

ALJABAR LINIER

Vektor Dimensi 2 dan Dimensi 3

Learning Outcomes

1

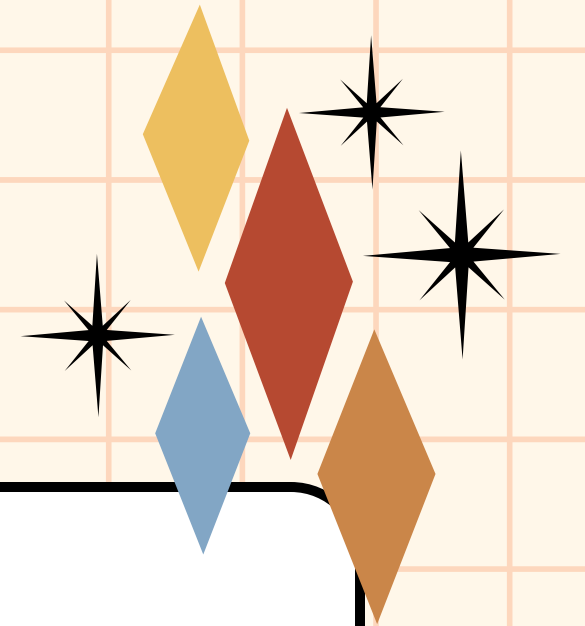
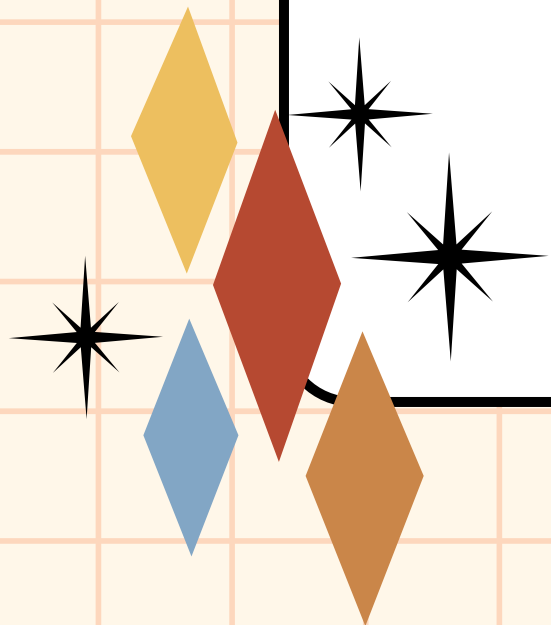
Mengetahui definisi
Vektor Dimensi 2
dan 3

2

Menghitung panjang
vektor dan jarak
antara 2 vektor

BAB 3.1

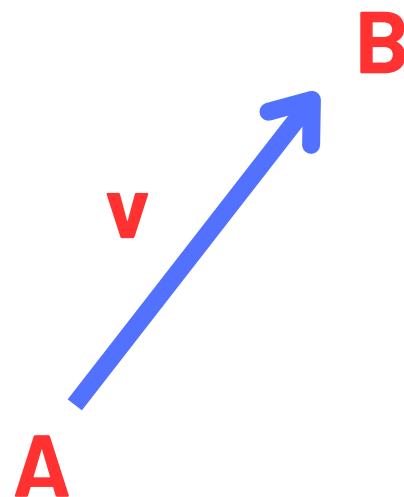
Vektor di Ruang-2
Vektor di Ruang-3



VEKTOR

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

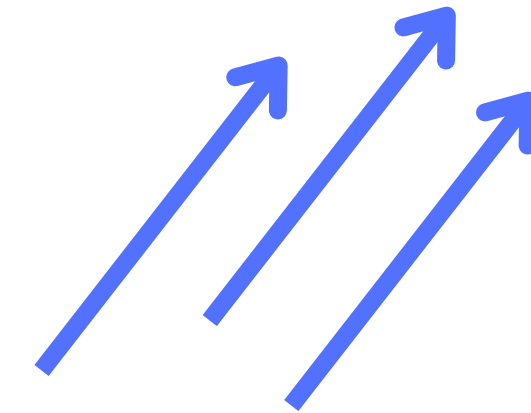
- # Secara geometris
vektor $v = AB$



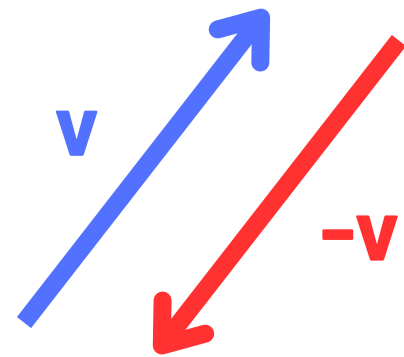
A disebut titik awal/inisial
B disebut titik akhir/terminal
Arah panah = arah vektor
Panjang panah = besar vektor



vektor ekuivalen
dianggap sama jika
panjang & arahnya sama

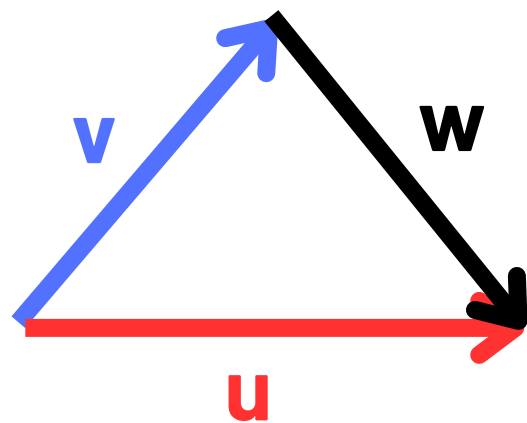


Negasi vektor

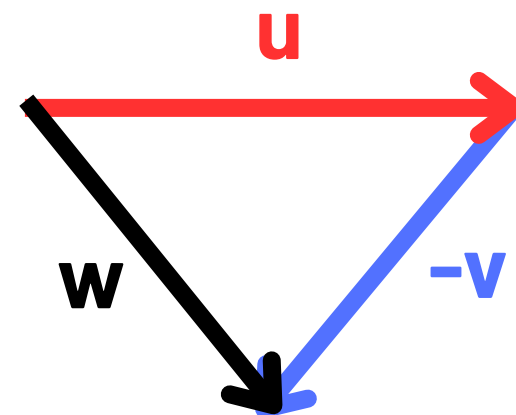


$v \longrightarrow -v$
secara geometrik
panjang sama, arah berlawanan

Selisih dua vektor

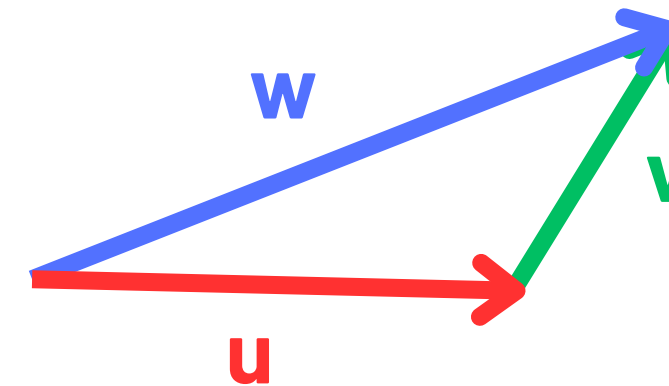


$$w = u - v$$



$$w = u + (-v)$$

Penjumlahan Vektor



secara geometrik
 $w = u + v$

cara analitik :

