

Materi 6 Aljabar Linear

Dot Product



Kegunaan

1. Mencari proyeksi orthogonal
2. Hitung jarak dari titik ke garis
3. Hitunglah $r \cdot t$ jika diketahui $r + t$ dan $r - t$



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Operasi Dot Product Sederhana

$u \cdot v = \text{skalar}$

$$u \cdot v = u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + u_3v_3 + \dots + u_nv_n$$

$u \cdot v = 0$ jika u dan v ortogonal

Vektor u dan v di Ruang-2 atau di Ruang-3, dengan θ sudut apit antara u dan v

$$u \cdot v = \begin{cases} \|u\| \|v\| \cos \theta & \text{jika } u \neq 0 \text{ dan } v \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{jika } u = 0 \text{ atau } v = 0 \end{cases}$$

Catatan: u dan v saling tegak lurus ($\theta = 90^\circ$ & $\cos \theta = 0^\circ$) $\Rightarrow u \cdot v = 0$

Vektor-vektor yang saling tegak lurus disebut vektor-vektor ortogonal

Vektor u dan v di Ruang-2 atau di Ruang-3, dengan θ sudut
apit antara u dan v

Catatan: $u, v \in$ Ruang-2 $\rightarrow u = (u_1, u_2), v = (v_1, v_2)$

$u, v \in$ Ruang-3 $\rightarrow u = (u_1, u_2, u_3), v = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$

Formula lain untuk $u \cdot v$:

Ruang-2: $u \cdot v = u_1v_1 + u_2v_2$

Ruang-3: $u \cdot v = u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + u_3v_3$

Contoh :

1. Misal $\mathbf{u} = (1, 2, 3)$ dan $\mathbf{v} = (-2, 1, 3)$

Maka $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = -2 + 2 + 9 = 9$

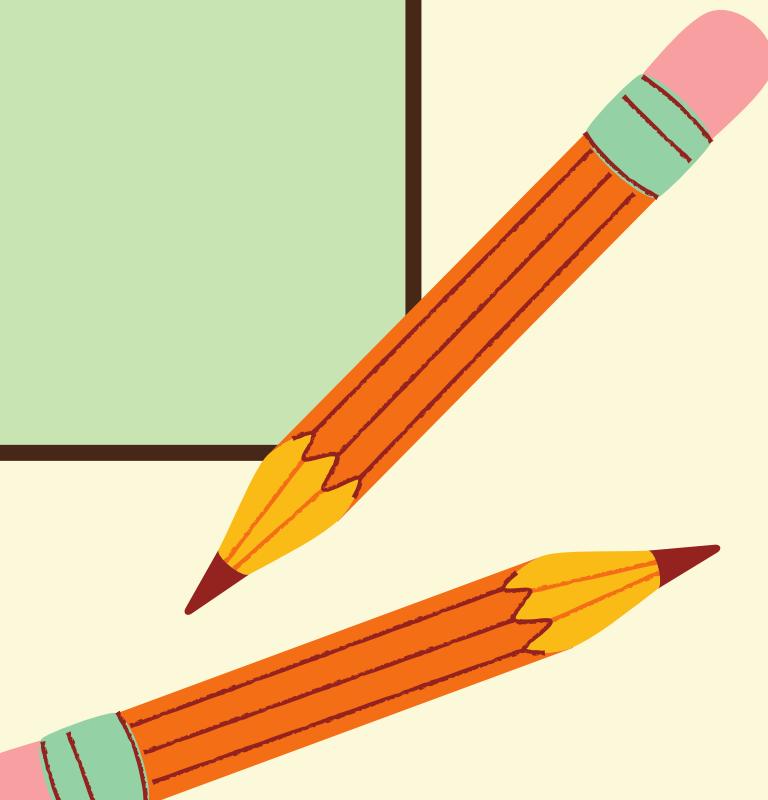
2. Dari soal nomor 1, hitunglah sudut antara \mathbf{u} dan \mathbf{v}

$$\|\mathbf{u}\| = \sqrt{14} \text{ dan } \|\mathbf{v}\| = \sqrt{14}$$

$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\| \cos \alpha = 9$ di mana α adalah sudut antara \mathbf{u} dan \mathbf{v}

$$\cos \alpha = 9 / 14$$

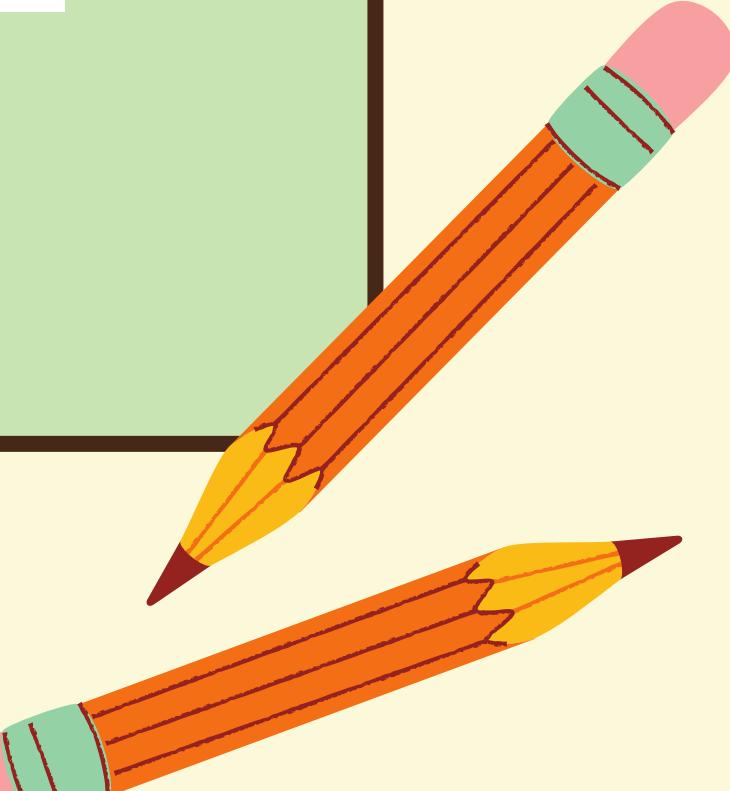
$$\alpha = \arccos(9/14)$$



Contoh :

Example I As shown in Figure 2, the angle between the vectors $u = (0, 0, 1)$ and $v = (0, 2, 2)$ is 45° . Thus,

$$u \cdot v = \|u\| \|v\| \cos \theta = \left(\sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} \right) \left(\sqrt{0^2 + 2^2 + 2^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 2$$



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Contoh :

