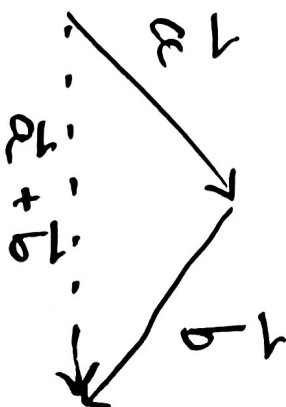


Kap 14 Vektorer i rummet

25.10
2021

man. livsd.
onsdag 14.1 - 14.4
14.5 Vektorprodukt.

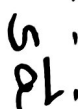
①



Basis:

I planet

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ utspenner hele planet
 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{b}$ ikke er parallelle



$$\vec{v} = s\vec{a} + t\vec{b}$$

s, t enkleddige

$$\vec{0} = s\vec{a} + t\vec{b} \Rightarrow s, t = 0$$

I rommet

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$

Linear kombinasjon

$$\vec{v} = s_1 \vec{a} + s_2 \vec{b} + s_3 \vec{c}$$

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ er lineært uavhengige hvis:

$$s_1 \vec{a} + s_2 \vec{b} + s_3 \vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

②

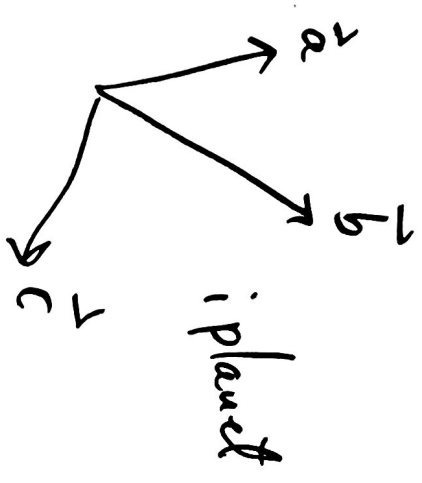
fører til at $s_1 = s_2 = s_3 = 0$

Resultat Hvis $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ og $\vec{c}$ er lineært uavhengige.

Da er enhver vektor i rommet en linear kombinasjon av $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ og $\vec{c}$.

$$\vec{v} = s_1 \vec{a} + s_2 \vec{b} + s_3 \vec{c}$$

s_1, s_2 og s_3 er entydig bestemt av $\vec{v}$.

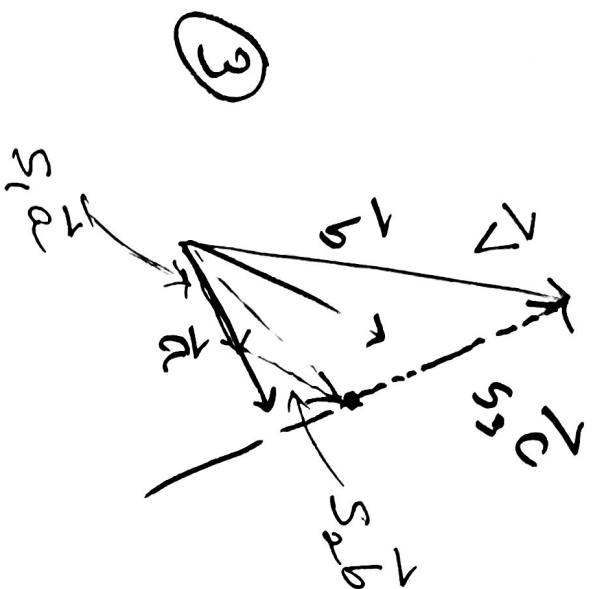


$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ er ikke parallelle men de er lineært uavhengige

$$t_1 \vec{a} + t_2 \vec{b} + t_3 \vec{c} = \vec{v} = s_1 \vec{a} + s_2 \vec{b} + s_3 \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{0} = \vec{v} - \vec{v} = (t_1 - s_1) \vec{a} + (t_2 - s_2) \vec{b} + (t_3 - s_3) \vec{c}$$

må være 0 siden $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ og $\vec{c}$ er lin. uavh.