Vektor-vektor u , v , w di Ruang-2 atau Ruang-3

Ruang-2 :

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

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

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



$$w_1 = u_1 + v_1$$

$$w_2 = u_2 + v_2$$

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

perkalian vektor dengan skalar (bilangan nyata/real number)

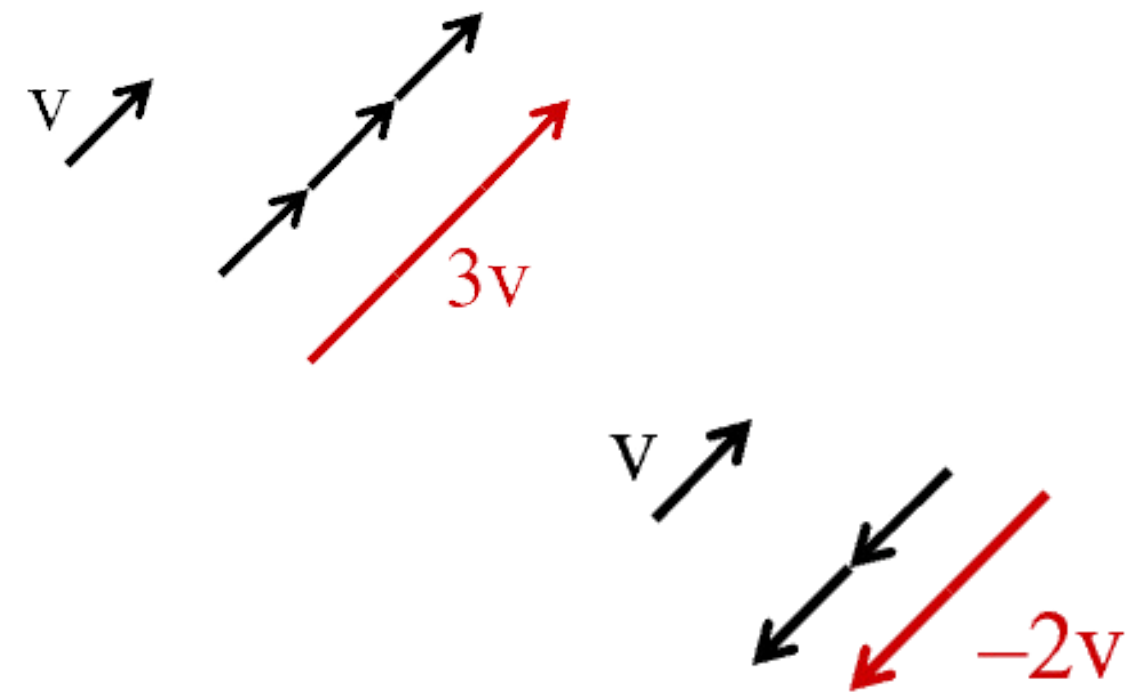
cara analitik :

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 :



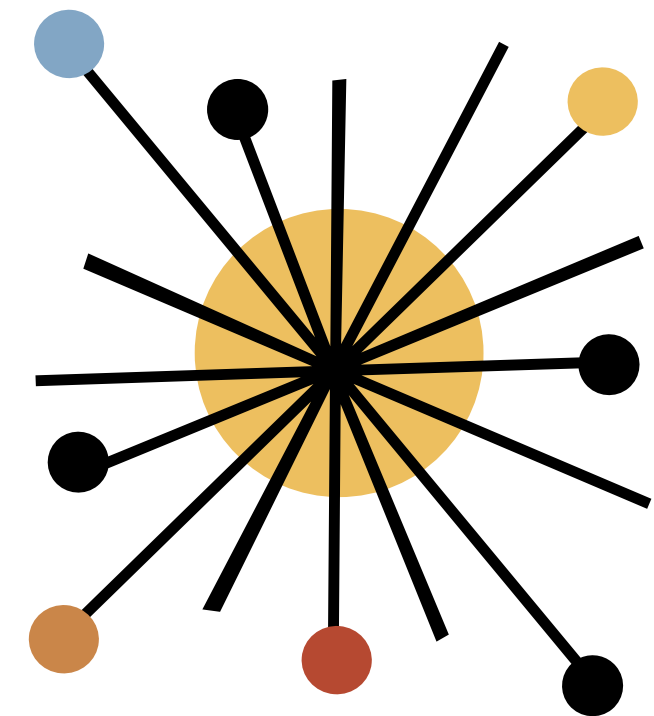
Koordinat Cartesius:

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

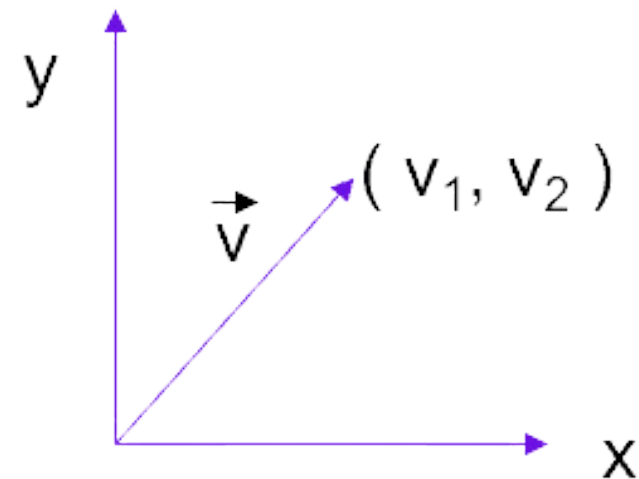
P_1 dapat dianggap sebagai titik dengan koordinat (x_1, y_1) atau sebagai vektor OP_1 di Ruang-2 dengan komponen pertama x_1 dan komponen kedua y_1