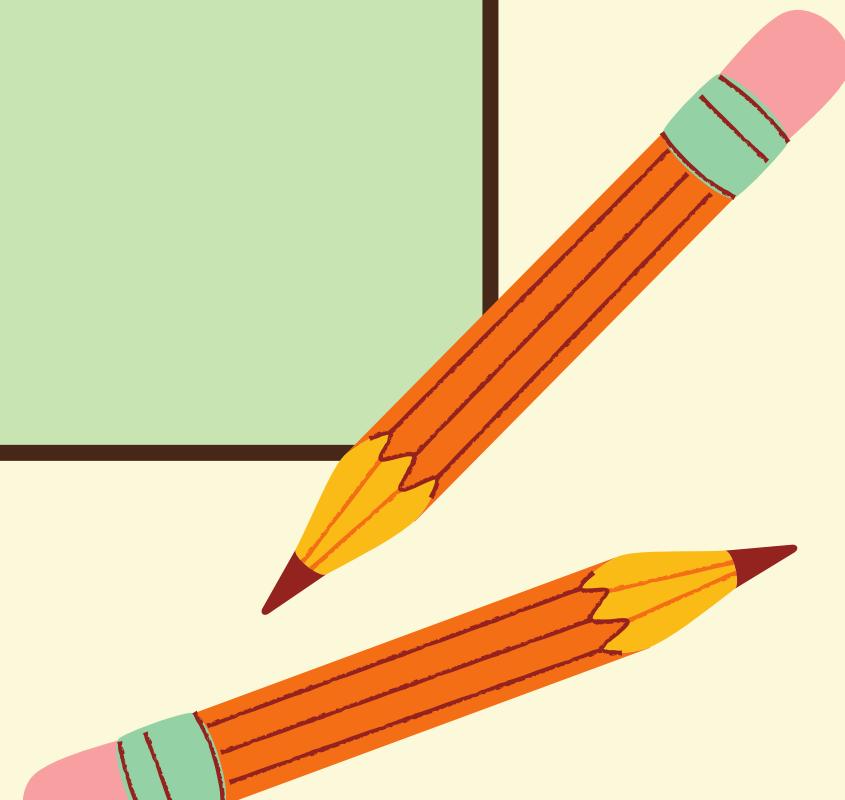
Jika $u = (1, -2, 3)$, $v = (-3, 4, 2)$, $w = (3, 6, 3)$

Maka

- $u \cdot v = -3 - 8 + 6 = -5$
- $v \cdot w = -9 + 24 + 6 = 21$
- $u \cdot w = 3 - 12 + 9 = 0$

Oleh karena itu, maka

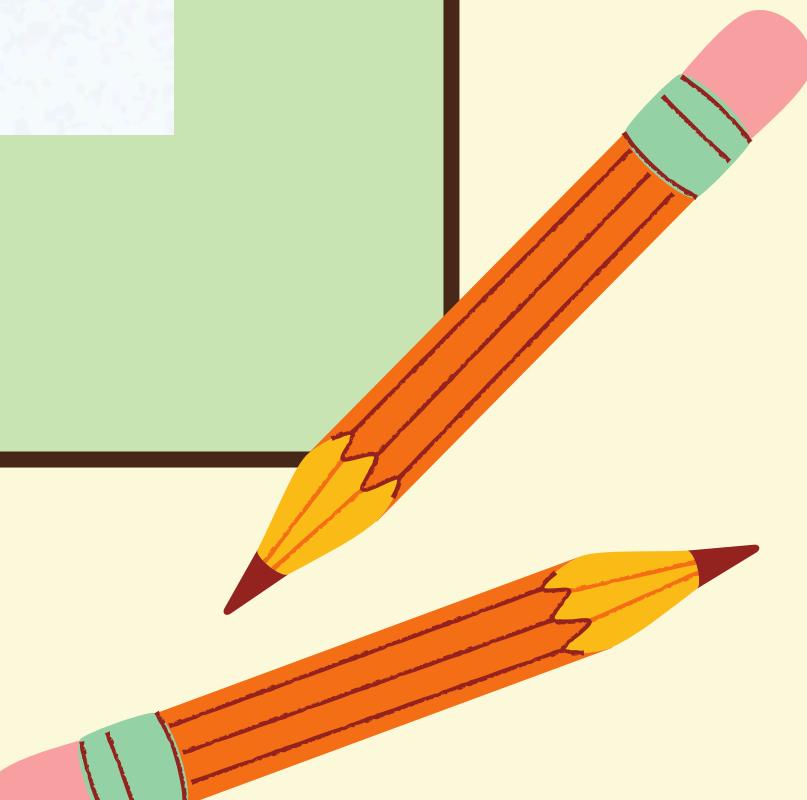
- u dan v membentuk suatu sudut tumpul
- w dan v membentuk suatu sudut lancip
- u dan w saling tegak lurus



Contoh soal No. 1

Diketahui $P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ dan $R = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Ditanyakan $P \cdot R$ dan tentukan sudut antara P & R



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Jawaban dari soal No. 1

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jawab :

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P.R = 2 \cdot (-5) + (3 \cdot 7) + (5 \cdot 1)$$
$$= -10 + 21 + 5$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad = 16$$

$$P.R = |P| \cdot |R| \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 16 = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 5^2} \cdot \sqrt{(-5)^2 + 7^2 + 1^2} \cdot \cos \theta$$
$$16 = \sqrt{38} \cdot \sqrt{75} \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 16 = \sqrt{2850} \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{16}{\sqrt{2850}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \theta = \arccos \frac{16}{\sqrt{2850}}$$

Teorema 3.3.1 - 3.3.2:

**Vektor-vektor u, v, w di Ruang-2 atau di Ruang-3;
k adalah skalar**

- $\underline{v \cdot v = \|v\|^2}$, atau $\|v\| = (\underline{v \cdot v})^{1/2}$

Bukti: $v \cdot v = \|v\| \|v\| \cos 0^\circ$
 $= \|v\| \|v\| (1) = \|v\|^2$
 $= \|v\|^2$

$$\begin{aligned} v \cdot v &= v_1 v_1 + v_2 v_2 \\ &= v_1^2 + v_2^2 \\ &= \|v\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

- $\underline{u \cdot v = v \cdot u}$

Bukti: $u \cdot v = \|u\| \|v\| \cos \theta$
 $= \|v\| \|u\| \cos \theta$
 $= v \cdot u$

Teorema 3.3.1 - 3.3.2:

**Vektor-vektor u, v, w di Ruang-2 atau di Ruang-3;
k adalah skalar**

$$\bullet \quad u \cdot (v + w) = u \cdot v + u \cdot w$$

Bukti: $u \cdot (v + w) = (u_1, u_2, u_3) \cdot (v_1 + w_1, v_2 + w_2, v_3 + w_3)$

$$= u_1(v_1 + w_1) + u_2(v_2 + w_2) + u_3(v_3 + w_3)$$

$$= (u_1v_1 + u_1w_1) + (u_2v_2 + u_2w_2) + (u_3v_3 + u_3w_3)$$

$$= (u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + u_3v_3) + (u_1w_1 + u_2w_2 + u_3w_3)$$

$$= u \cdot v + u \cdot w$$

$$k(u \cdot v) = (\cancel{k}u) \cdot v = u \cdot (\cancel{k}v)$$

$$k(u \cdot v) = k(u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + u_3v_3)$$

.....

