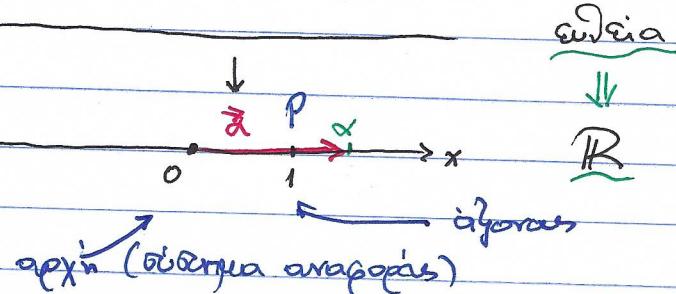


(1).

Euklidieas xiros -  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

$E_1$  :

$\mathbb{R}$  :



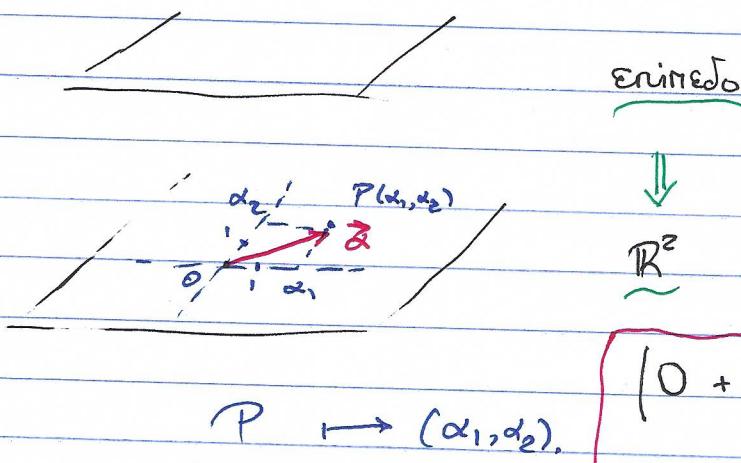
ειδια

$\mathbb{R}$

$P \mapsto P'$ .

$E_2$  :

$\mathbb{R}^2$  :



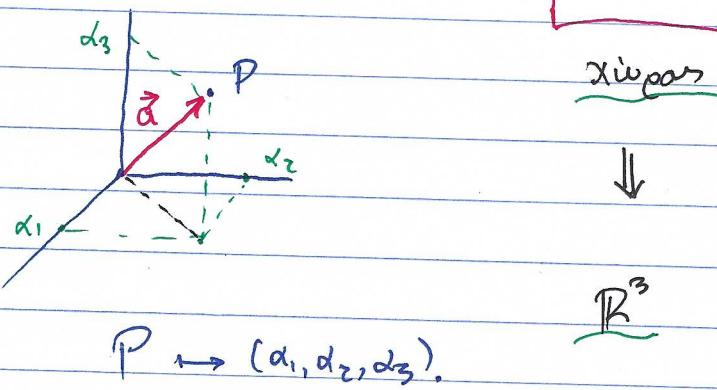
ειδιότητα

$\mathbb{R}^2$

$(O + \alpha)$ : Κρίσιμο  
στοιχείο  
περιεγγέλματος.

$E_3$  :

$\mathbb{R}^3$  :



xiros

$\mathbb{R}^3$

$P \mapsto (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ .

Altivroga

$\alpha$  : Το συναρθήσειο ειδικής γένους ημίσφαιρης περιεγγέλματος της στρογγυλής περιφέρειας της σφαίρας.

apx στο σημείο:  $\overline{OP}$ .

$E_n$   $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{R}^n$

$P \mapsto (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$ .

$$\mathbb{R}^n : \left\{ \vec{a} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}, i=1, \dots, n \right\}$$

↪ Διανοματικός χίρος (προγράμματος).