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

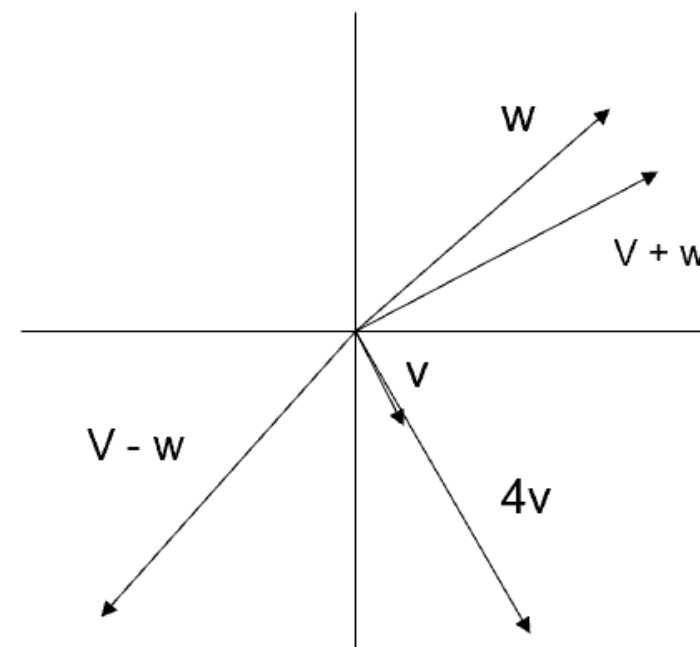
$$\text{vektor } P_1P_2 = OP_2 - OP_1 = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1)$$



Using Coordinat



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



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

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

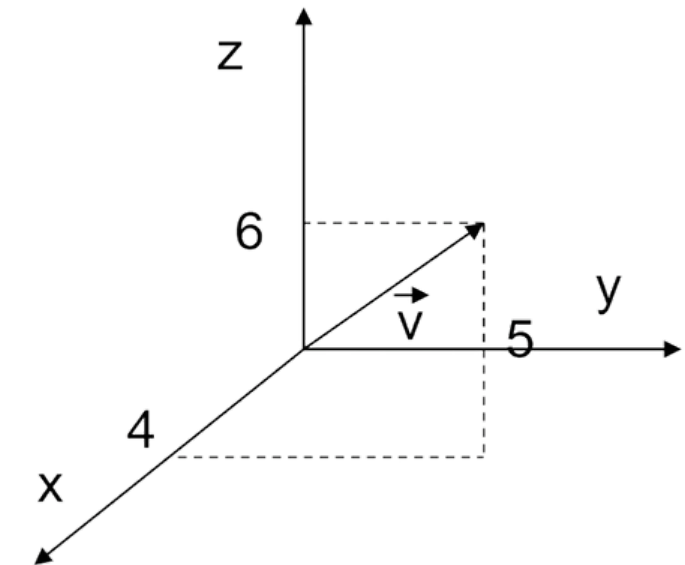
(-) $\longrightarrow \vec{v} - \vec{w} = (1, -2) - (7, 6)$
 $= (1 - 7, -2 - 6)$
 $= (-6, -8)$

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

Vektor 3 dimensi

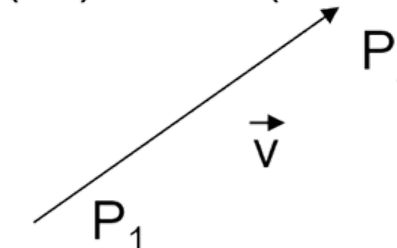
$$\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

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 $P_1 (2, -1, 4)$

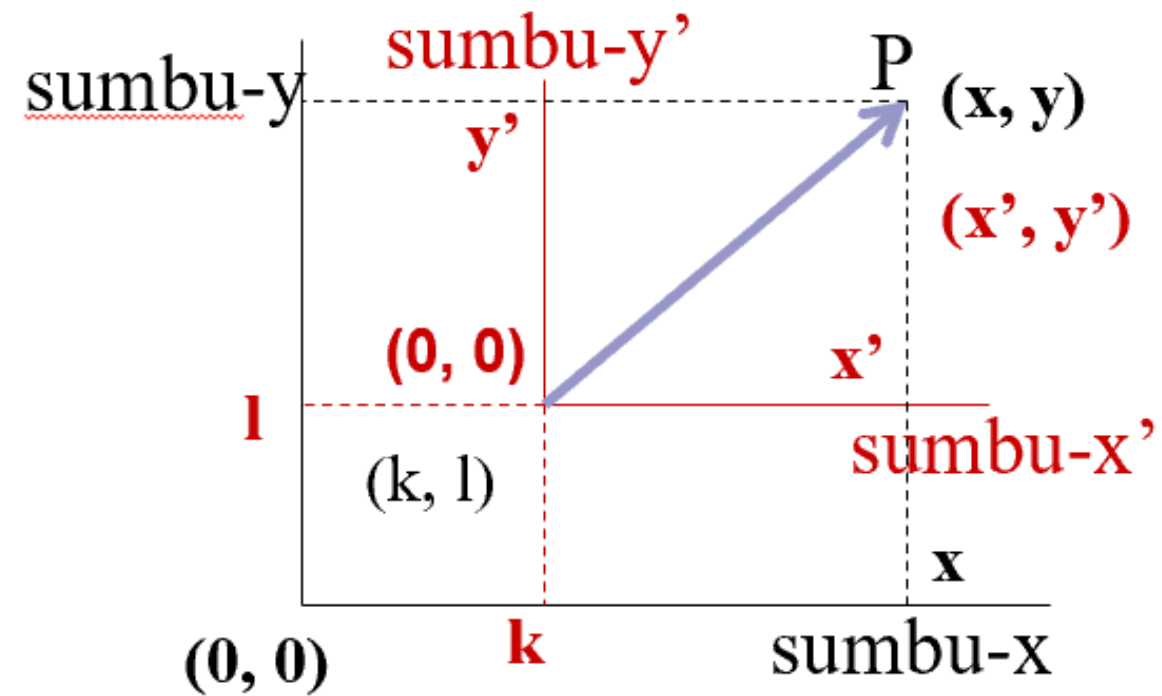
And terminal point $P_2 (7, 5, -8)$ are

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

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 :

