

Geometria 2023/2024

SV, sVR,  $E_0^3$ ,  $\mathcal{E}$ , basi e generatrici

Oss.:

Sia  $B = \{\underline{u}, \underline{v}, \underline{w}\}$  base di  $E_0^3$

$\forall \vec{OP} = \underline{p} \in E_0^3 \exists! \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R} \mid \vec{OP} = \alpha \underline{u} + \beta \underline{v} + \gamma \underline{w}$

si trovano infinite combinazioni lineari per trovare  $\underline{p}$  dalla base  $B$ .

allora:

Def.: sia  $B = \{\underline{u}, \underline{v}, \underline{w}\}$  base di  $E_0^3$ ,  $\forall \vec{OP} \in E_0^3$  chiamiamo

"coordinate di  $\vec{OP}$  su  $B$ " la terna  $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \vec{OP} = \alpha \underline{u} + \beta \underline{v} + \gamma \underline{w}$

→ scriviamo  $[\vec{OP}]_B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$  → generalizzabile in SV qualunque

scegliamo coordinate adeguate:

in  $E_0^3$  cerchiamo base **ORTONORMALE**

Def.:  $B = \{\underline{i}, \underline{j}, \underline{k}\}$  se  $B \in$  base di  $E_0^3$

e  $\underline{i}, \underline{j}, \underline{k}$  hanno modulo unitario:  $\|\underline{i}\| = \|\underline{j}\| = \|\underline{k}\|$

molte, tre vettori sono mutuamente ortogonali:  $\perp$  due a due

(tra destra e sinistra)  
"regola della tua destra"

Def.: chiamiamo **vettore unitario ortogonale** (ortonormale)

$R(0, \underline{i}, \underline{j}, \underline{k})$

la scelta di un'origine e una base ortonormale  $B = \{\underline{i}, \underline{j}, \underline{k}\}$

inoltre, dato  $\vec{OP} = \underline{p} \in E_0^3$ , si chiamano **coordinate cartesiane**

di  $\vec{OP}$  su  $B$  i numeri della terna  $\begin{pmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \\ z_p \end{pmatrix} = [\vec{OP}]_B$

$\vec{OP} = \alpha \underline{i} + \beta \underline{j} + \gamma \underline{k}$

Esempio:

fissato  $R(0, \underline{i}, \underline{j}, \underline{k})$ ,

$\text{Span}(\underline{i}) \rightarrow$  vettore  $Ox$

$\text{Span}(\underline{j}) \rightarrow$  vettore  $Oy$

$\text{Span}(\underline{k}) \rightarrow$  vettore  $Oz$

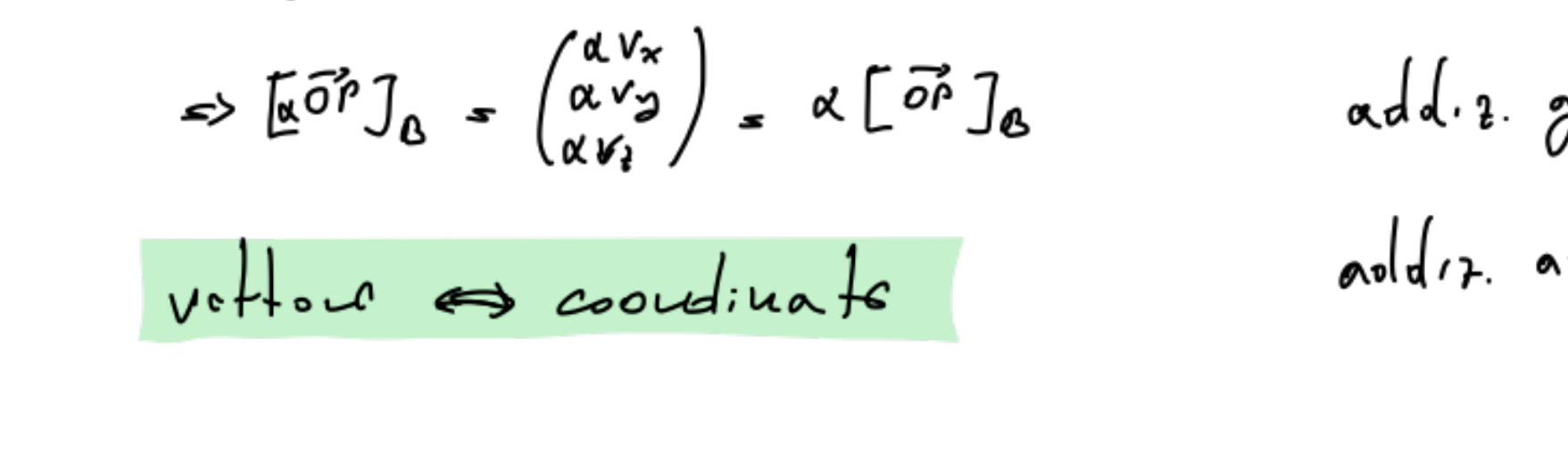
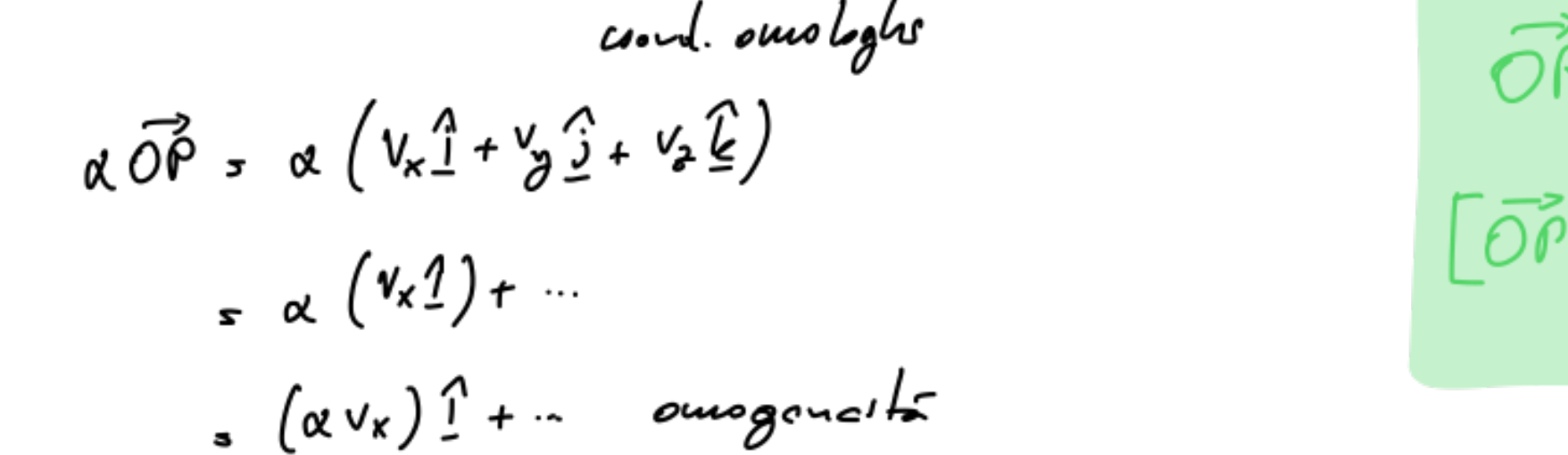
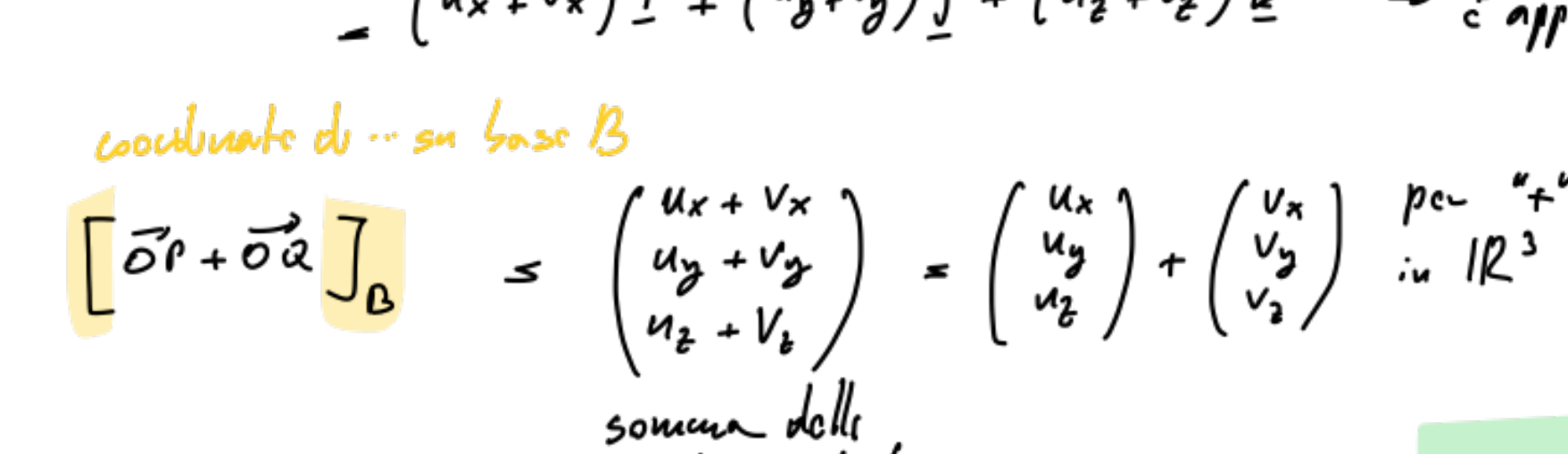
