

## Vektorový součin

- má smysl pouze v  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\text{změna: } \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \vec{w} \quad \vec{u} = (u_x, u_y, u_z) \quad \vec{v} = (v_x, v_y, v_z)$$

$$\vec{w} = (u_x v_y - u_y v_x, u_y v_z - u_z v_y, u_z v_x - u_x v_z)$$

## Vlastnosti

$$\cdot \vec{w} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v} \quad \vec{w} \perp \vec{u} \quad \vec{w} \perp \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{w} \cdot \vec{u} = 0 \quad \vec{w} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} = u_x(u_y v_z - u_z v_y) + u_y(u_z v_x - u_x v_z) + u_z(u_x v_y - u_y v_x) = 0$$

$$\cdot \text{antisymetrický: } \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = -\vec{v} \times \vec{u}$$

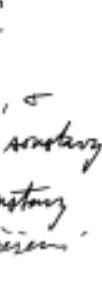
$$\text{vs. symmetric: } \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}$$

$$\cdot \begin{array}{c} \vec{v} \\ \vec{u} \\ \vec{w} \end{array} \quad \vec{w} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v} \quad (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}) \text{ bázi pro rotacionální systém} \\ \vec{v} = \vec{u} \times \vec{w} \quad (\vec{v}, \vec{u}, \vec{w}) \text{ opačný systém} \\ \vec{u} = \vec{v} \times \vec{w} \end{array}$$

$$\cdot \vec{w} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v} \quad |\vec{w}| = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \sin \varphi$$

$$\varphi = 0 \rightarrow \vec{w} = \vec{0}$$

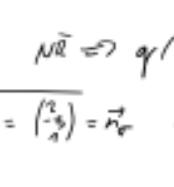
$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad |\vec{w}| \text{ je maximální}$$



uvod  $|\vec{w}|$  je vektore roviny velikost rozměření  
symetrie vektory  $\vec{u}$  a  $\vec{v}$

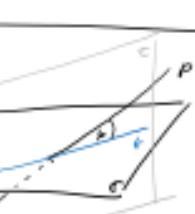
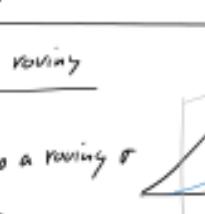
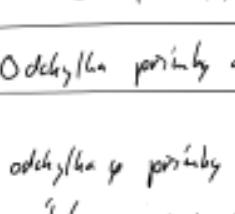
$$\cdot \text{Smešený součin: } \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w} \dots \text{tri vektory}$$

$$\text{objem } V = \vec{u} \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = \vec{w} \cdot (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) = \vec{v} \cdot (\vec{w} \times \vec{u})$$



## Vzajemná poloha průměr a roviny

$\sigma, p$



Průsek p leží v rámci: Průsek p je rámci rámci  $\sigma$   $\Rightarrow \sigma \cap p = \emptyset$

① je mimo rámci:  $\sigma$

② sedí rámci:  $\sigma$

③ průsek jdeho rámci:

Příklad:  $\sigma: 2x - 3y + z - 3 = 0 \quad \vec{n}_\sigma = (2, -3, 1)$

$$p: X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = 1+t \\ y = 1+t \\ z = 4+t \end{array}$$

$$p \cap \sigma: 2(1+t) - 3(1+t) + (1+t) - 3 = 0$$

$$2+2t-3-3t+1+t-3=0$$

$$0t+0=0$$

$$0=0 \rightarrow \text{co může rámci}$$

$$\rightarrow p \subset \sigma$$

$$\text{Jiný přístup: } \vec{n}_\sigma \cdot \vec{v} = 2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \rightarrow \text{když } p \parallel \sigma, \text{ tak } p \subset \sigma$$

$$A = [1, -3, 1] \text{ ep}$$

$$A+t: 2+3-t+4t-3=2-3+4t=0, \quad A \neq \sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{p \subset \sigma}$$

$$\sigma: 2x - 3y + z - 3 = 0$$

$$q: X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\vec{n}_\sigma \cdot \vec{v} = 0}_{\sigma \parallel q}$$

$$B \cap \sigma: 4-6+2-3=3 \rightarrow B \neq \sigma \quad \Rightarrow \quad q \parallel \sigma$$

$$\sigma: 2(1+t) - 3(1+t) + (2+t) - 3 = 0$$

$$-3 = 0 \quad \text{NB} \Rightarrow q \cap \sigma = \emptyset$$

$$r: X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{n}_\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{n}_\sigma \rightarrow r \perp \sigma$$

$$\underbrace{\vec{n}_\sigma \cdot \vec{v} = 0}_{r \parallel q}$$

$$r \cap \sigma: 2 \cdot (1+2t) - 3 \cdot (1+2t) + t - 3 = 0$$

$$2+4t-3-3t+t-3=0$$

$$14t=4$$

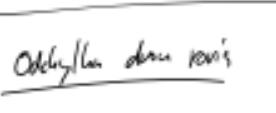
$$P = \left[ 1 + \frac{4}{14}, 1 - \frac{3}{14}, \frac{1}{14} \right]$$

$$t = \frac{4}{14} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{5}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{2}{7} \right]$$

## Odkyv/lež polohy průměr

$\sigma, \tau$



rovnice pro polohu průměr:  $\sigma: ax + by + cz + d = 0, \vec{n} = (a, b, c)$

$$A = [A_x, A_y, A_z]$$

rovnice pro polohu A od  $\sigma$ :

$$\boxed{A = \frac{|aA_x + bA_y + cA_z + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}}$$

Příklad:  $\sigma: x+y+z+1=0 \quad \vec{n}_\sigma = (1, 1, 1)$

$\tau: x+y+2z+2=0 \quad \vec{n}_\tau = (1, 1, 2)$

$$d = \frac{|1+1+2+2|}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+2^2}} = 1$$

$\rightarrow \sigma \perp \tau \rightarrow \text{průsek je vzdálen} 1$

$\tau: x+y+2z+2=0 \quad \vec{n}_\tau = (1, 1, 2)$

$\sigma: x+y+z+1=0 \quad \vec{n}_\sigma = (1, 1, 1)$

$$d = \frac{|1+1+2+2|}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+2^2}} = 2$$

$\rightarrow \sigma \parallel \tau \rightarrow \text{průsek je vzdálen} 2$

$\tau: x+y+2z+2=0 \quad \vec{n}_\tau = (1, 1, 2)$

$\sigma: x+y+z+1=0 \quad \vec{n}_\sigma = (1, 1, 1)$

$$d = \frac{|1+1+2+2|}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+1^2}} = \sqrt{6}$$

$\rightarrow \sigma \cap \tau = \emptyset \rightarrow \text{průsek neexistuje}$

$\tau: x+y+2z+2=0 \quad \vec{n}_\tau = (1, 1, 2)$

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