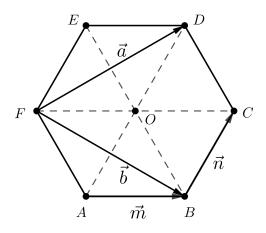
d)
$$\overrightarrow{FP} = \overrightarrow{FC} + \overrightarrow{CP} = 2\overrightarrow{a} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b}$$

e)
$$\overrightarrow{EP} = \overrightarrow{EF} + \overrightarrow{FP} = -\overrightarrow{b} + 2\overrightarrow{a} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b} = 2\overrightarrow{a} - \frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{b}$$

f)
$$\overrightarrow{QC} = \overrightarrow{QE} + \overrightarrow{EC} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b} + 2\overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{b} = 2\overrightarrow{a} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b}$$

Zadatak 2 *U zavisnosti od* $\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{FD} i \vec{b} = \overrightarrow{FB} izračunati \vec{m} = \overrightarrow{AB} i \vec{n} = \overrightarrow{BC}$.

Rešenje:



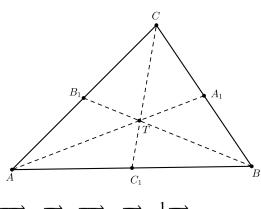
$$\vec{a} = \vec{n} + \vec{m}$$

$$\vec{b} = 2\vec{m} - \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = 3\vec{m} \implies \vec{m} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}, \quad \vec{n} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{a} - \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}$$

Zadatak 3 Neka su A_1, B_1, C_1 redom sredine stranica BC, AC, AB trougla ABC. Dokazati: $\overrightarrow{AA_1} + \overrightarrow{BB_1} + \overrightarrow{CC_1} = 0$.

Rešenje:



$$\overrightarrow{AA_1} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BA_1} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{BC}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BB_1} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CB_1} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{CA}$$

$$\overrightarrow{CC_1} = \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{AC_1} = \overrightarrow{CA} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB}$$

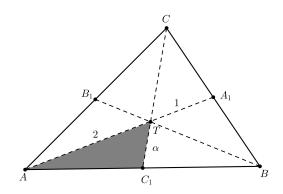
Sabiranjem datih jednakosti dobijamo

$$\overrightarrow{AA_1} + \overrightarrow{BB_1} + \overrightarrow{CC_1} = (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA}) + \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA}) = 0.$$

Teorema 2 Za svaka 2 nekolinearna vektora \vec{a} i \vec{b} važi $\alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{b} = 0 \implies \alpha = \beta = 0$.

Zadatak 4 Dokazati da se težišne linije trougla seku u odnosu 2:1.

Rešenje:



Algoritam

- 1) Odabrati vektore \vec{a} i \vec{b} tako da su oni nekolinearni $\overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{a}, \overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{b}$
- 2) Označiti trougao čija je jedna stranica neka od traženih proporcija, trougao AC_1T
- 3) Napisati jednačinu $\overrightarrow{AC_1} + \overrightarrow{C_1T} + \overrightarrow{TA} = 0$
- 4) Sve izraziti preko \vec{a} i \vec{b}

$$\overrightarrow{AC_1} + \overrightarrow{C_1T} + \overrightarrow{TA} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{a} + \alpha \overrightarrow{C_1C} + \beta \overrightarrow{A_1A} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{a} + \alpha \left(\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{a} + b\right) + \beta \left(-\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b} - \overrightarrow{a}\right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \beta\right)\overrightarrow{a} + \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\beta\right)\overrightarrow{b} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \beta = 0 \quad \land \quad \alpha - \frac{1}{2}\beta = 0$$

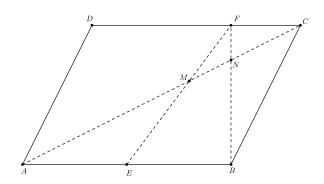
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\beta, \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\beta - \beta = -\frac{3}{4}\beta + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \beta = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{TC_1}| = \frac{1}{3}|\overrightarrow{CC_1}| \quad \land \quad |\overrightarrow{TA}| = \frac{2}{3}|\overrightarrow{AA_1}|$$

$$|\overrightarrow{CT}| : |\overrightarrow{TC_1}| = 2 : 1 \quad \land \quad |\overrightarrow{A_1T}| : |\overrightarrow{TA}| = 1 : 2$$

Zadatak 5 Neka je u paralelogramu ABCD tačka E sredina duži AB i neka tačka F deli duž CD u odnosu 1:3. Neka je $EF \cap AC = \{M\}$ i $BF \cap AC = \{N\}$. U kojoj razmeri N deli duž MC?