$$= (\cancel{k}u_1v_1 + \cancel{k}u_2v_2 + \cancel{k}u_3v_3)$$

$$= (u_1\cancel{k}v_1 + u_2\cancel{k}v_2 + u_3\cancel{k}v_3)$$

$$= (\cancel{k}u_1)v_1 + (\cancel{k}u_2)v_2 + (\cancel{k}u_3)v_3$$

$$= u_1(\cancel{k}v_1) + u_2(\cancel{k}v_2) + u_3(\cancel{k}v_3)$$

$$= (\cancel{k}u) \cdot v$$

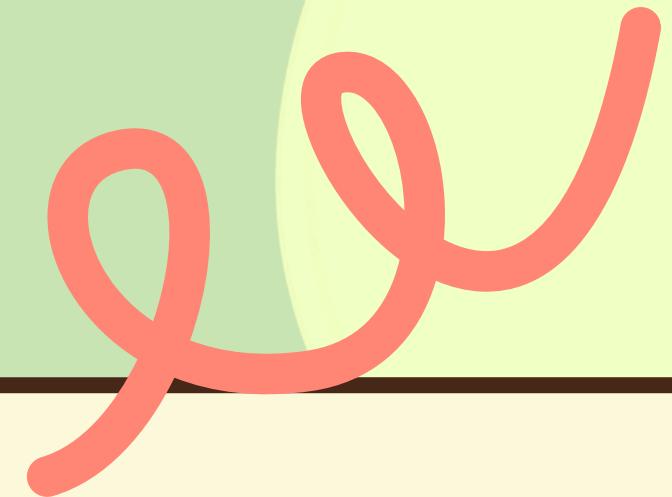
$$= u \cdot (\cancel{k}v)$$

Dot Product

Teorema 3.3.1 - 3.3.2:

**Vektor-vektor u, v, w di Ruang-2 atau di Ruang-3;
k adalah skalar**

- * $v \cdot v > 0$ jika $v \neq 0$ dan $v \cdot v = 0$ (skalar) jika $v = 0$ (vektor)

**Teorema 3.3.1 - 3.3.2:**

**Vektor-vektor u, v, w di Ruang-2 atau di Ruang-3;
k adalah skalar**

- $v \cdot v = \|v\|^2$, atau $\|v\| = (v \cdot v)^{1/2}$
- jika $u \neq 0, v \neq 0$ dan mengapit sudut θ , maka
 - θ lancip $\Leftrightarrow u \cdot v > 0$
 - θ tumpul $\Leftrightarrow u \cdot v < 0$
 - $\theta = 90^\circ \Leftrightarrow u \cdot v = 0$
- $u \cdot v = v \cdot u$
- $u \cdot (v + w) = u \cdot v + u \cdot w$
- $k(u \cdot v) = (ku) \cdot v = u \cdot (kv)$
- $v \cdot v > 0$ jika $v \neq 0$ dan $v \cdot v = 0$ jika $v = 0$

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Contoh :

Jika $u = (1, -2, 3)$, $v = (-3, 4, 2)$, $w = (3, 6, 3)$

$$\text{Maka } u \cdot v = -3 - 8 + 6 = -5$$

$$v \cdot w = -9 + 24 + 6 = 21$$

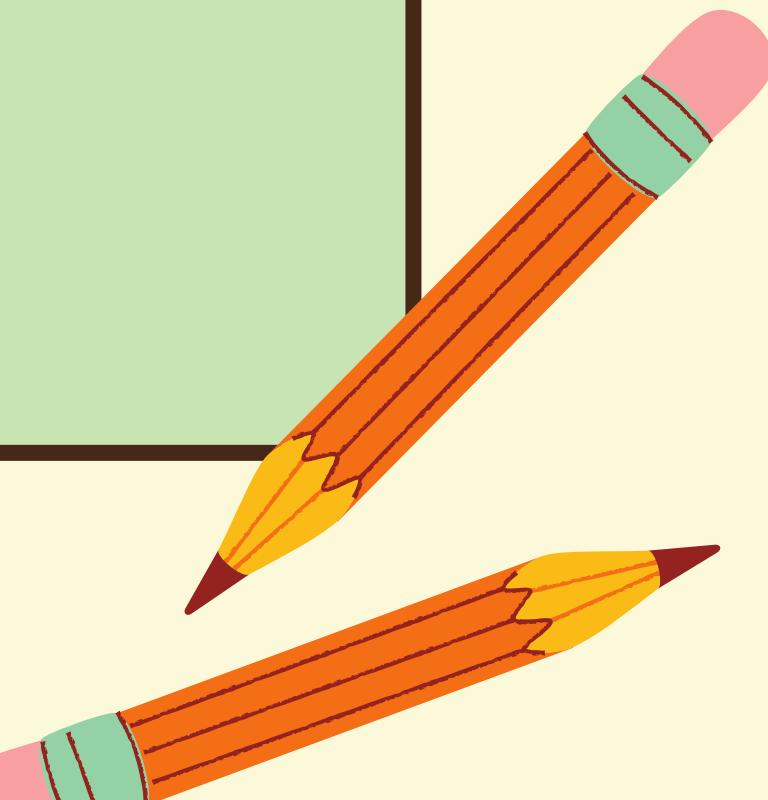
$$u \cdot w = 3 - 12 + 9 = 0$$

Oleh karena itu, maka:

u dan v membentuk suatu sudut tumpul

w dan v membentuk suatu sudut lancip

u dan w saling tegak lurus



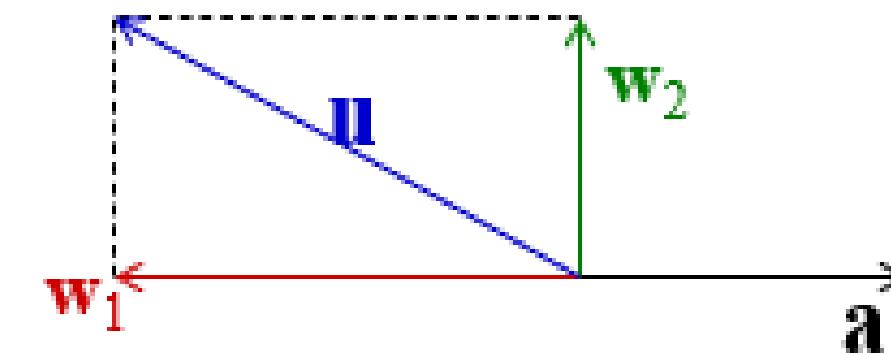
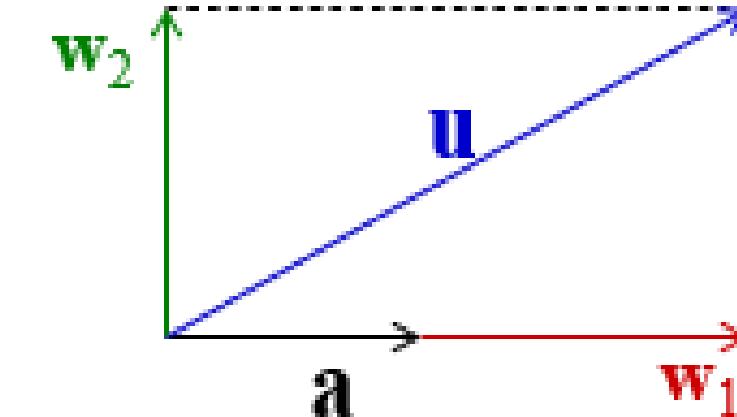
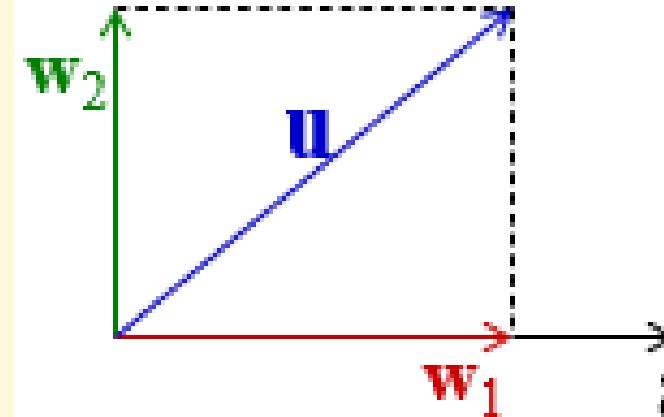
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Proyeksi Ortogonal

