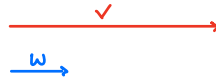
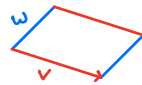


Óheftni

Óheftir vektorar útspenna eitt parallelogram (areal), og tã eru hesir lineer óheftir.

Kann ein vektorur v skrivað at vera $4w$, so eru v og w lineert heftir. Teir útspenna ei eitt parallelogram, tí teir eru parallelir.



2 lineert óheftir vektorar í \mathbb{R}^2 eru ein basis hjã \mathbb{R}^2 . (3 fyri \mathbb{R}^3 osv.)

Príkprodukt

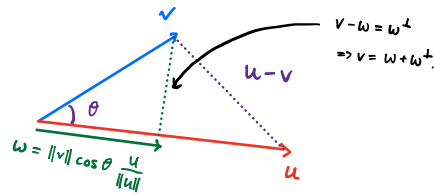
Givið tveir vektorar $u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$ og $v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$ defínir vit teirra príkprodukt at vera

$$u \cdot v = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2$$

Príkproduktið er eitt vektorprodukt, sum gevur eitt tal útslit. Hetta sigur nakat um hussu líkir tveir vektorar eru.

Cosinus relationin gevur okkum

$$\|u-v\|^2 = \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 - 2\|u\|\|v\|\cos\theta,$$



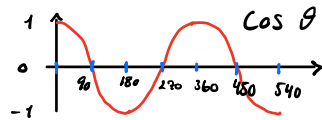
medan longdin givin út frá norminum eisini kann roknað

$$\begin{aligned} \|u-v\|^2 &= (u_1-v_1)^2 + (u_2-v_2)^2 = u_1^2 - 2u_1v_1 + v_1^2 + u_2^2 - 2u_2v_2 + v_2^2 \\ &= u_1^2 + u_2^2 + v_1^2 + v_2^2 - 2(u_1v_1 + u_2v_2) \\ &= \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 - 2u \cdot v. \end{aligned}$$

Note: equal to $(u-v) \cdot (u-v)$.

Støddirnar eru eins, so vit kunnu isolera eftir $\cos\theta$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 - 2\|u\|\|v\|\cos\theta &= \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 - 2u \cdot v \\ \Leftrightarrow -2\|u\|\|v\|\cos\theta &= -2u \cdot v \\ \Leftrightarrow \cos\theta &= \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\|\|v\|} \end{aligned}$$



Av tí at $\|u\| > 0$ og $\|v\| > 0$, so broytist fortelningin hjã $\cos\theta$ alt eftir $u \cdot v$!

Tað merkis, at

$$0 \leq \theta < 90 \Leftrightarrow u \cdot v > 0$$

$$\theta = 90 \Leftrightarrow u \cdot v = 0$$

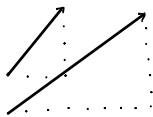
$$90 < \theta \leq 180 \Leftrightarrow u \cdot v < 0$$

Legg til merkis, at $\cos\theta = \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\|\|v\|} \Leftrightarrow \|v\|\cos\theta = \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\|}$, so vit fáa projektiónina av v á u

$$w = \|v\|\cos\theta \frac{u}{\|u\|} = \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\|} \frac{u}{\|u\|} = \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\|^2} u \Rightarrow w^\perp = v - w$$

Dæmi

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{og} \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\| \|v\|}$$

$$u \cdot v = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = 24 + 24 = 48, \quad \|u\| = 5, \quad \|v\| = 10$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{48}{5 \cdot 10} = \frac{48}{50} = \frac{24}{25} \Rightarrow \theta = \arccos\left(\frac{24}{25}\right) = 16,26^\circ.$$

Projektióin af u á v verður

$$w = \frac{u \cdot v}{\|v\|^2} v = \frac{48}{100} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{12}{25} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 96/25 \\ 72/25 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ólíkningar