- $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$  :

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} &= \vec{b} \\ \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} &= (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \\ \vec{b} &= (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \\ \alpha_i &= \beta_i \\ i &= 1, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} + \vec{a},$$

$$\vec{a} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \vec{c},$$

$$\exists \vec{0} : \vec{a} + \vec{0} = \vec{a}, \forall \vec{a},$$

$$\forall \vec{a} \exists \vec{-a} : \vec{a} + (-\vec{a}) = \vec{0}. \quad \text{μοναδική}$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n).$$

- $\lambda \vec{a}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} :$

$$\lambda(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \lambda \vec{a} + \lambda \vec{b}$$

$$(\lambda + \mu) \vec{a} = \lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{b}$$

$$(\lambda \mu) \vec{a} = \lambda(\mu \vec{a})$$

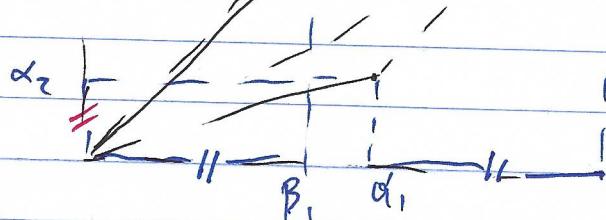
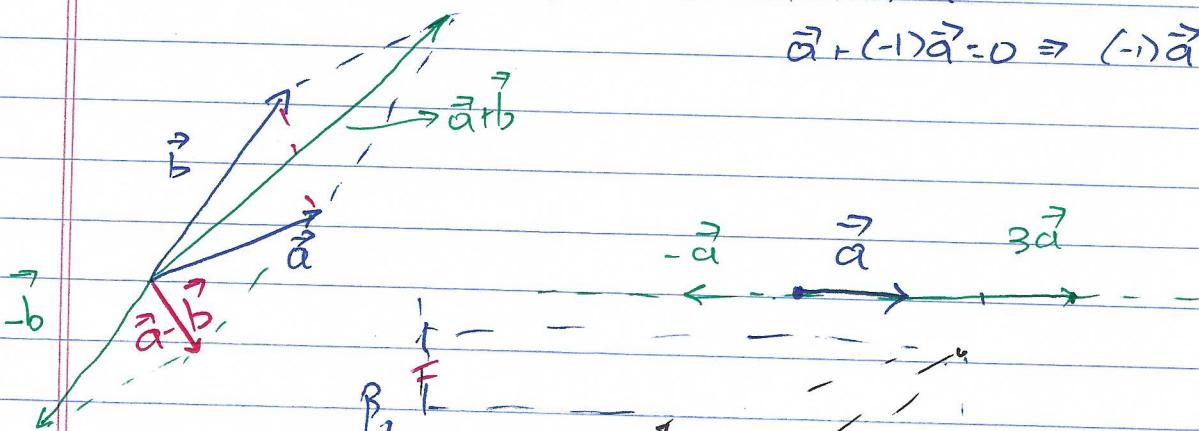
$$1\vec{a} = \vec{a}$$

$$\lambda \vec{a} = (\lambda \alpha_1, \dots, \lambda \alpha_n).$$

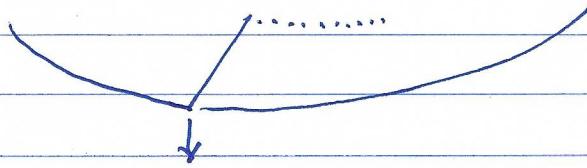
$$0\vec{a} = \vec{0} : (0 + \mu) \vec{a} = 0\vec{a} + \mu \vec{a} : \mu \vec{a} \Rightarrow 0\vec{a} = 0$$

$$(-1)\vec{a} = -\vec{a} : 0\vec{a} = 0 \Rightarrow (1 + (-1))\vec{a} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{a} + (-1)\vec{a} = 0 \Rightarrow (-1)\vec{a} = -\vec{a}.$$



$$\vec{a} = \alpha_1(1, \dots, 0) + \alpha_2(0, 1, \dots, 0) + \dots + \alpha_n(0, 0, \dots, 1),$$



βίον του  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,  
 $\{(1, \dots, 0), \dots (0, \dots, 1)\}$ .