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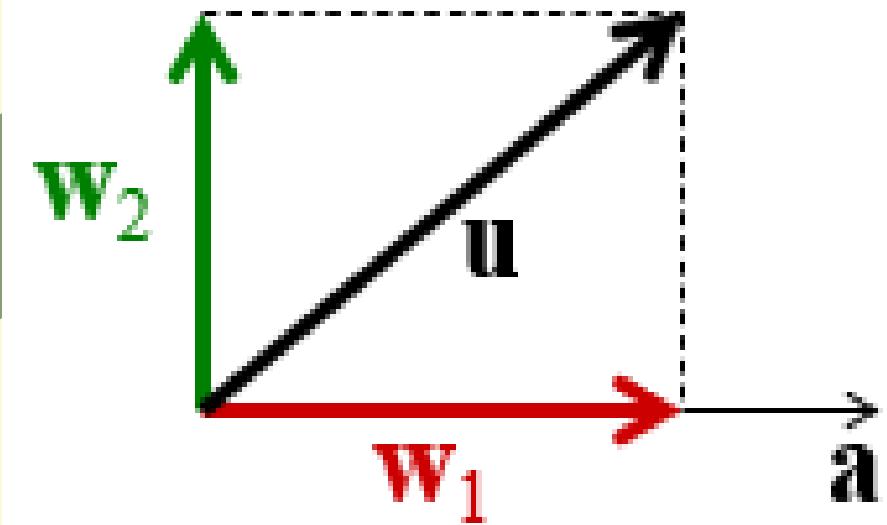
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w_1 = proyeksi ortogonal dari vektor u pada vektor a

= komponen vektor u di sepanjang vektor a

w_2 = komponen vektor u ortogonal terhadap vektor a



$w_1 = \text{proyeksi ortogonal dari vektor } u \text{ pada vektor } a$

$w_2 = \text{komponen vektor } u \text{ ortogonal terhadap vektor } a$

$$w_1 = (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{a} / \|\vec{a}\|^2) \vec{a}$$

$$w_2 = \vec{u} - (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{a} / \|\vec{a}\|^2) \vec{a}$$

Bukti: $w_1 = (k) \mathbf{a} \rightarrow k = (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{a} / \|\mathbf{a}\|^2) ?$

$$\mathbf{u} = w_1 + w_2 = k \mathbf{a} + w_2$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{a} = (k \mathbf{a} + w_2) \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

$$= k \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a} + w_2 \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

$$= k \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + 0 = k \|\mathbf{a}\|^2$$

$$k = (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{a}) / \|\mathbf{a}\|^2$$

Norm vektor w_1 : $\|w_1\| = |\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{a}| \|\mathbf{a}\| / \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 = |\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{a}| / \|\mathbf{a}\|$

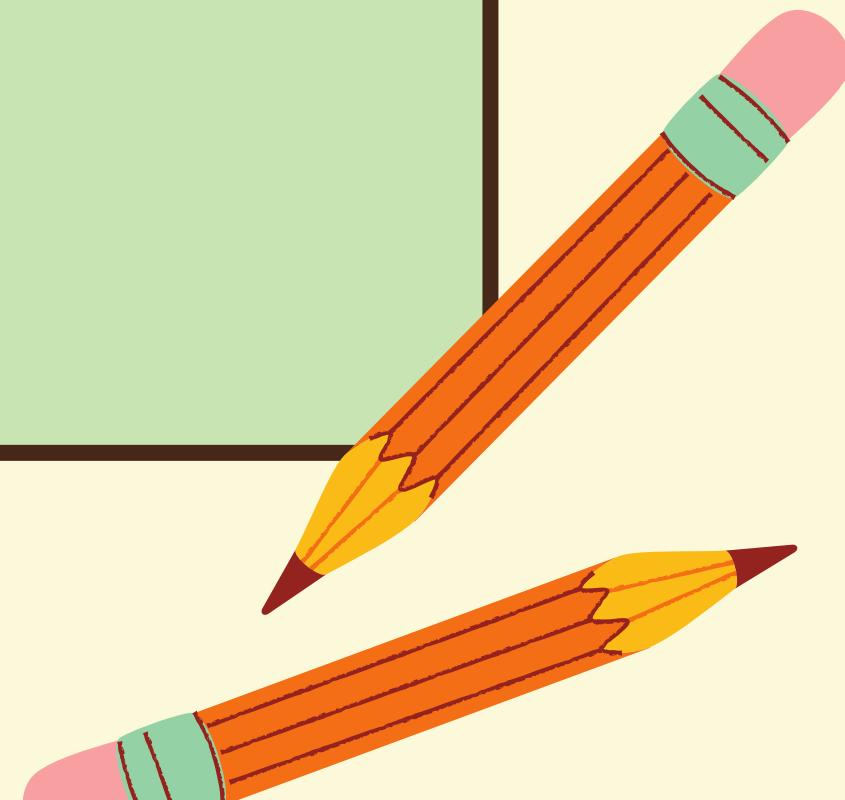
Contoh soal No. 2

Diketahui $d (-3,5,12)$ dan $e (5,7,-2)$

Carilah proyeksi orthogonal vector e pada vector d

Carikah komponen vektor e yang orthogonal terhadap d

Ketelitian 2 angka dibelakang koma (titik)



