

Práctica sobre Vectores

a) Dados los vectores $A=(2,4)$ $B=(-2,6)$, $C=(5,-4)$
y $D=(3,9)$. (Hacer 5)

Determine:

$$a) A+B = (2,4) + (-2,6) = (0,10)$$

$$e) A+B+C+D = (2,4) + (-2,6) + (5,-4) + (3,9) = (8,15)$$

$$f) 5A+3B = 5(2,4) + 3(-2,6) = (10,20) + (-6,18) = (4,38)$$

$$g) 4A-5C = 4(2,4) - 5(5,-4) = (8,16) - (-25,20) = (33,-4)$$

$$h) 2C = 2(5,-4) = (10,-8)$$

2) Dados los vectores $A = (7, 4, -2)$, $B = (-2, 6, 10)$,
 $C = (2i + 3j + 4k)$ y $D = (5, 3, 9)$. (Hacer 5)

$$a) A + B = (7, 4, -2) + (-2, 6, 10) = (5, 10, 8)$$

$$c) C + D = (2i, 3j, 4k) + (5, 3, 9) = (2i + 5, 3j + 3, 4k + 9)$$

$$f) 5A + 3B = 5(7, 4, -2) + 3(-2, 6, 10) \\ = (35, 20, -10) + (-6, 18, 30) = (29, 38, 20)$$

$$g) 3A - 3B = 3(7, 4, -2) - 3(-2, 6, 10) = (21, 12, -6) - \\ (-6, -18, -30) = (27, 30, 24)$$

$$h) 3D = 3(5, 3, 9) = (15, 9, 27)$$

3) Dados los vectores $A = (2, 4, -2)$, $B = (-2, 6, 10)$
 $C = (2i, 3j, 4k)$ y $D = (5, 3, 9)$.

Determine el producto de los vectores: (Hacer 2)

a) $A \cdot B$ (Producto Punto)

$$(2, 4, -2) \cdot (-2, 6, 10) = (-4 + 24 - 20) = 0$$

c) $C \times D$ (Producto Cruz)

$$\vec{C} \times \vec{D} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 6 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 10 \end{vmatrix} i - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -2 & 10 \end{vmatrix} j + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} k$$

