

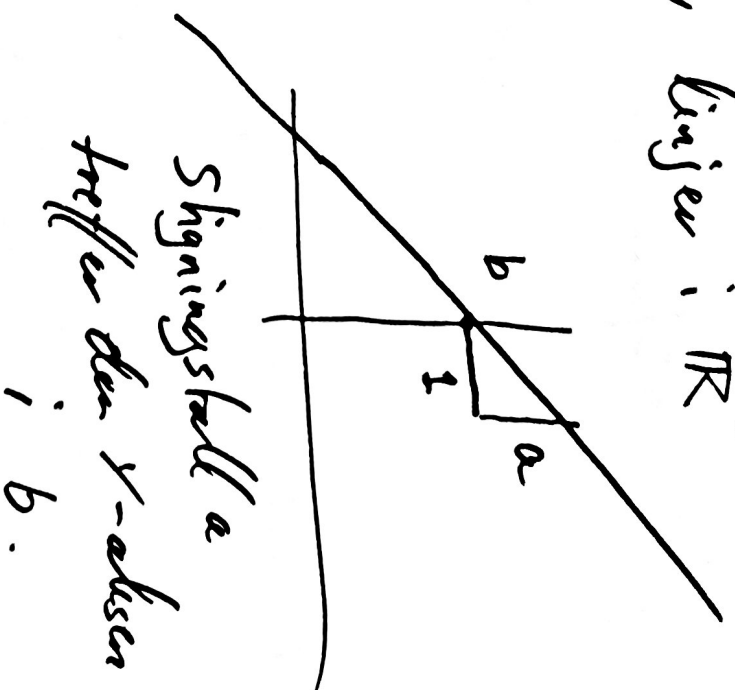
18.10
2021

13.1 Parametrisering av linjer i $\mathbb{R}^2$

Linjer i $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$Y = ax + b$$

eller
vertikale linjer
 $X = c$



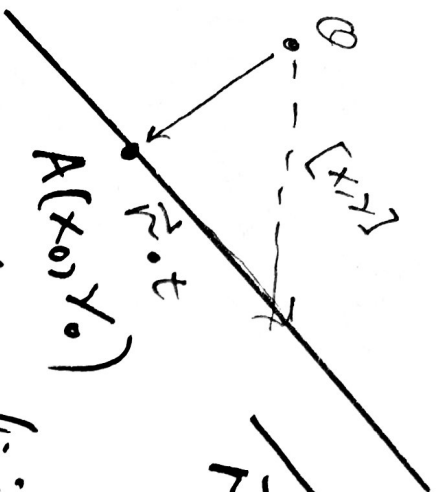
$$\begin{aligned} Y &= at + b \\ X &= t \\ Y &= a(t - t_0) + b \\ X &= t - t_0 \end{aligned}$$

} Parametriseringer
av linjen

$$Y = at^2 + b \quad t \geq 0$$

$$X = t^2$$

Parametriserer strålen
til høyre for y-aksen.



Punkt på linjen

$\vec{r} = [b, c]$ retningsvektor for linjen
parallel til linjen.

Bruger en
på linjen

retningsvektor $[b, c]$ og et punkt (x_0, y_0)
til at parametrisere den.

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= Y_0 + ct \\ X &= X_0 + bt \end{aligned}$$
 (Skrivingshalv)

$$a = \frac{c}{b} \quad b \neq 0.$$

Ekse

$P = (1, -2)$
Punkt på linjen
 $\vec{r} = [2, -5]$
retningsvektor

Parametrisering

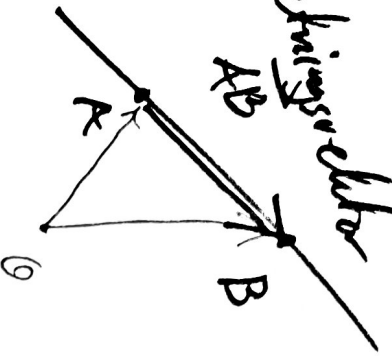
$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 + 2t \\ y &= -2 - 5t \end{aligned}$$

Parameteriser

linjen gjennom

$$A(1, 2) \\ B(-3, 5)$$

retningsvektor



$$\vec{AB} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} = [-3, 5] - [1, 2] \\ = [-4, 3]$$

$$[x, y] = \vec{OA} + t \vec{AB}$$

$$[x, y] = [1, 2] + t[-4, 3]$$

ekvivalent

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 - 4t \\ y = 2 + 3t \end{cases}$$

til

Det skjer nær $x=0$.

$$x = 1 - 4t = 0$$

$$1 = 4t \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\underline{t = \frac{1}{4}}$$

Hvor treffer linjen y -aksen?