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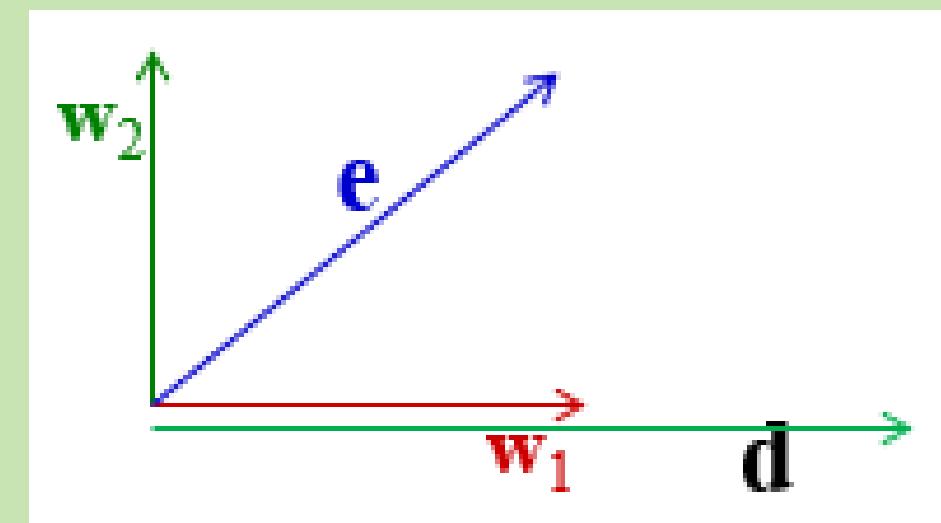
Jawaban soal No. 2

$$w_1 = (e \cdot d) / |d|^2 \cdot d$$

$$w_2 = e - w_1$$

$$e \cdot d = -4$$

$$|d|^2 = 178$$



$$c = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} -4 & / & 178 \end{array} \right) . \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} -3 & 5 & 12 \end{array} \right)$$
$$w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.07 & -0.11 & -0.27 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$w_2 = e - w_1$$

$$w_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4.93 & 7.11 & -1.73 \end{pmatrix}$$

Contoh proyeksi

Diketahui d (-3,5,12),e (5,7,-2)

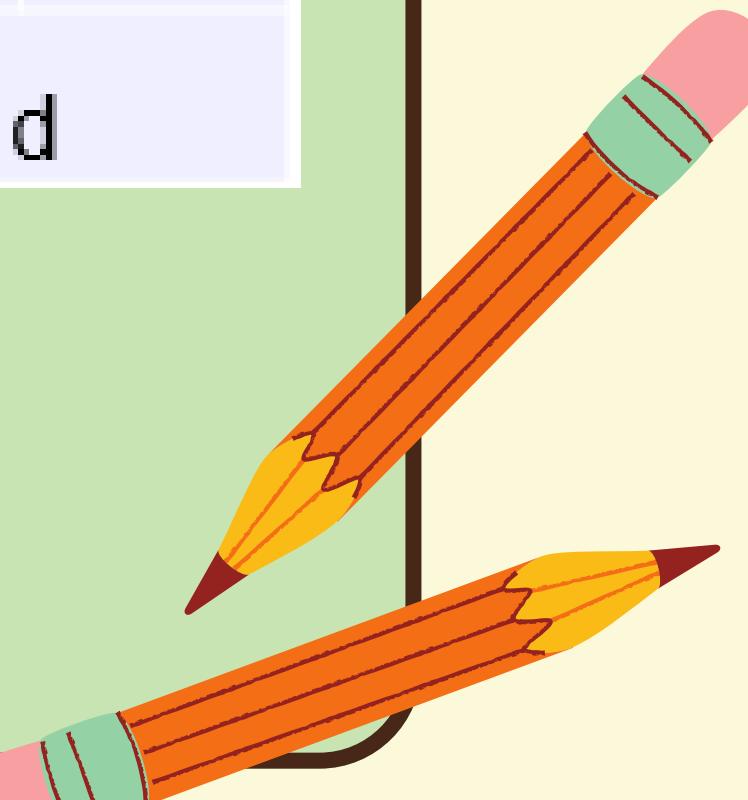
Carilah proyeksi orthogonal vector e pada vector d

Cariakah komponen vektor e yang orthogonal terhadap d

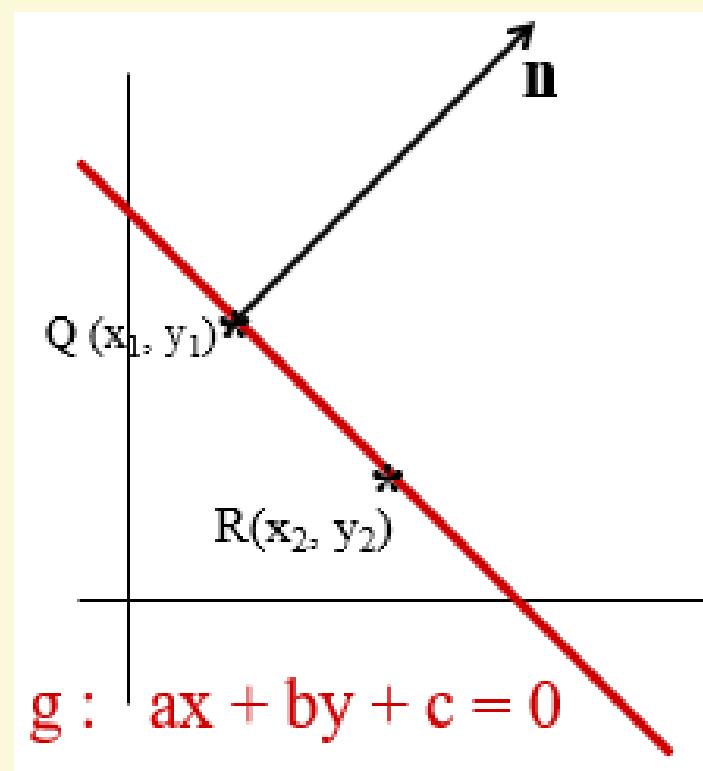
Ketelitian 2 angka dibelakang koma (titik)

Q16	nilai variabel x pada W1 adalah	0.07
Q17	nilai variabel y pada W1 adalah	- 0.11
Q18	nilai variabel z pada W1 adalah	- 0.27
Q19	nilai variabel x pada W2 adalah	4.93
Q20	nilai variabel y pada W2 adalah	7.11
Q21	nilai variabel z pada W2 adalah	- 1.73

$$\begin{array}{l} e = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ d = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} \\ w_1 = \frac{(e \cdot d)}{|d|^2} \cdot d \end{array}$$



Jarak titik $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ ke garis lurus $g : ax + by + c = 0$



