even ferench i vettor (2,1,0) e (1,0,1) 5. Détruisson la proilezane del veller u = (1,1) out preud

If pieus the werest orthqueed oloxo olo $W = (2, 1, 0) \times (1, 0, 1)$ $|(2, 1, 0) \times (1, 0, 1)|$

 $\frac{|C|}{|A|} + \frac{|K|}{|A|} = A + \frac{|A|}{|A|} + \frac{|A|}{|A|$

 $X = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{7}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \times$

de projette de la juelle ditelate extogenale al piane l

 $[w] = \langle u, w \rangle w - (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{4}) (\frac{1}{4} (\frac{-2}{5} - \frac{1}{4}))$ =-10+21+1K

Dungue le proveds our nul prous d'y $u'' = u - u' = (4,1,1) - (-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5})$ 1/4/2/2

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(u \times v) = |\dot{v} + k| = -8\dot{v} - 4\bar{j} + 3k$$

7.
$$v = (2, -1, 3)$$
 $u = (4, 4, 0)$
 $\langle v, u \rangle = 2 - 1 = 1 \neq 0$ nor perpendicolox

3 + 3 = 0 Ver froste! = (h2+3B1) it(-2h3-3) [+ (20,1-1)K 2 22 g. Si deferreri wares h, e h? ZM 05 0 W= 1+6,5 + B2K seus porcelleli. h2+3h, =0 V= 2 C+ 1-3K 4 Occorre che 0= VXW=

v= (2, 4-B) n'e courploucate par î 10. Determinare h in modo che vellori u= (1,2,1) e w= (3,1,5). Occobre ele

water or wealthy $w_2 = (4, 2, 0) e^{-w_3} = (2, 0, 1)$ 11. Esperimera il vettora v= (2,-1,1) vetter $w_1 = (0, 1, 1)$ e els v_2 courple counce fromme di vi, parcollelo al

vz deve overe coerch wate (BI 816)

tol. che

V = x (0,4, 1) + (8, 28-48, 8) $= \left(2_{l} - l_{l} \right)$

 $\begin{cases} 2 = 4000 \\ -1 = 200000000 \\ \times + 2\beta - 4\delta \end{cases}$ 7= 4+6 $V_{z} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 6 \\ -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ VI= (0, -1, -5, -5)

= (8,28-48,8) = d (01411)

14.
$$v = i - j + ik$$
 $v = i - j + ik$
 $v = -2i + k$
 $v = -2i + k$

15.
$$v_1 = (4, 0, 1)$$

 $v_2 = (0, 1, 0)$
 $v_3 = (4, 4, 2)$

le component, del vettos ortogousle dit sul して×び 2 Deferentuate confenente (V2 x V3) brollstour

$$=\frac{1}{|v_{2}+v_{3}|}\left(2i-k\right)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\left(2i-k\right)$$

$$v'_{1} = v_{1} - \langle v_{1} | u \rangle u = (4,0,1) - \langle v_{2} | u \rangle u = (4,0,1) - \langle v_{2} | v_{3} \rangle v_{5} = (4,0,1) - \frac{1}{5}(2v_{1} - k) = (\frac{3}{5},0,\frac{6}{5})$$

16. Siene
$$v_1 = (4,0,4)$$

$$v_2 = (0,1,0)$$

$$v_3 = (4,1,2)$$

$$| 1 0 1 | - | 2 - | - |$$