

4. Operaciones con coordenadas

Sean $\vec{u} = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ $\vec{v} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$

$$\vec{u} + \vec{v} = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2) \quad \vec{u} - \vec{v} = (x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2, z_1 - z_2)$$

$$k \vec{u} = (k x_1, k y_1, k z_1)$$

El producto escalar de los vectores se define como sigue:

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \cos(\widehat{\vec{u}, \vec{v}})$$

Si $\vec{u}$ y $\vec{v}$ son distintos de cero:

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{u} \perp \vec{v}$$

orthogonal

Si consideramos $C = \{\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}\}$ entonces:

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = 1 \quad \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = 1 \quad \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 1$$

$$\vec{u} = (x_1, y_1, z_1) \quad \vec{v} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2$$

$$\vec{u} = x_1 \vec{i} + y_1 \vec{j} + z_1 \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{v} = x_2 \vec{i} + y_2 \vec{j} + z_2 \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (x_1 \vec{i} + y_1 \vec{j} + z_1 \vec{k}) (x_2 \vec{i} + y_2 \vec{j} + z_2 \vec{k}) =$$

$$= x_1 x_2 \vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} + x_1 y_2 \vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} + x_1 z_2 \vec{i} \cdot \vec{k} + y_1 x_2 \vec{j} \cdot \vec{i} + y_1 y_2 \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} + y_1 z_2 \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} + z_1 x_2 \vec{k} \cdot \vec{i} + z_1 y_2 \vec{k} \cdot \vec{j} + z_1 z_2 \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = x_1 x_2 \vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} + y_1 y_2 \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} + z_1 z_2 \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} =$$

$$= x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2$$

Módulo de un vector

$$\vec{u} = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$$

$$|\vec{u}| = \sqrt{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}}$$

D. $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = |\vec{u}| |\vec{u}| \cos(\widehat{\vec{u}, \vec{u}}) = |\vec{u}|^2 \Rightarrow |\vec{u}| = \sqrt{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}}$

$$|\vec{u}| = \sqrt{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2}$$

Ángulo que forman los vectores

$$\vec{u} = (1, 0, 1) \quad \vec{v} = (2, -1, 3)$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 2 + 0 + 3 = 5$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \cos(\widehat{\vec{u}, \vec{v}})$$

$$|\vec{u}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

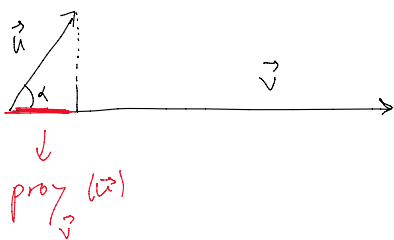
$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$5 = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{14} \cos(\widehat{\vec{u}, \vec{v}}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos(\widehat{\vec{u}, \vec{v}}) = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{14}}$$

$$\cos(\widehat{\vec{u}, \vec{v}}) = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{u}| |\vec{v}|}$$

Proyección de un vector $\vec{u}$ sobre $\vec{v}$



$$\cos \alpha = \frac{|\text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{u})|}{|\vec{u}|}$$

$$|\text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{u})| = |\vec{u}| \cos(\widehat{\vec{u}, \vec{v}}) = |\vec{u}| \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{u}| |\vec{v}|} =$$

$$= \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} = |\text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{u})|$$

$$\text{Vector proyección} = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} \frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|^2} \vec{v}$$

Ejemplo

$$\vec{u} = (1, 1, 1) \quad \vec{v} = (1, 0, 1)$$

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$$\vec{u} = (1, 1, 1) \quad \vec{v} = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$|\text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{u}| = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} = \frac{1+0+1}{\sqrt{1^2+0^2+1^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{Vector projection} = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|^2} \vec{v} = \frac{2}{2} \cdot \vec{v} =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{v} = (1, 1, 1)$$