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dot product

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Owner drini (3) Last modified by drini (3)

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Author drini (3)
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Related topic InvariantScalarProduct
Related topic AngleBetweenLineAndPlane

Related topic TripleScalarProduct

Related topic ProvingThalesTheoremWithVectors

Defines scalar square

Let $u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$ and $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ two vectors on k^n where k is a field (like \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C}). Then we define the *dot product* of the two vectors as:

$$u \cdot v = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + \dots + u_n v_n.$$

Notice that $u \cdot v$ is NOT a vector but a scalar (an element from the field k).

If u, v are vectors in \mathbb{R}^n and ϑ is the angle between them, then we also have

$$u \cdot v = ||u|| ||v|| \cos \vartheta.$$

Thus, in this case, $u \perp v$ if and only if $u \cdot v = 0$.

The special case $u \cdot u$ of scalar product is the *scalar square* of the vector u. In \mathbb{R}^n it equals to the square of the length of u:

$$u \cdot u = ||u||^2$$