$n$ : πέχυσα πήδης γεωμετρίας ανεξάρτητης  
διανομής.

Γραμμική ανεξάρτηση.

$\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \dots, \vec{a}_m$  γεωμετρίας ανεξάρτητα έσαν:

$$\lambda_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + \lambda_m \vec{a}_m = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_m = 0.$$

- Σε ότι  $\mathbb{R}^n$  μπορεί να έχει επιπλέον  $n$  γεωμετρίας ανεξάρτητη διανομή - βίον του χώρου.

( $n+1$ ) διανομή που ανακαλύπτει γεωμετρίας εξεργάζεται.

(3').

Efektorer gavning av grupperingar.

(i).

$$\lambda_1 \vec{a}_1 + \lambda_2 \vec{a}_2 + \dots + \lambda_n \vec{a}_n = 0$$

Evar "exempel" att omvärderar till diagonalen:

$$\vec{a}_i = (\alpha_{i1}, \alpha_{i2}, \dots, \alpha_{in}) \quad (\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Karta försätter oss omräkna:

$$\lambda_1 \alpha_{11} + \lambda_2 \alpha_{21} + \dots + \lambda_n \alpha_{n1} = 0$$

:

$$\lambda_1 \alpha_{1n} + \lambda_2 \alpha_{2n} + \dots + \lambda_n \alpha_{nn} = 0$$

Eftersom  $\mu$  är diagonalen från  $\alpha_{nn}$   $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$   
välser kvar  $\mu$  var vänlig bort:

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{11} & \dots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{m1} & \dots & \alpha_{mn} \end{array} \right| \neq 0,$$

eftersom  $n$  stycken "vär omräkna" i var diagonalen  
underlämpas.

(3'')

Εν ένωση γιόρτας διανομή  $\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_m$ ,  $m \leq n$

εξαγορά:

$$\lambda_1 \alpha_{11} + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_{m1} = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 \alpha_{12} + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_{m2} = 0$$

⋮

$$\lambda_1 \alpha_{1m} + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_{mm} = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 \alpha_{1(m+1)} + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_{m(m+1)} = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 \alpha_{1n} + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_{mn} = 0$$

Για γεγκυτική ανεξαρτησία αποκεί η νέα υποομώφυλη  
με εγκατεστημένη την παραπομπή των συνδικών.

Π.χ.

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc} \alpha_{13} & \alpha_{23} & \dots & \alpha_{m3} \\ \alpha_{14} & \alpha_{24} & \dots & \alpha_{m4} \\ \vdots & & & \\ \alpha_{1(n+3)} & \alpha_{2(n+3)} & \dots & \alpha_{m(n+3)} \end{array} \right| \neq 0.$$

(3'')

Είναι έχουμε προστέρα διανομής από την  
διάσταση των χρημάτων, αυτή είναι ομοορθού  
γεγονότος εξηγήσιμη.

T.X. Έστω στο  $\mathbb{R}^2$  τα διανομής

$$\vec{a} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2), \quad \vec{b} = (\beta_1, \beta_2), \quad \vec{c} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2).$$

$$\lambda_1 \vec{a} + \lambda_2 \vec{b} + \lambda_3 \vec{c} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \beta_1 + \lambda_3 \gamma_1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 \alpha_2 + \lambda_2 \beta_2 + \lambda_3 \gamma_2 = 0$$

Εάν  $\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1 \neq 0$  (κάνει να 10x16) τότε βρίσκεται  
τέσσερις λύσεις για τα  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ :

$$\lambda_1 = -\lambda_3 \frac{\gamma_1 \beta_2 - \gamma_2 \beta_1}{\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -\lambda_3 \frac{\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1}{\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1}$$

και αποτελείται από μια μειονότητα τέσσερες.

(3''')

(ii). Orijasra Gram.

