

2 marts
26

12F og H Determinanter og treværdierproduktet.

(Tisdag og onsdag: Linjer og Plan i rummet)

2x2 Determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} [a] & [b] \\ [c] & [d] \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} [a, b] \\ [c, d] \end{vmatrix}$$

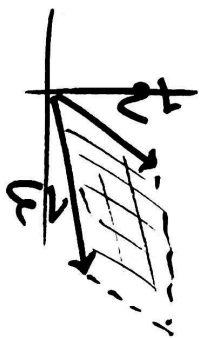
↑
rækker
↑
søjler
↑
rækker

- Antisymmetriske ved bytte af rækker og bytte af søjler.
- Lineær i hver rækker i hver søjler.
- $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$

Determinanten er bestemt af disse egenskaber.

$$\vec{u} = [a, b]$$

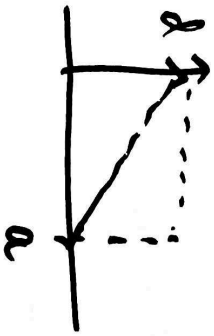
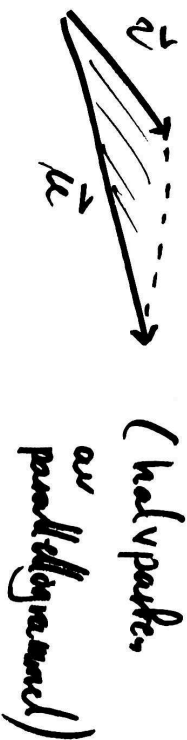
$$\vec{v} = [c, d]$$



Parallelogrammet
 utspant av \vec{u} og \vec{v} .

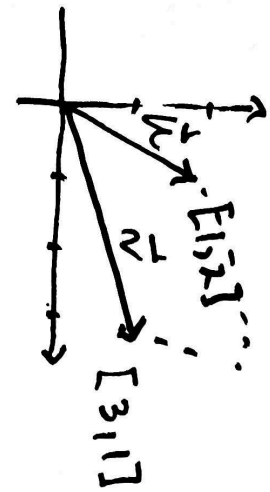
Arealet til parallelogrammet utspant av \vec{u} og \vec{v}
 er like $\text{abs}(\det [\begin{matrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{matrix}]) = \text{abs}(|a \cdot d|)$

Trikant utspant av \vec{u} og \vec{v}
 har areal $\frac{1}{2} \text{abs} |a \cdot d|$



Relasjon med areal $|a \cdot d| = \text{abs}(a \cdot d)$
 sjå her: $\text{abs} | \begin{matrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{matrix} | = \text{abs}(a \cdot d)$ ✓

Arealet til parallelogrammet



$$\text{abs} \left| \frac{\vec{u}}{|\vec{u}|} \right| = \text{abs} \left| \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{matrix} \right| = \text{abs}(1 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 3)$$

$$= \text{abs}(-5) = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

3x3 determinanter

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} = x_1 \begin{vmatrix} y_2 & y_3 \\ z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} - x_2 \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} + x_3 \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ z_1 & z_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Søjlevis

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} = x_1 \begin{vmatrix} y_2 & z_2 \\ y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} - y_1 \begin{vmatrix} x_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} + z_1 \begin{vmatrix} x_2 & y_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Egenskaber: - antisymmetriske ved bytte af to rader (søjler)
- linear i hver rad (og søjle)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

(Determinanten er bestemt af disse egenskaber)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 0 = 2(-3-4) - 3(3-2) = 2(-7) - 3 \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{-17}}$$

Vektorproduktet



$\vec{u} \times \vec{v}$ vektor
ortogonal til \vec{u} og \vec{v} .
Slik at \vec{u} , \vec{v} og $\vec{u} \times \vec{v}$ er
et høyrehåndssystem.

$$|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}| = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \sin \theta$$

$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = -\vec{v} \times \vec{u}$ antisymmetrisk (skjer symmetrisk)
Lineært: \vec{u} og \vec{v} .

$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{u}$ og \vec{v} er parallelle.