Vektor $\mathbf{n} = (a, b)$ ortogonal garis g

Bukti bahwa $\mathbf{n} = (a, b)$ ortogonal garis g

Vektor $QR = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1)$

Dengan perkalian titik: $\mathbf{n} \cdot QR = a(x_2 - x_1) + b(y_2 - y_1)$

R terletak pada garis g , maka: $ax_2 + by_2 + c = 0$

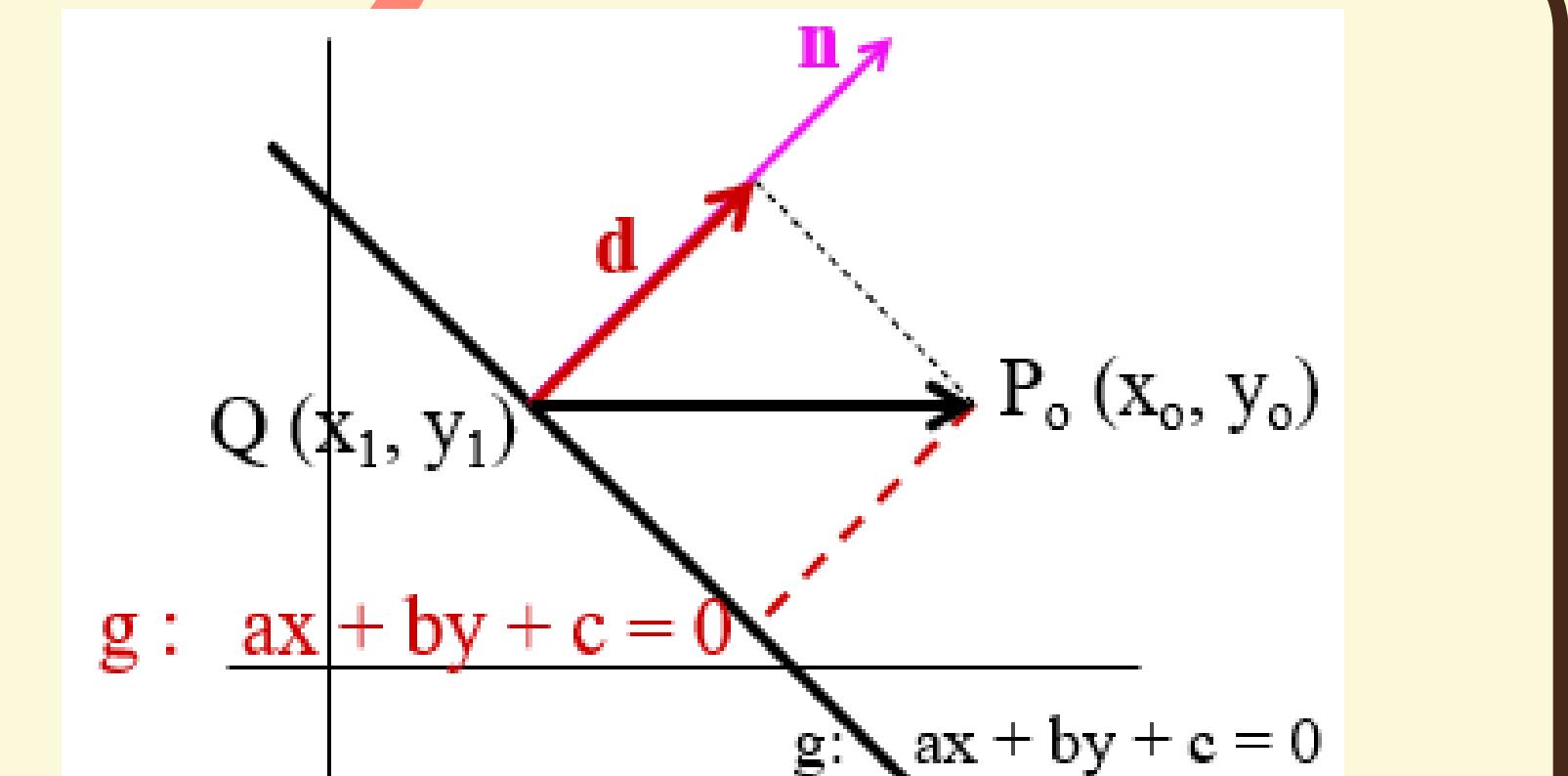
Q terletak pada garis g , maka: $ax_1 + by_1 + c = 0$

$$a(x_2 - x_1) + b(y_2 - y_1) + 0 = 0$$

Jadi, $\mathbf{n} \cdot QR = a(x_2 - x_1) + b(y_2 - y_1) = 0$

artinya vektor \mathbf{n} ortogonal QR , sehingga vektor \mathbf{n} ortogonal garis g (terbukti)

Jarak titik $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ ke garis lurus $g : ax + by + c = 0$



$$\begin{aligned}\|\mathbf{d}\| &= \|\overrightarrow{QP}_0 \cdot \mathbf{n}\| / \|\mathbf{n}\| = |(x_0 - x_1, y_0 - y_1) \cdot (a, b)| / \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ &= |(x_0 - x_1)a + (y_0 - y_1)b| / \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = |x_0a - x_1a + y_0b - y_1b| / \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\end{aligned}$$

tetapi Q terletak di g , maka $ax_1 + by_1 + c = 0$ atau $c = -ax_1 - by_1$

Maka $\|\mathbf{d}\| = |ax_0 + by_0 - ax_1 - by_1| / \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$$\|\mathbf{d}\| = |ax_0 + by_0 + c| / \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

Vektor $\overrightarrow{QP}_0 = (x_0 - x_1, y_0 - y_1)$
 (vektor \overrightarrow{QP}_0 seperti vektor \mathbf{u} ;
 vektor \mathbf{n} seperti vektor \mathbf{a}
 vektor \mathbf{d} seperti vektor \mathbf{w}_1)
 jarak dari titik P_0 ke garis $g = \|\mathbf{d}\|$

$$\|\mathbf{w}_1\| = |\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{a}| / \|\mathbf{a}\|$$

soal No. 3

Contoh (1) :

Hitunglah jarak antara titik (1,-2) ke garis $3x + 4y - 6 = 0$

Penyelesaian :

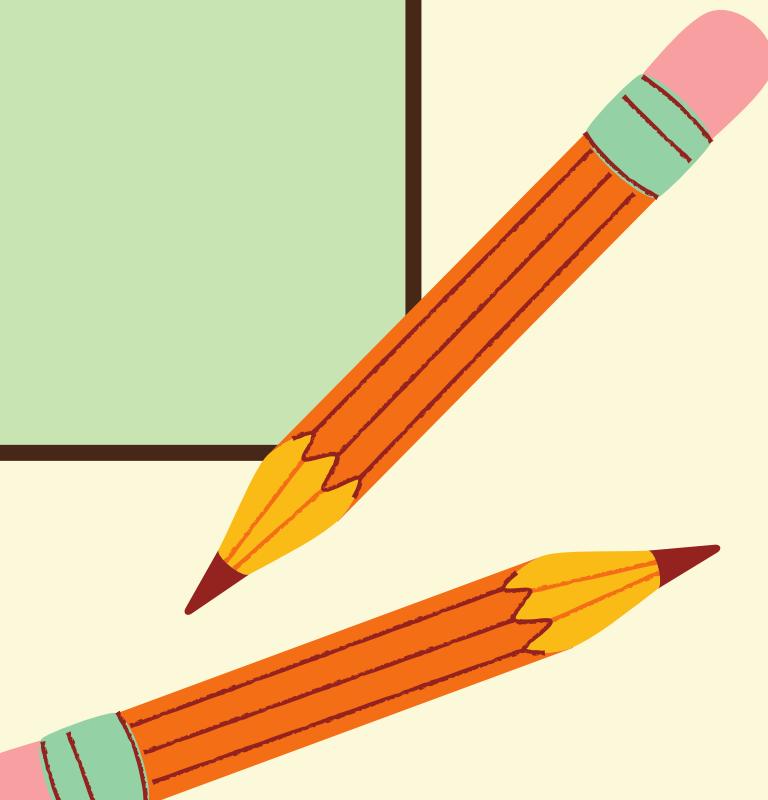
$$D = \frac{|3 \cdot 1 + (4 \cdot -2) - 6|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{|-11|}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{11}{5} = 2,2$$