Við $\cos \theta = \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\| \|v\|}$ fylgir, að $u \cdot v = \|u\| \|v\| \cos \theta$
 $\Rightarrow (u \cdot v)^2 = \|u\|^2 \|v\|^2 \cos^2 \theta, \quad 0 \leq \cos^2 \theta \leq 1$
 $\Rightarrow (u \cdot v)^2 \leq \|u\|^2 \|v\|^2$
 $\Rightarrow |u \cdot v| \leq \|u\| \|v\|$ Cauchy-Schwarz

Við fáa síðani trikant's ólíkningina

$$\begin{aligned} \|v+w\|^2 &= (v+w) \cdot (v+w) \\ &= \|v\|^2 + 2v \cdot w + \|w\|^2 \\ &\leq \|v\|^2 + 2|v \cdot w| + \|w\|^2 \\ &\leq \|v\|^2 + 2\|v\|\|w\| + \|w\|^2 \\ &= (\|v\| + \|w\|)^2 \\ \Rightarrow \|v+w\| &\leq \|v\| + \|w\| \end{aligned}$$

Línur

Vit fara að definera línur í flötunum og kenna eiginleika.

- tveggj punkt
- punkt og vektor
- punkt og ortogonalar vektor

Ein af hesum 3 er neyðugt hjá okkum fyri at skapa eina línu.

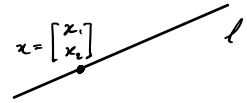
Parametur
framsetan

Givst eitt punkt $p = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{bmatrix}$ og ein vektor $v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$ so definerar

$$l(t) = p + tv, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

eina línu. Her er t ein parametur variabul. Fyri hvørt tal t_0 fæst eitt punkt.

Á koördinat form $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 + t v_1 \\ p_2 + t v_2 \end{bmatrix}$.



Tað merkir að koördinat hjá punkti á línuni rokast út frá parameterinum t . Tvær líkningar eru:

$$x_1 = p_1 + t v_1$$

$$x_2 = p_2 + t v_2$$

Vit framleida gjarna $v = q - p$, altso geva tveggja punkti heilt náttúrliga eina parameter framsetu fyrir línu.

Barycentrisk tölking: $l(t) = (1-t)p + tq$.

Dæmi Lat $p = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ og $q = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, so er

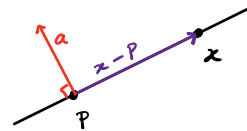
$$v = q - p = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 - (-1) \\ 3 - 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

So vit fáa $l(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Implicit líking Lat p vera eitt punkt á eini línu. Fyrir eitthvert tilvaldarligt x á línuni er $x - p$ ein vektorur, sum er parallelur við línuna.

Givir ein vektor a , sum er ortogonalur við línuna, so er galdandi fyrir öll x , at

$$a \cdot (x - p) = 0.$$



Hetta hefst eisini normal formur, tí a sigst at vera normal vektorur hjá línuni, um $\|a\| = 1$. Vanliga verður faldad út, so

$$a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 - (a_1 p_1 + a_2 p_2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + c}_{\text{implicit líking}} = 0, \quad \begin{aligned} a &= a_1, \quad b = a_2, \\ c &= -(a_1 p_1 + a_2 p_2) \end{aligned}$$

Explicit Tá seinni variabulin er isolerast, so er explicitur formur:

$$a x_1 + b x_2 + c = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b x_2 = -a x_1 - c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_2 = -\frac{a}{b} x_1 - \frac{c}{b}, \quad \text{vanliga } y = ax + b$$

Dæmi

Lat $p = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ og $q = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, so var $v = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Vektorin a skal vera, so at $a \cdot v = 0$, tvs.

$$a_1 \cdot 6 + a_2 \cdot 1 = 0, \text{ vel } a = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad (a = \begin{bmatrix} -v_2 \\ v_1 \end{bmatrix})$$

So passar hetta! Men $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$ er eisini eitt val, sum riggar.

So $a = 1$, $b = -6$ og $c = -(-1 \cdot 5 + 6 \cdot 3) = -(-5 + 18) = -13$.