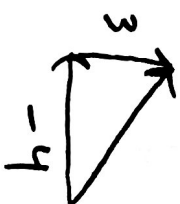
Da er $y = 2 + 3(\frac{1}{4}) = 2 + \frac{3}{4} = \underline{2.75}$
 $= \underline{\frac{11}{4}}$

oppg. Beskriv linjen på formen grafen til $y = ax + b$.

$$b = \frac{11}{4}.$$

Rektingsvektoren a $[-4, 3]$

$$a = -\frac{3}{4} = \frac{-3}{4}$$



$$y = \frac{-3}{4}x + \frac{11}{4}$$

En annen parametrisert linje er L_2

$$\begin{cases} 2s + 1 = x \\ 5 - 3s = y \end{cases}$$

Hvor makes linjene?
(Hva er snittpunktet)

Minner om L_1 $\begin{cases} x = 1 - 4t \\ y = 2 + 3t \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow$

Samme x - og y -koordinater

$$2s + 1 = x = 1 - 4t$$

$$5 - 3s = y = 2 + 3t$$

$$2s + 4t = 0$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$s + 2t = 0$$

$$3 = 5 - 2 = 3t + 3s$$

$$s + t = 1$$

$s = -2t$ setzen in 2. Gleichung

$$-2t + t = 1$$

$$-t = 1 \Leftrightarrow t = -1$$

Da $s = -2(-1) = 2.$

Stützpunkt x da

$$x = 1 - 4(-1) = 5$$

$$y = 2 + 3(-1) = -1$$

$$\underline{\underline{(5, -1)}}$$

13.2 Skalarprodukt

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\varphi)$$

$$-|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \leq \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \leq |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|$$

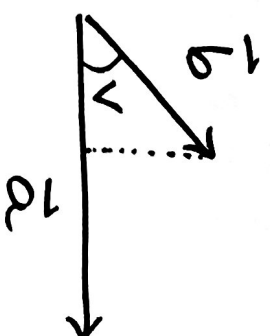
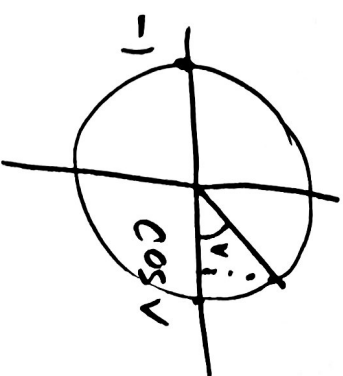
$$|\vec{a}| = 2, \quad |\vec{b}| = 3$$

es.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi = 0^\circ \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos(0^\circ) \\ &= 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi = 180^\circ \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= 2 \cdot 3 \cos(180^\circ) = -6 \\ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos(45^\circ) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 3\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi = 45^\circ \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos(90^\circ) = 0 \\ \varphi = 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$



$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 180$$

Oppg.

$$|\vec{a}| = 2$$

$$|\vec{b}| = 3$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 5$$

Hva er da vinkelen mellom $\vec{a}$ og $\vec{b}$?

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\nu)$$

$$5 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos(\nu)$$

$$\cos(\nu) = \frac{5}{6} \approx 0,8333\dots$$

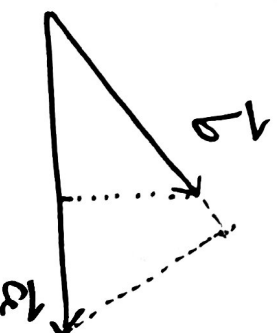
$$\nu = \arccos(0,8333\dots) = \cos^{-1}(0,8333) \\ = \underline{\underline{33,56^\circ}}$$

Egenskaper

til Skalarproduktet
(prikkprodukt, indreprodukt)

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^2$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} \text{ kommutativ.}$$



$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \pm |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|$$

$\Leftrightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{b}$ parallelle.

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

$\Leftrightarrow \angle = 90^\circ$
vinkelrette

eller $\vec{a}$ og/eller $\vec{b}$
er lik $\vec{0}$

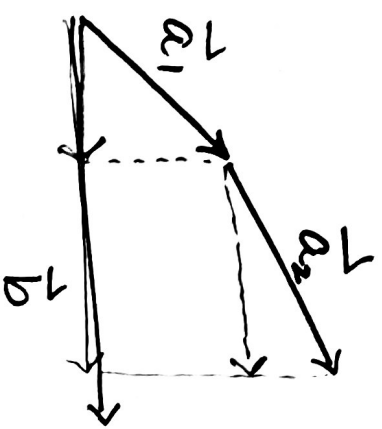
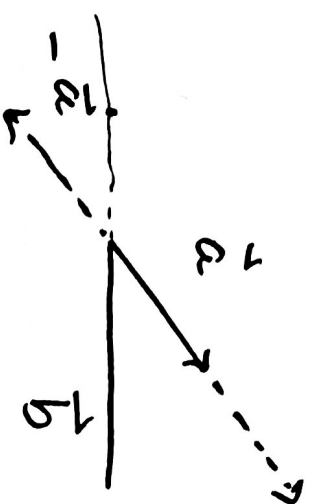
linear i begge vektorene.

