

Repetisjon

Avsnitt 10.1-10.4

og noe om 10.5

Mat4105, NTNU, våren 2012

(c) Mats Ehrnström 2012

Vektorrommet \mathbb{R}^3

Det euklidiske rommet (kartesiske koordinater)

$$\mathbb{R}^3 := \{(x, y, z) : x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

er et eksempel på et reelt vektorrom V :

$$u + v = v + u$$

$$1u = u$$

$$(u + v) + w = u + (v + w)$$

$$a(bu) = (ab)u$$

$$u + 0 = u$$

$$a(u + v) = au + av$$

$$u + (-u) = 0$$

$$(a + b)u = au + bu$$

$$u, v, w \in V$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

Avstand og lengde

Lengde av vektor $v = (x, y, z)$

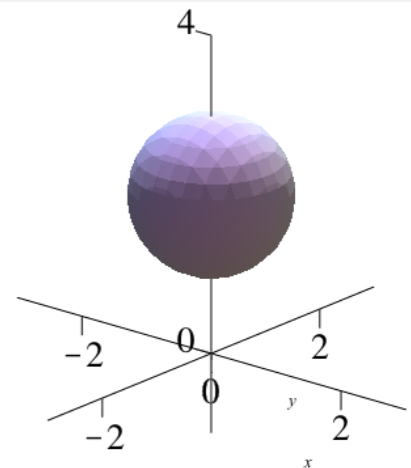
$$|v| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

Avstandsformel

$$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

Eksempel: enhetsfæren med sentrum i $(0, 0, 2)$

$$\{x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + (z - 2)^2 = 1\}$$



Skalarprodukt

Et skalarprodukt (indreprodukt) er en afbildning

$$V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (u, v) \mapsto u \cdot v$$

slik at

$$u \cdot v = v \cdot u$$

$$(\lambda u) \cdot v = u \cdot (\lambda v) = \lambda(u \cdot v), \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$u \cdot (v + w) = u \cdot v + u \cdot w$$

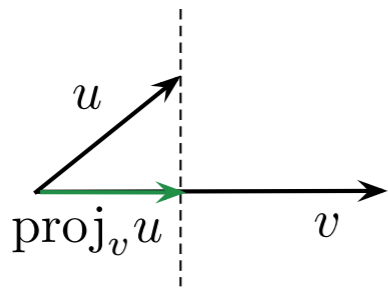
$$u \cdot u \geq 0 \text{ med likhet kun for } u = 0$$

Spesielt: $u \cdot v \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3$ er et skalarprodukt.

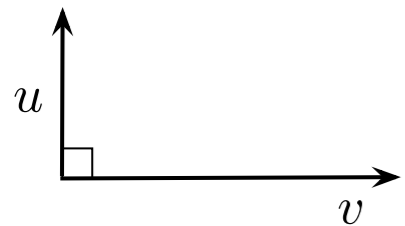
Det euklidiske skalarproduktet

For skalarproduktet $u \cdot v = u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + u_3v_3$ gjelder:

$$u \cdot u = |u|^2$$



$$\text{proj}_v u \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \frac{(u \cdot v)}{|v|^2} v, \quad v \neq 0$$



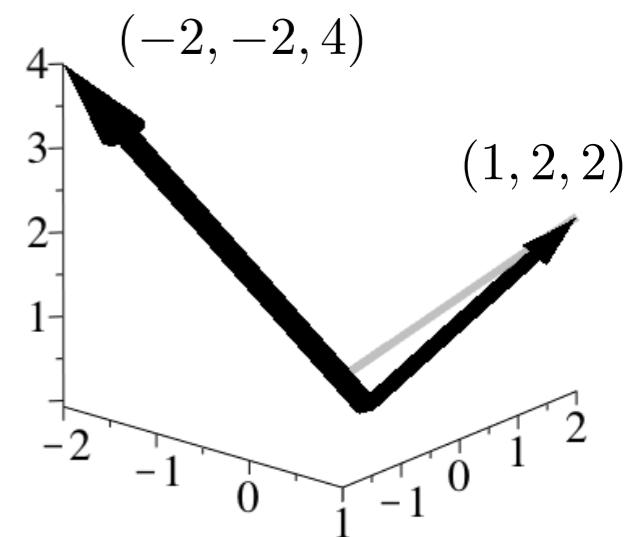
$$u \cdot v = 0 \quad \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\iff} \quad \text{”}u \text{ er ortogonal med } v\text{”}$$