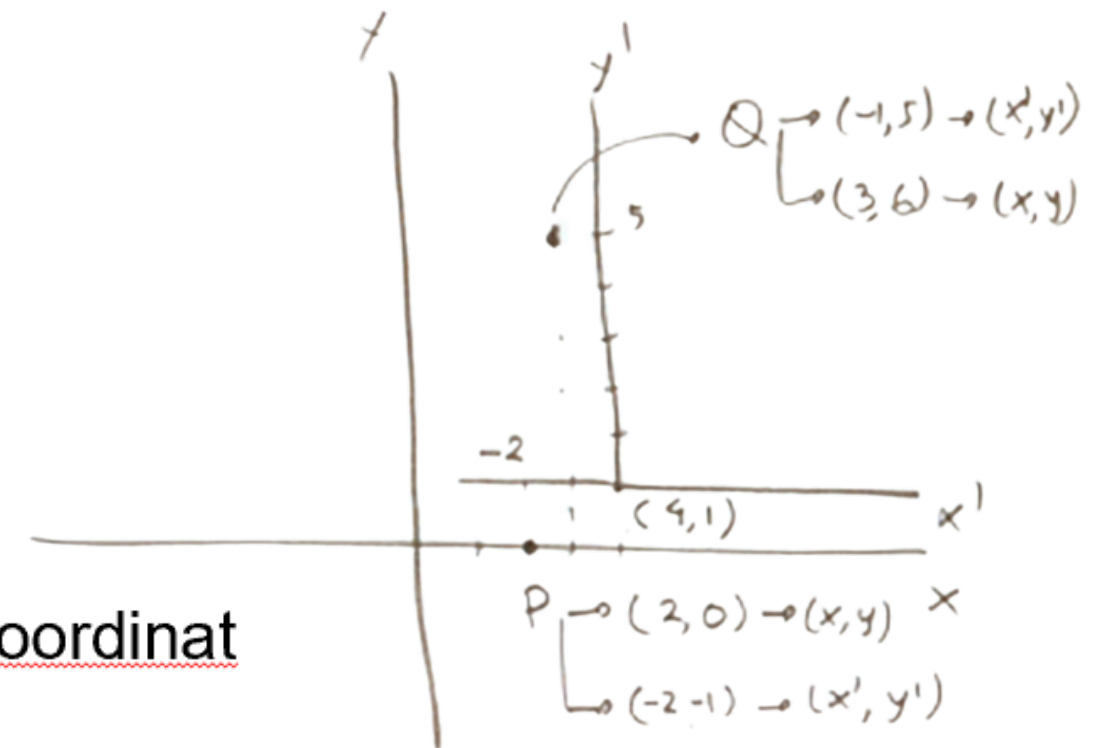
$$x' = x - k$$

$$y' = y - l$$

$$x = x' + k$$

$$y = y' + l$$

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



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

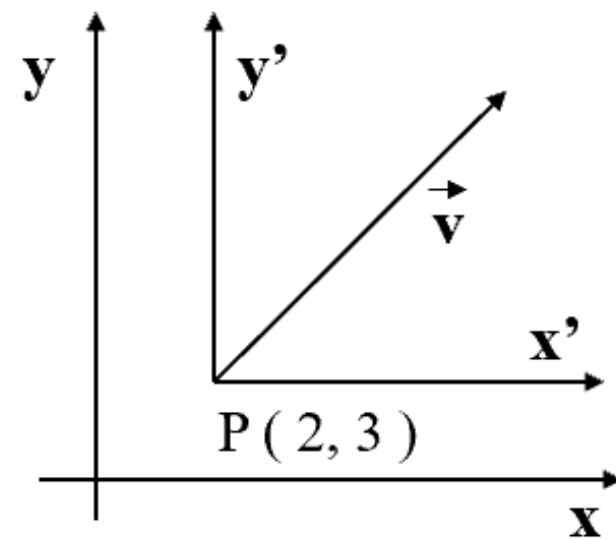
$$x = x' + 4 \qquad y = y' + 1$$

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

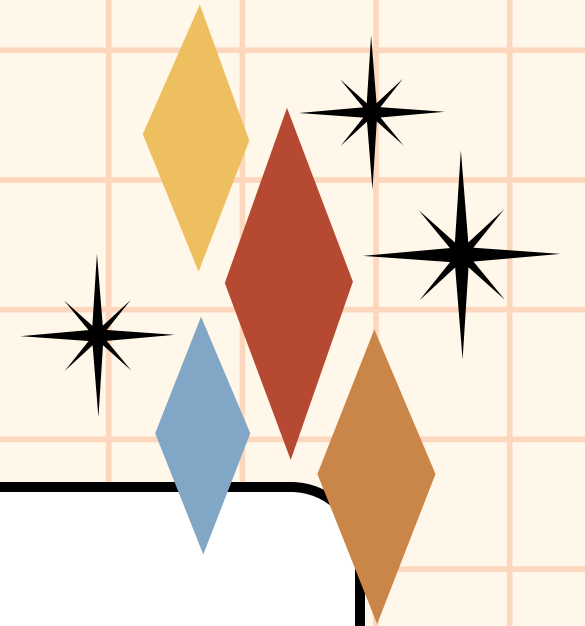
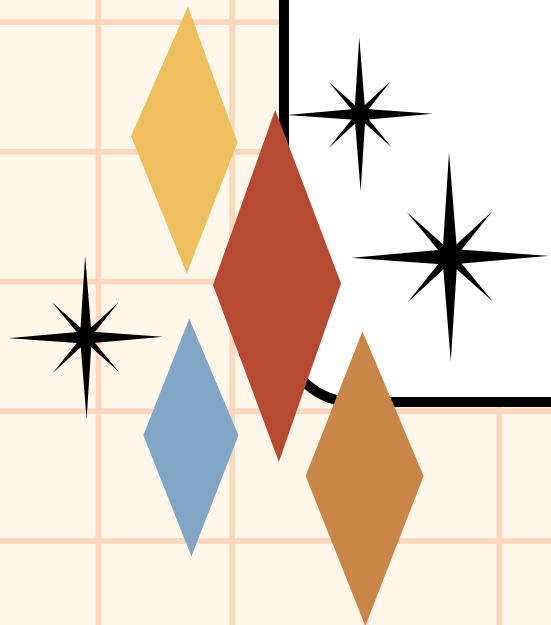
(2) $x = x' + k \rightarrow x = 7 + -2 \rightarrow x = 5$

(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*)