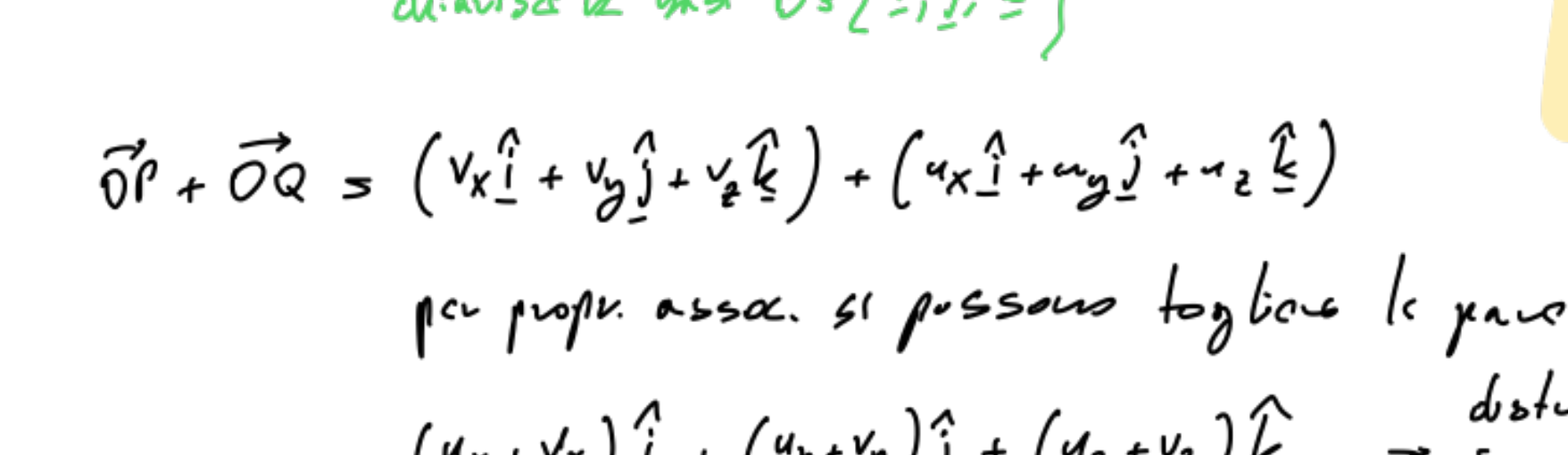
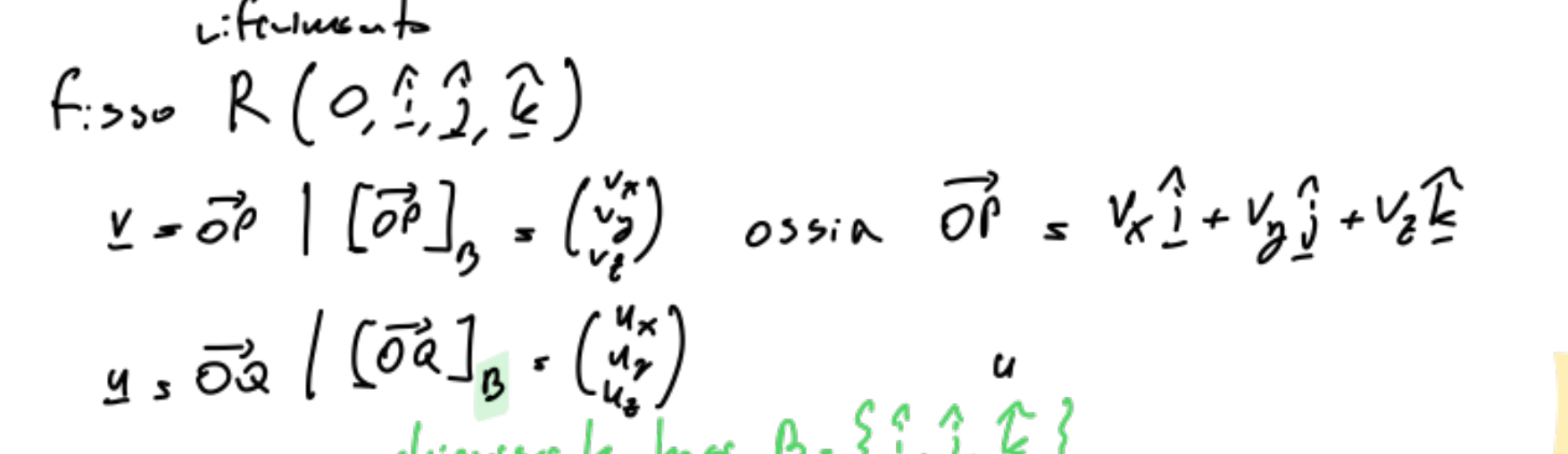
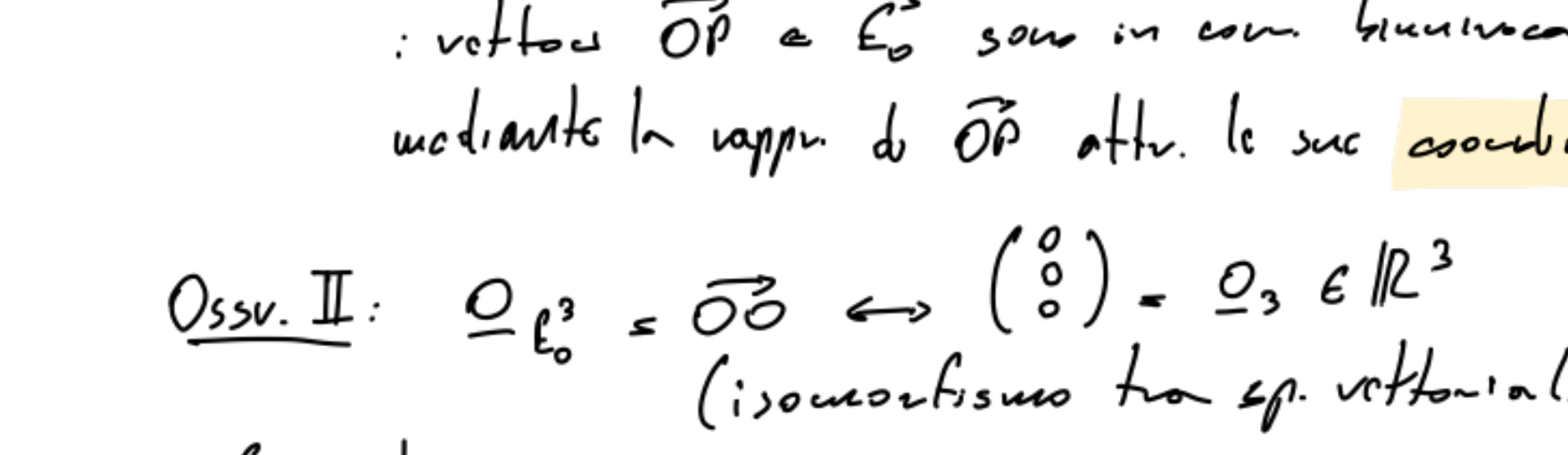
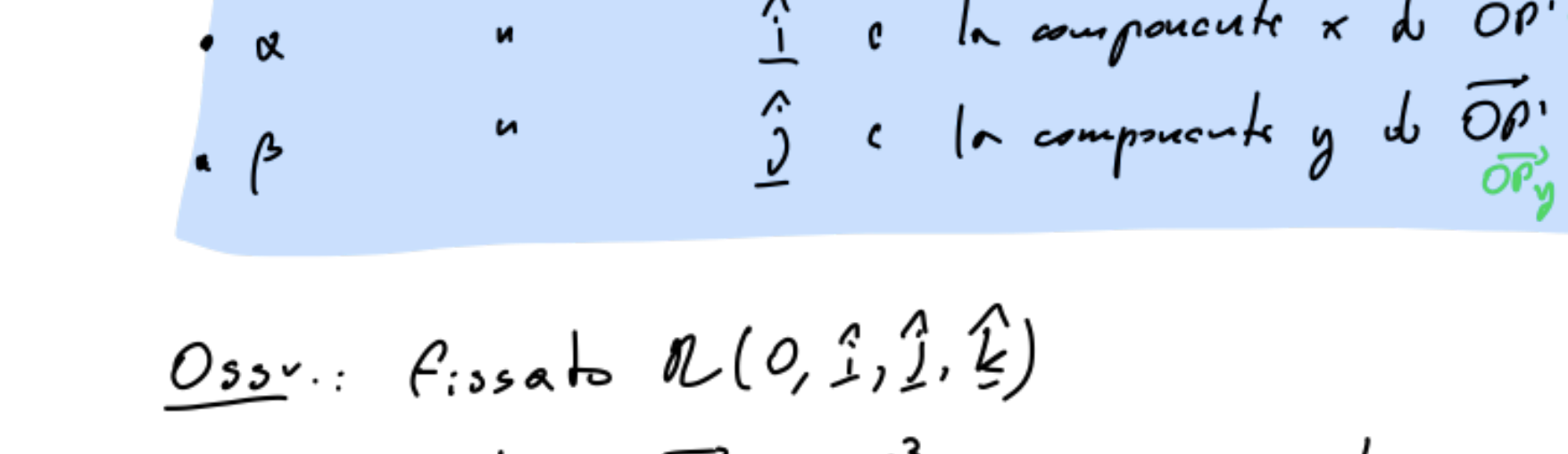