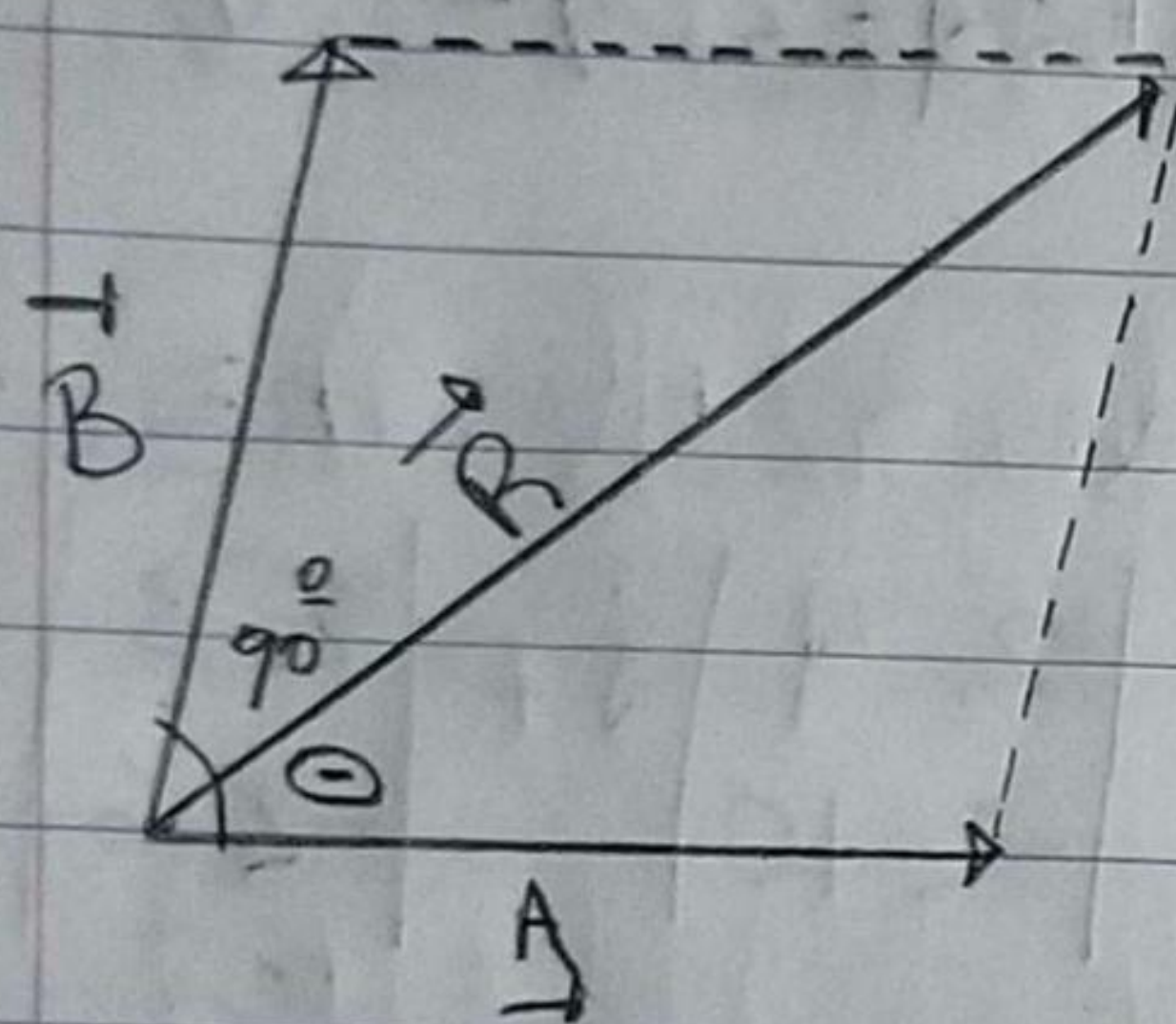
$$= [(3)(10) - (4)(6)]i - [(2)(10) - (4)(-2)]j + [(2)(6) - (3)(-2)]k$$

$$= [30 - 24]i - [20 + 8]j + [12 + 6]k$$

$$= \boxed{6i - 28j + 18k} \quad \langle 6, 28, 18 \rangle$$

4) Dados los vectores $A = (-2, 6)$, $B = (-3, 6)$, $C = (1, 7)$ y $D = (5, 7)$. Determine por el método del paralelogramo: (Hacer 1)

$$A + B = (-2, 6) + (-3, 6) = (-5, 12) \quad \vec{R} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$$



$$R = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2(A \cdot B) \cdot \cos \theta}$$

$$R = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (12)^2 + 2(-5)(12) \cdot \cos 90}$$

$$R = \sqrt{25 + 144 - 120(0)}$$

$$R = \sqrt{169}$$

$$R = 13$$

5) Determine el vector unitario el módulo y el vector unitario. (Hacer 1)

a) $A = (-3, 7)$

módulo de un vector:

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (7)^2}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{9 + 49}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{58}$$

vector unitario:

$$A = \frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|}$$

$$A = \frac{(-3, 7)}{\sqrt{58}}$$

$$A = \frac{(-3, 7)}{\sqrt{(-3)^2 + (7)^2}}$$

$$A = \frac{(-3, 7)}{\sqrt{9 + 49}}$$

$$A = \frac{(-3, 7)}{\sqrt{58}}$$

b) Determine la norma de un vector. (Hacer 1)

a) $A = (2, 4, -2)$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (4)^2 + (-2)^2}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{4 + 16 + 4}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{24}$$