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3] \times [x_1, x_2, x_3] \\ = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} x_2 & x_3 \\ x_2 & x_3 \end{array} \right], - \left[\begin{array}{c|c} x_1 & x_3 \\ x_1 & x_3 \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c|c} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_1 & x_2 \end{array} \right]$$

kan skrives som:

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{array} \right]$$

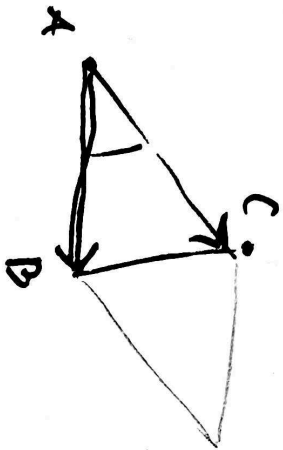
\vec{u}, \vec{v} to vektorer i rummet

$$\left| \vec{u} \times \vec{v} \right| = \text{areaet til parallelogrammet} \\ \text{langden til} \\ \text{vektoren } \vec{u} \times \vec{v} \\ \text{vinkel } \alpha \text{ og } \vec{v} \text{ i rummet.}$$

Ekst

Vi skal finne areal til trekant ABC hvor koordinatene er:

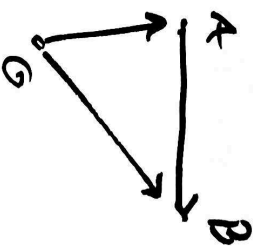
$$A(0,2,0), \quad B(1,2,3) \text{ og } C(4,5,6)$$



Areal til ΔABC

$$= \frac{1}{2} | \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} |$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AB} &= \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} = [1, 2, 3] - [0, 2, 0] \\ &= [1, 0, 3] \end{aligned}$$



$$\vec{AC} = \vec{OC} - \vec{OA} = [4, 5, 6] - [0, 2, 0] = [4, 3, 6].$$

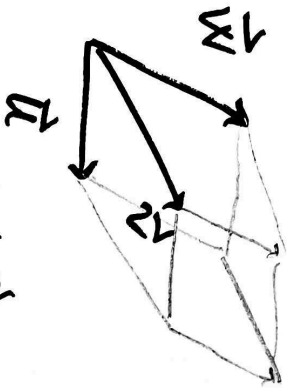
$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= [0-9, -(6-12), 3-0]$$

$$= [-9, 6, 3] = \underline{3[-3, 2, 1]}$$

$$\text{Areal} = \frac{1}{2} | 3[-3, 2, 1] | = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 2^2 + 1^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{14}}}$$

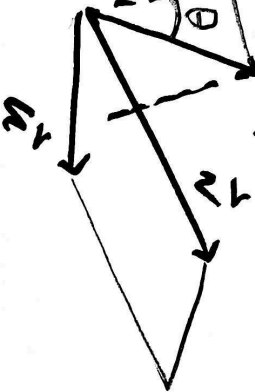
Parallelepiped (3D parallelogram)



utspant av $\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}$

$\vec{u} \times \vec{v}$ vektorer • areal av parallelogrammet.

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v}$$



høyden er $|\vec{w}| \cos \theta$.

$$|(\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w}| = \underbrace{|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}|}_{\text{areal grunnflate}} \cdot \underbrace{|\vec{w}| \cos \theta}_{\text{høyden}}.$$

$$(\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w} \quad \text{trippel produkt av } \vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}.$$

$$(\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}))$$

gir ikke mening)

$$[w_1, w_2, w_3] \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

3x3 determinant.

Tripelproduktet (tre vektorproduktet)

$$(\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}) \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \vec{u} & \vec{v} & \vec{w} \\ w_1 & u_1 & v_1 \\ w_2 & u_2 & v_2 \\ w_3 & u_3 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} w_1 & u_1 & v_1 \\ w_2 & u_2 & v_2 \\ w_3 & u_3 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{lo byter av vektorer})$$

Arealet til parallellpipedet utspant av \vec{u}, \vec{v} og \vec{w} er lik $\frac{\text{abs} \left(\begin{vmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} \right)}{2}$.

Finna volumet til parallellepipedet utspant av

$$\vec{v} = [-2, 3, 5]$$

$$\vec{w} = [5, 10, 0]$$

$$\vec{u} = [2, -3, 7]$$

$$V = \text{abs} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 10 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

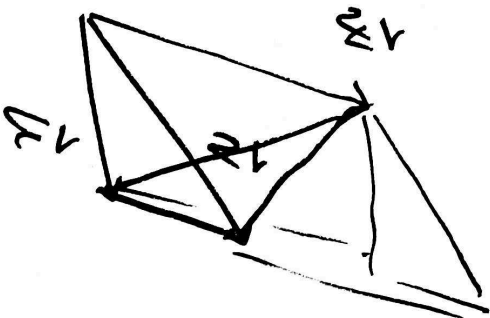
$$= \text{abs} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

benyttet at
det. er lineær i radene.

$$= 5 \text{ abs} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & | & 3 & 5 & | & -2 & | & -2 & 5 & | & +0 \\ 3 & | & 1 & 5 & | & -2(2) & | & -1 & 5 & | \\ \underbrace{7+5} & & & & & & & & & & \underbrace{-7-5} \end{pmatrix} = 5 \text{ abs} (3 \cdot 12 - 4 \cdot (-12))$$