Implicitta líkningin er nú

$$1 \cdot x_1 - 6x_2 - 13 = 0.$$

Umsetan

Parametur frumsetan: p og v , v parallelur við linjuna

Implicit líking: p og a , a ortogonalur á linjuna

$$v \rightarrow a: \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow a = \begin{bmatrix} -v_2 \\ v_1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ ella } \begin{bmatrix} v_2 \\ -v_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a \rightarrow v: \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow v = \begin{bmatrix} -a_2 \\ a_1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ ella } \begin{bmatrix} a_2 \\ -a_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Minst til, at tað er einfalt at fáa punkt úr $ax_1 + bx_2 + c = 0$, t.d. $x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{c}{b} \end{bmatrix}$ ella $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{c}{a} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

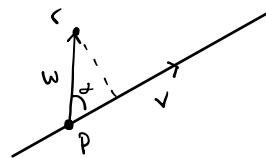
Frástøða

Úr punkt r til linju við líking er frástøða

$$d = \frac{|ar_1 + br_2 + c|}{\|a\|}, \text{ um } ar_1 + br_2 + c = 0 \text{ so er } r \text{ á linjuni.}$$

Úr punkt r til linju á parametur form gera vit vektorin $w = r - p$.

$$d = \|w\| \cdot \sin \alpha = \|w\| \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}$$



Dæmi 3.5

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 - 8 = 0, \quad r = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d = \frac{4 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 3 - 8}{\sqrt{4^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{20 + 6 - 8}{\sqrt{16 + 4}} = \frac{18}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Dæmi 3.6

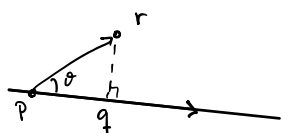
$$l(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad r = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w = r - p = \begin{bmatrix} 5 - 0 \\ 3 - 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{v \cdot w}{\|v\| \|w\|} = \frac{2 \cdot 5 + (-4) \cdot (-1)}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-4)^2} \sqrt{5^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{14}{\sqrt{20} \sqrt{26}} \approx 0,614.$$

$$d(r, l) = \sqrt{26} \cdot \sqrt{1 - 0,614^2} \approx 4,02.$$

Projeksjon



$q = p + tv$ først. Við vinkelnum kann staðfestast,
at $\cos \theta = \frac{\|tv\|}{\|w\|}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{v \cdot w}{\|v\| \|w\|} = t \frac{\|v\|}{\|w\|} \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{v \cdot w}{\|v\|^2}$$

Dæmi 3.7 Lat $l(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ og $r = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$,

so er $w = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - 0 \\ 4 - 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ og $t = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}}{2^2} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$.

Tvs. $q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{3}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 + 0 \\ 1 + 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

Skering

Givist

$$l_1: l(t) = p + tv$$

set

$$x_1 = p_1 + tv_1 \quad i \quad l_2$$

$$l_2: ax_1 + bx_2 + c = 0$$

$$x_2 = p_2 + tv_2$$

Løys eftir t og set i l_1 fyrir at fá punktið.

Dæmi 3.8

$$l_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad l_2: 2x_1 + x_2 - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot (-2t) + (3 - t) - 8 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -5t - 5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = -1$$

$$q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + (-1) \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Parameter
(líking)

Um

$$l_1(t) = p + tv$$

so er i skeringspunktinum givist at

$$l_2(s) = q + sw$$

koordinatini eru eins

$$\begin{cases} p_1 + tv_1 = q_1 + sw_1 \\ p_2 + tv_2 = q_2 + sw_2 \end{cases}$$

løys s ella t og set inn.

Kann skriva: $tv - sw = q - p$

Dæmi 3.9

$$l_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad l_2(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2t + s = 4 \\ -t - 2s = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow s = 4 + 2t (= 2)$$

$$-t - 2(4 + 2t) = -3 \Leftrightarrow -5t = 5 \Leftrightarrow t = -1, \quad q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$