Eksempel: $u = (1, 2, 2)$, $v = (-2, -2, 4)$

$$u \cdot v = 1(-2) + 2(-2) + 2(4) = 2$$

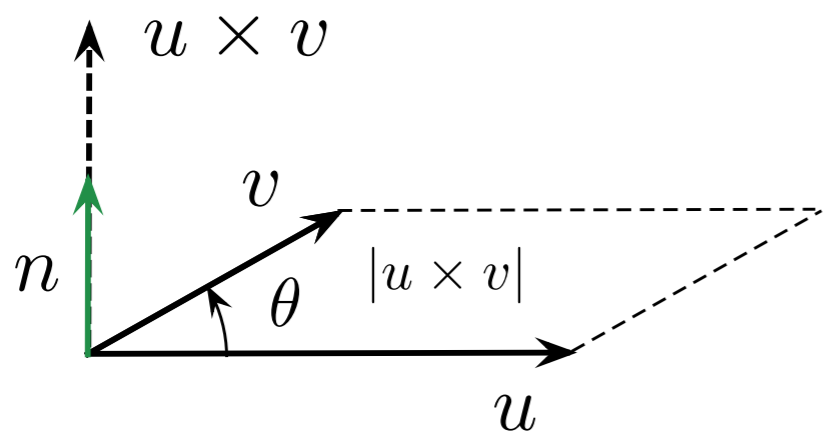
$$|v|^2 = (-2)^2 + (-2)^2 + 4^2 = 24$$

$$\text{proj}_v u = \frac{2}{24}(-2, -2, 4) = \frac{1}{6}(-1, -1, 2)$$



Kryssproduktet

For kryssproduktet $u \times v \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} (|u||v|\sin(\theta))n$ gjelder:



$$(ru) \times (sv) = (rs)(u \times v)$$

$$u \times (v + w) = u \times v + u \times w$$

$$(u + v) \times w = u \times w + v \times w$$

$$u \times v = -(v \times u)$$

$$0 \times u = 0$$

Spesielt er:

$$u \times v = \det \begin{bmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (u_2v_3 - u_3v_2)e_1 + (u_3v_1 - u_1v_3)e_2 + (u_1v_2 - u_2v_1)e_3$$

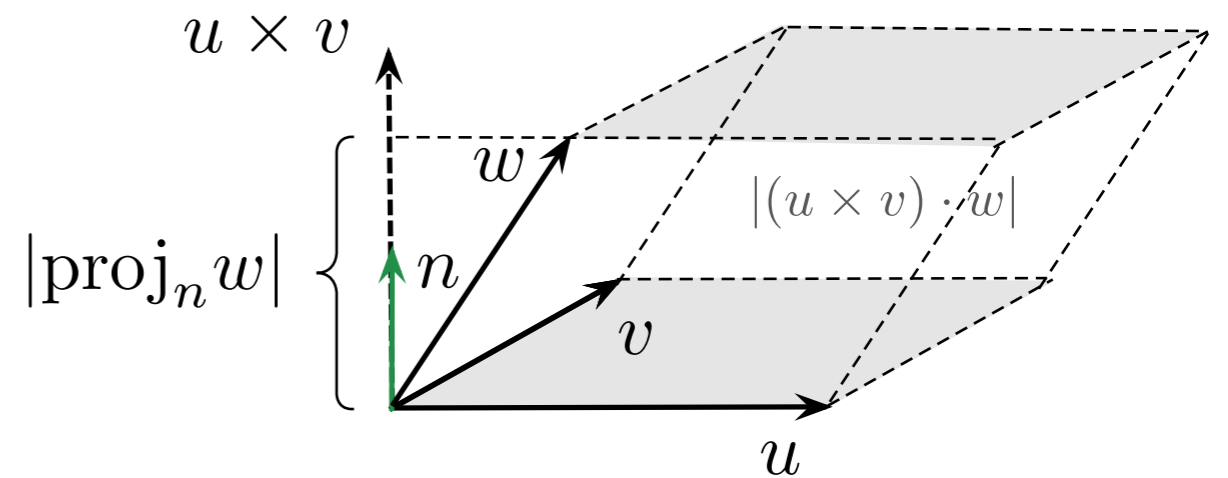
$$= (u_2v_3 - u_3v_2, u_3v_1 - u_1v_3, u_1v_2 - u_2v_1)$$

Det skalare trippelproduktet

Ettersom

$$u \times v = \det \begin{bmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (u_2v_3 - u_3v_2)e_1 + (u_3v_1 - u_1v_3)e_2 + (u_1v_2 - u_2v_1)e_3$$



er

$$(u \times v) \cdot w$$

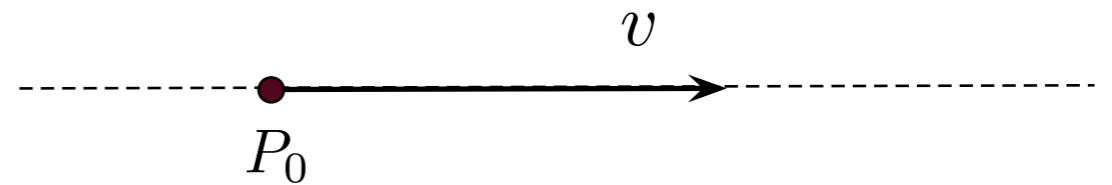
$$= (u_2v_3 - u_3v_2)w_1 + (u_3v_1 - u_1v_3)w_2 + (u_1v_2 - u_2v_1)w_3$$

$$= \det \begin{bmatrix} w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linje: ligning og avstand