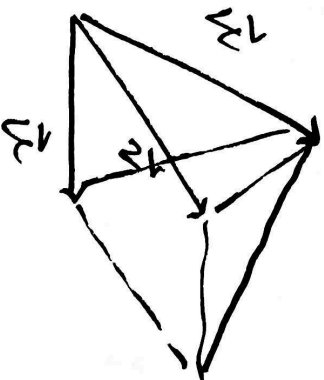
$$= 5 \text{ abs} (36 + 48) = \underline{\underline{5(104)}} = \underline{\underline{520}}$$

$$= 5 (3 \cdot 12 + 4 \cdot 12) = 5 (3+4) \cdot 12 = 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 12 = 5 \cdot 84 = 10 \cdot 42 = \underline{\underline{420}}$$



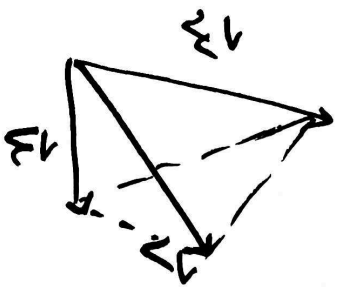
Triebkorpripisma

$$\text{Volum } V = \frac{1}{2} |(\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w}|$$



Firkantet pyramide

$$\text{Volum } \frac{1}{3} |(\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w}|$$



Tetraheder

$$\text{Volum } \frac{1}{6} |(\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w}|$$

opg 9

Find volumet til tetraedret
 udspændt af

$[2, 4, 8]$, $[1, -3, 4]$
 og $[9, -3, 6]$.

$$V = \frac{1}{6} \text{abs} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 9 & -3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \text{abs} \begin{vmatrix} 2[1, 2, 4] \\ 1[-3, 4] \\ 3[3, -1, 2] \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \text{abs} \begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 & | & 2 \cdot 4 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \text{abs} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 & -3 \cdot 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \text{abs} \left(\overset{\text{rettet}}{-6+4} - 2(2-12) + 4(-1+9) \right)$$

$$= \text{abs} \left(-2 + 20 + \overset{\text{rettet}}{32} \right) = \text{abs}(50) = \underline{50}$$

(Regnet galt i forelesningen.
 Rettet og nå)

Öving

12.103

$$\vec{p} = [2, a, b]$$
$$\vec{q} = [3, c, d]$$

$$\vec{p} \times \vec{q} = [0, 0, 8]$$
$$\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q} = 4$$

$$6 + ac + bd = 4 \Leftrightarrow \underline{ac + bd = -2}$$

$$\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q} = 4 \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{c|ccc} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 & \\ \hline 2 & a & b & \\ 3 & c & d & \end{array} = \left[\underbrace{1}_{0} ab \right], - \underbrace{\left| \begin{array}{cc} 2b & 3d \end{array} \right|}_{0}, \underbrace{\left| \begin{array}{cc} 2a & 3c \end{array} \right|}_{8} \right]$$

$$\underline{ad = bc} \quad \underline{2d = 3b}, \quad \underline{2c - 3a = 8}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow d = \frac{3}{2}b$$

$$a \left(\frac{3}{2}b \right) = bc$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3ab = 2cb$$

$$\underbrace{(3a - 2c) \cdot b}_{-8} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -8 \cdot b = 0 \quad \text{så } b = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{3}{2}b = 0.$$

Givningsför $ac = -2$ og $ad = 2c - 3a = 8.$

$$C = \frac{1}{2}(8+3a) \quad \text{siehe inni} \quad ac = -2$$

$$a\left(\frac{1}{2}(8+3a)\right) = -2 \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$8a + 3a^2 = -4$$

$$3a^2 + 8a + 4 = 0.$$

$$a = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{4^2 \cdot 4 - 4^2 \cdot 3}}{6}$$
$$= \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{4^2}}{6} = \frac{-8 \pm 4}{6} = \frac{-4 \pm 2}{3}.$$

$$a = \frac{-6}{3} = -2 \quad \text{og} \quad C = \frac{1}{2}(8+3 \cdot (-2)) = 1$$

$$a = \frac{-2}{3} \quad \text{og} \quad C = \frac{1}{2}\left(8+3\left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)\right) = 3.$$

