Trabajo Practico N° 1: Vectores

5) Sean $\vec{u} = (4,-2,4); \vec{v} = i-2j+2k \text{ y } \vec{w} = 3i+4j-2k;$ calcular:

d)
$$\| \|\vec{w}\|^2 \cdot (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})$$

$$\vec{w} = 3i + 4j - 2k = (3, 4, -2) = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$$

El modulo del vector -> $\|\vec{w}\|^2 = w_1^2 + w_2^2 + w_3^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 + (-2)^2 = 9 + 16 + 4 = 29$

Resolvemos el producto escalar (\vec{u} . \vec{v})

$$u=(u_1,u_2,u_3)$$
, $v=(v_1,v_2,v_3)$

$$(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}) = (u_{1,}u_{2}, u_{3}) \cdot (v_{1,}v_{2}, v_{3}) = u_{1} \cdot v_{1} + u_{2} \cdot v_{2} + u_{3} \cdot v_{3} = (4, -2, 4) + (1, -2, 2) = (4, -2, 4) + (1, -2, 2) = (4, -2, 4) + (1, -2, 2) = (4, -2, 4) + (1, -2, 2) = (4, -2, 4) + (1, -2, 2) = (4, -2, 4) + (1, -2, 2) = (4, -2, 4) + (1, -2, 2) = (4, -2, 4) + (1, -2, 2) = (4, -2, 4) + (1, -2, 2) = (4, -2, 4) + (4, -2, 4) + (4, -2, 4) + (4, -2, 4) = (4, -2, 4) + (4, -2, 4) + (4, -2, 4) = (4, -2, 4) + (4, -2, 4) + (4, -2, 4) + (4, -2, 4) = (4, -2, 4) + (4, -2, 4)$$

$$(\vec{u}.\vec{v}) = 4.1 + (-2).(-2) + 4.2 = 4 + 4 + 8 = 16$$

Entonces $\|\vec{w}\|^2 \cdot (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}) = 29 \cdot 16 = 464$

f)
$$\left\| \frac{1}{\|\vec{\eta}\|} \vec{u} \right\|$$

Sabemos que dado un vector cualquiera \vec{w} se cumple que $\left\|\frac{1}{\|\vec{u}\|}\vec{u}\right\|=1$ que en adelante lo llamaremos vector unitario \vec{u}_1 (1)

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + (-2)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{16 + 4 + 16} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$\vec{u}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{u}\|} \vec{u} = \frac{(4,-2,4)}{6} = (\frac{2}{3},-\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3})$$
 Vector Unitario

Verifiquemos (1)

$$\|\vec{u}_1\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} = \sqrt{4/9 + 1/9 + 4/9} = \sqrt{9/9} = 1$$

Nota: Para determinar el vector unitario de cualquier vector solo es necesario dividirlo por su modulo.