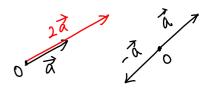


ベクトル
$$\vec{\alpha} = \vec{OA} = (a_1, a_2) \times ベクトル \vec{b} = \vec{OB} = (b_1, b_2) を考えると、 $\vec{b} - \vec{a} = (b_1, b_2) - (a_1, a_2) = (b_1 - a_1, b_2 - a_2) = \overrightarrow{AB}$$$



 $\vec{Q} = (a_1, a_2) \times \vec{b} = (b_1, b_2)$ の内積 \vec{a} 、 \vec{b} を \vec{a} 、 \vec{b} = $a_1b_1 + a_2b_2$ と定める. ベクトル \vec{a} の長さを $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2} = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}} \times \vec{a}$

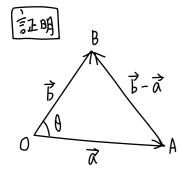
補題 ベクトル な, で, さと実数はについて,

- (1) ではこれ、よ
- (2) $(\vec{a} \pm \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \pm \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$, $\vec{c} \cdot (\vec{b} \pm \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \pm \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$
- $(3) (d\vec{\alpha}) \cdot \vec{b} = d(\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{b}), \quad \vec{\alpha} \cdot (d\vec{b}) = d(\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{b}).$

- ② $\vec{A} \pm \vec{b} = (a_1 \pm b_1, a_2 \pm b_2) \pm y$ $(\vec{A} \pm \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = (a_1 \pm b_1) c_1 + (a_2 \pm b_2) c_2 = a_1 c_1 \pm b_2 c_2 + a_2 c_2 \pm b_2 c_2$ $= a_1 c_1 + a_2 c_2 \pm (b_1 c_1 + b_2 c_2) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \pm \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}.$ $\pm \hat{j} + \hat$
- ③ dB=(db1,db2) より, 及(dB)= a1db1+ a2db2=d(a1b1+a2b2)=d(在B). もう1つの公式も同様

q.e,d,

定理 ベクトル は=(a,, az) +(0,0) とベクトル \vec{b} =(b,,bz) =(0,0) のあいだの角度を θ と書くことにする、このとき、 $\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{b}$ = | \vec{a} | \vec{b} | $\vec{cos} \theta$ か成立する!



$$|\vec{b} - \vec{a}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta, \quad -\cdots 0$$

$$|\vec{b} - \vec{a}|^2 = (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) = |\vec{b}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{a}|^2 \cdot \cdots 2$$

qieid,

まとめ $\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}=a_1b_1+a_2b_2=|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\theta$... $\cos\theta=\frac{\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|}$ 一 右辺は $+,\times,\sqrt{-},+$ だけで計算可能!

特に, 1刻 ≠0, 1別 ≠0のとき、 ス·B=0 ⇔ cos 8=0 ⇔ なとでは直支する、

注意 $\vec{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_n), \vec{B} = (b_1, ..., b_n), \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{b} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} \ a \times \vec{E} = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i, |\vec{\alpha}| = a_1b_1 + ... + a_nb_n = a_1b_1$

[計算例] ス=(1, 玉) B=(-2,2)のとき,

$$\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{b} = 1(-2) + \sqrt{3} \cdot 2 = 2\sqrt{3} - 2$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$$
, $|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$

$$\cos 75^\circ = \frac{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{\kappa}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} - 2}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

 $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2\sqrt{3}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2\sqrt{3}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2\sqrt{3}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2\sqrt{3}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2\sqrt{3}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2\sqrt{3}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2, \quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1+3} = 2\sqrt{3}$ $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt$

平行囚辺形の面積 ベクトルス=(a, c), ド=(b, d) を 2つの辺に持つ平行四辺形の 面積は [ad-bc] になる

证明

アとBのあいだの角度を B (0≤B≤元)と書くと、

$$\cos^2\theta = \left(\frac{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}}{|\vec{\alpha}| |\vec{\beta}|}\right)^2 = \frac{(\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta})^2}{|\vec{\alpha}|^2 |\vec{\beta}|^2}.$$

$$|-\cos^2\theta = \frac{|\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 - (\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{b})^2}{|\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2} = \frac{(a^2 + c^2)(b^2 + d^2) - (ab + cd)^2}{|\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2},$$

$$(2h0\%7) = a^2b^2 + a^2d^2 + b^2c^2 + \underline{c^2d^2} - a^2b^2 - 2abcd - \underline{c^2d^2}$$

$$= a^2d^2 - 2adbc + b^2c^2 = (ad-bc)^2.$$

$$\sin^2\theta = 1 - \cos^2\theta = \frac{(ad - bc)^2}{|\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2}, \quad \sin\theta = \frac{|ad - bc|}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|}.$$