Contoh (2) :

Hitunglah jarak antara titik (1,-2) ke garis $2 = 4y - 2x$

Penyelesaian : garis diubah menjadi $-2x + 4y - 2 = 0$

$$D = \frac{|-2 \cdot 1 + (4 \cdot -2) - 2|}{\sqrt{-2^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{|-12|}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{20}} = 2,68$$



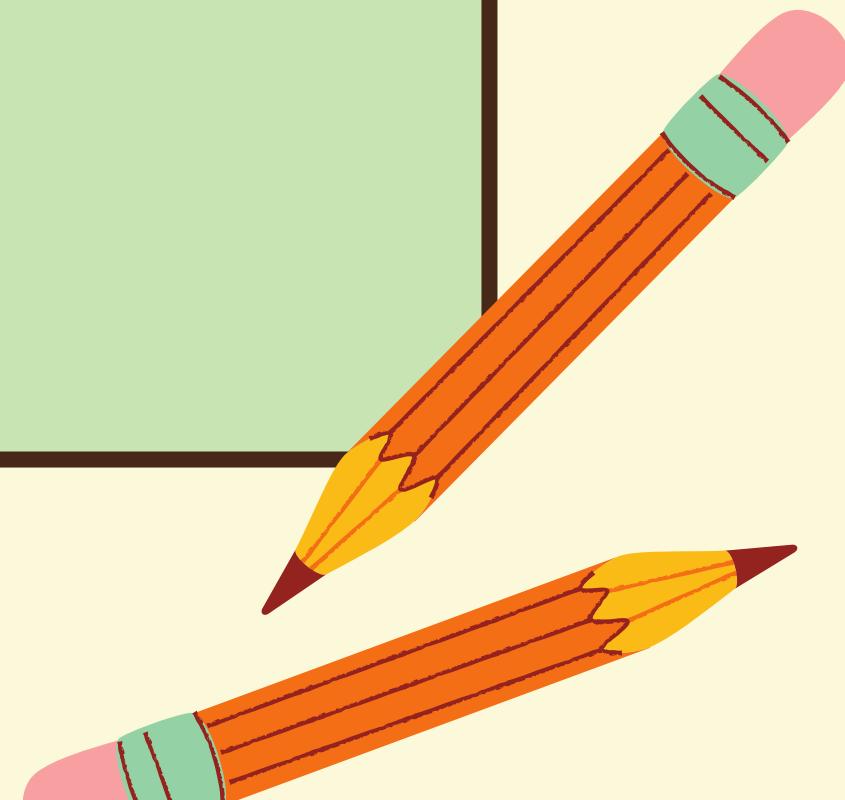
Contoh soal

hitunglah jarak antara titik (-5, 8) ke garis $9 - 4y = -5x$

Ketelitian 2 angka dibelakang koma (titik)

titik	-5	8
persamaan garis		
$5x - 4y + 9 = 0$		

Jarak antara titik dan garis adalah **7.5**



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Teorema 4.1.6 – 4.1.7

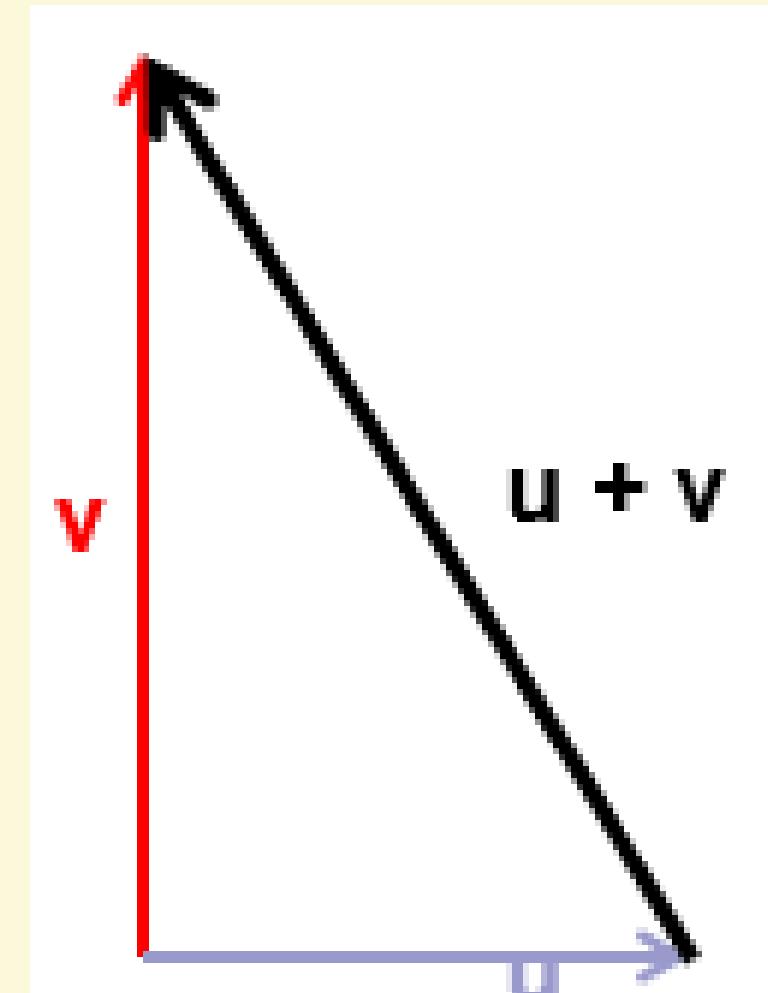
Teorema 4.I.6 – 4.I.7:

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{4} \|\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}\|^2 - \frac{1}{4} \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}\|^2$$