$$1. u + v = v + u$$

$$2. (u + v) + w = u + (v + w)$$

$$3. u + 0 = 0 + u = u$$

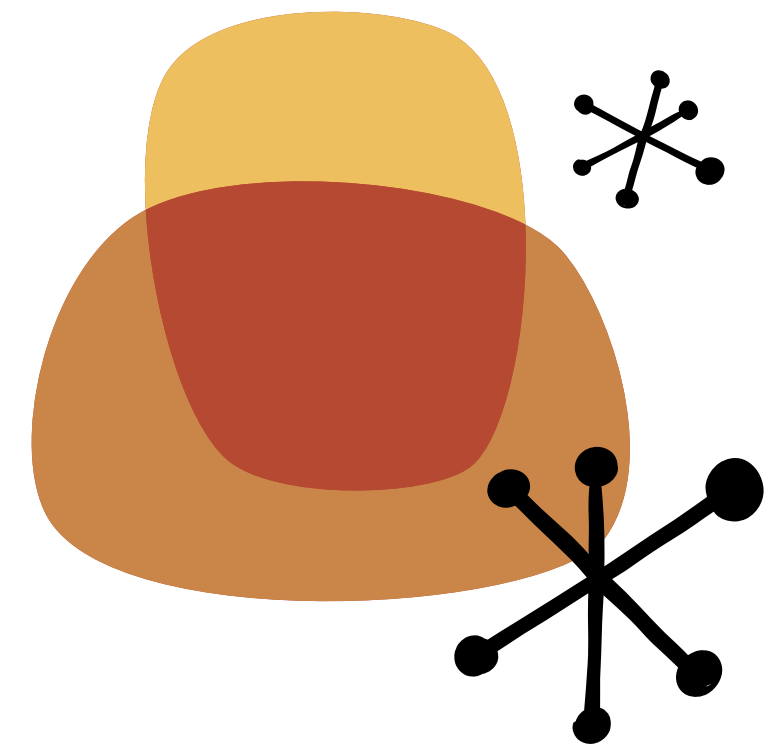
$$4. u + (-u) = (-u) + u = 0$$

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

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

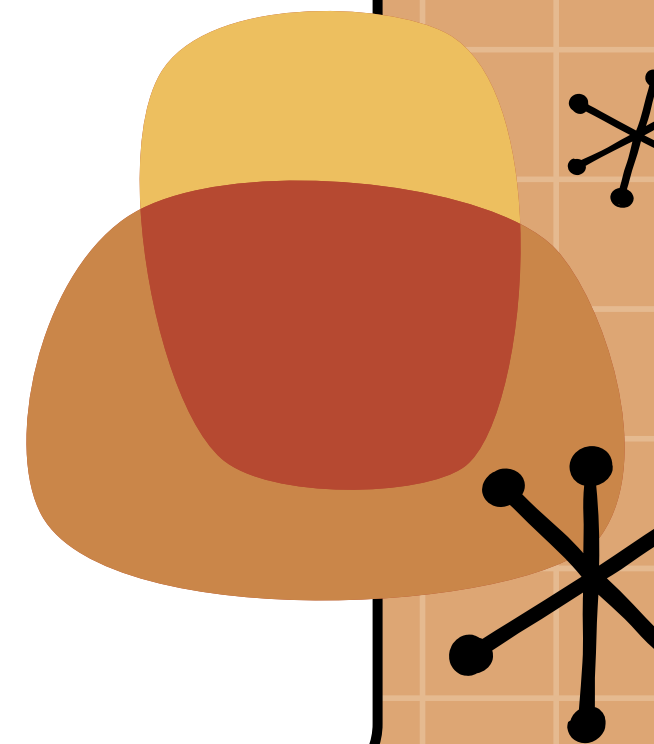
$$7. (k + l)u = ku + lu$$

$$8. 1u = u$$



Bukti Teorema 3.2.1

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

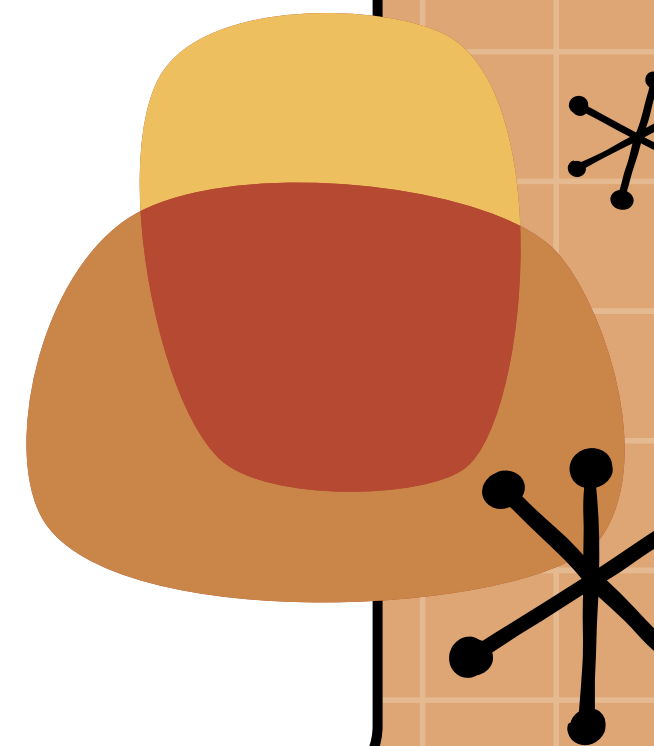


Bukti secara analitik untuk teorema 3.2.1. di Ruang-3

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

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

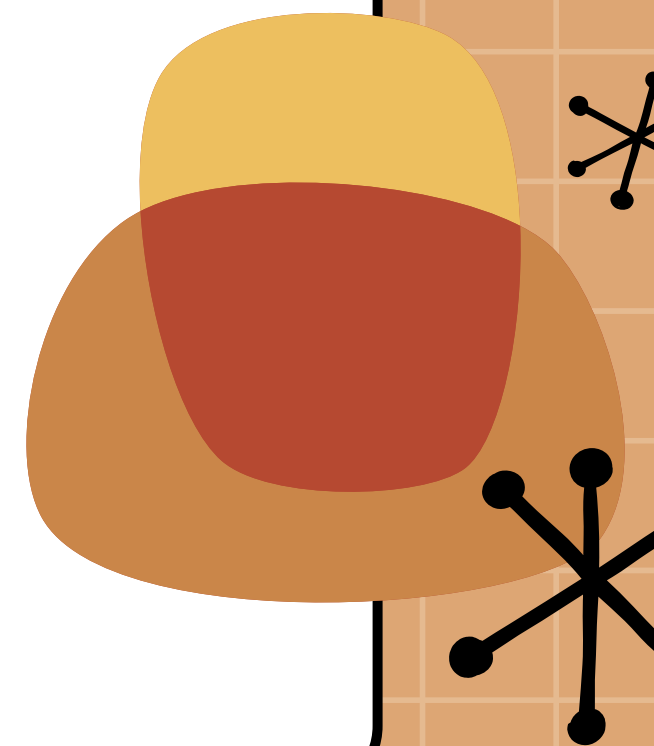
$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{0} &= (u_1, u_2, u_3) + (0, 0, 0) \\ &= (u_1 + 0, u_2 + 0, u_3 + 0) \\ &= (0 + u_1, 0 + u_2, 0 + u_3) \\ &= \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{u} \\ &= (u_1, u_2, u_3) \\ &= \mathbf{u}\end{aligned}$$



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

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

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



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 $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2) =$

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



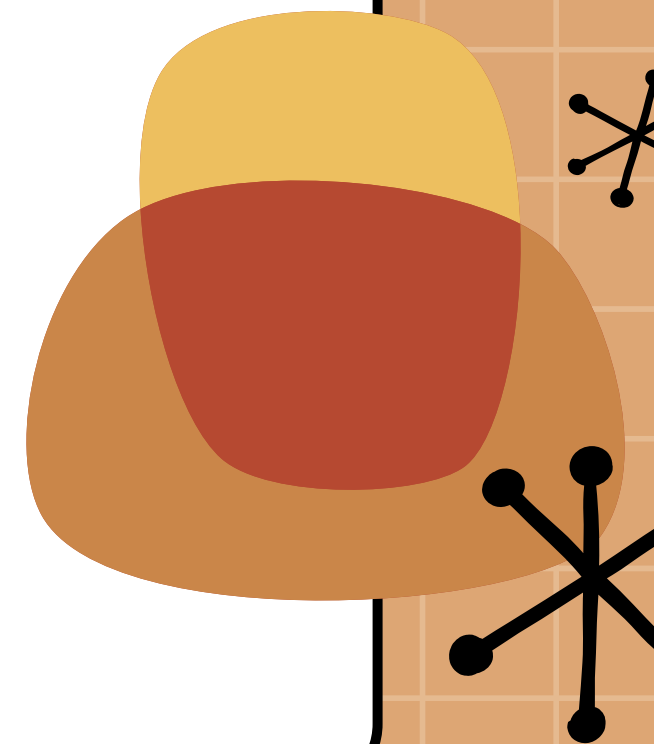
‘Ruang-n Euclidean’ (Euclidean n-space)

