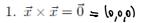
## Producto vectorial en R3

lunes, 19 de abril de 2021 06:

Dados los vectores  $\vec{x}$ ,  $\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ , el producto  $\vec{x} \times \vec{y}$  es un vector, que se <u>define nemotécnicamen</u>te por:

$$(x, x_{2}, x_{3}) \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \vec{x} \times \vec{y} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x_{1} & x_{2} & x_{3} \\ y_{1} & y_{2} & y_{3} \end{vmatrix} = (x_{2}y_{3} - x_{3}y_{2}, -x_{1}y_{3} + x_{3}y_{1}, x_{1}y_{2} - x_{2}y_{1})$$

Propiedades Sean  $\vec{x}$ ,  $\vec{y}$  y  $\vec{z} \in \mathbb{R}^3$  y  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ , entonces se cumple que:



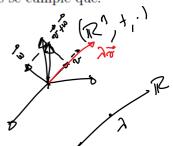
$$2. \vec{x} \times \vec{y} = -(\vec{y} \times \vec{x})$$

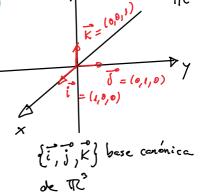
3. 
$$\vec{x} \times (\vec{y} \times \vec{z}) = (\vec{x} + \vec{z}) \vec{y} - (\vec{x} + \vec{y}) \vec{z}$$

4. 
$$k(\vec{x} \times \vec{y}) = (k\vec{x}) \times \vec{y} = \vec{x} \times (k\vec{y})$$

5. 
$$\vec{x} \times (\vec{y} + \vec{z}) = \vec{x} \times \vec{y} + \vec{x} \times \vec{z}$$

6.  $\|\vec{x} \times \vec{y}\| = \|\vec{x}\| \|\vec{y}\| \operatorname{sen} \theta$ ,  $\theta$  es el ángulo entre  $\vec{x}$  y  $\vec{y}$ 





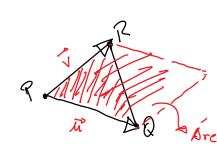
Producto mixto

Sean ii, v, ii ER3, se define y denota el producto mixto por

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{\omega} \end{bmatrix} = \vec{\mu} \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Ejemplos:

1. Hallar el área del triangulo cuyos vértices son las puntos P(2,0,-3), O(1,4,5) y R(7,2,9).



$$M = PQ = Q - P = (1,4,5) - (2,0,-3) = (-1,4,8)$$

$$\vec{V} = \vec{PR} = R - P = (+,2,9) - (2,0,-3) = (5,2,12)$$

$$\vec{M} \times \vec{V} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -1 & 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} (48 - 16) - \vec{j} (-12 - 40) + \vec{k} (-2 - 20)$$

$$= (32,52,-22)$$

$$\text{Orea} = || \vec{M} \times \vec{V} || = \sqrt{(32)^2 + (32)^2 + (-22)^2} = 13\sqrt{13}$$

→ Área del friángulo es julixil = 9/15 nº

2. (Guia DIM 17 pag 15)

Sean  $\vec{u}=(2,-1,2)$  y  $\vec{w}=(3,4,-1)$ . Hallar un vector  $\vec{v}$  tal que  $\vec{u}\times\vec{v}=\vec{w}$  y  $\vec{u}\cdot\vec{v}=1$ . Rpta:  $\vec{v}=(1,-1,-1)$ .

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Solución

$$|\overrightarrow{x} \times \overrightarrow{v}| = |\overrightarrow{w}|$$

$$|\overrightarrow{x} \times \overrightarrow{v}| = |(3, 4, -1)|$$

$$(2,-1,2). (v_1, v_2, v_3) = 1$$

$$(2v_1 - v_2 + 2v_3 = 1)$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (3, 4, -1)$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (2 & 1 & 1 & 1)$$

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