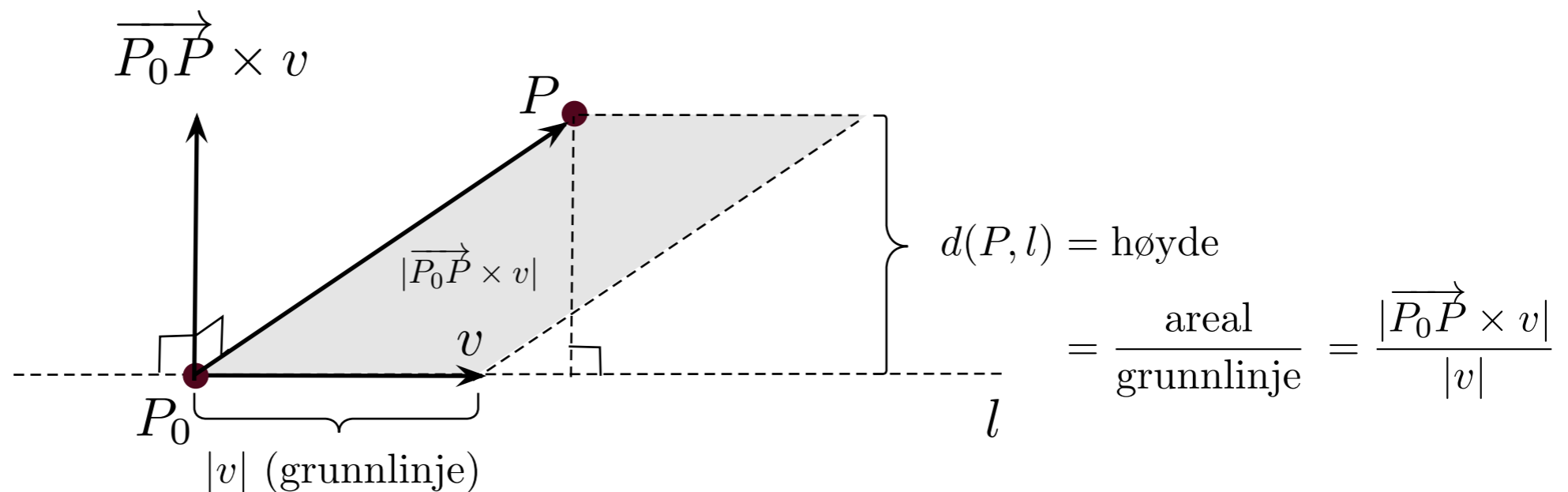
Linje gjennom punktet P_0 parallell med vektoren v

$$l = \{P_0 + tv : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$



Avstand mellom et punkt P og en linje $l = P_0 + tv$

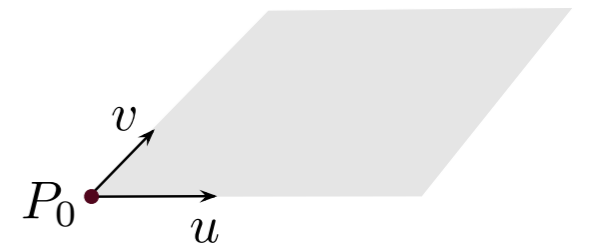
$$d(P, l) = \frac{|\overrightarrow{P_0P} \times v|}{|v|}$$



Plan: ligninger og avstand

Plan gjennom punktet P_0 generert av vektorene u, v

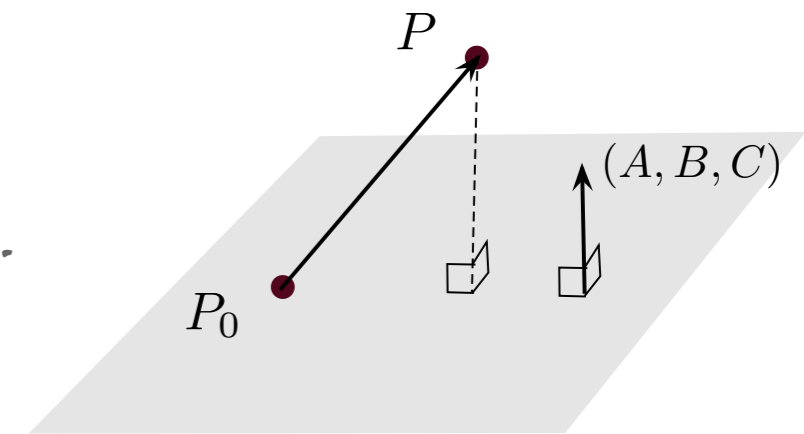
$$P = \{P_0 + su + tv : s, t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$



Plan gjennom punktet (x_0, y_0, z_0) ortogonalt mot vektoren (A, B, C)

$$P = \{(x, y, z) : \underbrace{A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0}_{Ax + By + Cz = D}\}$$

Avstand mellom et punkt P og et plan
 $Ax + By + Cz = D$ gjennom punktet $P_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$.



$$d(l, \{Ax + By + Cz = D\}) = \left| \overrightarrow{P_0P} \cdot \frac{(A, B, C)}{|(A, B, C)|} \right|$$

$$d = |\text{proj}_{(A, B, C)} \overrightarrow{P_0P}|$$