Rešenje:



1)
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a}$$
, $\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{b}$

2) Posmatramo trougao NCF

3)
$$\overrightarrow{NC} + \overrightarrow{CF} + \overrightarrow{FN} = 0$$

4)
$$\alpha \overrightarrow{AC} + \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{CD} + \beta \overrightarrow{FB} = 0$$

$$\alpha(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) + \frac{1}{4}(-\overrightarrow{a}) + \beta(\frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{b}) = 0$$

$$(\alpha - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\beta)\overrightarrow{a} + (\alpha - \beta)\overrightarrow{b} = 0$$

$$\alpha - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\beta = 0 \quad \land \quad \alpha - \beta = 0$$

$$\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{5}, \quad |\overrightarrow{NC}| = \frac{1}{5}|\overrightarrow{AC}|$$

Sada uočimo novi trougao MCF.

$$\overrightarrow{MC} + \overrightarrow{CF} + \overrightarrow{FM} = 0$$

$$\alpha \overrightarrow{AC} + \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{CD} + \beta \overrightarrow{FE} = 0$$

$$\alpha(\overrightarrow{d} + \overrightarrow{b}) + \frac{1}{4}(-\overrightarrow{d}) + \beta(\frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{d} - \overrightarrow{b} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{d}) = 0$$

$$(\alpha - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\beta)\overrightarrow{d} + (\alpha - \beta)\overrightarrow{b} = 0$$

$$\alpha - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\beta = 0 \quad \land \quad \alpha - \beta = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{MC}| = \frac{1}{3}|\overrightarrow{AC}|$$

$$|\overrightarrow{MN}| = (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5})|\overrightarrow{AC}| = \frac{2}{15}|\overrightarrow{AC}|$$

$$|\overrightarrow{MN}| : |\overrightarrow{NC}| = \frac{2}{15} : \frac{1}{5}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{MN}| : |\overrightarrow{NC}| = 2 : 3$$

Skalarni proizvod vektora (broj)

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \angle (\vec{a}, \vec{b})$$

Osobine:

1)
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^2 \Leftrightarrow |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}}$$

2)
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

3)
$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \iff \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

4)
$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$$

5)
$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$$

6)
$$(\alpha + \beta)\vec{a} = \alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{a}$$

7)
$$\alpha \cdot (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = (\alpha \cdot \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3), \vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3) \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3$$
$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}$$

Vektorski proizvod (vektor)

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \perp \vec{a} \wedge (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \perp \vec{b}$$

 $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}||\sin \angle (\vec{a},\vec{b})|$ - površina paralelograma konstruisanog nad tim vektorima kao stranicama

 $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{a} \times \vec{b})$ - grade desni triedar

Osobine:

1)
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

2)
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$$

3)
$$\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \iff \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 0$$

4)
$$\alpha \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \alpha \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times \alpha \vec{b}$$

5)
$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c}$$

6)
$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$$

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

Mešoviti proizvod

$$[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

 $|[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}]|$ je zapremina paralelopipeda nad $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$.

 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ su **komplanarni** (leže u istoj ravni) ako je $[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = 0$.

Ako su tri vektora komplanarna, tada se kaže da su linearno zavisni. Kada su vektori linearno zavisni, tada su kolinearni ili komplanarni.

Vektori \vec{a} i \vec{b} su **nekolinearni** akko $\alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{b} = 0 \iff \alpha = \beta = 0$.

Vektori \vec{a} , \vec{b} i \vec{c} su **nekomplanarni** akko $\alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{b} + \gamma \vec{c} = 0 \iff \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0$.

Zadatak 6 Odrediti parametar α tako da za $\vec{a}=(1,1,1),\ \vec{b}=(0,2,0)$ vektori $\vec{p}=\alpha\vec{a}+5\vec{b}$ i $\vec{q}=3\vec{a}-\vec{b}$ budu

- a) paralelni,
- b) ortogonalni.