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

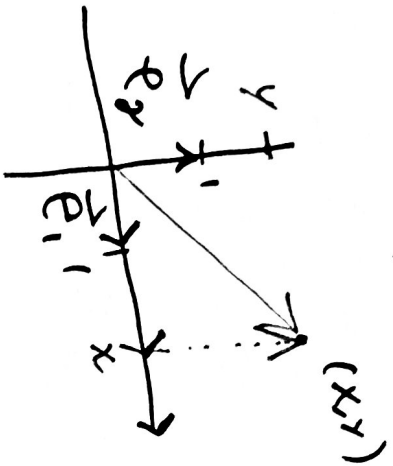
er

$$(t\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = t(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$$

$$(\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2) \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{b}$$



13.2 Skalarprodukt og koordinater.



$$\vec{e}_1 = [1, 0]$$

$$\vec{e}_2 = [0, 1]$$

$$[x, y] = x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2$$

$$|\vec{e}_2| = 1$$

$$\vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_2 = 1$$

$$|\vec{e}_1| = 1$$

så

$$\vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_1 = 1$$

$$\vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2 = 0 \text{ (vinkelrette)}$$

$$[x_1, y_1] \cdot [x_2, y_2] = x_1 \cdot x_2 + y_1 \cdot y_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_1 \vec{e}_2) \cdot (x_2 \vec{e}_1 + x_2 \vec{e}_2) \\
 \stackrel{\text{lineær}}{=} & \underbrace{x_1 x_2 \vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_1}_{|\vec{e}_1|^2=1} + \underbrace{x_1 x_2 \vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_1}_0 + \underbrace{x_1 x_2 \vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2}_0 + \underbrace{x_1 x_2 \vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_2}_{|\vec{e}_2|^2=1} \\
 = & x_1 x_2 + x_1 \cdot x_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [3, 4] \cdot [-4, 3] &= 3(-4) + 4 \cdot 3 = 0 \\
 \text{så } [3, 4] &\text{ og } [-4, 3] \text{ er vinkelrette på hinanden.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{a}, \vec{b} \text{ er ortogonale : } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

$$7(-7) + (5 \cdot 10) = 1$$

$$\text{og } [7, 5] \cdot [-7, 10] = -3 + 10 = 7$$

$$[3, 5] \cdot [-1, 2] = -3 + 10 = 7$$

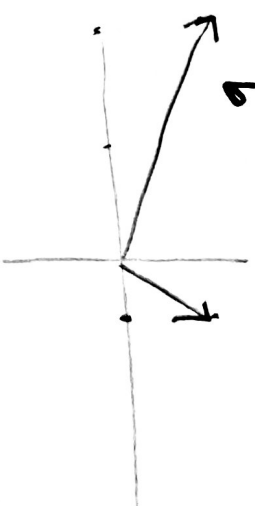
Find vinkelen mellem

$$\vec{a} = [3, 4] \text{ og } \vec{b} = [-12, 5]$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 3(-12) + 4 \cdot 5 = -16$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-12)^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{144 + 25} = \sqrt{169} = 13$$



$$\cos V = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{-16}{5 \cdot 13}$$

$$V = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-16}{5 \cdot 13}\right) = 104.25^\circ$$

oppg.

Beskriv

s slik at

$[2s, 3s+1]$ og $[2, -1]$
blir ortogonale.

$$[2s, 3s+1] \cdot [2, -1] = 0$$

$$4s - (3s+1) = 0$$

$$s-1 = 0.$$

$$\text{så } \underline{\underline{s=1}}$$

vektoren er da

$$\underline{\underline{[2, 4]}}$$

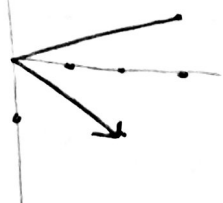
Öving

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos(\varphi)$$

$$[x_1, y_1] \cdot [x_2, y_2] = x_1 \cdot x_2 + y_1 \cdot y_2$$

Finna vinklarna mellan vektorerna

$$\vec{a} \quad [1, 2] \quad \text{och} \quad \vec{b} \quad [-1, 3]$$



$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1(-1) + 2 \cdot 3 = -1 + 6 = 5$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$$
$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$$
$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{5}$$