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. Penambahan vektor
 2. Perkalian vektor dengan skalar
 3. Perkalian vektor dengan vektor

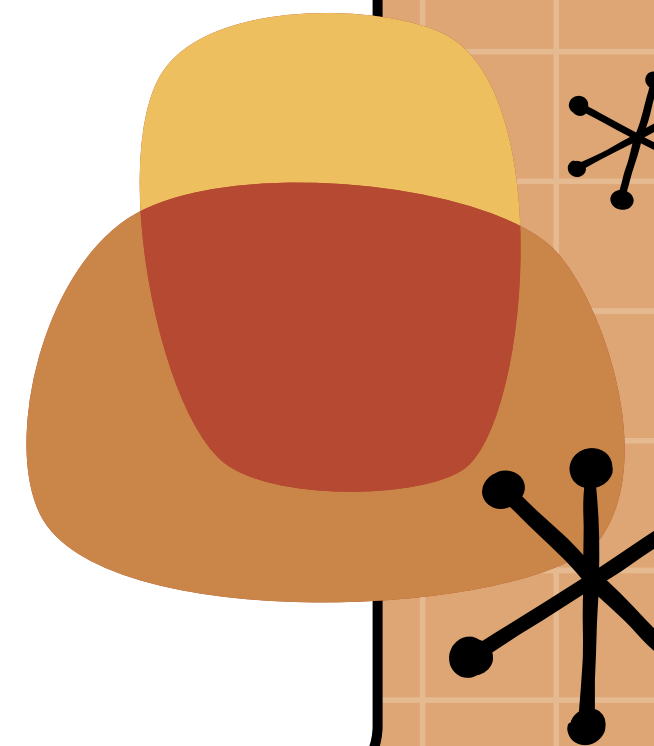


Norma sebuah vektor:

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 :

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

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

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

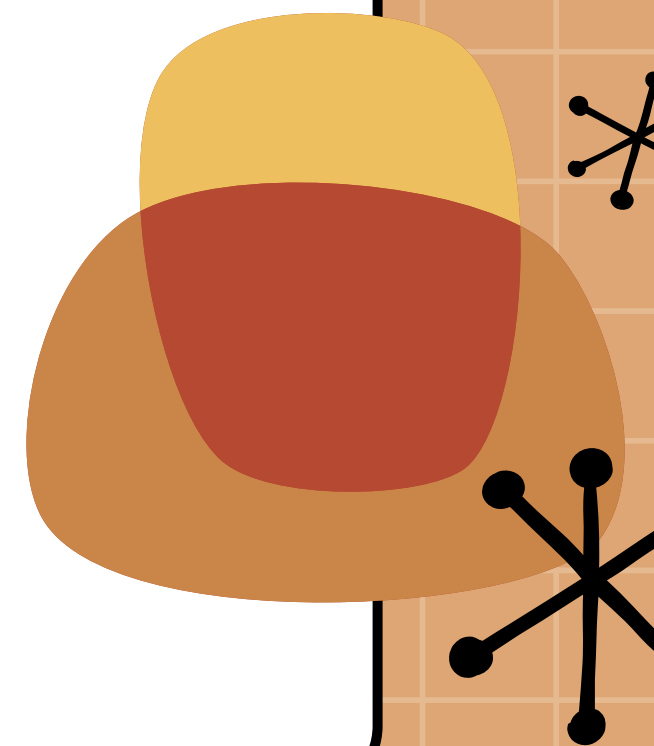
$$\mathbf{w} = (u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, u_3 + v_3, \dots, u_n + v_n)$$

$$w_1 = u_1 + v_1$$

$$w_2 = u_2 + v_2$$

.....

$$w_n = u_n + v_n$$



Negasi suatu vektor:

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

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

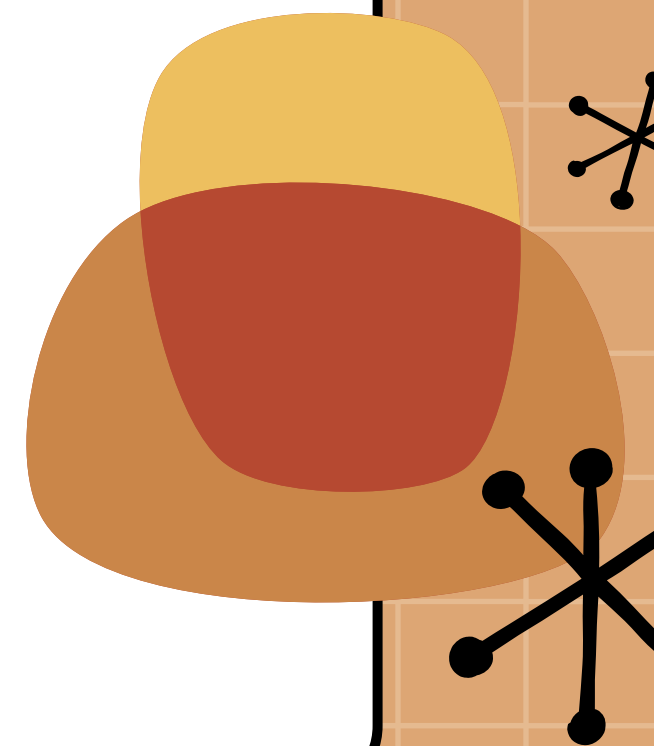
Selisih dua vektor:

$$\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} + (-\mathbf{v})$$

$$= (u_1 - v_1, u_2 - v_2, u_3 - v_3, \dots, u_n - v_n)$$

Vektor nol:

$$\mathbf{0} = (0_1, 0_2, 0_3, \dots, 0_n)$$



Vektor bisa dinyatakan secara

grafik

analitik (diuraikan menjadi komponennya)