Rešenje:

a)
$$\vec{p} = \alpha(1, 1, 1) + 5(0, 2, 0) = (\alpha, \alpha + 10, \alpha)$$

$$\vec{q} = 3(1,1,1) - (0,2,0) = (3,1,3)$$

$$\vec{p} \parallel \vec{q} \iff \vec{p} \times \vec{q} = 0 \iff \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \alpha & \alpha + 10 & \alpha \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (2\alpha + 30, 0, -2\alpha - 30) = (0, 0, 0)$$

Za
$$\alpha = -15$$
 \Rightarrow $\vec{p} \times \vec{q} = (0, 0, 0)$

b)
$$\vec{p} \perp \vec{q} \iff \vec{p} \cdot \vec{q} = 0 \iff 3\alpha + \alpha + 10 + 3\alpha = 0$$

$$7\alpha = -10 \implies \alpha = -\frac{10}{7}$$

Zadatak 7 Neka je $\vec{p} = \alpha \vec{a} + 2\vec{b} i \vec{q} = 5\vec{a} - 4\vec{b} i \text{ neka je } \vec{p} \perp \vec{q} i |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = 1.$

- a) Naći α ako se zna da je $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$.
- b) $Za \alpha = 1 \ na\acute{c}i \angle (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) \ i \ odrediti \ |\vec{p}|.$

Rešenje:

a)
$$\vec{p} \perp \vec{q} \iff \vec{p} \cdot \vec{q} = 0$$

$$\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q} = (\alpha \vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) \cdot (5\vec{a} - 4\vec{b}) = 5\alpha |\vec{a}|^2 - 8|\vec{b}|^2 + (10 - 4\alpha) \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 5\alpha - 8 = 0 \implies \alpha = \frac{8}{5}$$

b)
$$\alpha = 1 \text{ i } \vec{p} \perp \vec{q} \implies \vec{p} \cdot \vec{q} = 0$$

$$\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q} = (\vec{a} + 2\vec{b})(5\vec{a} - 4\vec{b}) = -3 + 6\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -3 + 6|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos \angle (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = 0$$

$$\cos \angle (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{1}{2} \implies \angle (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$|\vec{p}| = \sqrt{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 4 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{7}.$$

Zadatak 8 *Izračunati visinu paralelopipeda određenog vektorima* $\vec{a} = (1,0,-2)$, $\vec{b} = (0,1,-2)$, $\vec{c} = (-1,3,5)$ pri čemu je osnova određena vektorima \vec{a} i \vec{b} .

Rešenje:

$$V = B \cdot H \implies H = \frac{V}{B} = \frac{|\vec{a}(\vec{b} \times \vec{c})|}{|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|}$$

$$\vec{a}(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 9, \qquad \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (2, 2, 1)$$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{4 + 4 + 1} = 3 \implies H = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

Zadatak 9 *Za koje vrednosti realnog parametra a su vektori* $\vec{x} = (a, 1-a, a), \vec{y} = (2a, 2a-1, a+2) i \vec{z} = (-2a, a, -a) komplanarni?$

Rešenje:
$$\vec{x}(\vec{y} \times \vec{z}) = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1-a & a \\ 2a & 2a-1 & a+2 \\ -2a & a & -a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & a \\ -4 & 3a+1 & a+2 \\ 0 & 0 & -a \end{vmatrix} = -a \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 \\ -4 & 3a+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a(3a^2 + a - 4) = 3a(a-1)(a + \frac{4}{3})$$

$$\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z} \text{ su komplanarni} \iff \vec{x}(\vec{y} \times \vec{z}) = 0 \iff a \in \{0, 1, -\frac{4}{3}\}$$

Teorema 3 Ako su \vec{a} i \vec{b} kolinearni nenula vektori, onda se svaki od njih može zapisati kao proizvod nekog skalara i onog drugog vektora.

Zadatak 10 Za koju vrednost parametra α će vektori $\vec{p} = \alpha \vec{a} + 5\vec{b}$ i $\vec{q} = 3\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ biti kolinearni, ako vektori \vec{a} i \vec{b} nisu kolinearni?