Lösungen

$$b = d = 0, \quad \underline{\underline{a = -2 \text{ og } c = 1}}$$

$$b = d = 0, \quad \underline{\underline{a = \frac{-2}{3}, c = 3}}$$

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = k \vec{a} + l \vec{b}$$

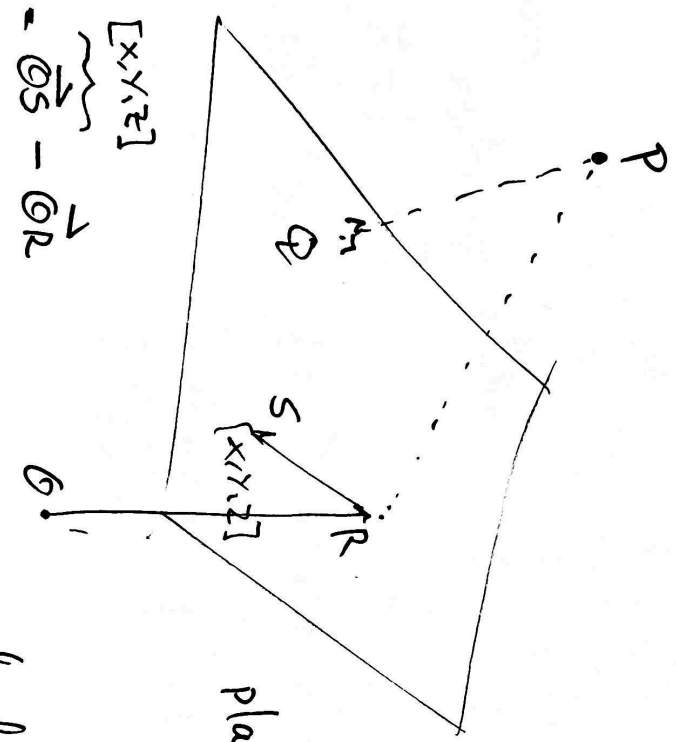
12.101 b)

hva er k og l .

$$\begin{pmatrix} l = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \\ k = -\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} \end{pmatrix}$$

Oblig 6 #10

Auskuhle $|\vec{QP}|$ er minst
 når \vec{QP} er orthogonal
 til planet.

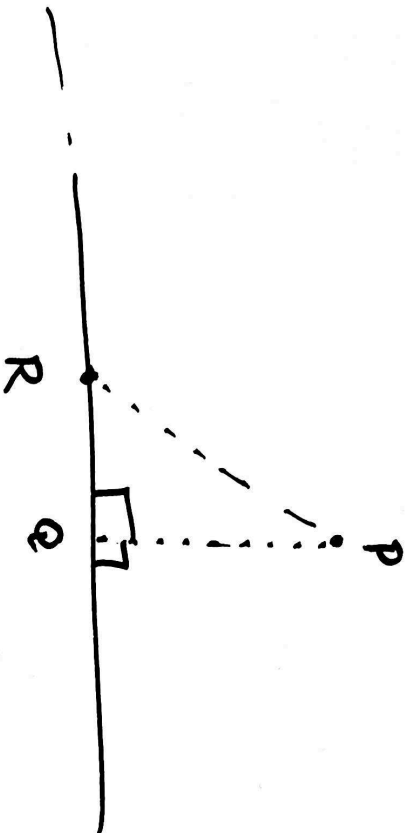


planet $-x + 2y - z = 3$

$[-1, 2, -1][x, y, z] = 3$
 normalvektor
 til planet

$$\vec{RS} = \vec{OS} - \vec{OR}$$

S ligger i planet $\Leftrightarrow \vec{RS} \perp \vec{n}$
 $(\vec{OS} - \vec{OR}) \cdot \vec{n} = 0$
 $[x, y, z] \cdot \vec{n} = \vec{OR} \cdot \vec{n}$



$|\vec{RP}| \geq |\vec{QP}|$.
 $|\vec{QP}|$ korteste afstand fra P til linjen.

linje

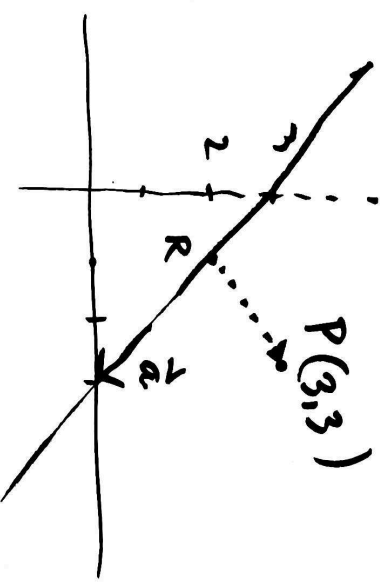
Linje gennem
 R(1,2) retningsvektor

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

$$\vec{RP} = \vec{OP} - \vec{OR} = [3, 3] - [1, 2] = [2, 1]$$

Kortest afstand

$$\left| \frac{\vec{RP} \times \vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} \right|$$



$$= \text{abs} \left| \frac{2 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2}} \right| = \frac{\text{abs}(-3)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \sim \underline{2.12132...}$$