$\vec{c} \left(\begin{matrix} \text{utav} \\ \text{planck} \end{matrix} \right)$

$$\vec{V} = s_1 \vec{a} + s_2 \vec{b} + s_3 \vec{c}.$$

Eks.

er $\vec{V} = [0, 1, 1]$ en linear kombinasjon av
 $\vec{a} = [1, -2, 3]$ og $\vec{b} = [5, 2, 2]$.

$$\begin{aligned} [0, 1, 1] &= s_1 \vec{a} + s_2 \vec{b} \\ &= [s_1, -2s_1, 3s_1] + [5s_2, 2s_2, 2s_2] \\ &= [\underbrace{s_1 + 5s_2}_0, \underbrace{-2s_1 + 2s_2}_1, \underbrace{3s_1 + 2s_2}_1] \end{aligned}$$

X-koef.
Y-koef.
Z-koef.

$$S = -5t$$

$$(t = 1/12)$$

$$-25 + 2t =$$

$$-2(-5t) + 2t = 12t = 1$$

$$(t = -1/13)$$

$$35 + 2t =$$

$$3(-5t) + 2t = -13t = 1$$

$$25t = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$t = 0$ ingen løsning.

(4)

$\vec{v}$ er ikke en lin. komb. av $\vec{a}$ og $\vec{b}$.

opp.

$$\vec{a} = [1, 2, 3], \vec{b} = [3, 2, 1]$$

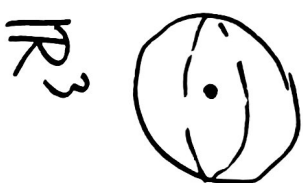
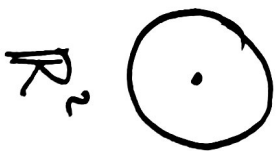
$$\text{Er } \vec{v} = [3, 3, 3] \text{ en lin}$$

komb. av $\vec{a}$ og $\vec{b}$? Ja.

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = [4, 4, 4].$$

$$\text{Så } [3, 3, 3] = \frac{3}{4}(\vec{a} + \vec{b})$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}\vec{a} + \frac{3}{4}\vec{b}$$

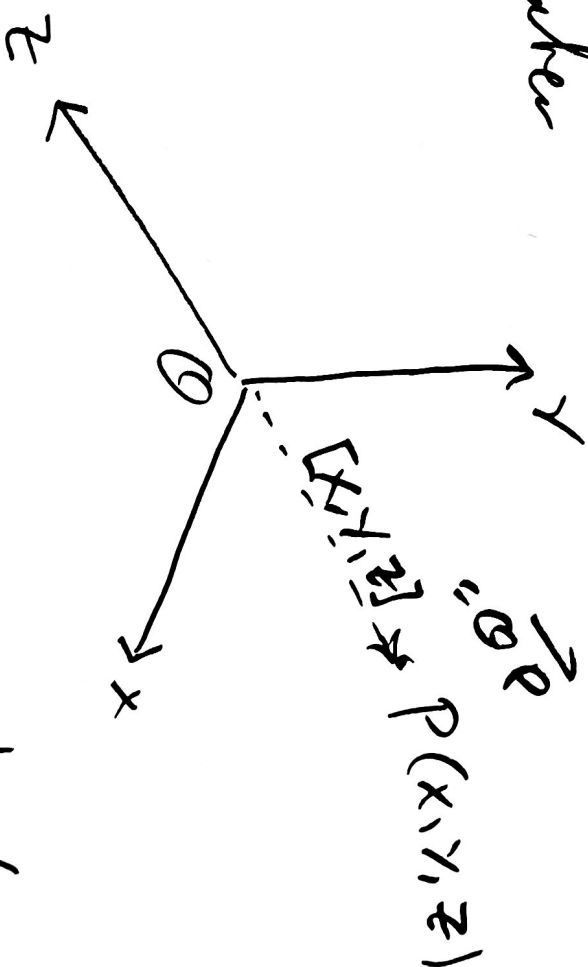
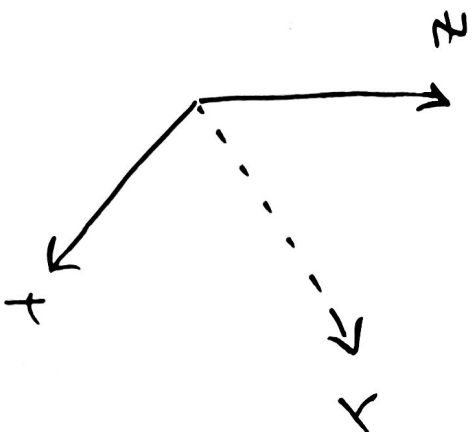


?
 $\mathbb{R}^4$ ("Sieb" "Flatland")

⑤

14.2

Vektorkoordinater



x, y og z udgør et højrehåndssystem.