Rešenje:

I način

$$\vec{p} \times \vec{q} = 0 \iff \vec{p} \times \vec{q} = (\alpha \vec{a} + 5\vec{b}) \times (3\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = 3\alpha(\vec{a} \times \vec{a}) - 5(\vec{b} \times \vec{b}) - \alpha(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) + 15(\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) = (-15 - \alpha)(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = 0.$$

Kako, po uslovu zadatka, vektori \vec{a} i \vec{b} nisu kolinearni mora biti $-15 - \alpha = 0 \iff \alpha = -15$.

II način

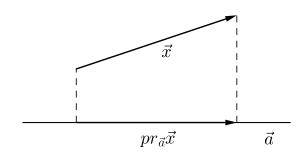
Vektori su koolinearni akko su im odgovarajuće koordinate proporcionalne.

$$\frac{\alpha}{3} = \frac{5}{-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = -15$$

III način

$$\beta(\alpha \vec{a} + 5\vec{b}) = 3\vec{a} - \vec{b}$$
 \Rightarrow $\alpha\beta = 3 \land 5\beta = -1$ \Rightarrow $\beta = -\frac{1}{5} \land \alpha = -15$

Projekcija vektora \vec{x} na pravac vektora \vec{a}



$$pr_{\vec{d}}\vec{x} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}}{|\vec{a}|} \cdot \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{x}| \cos \angle(\vec{a}, \vec{x})}{|\vec{a}|} \cdot \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} = |\vec{x}| \cos \angle(\vec{a}, \vec{x}) \cdot \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|}$$

Projekcija vektora \vec{x} na pravac vektora \vec{a} jeste vektor.

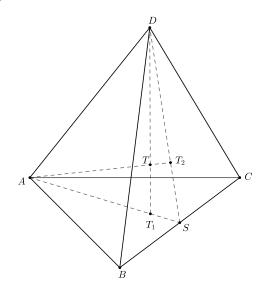
Algebarska projekcija vektora \vec{x} na pravac vektora \vec{d} je broj $\frac{d\vec{x}}{|\vec{d}|}$.

Specijalan slučaj $|\vec{q}| = 1$

$$pr_{\vec{q}}\vec{x} = (\vec{q} \cdot \vec{x}) \cdot \vec{q}, \quad |pr_{\vec{q}}\vec{x}| = \pm \vec{q} \cdot \vec{x}.$$

Zadatak 11 *Dokazati da se težišne linije tetraedra seku u odnosu* 1 : 3.

Rešenje:



T-težiste tetraedra

 T_1 - težiste trougla ABC

 T_2 - težiste trougla BCD

1)
$$\overrightarrow{AS} = \overrightarrow{a}$$
, $\overrightarrow{SD} = \overrightarrow{b}$

2) Trougao AT_1T

3)
$$\overrightarrow{AT_1} + \overrightarrow{T_1T} + \overrightarrow{TA} = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{a} + \alpha \overrightarrow{T_1D} + \beta \overrightarrow{T_2A} = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{a} + \alpha \left(\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}\right) + \beta \left(-\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{b} - \overrightarrow{a}\right) = 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{a}\left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{\alpha}{3} - \beta\right) + \overrightarrow{b}\left(\alpha - \frac{1}{3}\beta\right) = 0$$

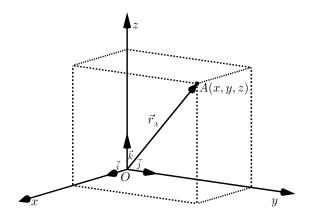
$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{\alpha}{3} - \beta = 0 \quad \land \quad \alpha - \frac{1}{3}\beta = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{3}{4} \quad \land \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{T_1T}| = \frac{1}{4}|\overrightarrow{T_1D}| \quad \Rightarrow \quad |\overrightarrow{T_1T}| : |\overrightarrow{TD}| = 1 : 3$$

Svaka tačka A određuje neki vektor \overrightarrow{OA} , gde je O koordinatni početak. Taj vektor se zove **vektor položaja** tačke A i označava se sa $\overrightarrow{r_A}$.

$$A(x,y,z)$$
 \Rightarrow $\overrightarrow{OA} = x\overrightarrow{i} + y\overrightarrow{j} + z\overrightarrow{k}$

 $\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$ -jedinični vektori odgovarajućih osa



$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{r_B} - \overrightarrow{r_A} = (x_B, y_B, z_B) - (x_A, y_A, z_A) = (x_B - x_A, y_B - y_A, z_B - z_A)$$

Primer: Data su tri uzastopna temena paralelograma ABCD, A(-3, -2, 0), B(3, -3, 1), C(5, 0, 2). Odrediti koordinate tačke D.