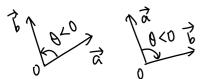
したかって、 | 対 | 下 | sin 0 = | ad-bc |

greid,

注意 ad-bc は行列 [a b]の行列式 (determinant)とよばれ、よく出て来る.

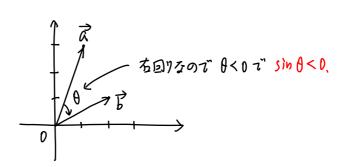
ad-bcを放むと書いて、みとすの外積と呼ぶことがある

 θ ($-\pi \le \theta \le \pi$) を なから β の向きの角度 (左回転なら $\theta > 0$, 右回転なら $\theta < 0$)とする.



[3]
$$\vec{R} = (1,3), \vec{B} = (3,2) \text{ or } \vec{z}$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{R} \cdot \vec{B} = 1 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 2 = 9 \\ \vec{R} \times \vec{B} = 1 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 3 = -7 \end{cases}$$



三角関数の加法定理

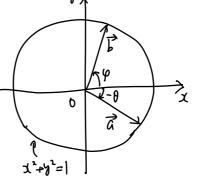
$$\begin{cases} \cos(\theta + \varphi) = \cos \theta \cos \varphi - \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \sin(\theta + \varphi) = \cos \theta \sin \varphi + \sin \theta \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

ELAN

$$\vec{\alpha} = (\cos\theta, -\sin\theta), \vec{B} = (\cos\varphi, \sin\varphi)$$
 とおく、このとき、 えと言のなる角は左回りに $\theta+\varphi$ になる。
$$|\vec{\alpha}| = |\vec{B}| = 1$$
 なので、

$$\cos(\theta+\varphi) = \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{b} = \cos\theta \cos\varphi - \sin\theta \sin\varphi,$$

$$\sin(\theta+\varphi) = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{b} = \cos\theta \sin\varphi - (-\sin\theta) \cos\varphi = \cos\theta \sin\varphi + \sin\theta \cos\varphi,$$



q.e,d,

内積,外積と複奏数の積9関係

$$\vec{a} = (a,c)$$
, $\vec{b} = (b,d)$, a,b,c,d は実数とし、 $d = a + c\lambda$, $\beta = b + d\lambda$ とかく、 $\vec{d} = d^* = a - c\lambda$ きょうや と呼ぶ、このとき、

$$\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{b} = ab + cd, \quad \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{b} = ad - bc, \quad + cd$$

$$\vec{\beta} = (a - c\lambda)(b + d\lambda) = ab + ad\lambda - bc\lambda - cd\lambda^{2} = (ab + cd) + (ad - bc)\lambda.$$

$$\vec{\beta} = \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{b} + (\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{b})\lambda.$$

このように、平面ベクトルの内積と外積は、ベクトルに対応了る複奏数 d, β に関する するの実部と虚部に一致する。

虚介 月

$$d = |d|(\cos\theta + \lambda \sin\theta), \quad \beta = |\beta|(\cos\varphi + \lambda \sin\varphi) \quad \angle \underline{\beta} \angle z,$$

$$\exists \beta = |d|(\cos\theta - \lambda \sin\theta) \cdot |\beta|(\cos\varphi + \lambda \sin\varphi) \qquad \overline{\varrho}$$

$$= |d||\beta|(\cos\theta \cos\varphi + \sin\theta \sin\varphi + \lambda(\cos\theta \sin\varphi - \sin\theta \cos\varphi))$$

$$= |d||\beta|(\cos(\varphi - \theta) + \lambda \sin(\varphi - \theta))$$

$$= |d||\beta|\cos(\varphi - \theta) + \lambda |d||\beta|\sin(\varphi - \theta).$$

$$\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{b} = |\lambda| |\beta| \cos(\varphi - \theta)$$
, $\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{b} = |\lambda| |\beta| \sin(\varphi - \theta)$.