Basis: $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$

vektorer af længde 1 langs koordinataksene

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

$$\vec{e}_2 = [0, 1, 0] \quad \text{kalles også:}$$

$$\vec{e}_3 = [0, 0, 1]$$

$\vec{i}$
 $\vec{j}$
 $\vec{k}$

⑥

$$[x, y, z] = x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2 + z\vec{e}_3$$

Addisjon og skalar multiplikasjon er gitt elementvis

oppq. Vis at $[2, 4, 18]$ og $[3, 6, 27]$ er parallelle.

$$\frac{3}{2}[2, 4, 18] = 3[1, 2, 9] = \underline{[3, 6, 27]}$$

vektorene er parallelle.

A, B punkt i rommet $\vec{AB}$ "vektoren fra A til B"

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

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{AB} &= \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} = [-3, 1, -1] - [1, 2, 5] \\ &= [-3-1, 1-2, -1-5] \\ &= [-4, -1, -6]\end{aligned}$$

(7)

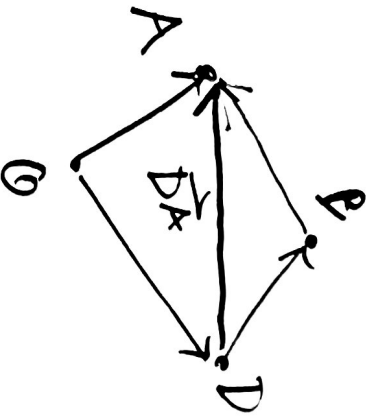
$$\vec{AB} = -[4, 1, 6]$$

~~oppo~~

A, B som overfor.
Find D slik at

$$-\vec{AB} + \vec{DB} = [3, -3, 4].$$

$$\underbrace{\vec{BA} + \vec{DB}}_{\vec{DA}} = [3, -3, 4].$$



$$\vec{OA} - \vec{OD} = [3, -3, 4]$$

$$\vec{OA} - [3, -3, 4] = \vec{OD}$$

$$\vec{OD} = [1, 2, 5] - [3, -3, 4] = [-2, 5, 1]$$

Eksempel $\vec{v} = [1, -2, 3]$

Finnes det en skalar t slik at

$$\vec{u}_t = [1, 1, -1] + t[3, 5, 1]$$

og $\vec{v}$ blir parallell?

$$S\vec{v} + u_t = \vec{0}$$

$$S\vec{v} + [1, 1, -1] + t[3, 5, 1] = \vec{0}$$

$$S[1, -2, 3] + t[3, 5, 1] = -[1, 1, -1] = [-1, -1, 1]$$

2 variable
3 likning.

$$L_1 \quad S + 3t = -1$$

$$L_2 \quad -2S + 5t = -1$$

$$L_3 \quad 3S + t = 1$$

$$2L_1 + L_2 :$$

$$0 \cdot S + 2 \cdot 3t + 5t = -1 \cdot 3$$

$$11t = -3$$

$$t = \underline{\underline{-\frac{3}{11}}}$$

$$-3L_1 + L_3 \quad 0.5 \quad -3 \cdot 3t + t = -3(-1) + 1$$

$$-8t = 4$$

$$t = \underline{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

⑨

Likingsystemet har ingen løsning.

For alle t er u_t ikke-parallell til $\vec{v}$.

Finns det slik at u_t blir parallell til $[1, 2, 1]$ oppg.