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{DC} \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{r_B} - \overrightarrow{r_A} = \overrightarrow{r_C} - \overrightarrow{r_D}$$

(3, -3, 1) - (-3, -2, 0) = (5, 0, 2) - (x, y, z) \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (-1, 1, 1)

Zadatak 12 Odrediti vrednost parametra α za koju će vektori $\vec{p} = \alpha \vec{a} + 17\vec{b}$ i $\vec{q} = 3\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ biti uzajamno normalni, ako je $|\vec{a}| = 2$, $|\vec{b}| = 5$ i $\angle (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

Rešenje:

Vektori \vec{p} i \vec{q} su uzajamno normalni akko je $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q} = 0$.

$$(\alpha \vec{a} + 17\vec{b}) \cdot (3\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = 0$$
$$3\alpha \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} - 17\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} + (51 - \alpha) \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

$$3\alpha|\vec{a}|^2 - 17|\vec{b}|^2 + (51 - \alpha) \cdot |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \angle(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = 0$$

$$3\alpha \cdot 4 - 17 \cdot 25 + (51 - \alpha) \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = 0$$

$$12\alpha - 425 + (51 - \alpha) \cdot 10 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$17\alpha = 680 \implies \alpha = 40$$

Zadatak 13 Dokazati da su vektori $\vec{a} = 3\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = 4\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}$ i $\vec{c} = 6\vec{i} + 11\vec{j} - 7\vec{k}$ komplanarni i razložiti vektor \vec{c} u pravcu vektora \vec{a} i \vec{b} .

Rešenje:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 6 & 11 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -21 + 24 + 58 - 12 + 33 - 112 = 0$$

Vektor \vec{c} ćemo zapisati kao linearnu kombinaciju vektora \vec{a} i \vec{b} .

$$\vec{c} = \alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{b} \quad \Rightarrow \quad (6,11,-7) = \alpha(3,-4,2) + \beta(4,1,-1)$$

$$3\alpha + 4\beta = 6$$

$$-4\alpha + \beta = 11$$

$$2\alpha - \beta = -7$$

Sabiranjem poslednje 2 jednačine imamo da je $-2\alpha = 4$ \Rightarrow $\alpha = -2$.

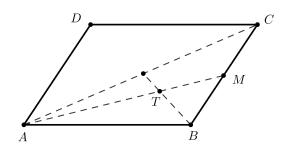
$$-4 \cdot (-2) + \beta = 11 \implies \beta = 3$$

 $3 \cdot (-2) + 4 \cdot 3 = 6$, pa je za dobijene vrednosti za α i β zadovoljena i prva jednačina.

$$\vec{c} = -2\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}$$

Primeri sa testa

• Neka je \overrightarrow{ABCD} paralelogram, a T težiste trougla \overrightarrow{ACB} (\overrightarrow{BD} je dijagonala paralelograma). Izraziti vektor \overrightarrow{AT} kao linearnu kombinaciju vektora $\overrightarrow{d} = \overrightarrow{AB}$ i $\overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{BC}$.



$$\overrightarrow{AT} = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AM} = \frac{2}{3}(\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{b}$$

• Izračunati ugao između vektora $\vec{a} = (-1, -1, 0)$ i $\vec{b} = (2, 0, 2)$.

$$\cos(\angle \vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \angle(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

• Ako su \vec{a} i \vec{b} nekolinearni vektori, tada je konveksni neorijentisani ugao između vektora $\vec{m} = |\vec{a}|\vec{b} - |\vec{b}|\vec{a}$ i $\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} + \frac{\vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|}$:

1) 0 2)
$$\frac{\pi}{6}$$
 3) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 4) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 5) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 6) π

Kako je $\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{d}\vec{b} + |\vec{d}||\vec{b}| - |\vec{b}||\vec{d}| - \vec{d}\vec{b} = 0$, vektori \vec{m} i \vec{n} su ortogonalni, tj. ugao između njih je $\frac{\pi}{2}$.