Teorema Pythagoras

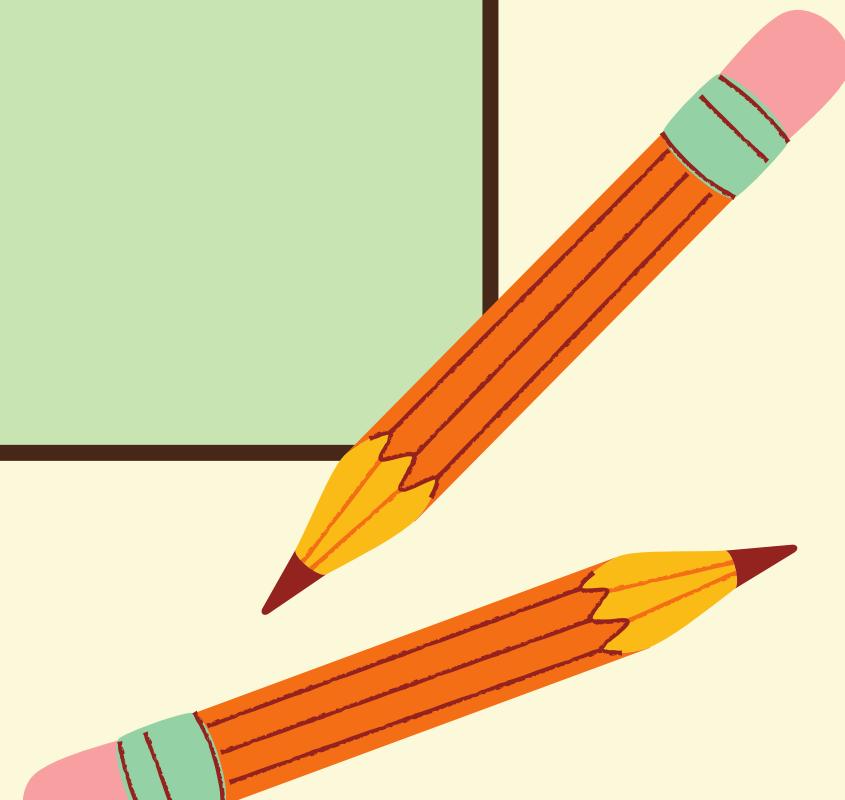
→ jika \mathbf{u} ortogonal \mathbf{v}

$$\|\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{u}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{v}\|^2$$



soal No. 4

Hitunglah $u \cdot v$ jika diketahui $u+v = (2, 2, 3)$ dan
 $u-v = (-4, 2, 7)$



Jawaban No. 4

jawab:

$$u \cdot v = \frac{1}{4} |u+v|^2 - \frac{1}{4} |u-v|^2$$

$$|u+v|^2 = \left(\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} \right)^2 \quad (3)$$

$$= 4 + 4 + 9$$

$$= 17 \quad (3)$$

$$|u-v|^2 = \left(\sqrt{-4^2 + 2^2 + 7^2} \right)^2 \quad (3)$$

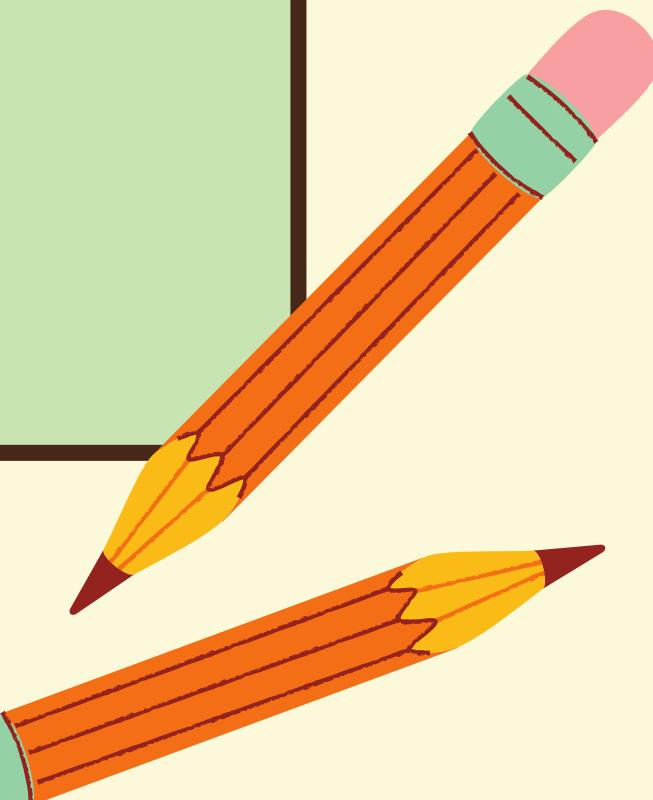
$$= 16 + 4 + 49$$

$$= 69$$

$$u \cdot v = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 17 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 69 \quad (3)$$

$$= -\frac{52}{4}$$

$$= -13 \quad (3)$$



Contoh soal

Hitunglah $r \cdot t$ jika diketahui $r + t = (-4, 7, 9)$ dan $r - t = (8, -3, 6)$

Ketelitian 2 angka dibelakang koma (titik)

nilai $(r+t)^2$ adalah

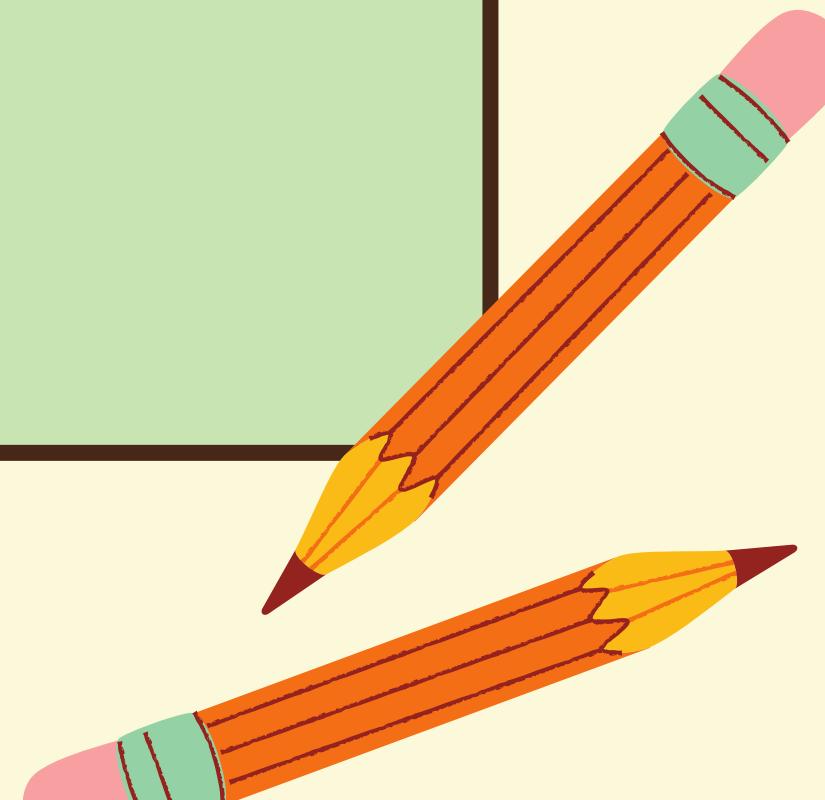
146

nilai $(r-t)^2$ adalah

109

nilai $r \cdot t$ adalah

9.25





A colorful illustration featuring two children and a dog. On the left, a girl with brown hair in a yellow and black striped dress is smiling and waving her hand. On the right, a boy with brown hair tied back is also smiling and waving. A white dog with brown spots is lying on the floor between them. The background is light green with falling red petals and orange confetti. The title 'Thank You' is written in a large, green, sans-serif font in the center.

Thank You