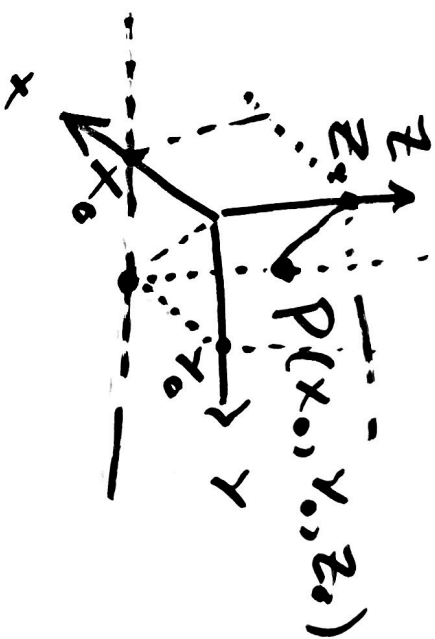
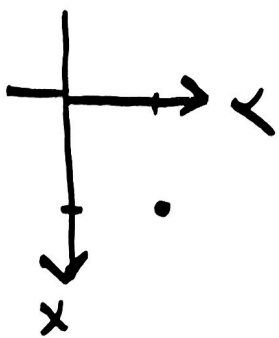


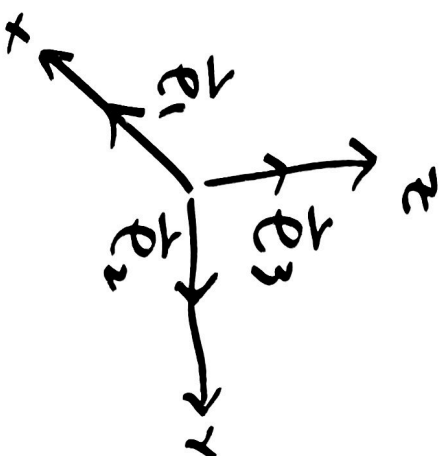
13 feb 23. 141-4 Vektorer i rummet



Vektorbaser i rummet

$$\vec{OP} = [x, y, z]$$

hvor $P(x, y, z)$



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

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

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

standard basiselementer
i rummet \mathbb{R}^3

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

$\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ er lineært uavhengige vektorer:

$$a_1 \vec{v}_1 + a_2 \vec{v}_2 + a_3 \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 0$$

DVS. ingen av vektorene kan uttrykkes som en lineær kombinasjon av de andre.

Basis er lin uavhengige vektorer som utspanner hele vektorrommet
Alle basiser for et vektorrom har samme antall vektorer
Dette antallet er dimensjonen til vektorrommet

Regning m vektorer:

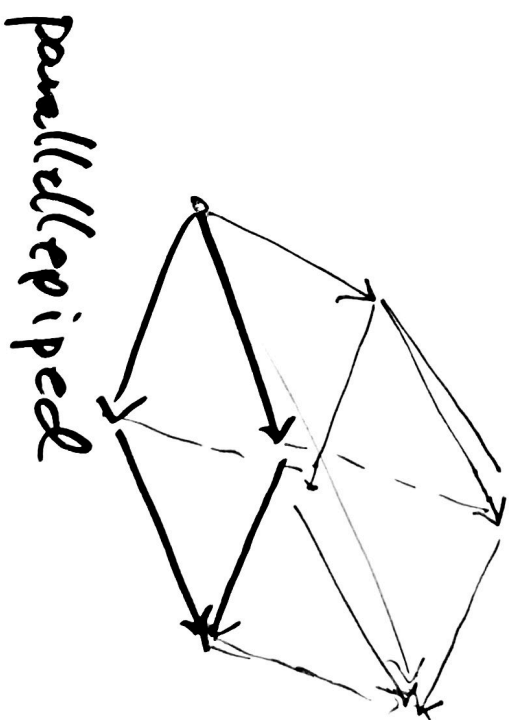
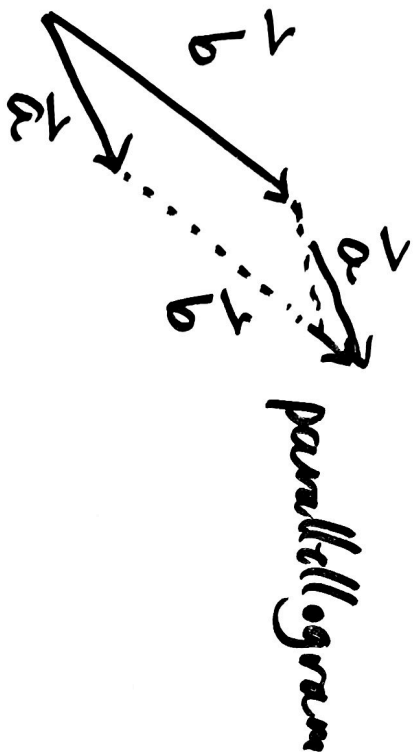
$$k[x, y, z] = [kx, ky, kz]$$
$$[x_1, y_1, z_1] + [x_2, y_2, z_2] = [x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2]$$