$$S[1, 2, 1] = u_t = [1, 1, -1] + t[3, 5, 1]$$

$$S[1, 2, 1] - t[3, 5, 1] = [1, 1, -1]$$

$$L_1: 5 - 3t = 1$$

$$L_3: 5 - t = -1$$

$$L_2: 25 - 5t = 1$$

$$5 = -1 + t$$

$$\text{Sætte } S = -1+t \text{ i } L1 \text{ og } L2$$

$$-1+t-3t=1 \quad ;$$

$$-2t=2 \text{ gir } t=-$$

$$2(-1+t)-5t=1 \quad ;$$

$$-3t=3 \text{ gir } t=-$$

⑩

$$\text{Løsning } t=-1,$$

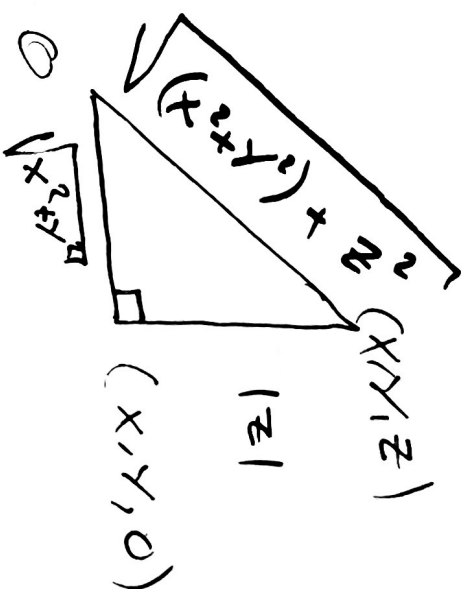
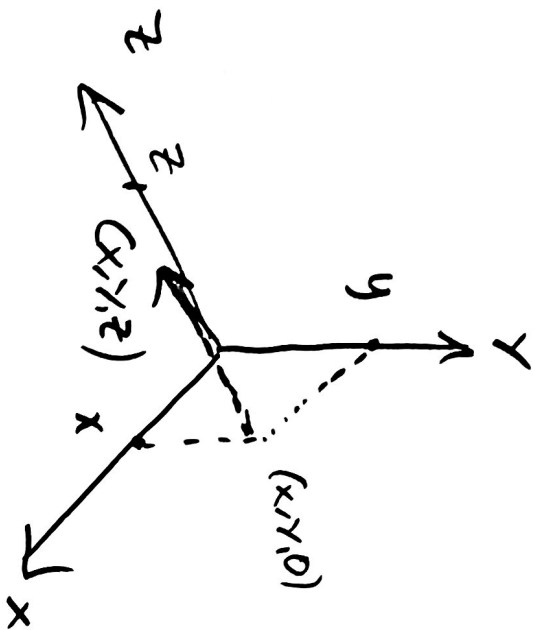
$$S = -1+t = \underline{-2}.$$

$$2[1,2,1] = \mathcal{U}_{-1}$$

$$\text{Ja } t=-1 \text{ gir } \mathcal{U}_{-1} \text{ er parallell til } [1,2,1]$$

$$14.3 \text{ Norm } |[X,Y,Z]| = \sqrt{X^2+Y^2+Z^2} \text{ avstanden fra } O \text{ til } (X,Y,Z)$$

(11)



$$|[-2, 2, -1]| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 2^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{4+4+1} = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

orig.

$$A(1, 2, -3)$$

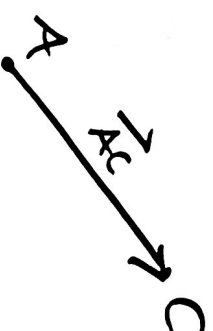
$$B(2, 2, 2)$$

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

$$= \underline{[1, 0, 5]}$$

(12)

Finu C.



$$\vec{AC} = [1, -1, 2]$$

$$= \vec{OC} - \vec{OA}$$

$$\vec{OC} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AC}$$

$$= [1, 2, -3] + [1, -1, 2]$$

$$= \underline{[2, 1, -1]}$$

$$B(2, 2, 2)$$

$$\vec{AB} + 2\vec{DB} = \vec{AC}$$

Finu D.



$$2\vec{DB} = \vec{AC} - \vec{AB}$$

$$= [1, -1, 2] - [1, 0, 5]$$

$$= [0, -1, -3]$$

13

$$\vec{DB}$$

$$= \vec{OB} - \vec{OD} = \frac{1}{2} [6, -1, -3] = [0, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}]$$

$$\vec{OD} = \vec{OB} - [0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}] = [2, 2, 2] + [0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}]$$