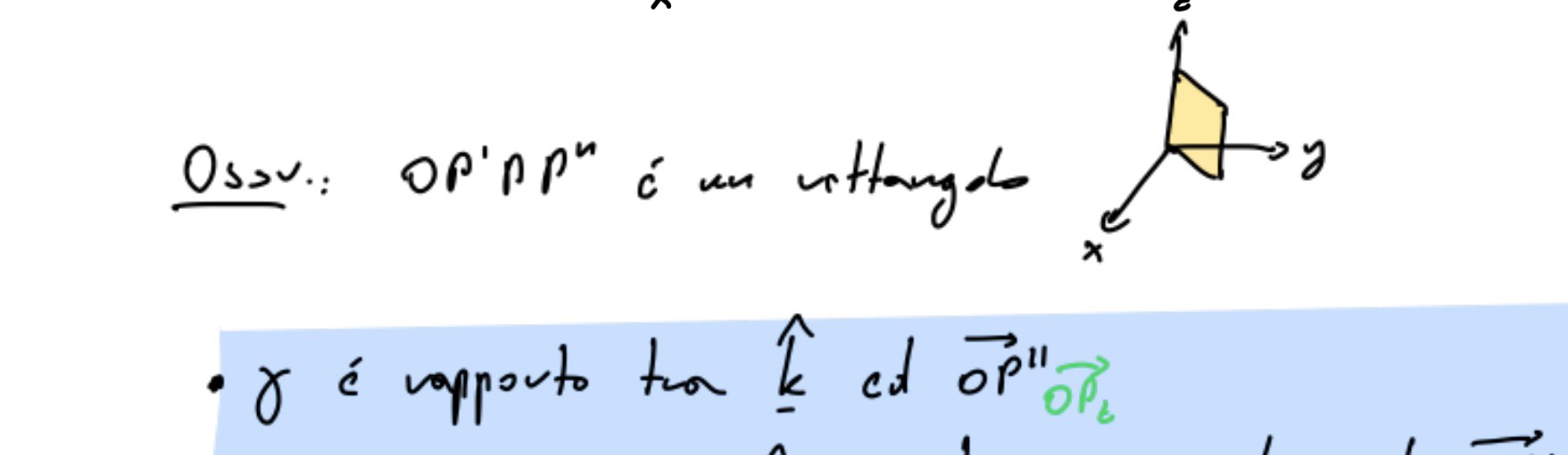
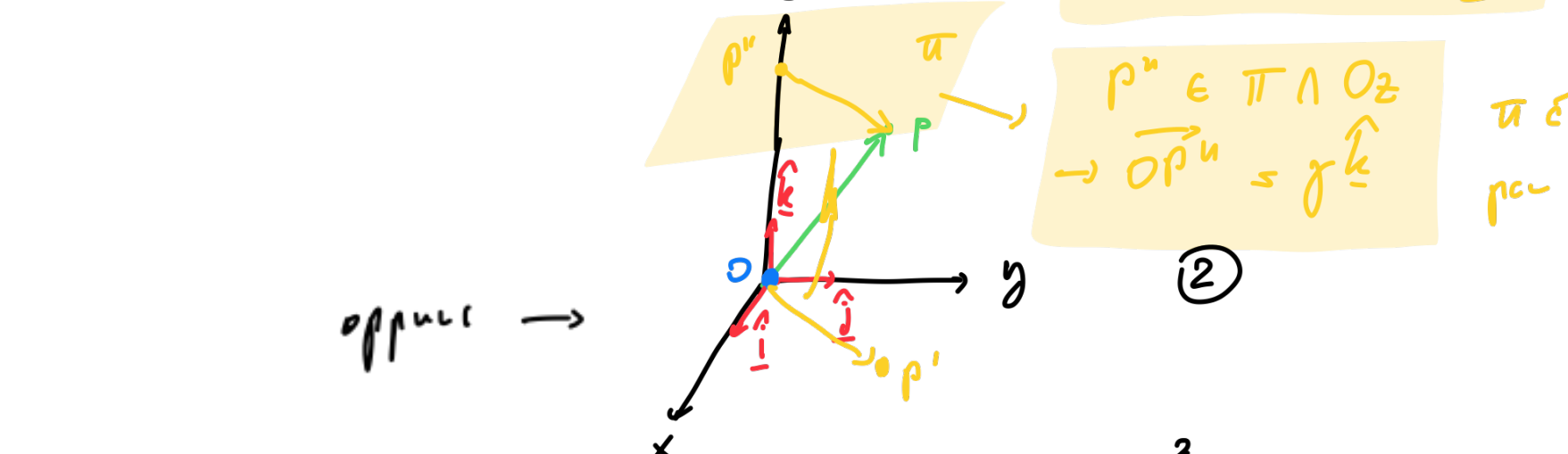
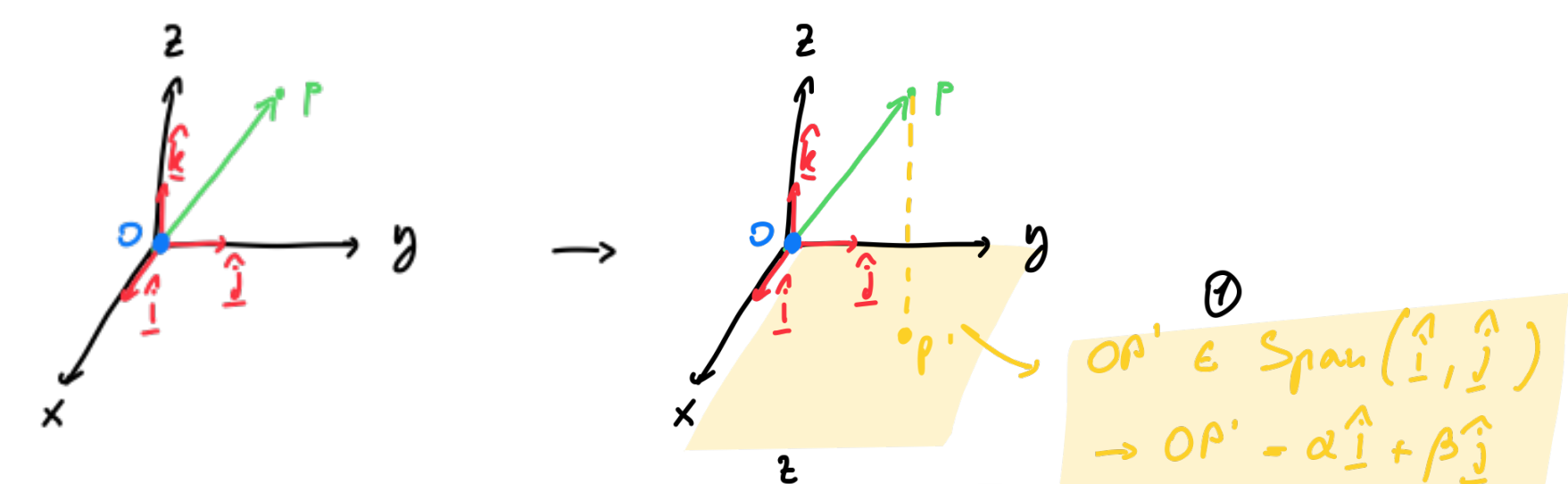
vette coordinate

$\vec{OP} = \underline{p}$

$[\vec{OP}]_B = [\underline{p}]_B = \begin{pmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \\ z_p \end{pmatrix}$

coordinate del punto  $P$

→ vett. coord. di  $P$



$\underline{i}, \underline{j}$  da solo → coord del vett. nel piano (?) →  $\begin{pmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \end{pmatrix}$  generalizzato