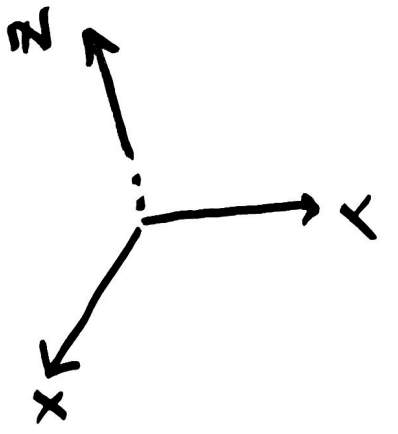
$$2[-1, 2, 5] = [-2, 4, 10]$$

$$[1, 2, 3] + [2, -2, 7] = [3, 0, 10].$$

$A(1,4,2)$ $B(-1,3,3)$

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

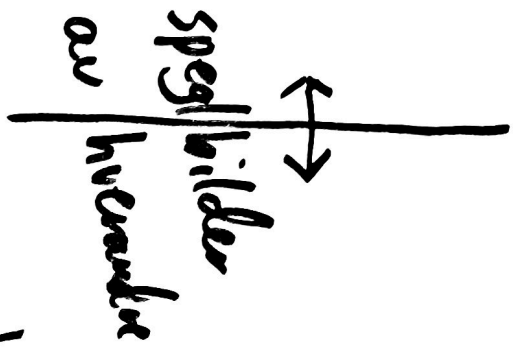




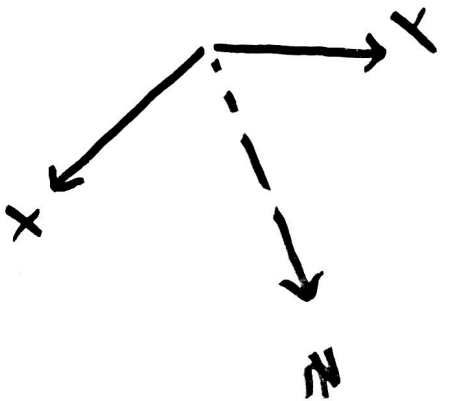
høyrehandssystem

x, y, z

lenden h_l



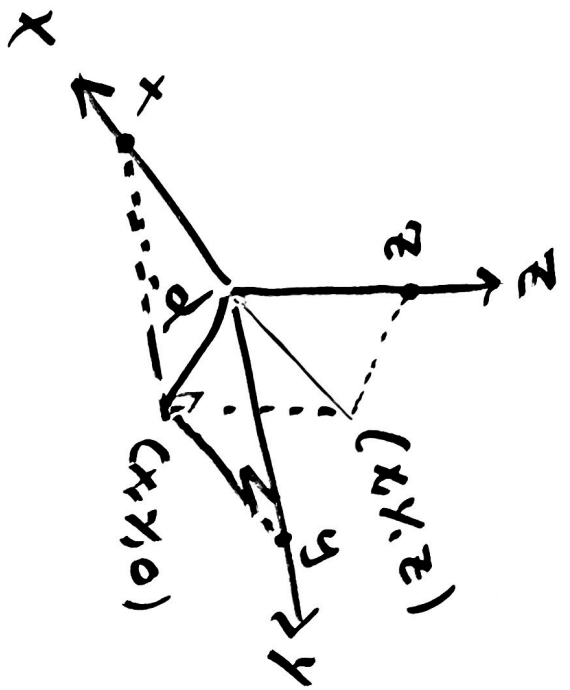
Venstrehandssystem



x, y, z

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$[x, y, z]$ er en 0 h_l $P(x, y, z)$ i
 avstanden fra det Euklidiske koordinatsystemet



Pythagoras

$$1. \quad d^2 = x^2 + y^2$$



$$|[x, y, z]| = d^2 + |z|^2$$

$$= \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2) + z^2}$$

✓

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

$$= \sqrt{4 + 4 + 1} = \sqrt{9} = \underline{3}$$

$$\vec{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

\vec{c}'
 Længden til diagonalen i
 en kube med sider
 af længde 1 er
 $|\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}| = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$