$$= [2, 2.5, 3.5]$$

$$= \underline{[2, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2}]}$$

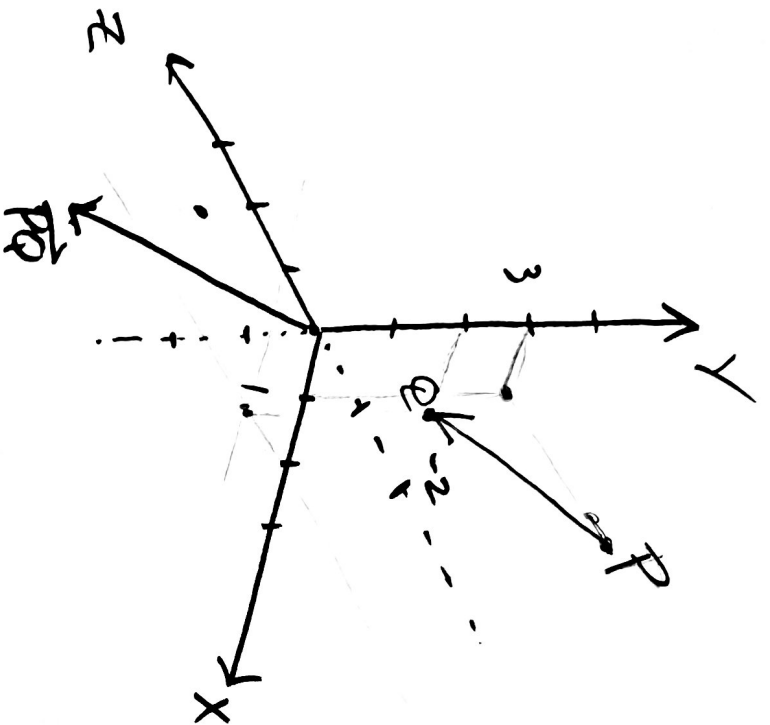
$$\vec{OD} = \underline{\frac{1}{2} [4, 5, 7]}$$

$$\text{So } \underline{D(2, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2})}$$

$$P(1, 3, -2)$$

$$Q(2, 1, +1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{PQ} &= \vec{OQ} - \vec{OP} \\ &= [2, 1, 1] - [1, 3, -2] \\ &= \underline{[1, -2, 3]}\end{aligned}$$



14

Find length $|\vec{PQ}|$ by $|\vec{PQ}|$

$$|\vec{PQ}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 3^2} = \underline{\sqrt{14}} \sim 3.74$$

$$\begin{aligned}2[1, 2, 3] + 3[1, -1, -2] &= [2+3, 4-3, 6-6] \\ &= \underline{[5, 1, 0]}\end{aligned}$$

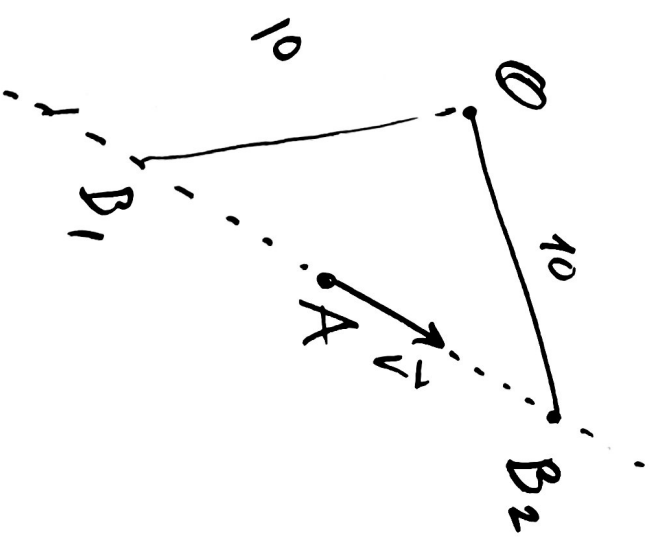
Litt vanskelig oppg.

Finne Punkt B slik at $\vec{AB}$ er parallell

$$\text{Hil} \vec{v} = [1, -2, 4] \quad \text{og} \quad |\vec{OB}| = 10.$$

$$A(1, -1, 1)$$

(15)



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{OB} &= \vec{OA} + t\vec{AB} \\ &= \vec{OA} + t[1, -2, 4] \\ &= [1, -1, 1] + t[1, -2, 4]\end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{OB}| = 10$$

$$|[1, -1, 1] + t[1, -2, 4]| = 10.$$

$$|[1+t, -1-2t, 1+4t]|^2 = 10^2 = 100$$

$$(1+t)^2 + (-1-2t)^2 + (1+4t)^2 = 100$$

$$1+2t+t^2 + 1+4t+4t^2 + 1+8t+16t^2 = 100$$

$$21t^2 + 14t + 3 = 100$$

$$21t^2 + 14t - 97 = 0$$

Lösen för att finna $t \dots$

$$t_1 = 1.8415 \quad \text{og} \quad t_2 = -2.5082$$

$$\text{Siden} \quad \vec{OB} = \vec{OA} + t[1, -2.4] \quad \text{gir de}$$

$$B_1(-1.508, 4.016, -9.033)$$

$$\text{og} \quad B_2(2.841, -4.683, 8.366)$$
