

20/9/12/02

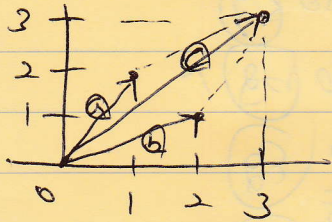
## Unit Vector

A vector that has length "1".

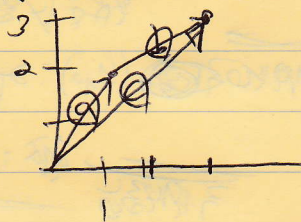
example)  $a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $c = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$

## Sum of Vector

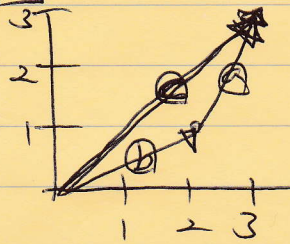
$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow c = a + b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$



or

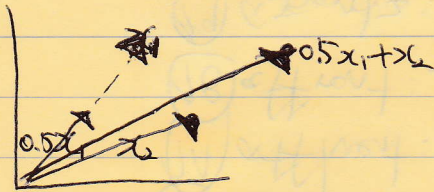


or



## Linear Combination of Vector

$$c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 + \dots + c_n x_n$$



example) find  $c_1, c_2$

$$x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1) c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 + 2c_2 &= 3 \\ 2c_1 + c_2 &= 1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 2c_1 + 4c_2 &= 6 \\ 2c_1 + c_2 &= 1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \boxed{c_2 = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow c_1 = -\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$(2) c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 + 2c_2 &= -1 \\ 2c_1 + c_2 &= -1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 2c_1 + 4c_2 &= -2 \\ 2c_1 + c_2 &= -1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 3c_2 &= -1 \\ c_2 &= -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \boxed{c_1 = \frac{1}{3}}$$