$\vec{c} = [2, 4, 3]$ er lineær kombination

$$\vec{a} = [1, -1, 2] \quad ?$$

$$\vec{b} = [3, 3, 5]$$

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

$$s, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$[2, 4, 3] = [5 + 3t, -s + 3t, 2s + 5t]$$

$$5 + 3t = 2$$

$$-s + 3t = 4$$

$$2s + 5t = 3$$

}

$$6t = 2 + 4 = 6$$

$$\underline{t = 1}$$

$$-5 + 3 \cdot 1 = 4 \quad \text{så } s = -1$$

sjekke om 3. likning er oppfylt.

$$2s + 5t = 2(-1) + 5 \cdot 1 = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$-\vec{a} + \vec{b} = -[1, -1, 2] + [3, 3, 5]$$

$$\text{Ja.} \quad = \vec{c} = [2, 4, 3]$$

— \vec{u}, \vec{v} er parallelle \Leftrightarrow

$$\vec{u} = s \vec{v} \quad \text{eller} \quad \vec{v} = s \vec{u}$$

for en skalar s .

$$\text{Eks } \vec{a} = [2, 4, -8] \quad \text{og} \quad \vec{b} = [-5, -10, 20]$$

er parallelle vektorer.

$$\vec{a} = 2[1, 2, -4] \quad \text{og} \quad \underline{\vec{b} = \frac{-5}{2} \vec{a}}$$

$$\text{Er } \vec{a} = [2, 1, 4] \quad \vec{b} = [3, 4, -4] \text{ og } \vec{c} = [-1, -2, 4]$$

lineært uafhængige?

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = [5, 5, 0] = 5[1, 1, 0]$$

$$\vec{a} - \vec{c} = [3, 3, 0] \\ = 3[1, 1, 0]$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = [0, -1, 4]$$

$$[1, 1, 0] = \frac{1}{5}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \frac{1}{3}(\vec{a} - \vec{c}) \quad | \cdot 15$$

$$3(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = 5(\vec{a} - \vec{c})$$

$$\text{Så } \underline{2\vec{a} - 3\vec{b} - 5\vec{c} = 0}$$

Vekstene er lineært afhængige.

Oppg. er $\vec{a} = [1, 2, 0]$ $\vec{b} = [2, 0, 1]$ og $\vec{c} = [1, 1, 1]$
lineært uavhengige?

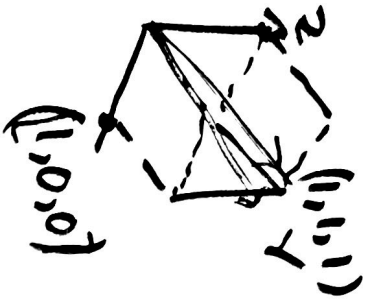
$$\vec{b} - \vec{c} = [1, -1, 0] \quad \vec{a} + 2(\vec{b} - \vec{c}) = 3[1, 0, 0] = 3\vec{e}_1$$

$$\vec{a} - \vec{e}_1 = 2\vec{e}_2 \quad \vec{b} - 2\vec{e}_1 = \vec{e}_3$$

$\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$ er lineære kombinasjoner av \vec{a}, \vec{b} og \vec{c}
Så $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ utspenner \mathbb{R}^3 og er derfor
lineært uavhengige.

14.4 skalær produkt $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos(\theta)$
bilineært produkt.

$$[x_1, y_1, z_1] \cdot [x_2, y_2, z_2] = x_1 \cdot x_2 + y_1 \cdot y_2 + z_1 \cdot z_2$$



Hva er vinkelen V mellem

$$[1, 0, 0] \text{ og } [1, 1, 1]$$

diagonal
i kuben

$$[1, 0, 0] \cdot [1, 1, 1] = | [1, 0, 0] | \cdot | [1, 1, 1] | \cdot \cos V$$

$$1 + 0 + 0 = 1 \cdot \sqrt{1+1+1} \cos V$$

$$\cos V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$V = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \approx \underline{54.74^\circ}$$

els
når a $[5, 1, 2+s]$ og $[1, -2, 3]$ ortogonale?

$$[5, 1, 2+s] \cdot [1, -2, 3] = 5 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-2) + (2+s) \cdot 3$$

$$= 5 - 2 + 6 + 3s = \frac{4s+9}{1} = 0$$

$$s = -1$$

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

OP9

14.23 og 24

14.35 og 36 ...

14.36

$A = O$ $B(3,0,0)$

$D(1,4,0)$

$$\vec{OC} = 0\vec{a} + 0\vec{b} = [4,4,0]$$

$E(1,1,4)$

$C(4,4,0)$

a)