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

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

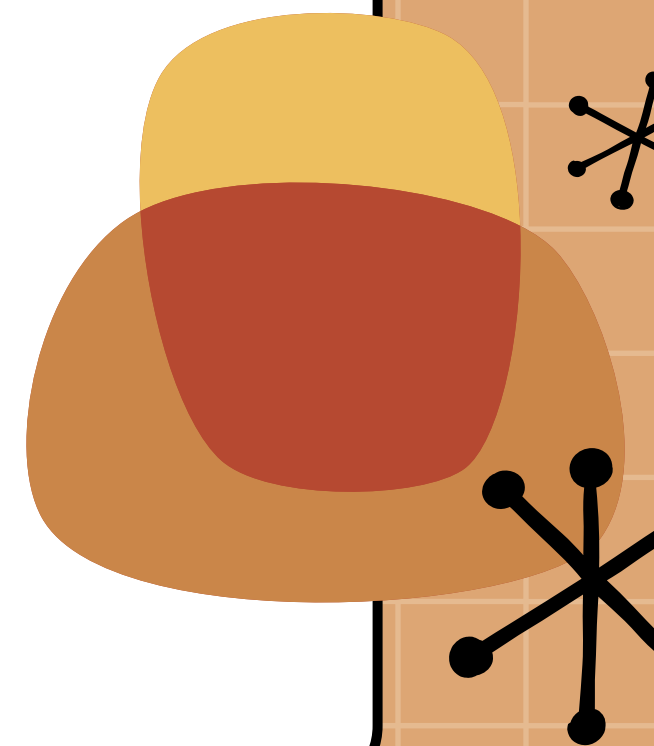
$$d = \| v \| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

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 :

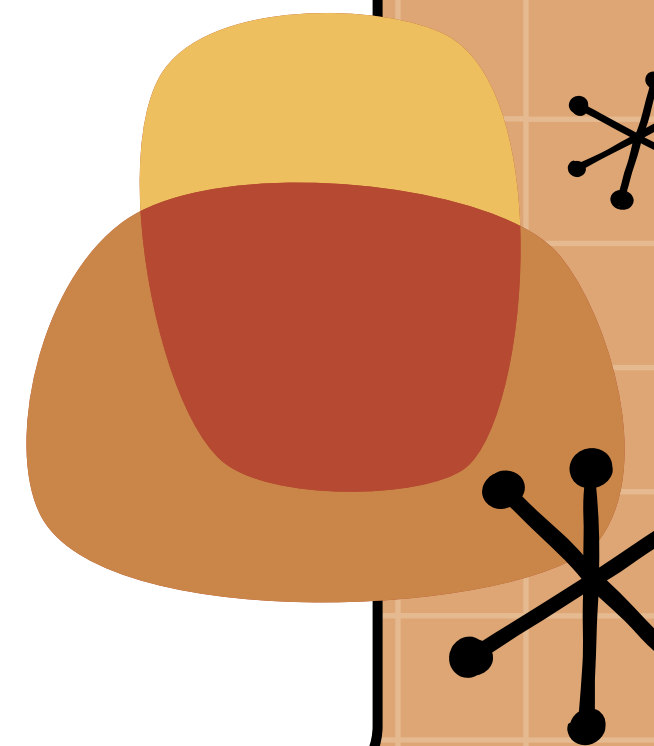
$$\|\mathbf{v}\| = \sqrt{0^2 + 6^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$

Contoh (2):

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

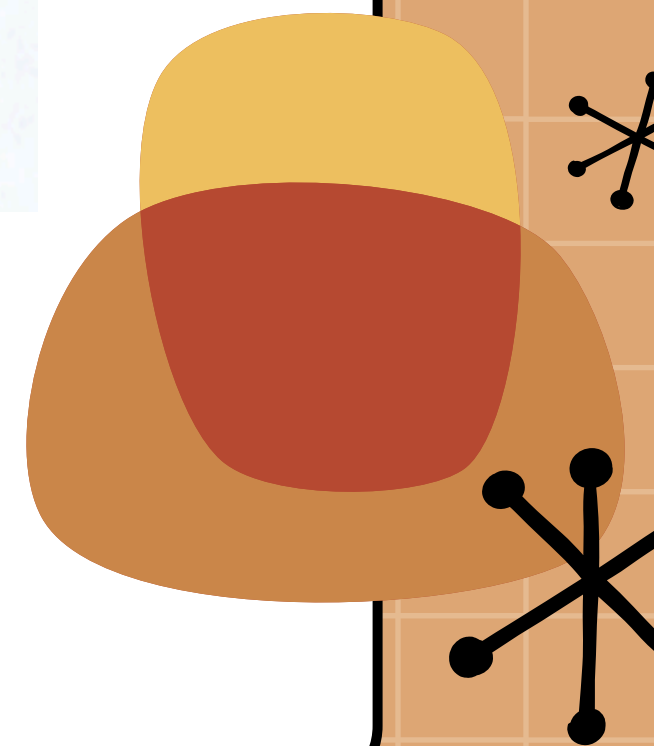
Penyelesaian :

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



CONTOH SOAL

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



CONTOH SOAL

Jawab:

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

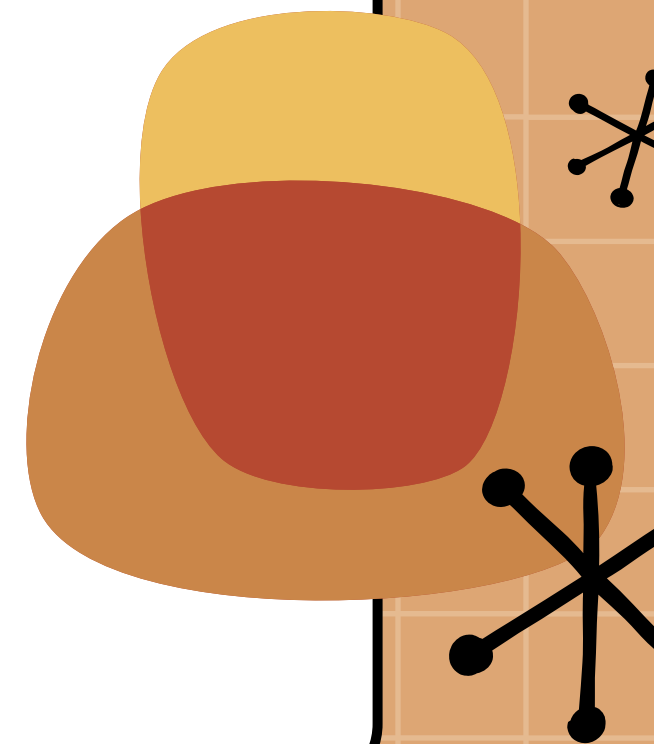
$$\textcircled{2} \quad = |k| \sqrt{(-5)^2 + 1^2 + 4^2}$$

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

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

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

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



Contoh (3):