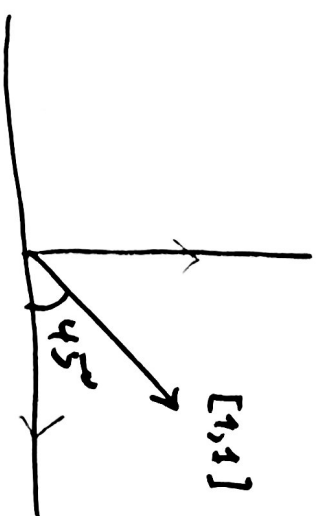
$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\varphi = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 45^\circ$$

$$\vec{a} = [S+1, 2], \quad \vec{b} = [1, 1]$$

bestem s slik at vinkelen mellom $\vec{a}$ og $\vec{b}$ er 45° .

$\vec{a}$ er aldri parallell til x -aksen
 parallell til y -aksen $\Leftrightarrow S+1=0$
 $S=-1$.



$$\vec{a}_{(-1)} = [0, 2].$$

Alternativ

løsning.
 hver V_i
 bruker
 skalarprodukt.

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = S+1+2 = S+3.$$

$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{2}, \quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{(S+1)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{S^2 + 2S + 5}$$

$$S+3 = \sqrt{S^2 + 2S + 5} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(45^\circ)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|$$

irrasjonal likning.

kvadrer begge sider

$$(s+3)^2 = s^2 + 2s + 5$$

$$s^2 + 6s + 9 = s^2 + 2s + 5$$

$$6s - 2s = 5 - 9$$

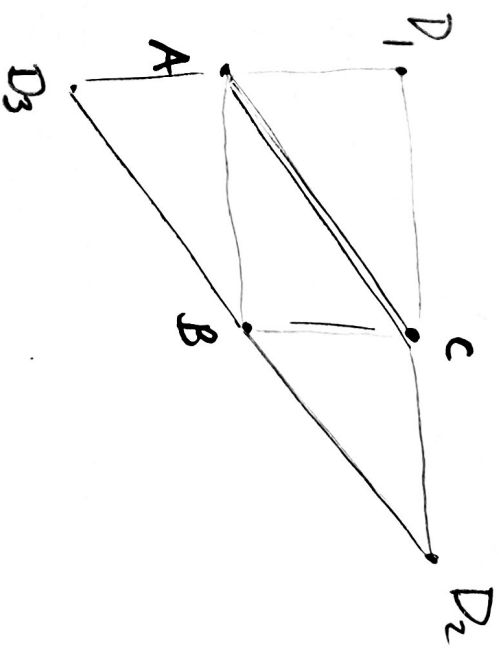
$$4s = -4 \quad \text{så } s = -1$$

sjekker at $s = -1$ ikke er en falsk løsning.
 $\vec{a}_s$ og $\vec{b}$ har innhold $4s$ presis når $s = -1$.

Et parallelogram har hjørner $A(1,2)$, $B(3,4)$ og $C(4,6)$
 Hva er mulige koordinater til det fjerde hjørnet?

$$\vec{AD_1} = \vec{BC} = \vec{OC} - \vec{OB} = [4,6] - [3,4] = [1,2]$$

$$\vec{OD_1} = \vec{OA} + [1,2] = [1,2] + [1,2] = [2,4] \quad \text{så } \underline{D_1(2,4)}$$



$$\vec{OD_2} = \vec{OB} + \vec{BD_2} = \vec{OB} + \vec{AC} = \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} - \vec{OA} = [3,4] + [4,6] - [1,2] = \underline{[6,8]}$$

$$\vec{OD_3} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AD_3} = \vec{OA} + \vec{CB} = \vec{OA} + \vec{OB} - \vec{OC} = [1,2] + [3,4] - [4,6] = [0,0] = \underline{O}$$

$$|\vec{a}| = 13.9$$

$$|\vec{b}| = 6.8$$

$\in r$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 100 \quad \text{melig?}$$

$$|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \leq 14 \cdot 7 = 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 = 2 \cdot 49 = 98 < \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

(Für die illegitim $\cos v > 1 \dots$)

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{6} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 3} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{3}$$

$\in r$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -2\sqrt{3} \quad \text{melig?}$$

Hier zu
verwechseln mit
 $\vec{a}$ og $\vec{b}$?

$$|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| = 2\sqrt{3} = -\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\cos(v) = -1$$

$$v = 180^\circ$$