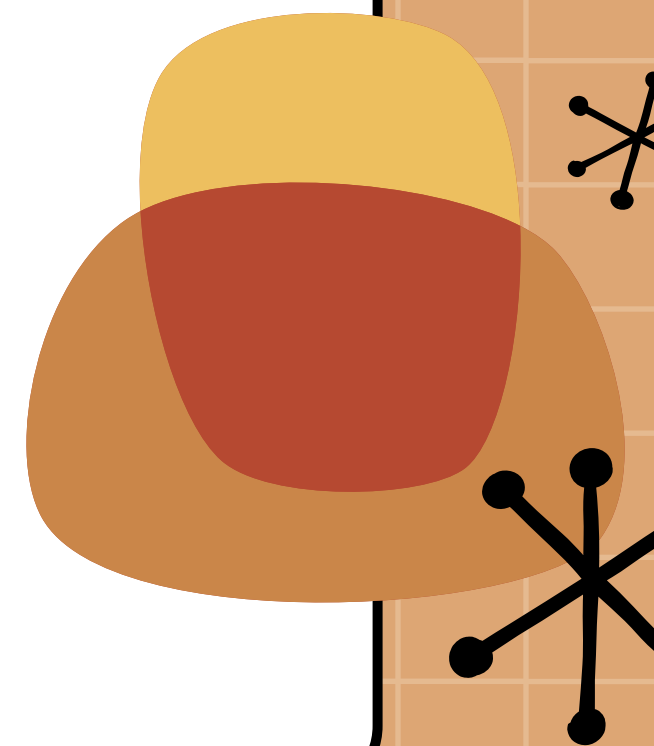
Carilah jarak antara

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

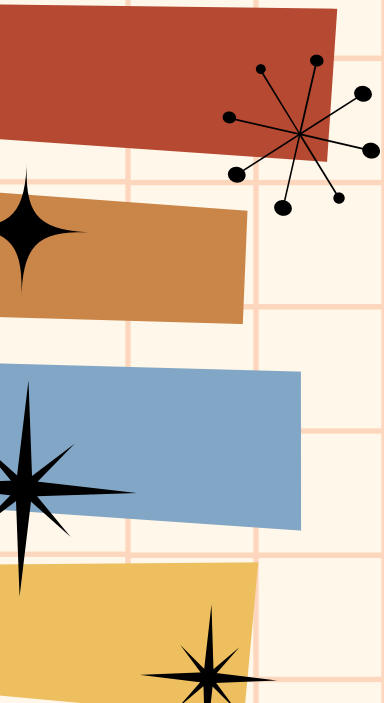
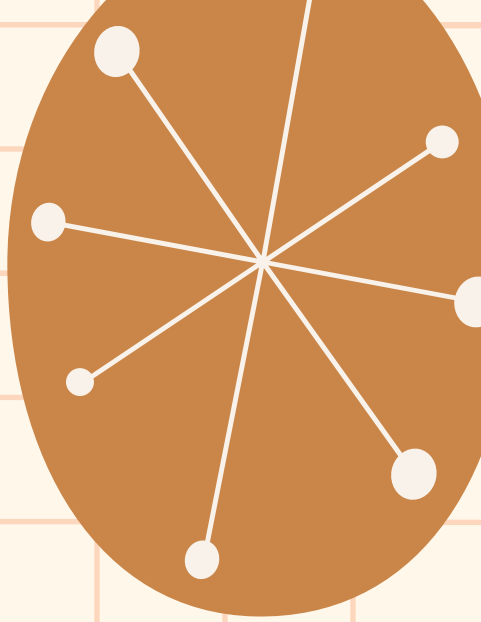
Penyelesaian :

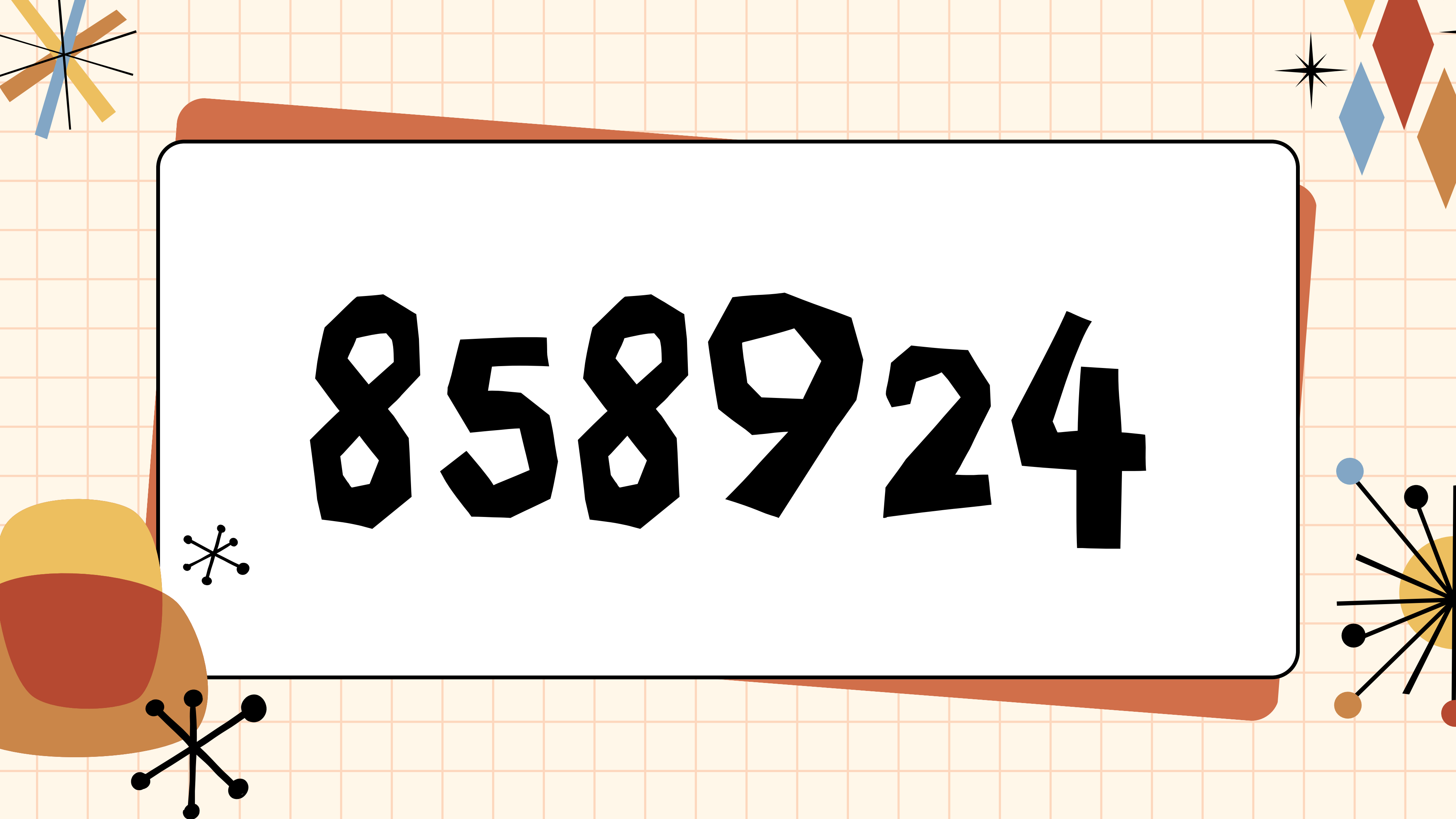
a) $d = \sqrt{(5 - 3)^2 + (7 - 4)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 9} = \sqrt{13}$

b) $d = \sqrt{(6 - 3)^2 + (0 - 3)^2 + (3 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 9 + 0} = \sqrt{18}$



**THANK
YOU**





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