Pou bei -existe za bariqula

$$\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_m.$$

$$\lambda_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + \lambda_m \vec{a}_m = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda_1 \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_1 + \lambda_2 \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_2 + \dots + \lambda_m \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_m = 0$$

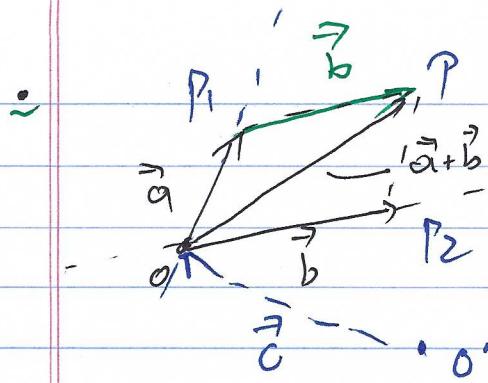
$$\lambda_1 \vec{a}_m \cdot \vec{a}_1 + \lambda_2 \vec{a}_m \cdot \vec{a}_2 + \dots + \lambda_m \vec{a}_m \cdot \vec{a}_m = 0$$

Erofenes  $\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_m$  qira xappixus arfaqenta  
berer n oejousa Gram

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_1 & \dots & \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_m \\ \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_1 & \dots & \vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_m \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vec{a}_m \cdot \vec{a}_1 & \dots & \vec{a}_m \cdot \vec{a}_m \end{vmatrix}$$

Qira fu jundorik.

④.



$\vec{b}$ : παράγθηκε με το  $\vec{a}$ .

$s\vec{a}$ : ενδιάστηκε με το  $\vec{a}$ ,  
 $t\vec{b}$ : -/-

$0 \leq s, t \leq 1$ : περπάνω του παραγόμενου.

// μέταφορα:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{P}_1 &= \vec{c} + \vec{a} \\ \vec{P}_2 &= \vec{c} + \vec{b}\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{P} = \vec{c} + \vec{a} + \vec{b}$$

• Eγίσσων ειδικας.

(i). Διεργάται αριθμός το  $\vec{a}$  και ορίζεται αριθμός διάνυσμα  $\vec{v}$ :

$$\vec{r} = \vec{a} + t\vec{v} \quad \vec{P}_0 \xrightarrow{\vec{a}} \vec{P}_1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = a_1 + t v_1 \\ y = a_2 + t v_2 \\ z = a_3 + t v_3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - a_1 = t v_1 \\ y - a_2 = t v_2 \\ z - a_3 = t v_3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{x - a_1}{v_1} = \frac{y - a_2}{v_2} = \frac{z - a_3}{v_3}$$

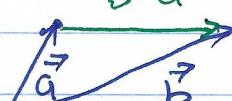
π.χ.  $y = a_2$  λαν

$$\frac{x - a_1}{v_1} = \frac{z - a_3}{v_3}$$

(ii). Διεργάται αριθμός δύο ανημάτων  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{a} + t(\vec{b} - \vec{a})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = a_1 + t(b_1 - a_1) \\ y = a_2 + t(b_2 - a_2) \\ z = a_3 + t(b_3 - a_3) \end{array} \right\}$$



$$\frac{x - a_1}{b_1 - a_1} = \frac{y - a_2}{b_2 - a_2} = \frac{z - a_3}{b_3 - a_3}$$

(5)

$$\vec{r} = \vec{a} + (s+s_0)\vec{v}$$

$$= (\vec{a} + s_0\vec{v}) + s\vec{v}$$

$$s = -s_0$$

$$s = 1-s_0$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{a} + \vec{v}$$

} Διάφορα παραγόντα.

i. Εγίσων εμπεδου.

(i).  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{a} + t\vec{v}_1 + s\vec{v}_2$$

(ii).  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3), (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$

a).  $\vec{v}_1 = (\beta_1 - \alpha_1, \beta_2 - \alpha_2, \beta_3 - \alpha_3), \quad \vec{v}_2 = (\gamma_1 - \alpha_1, \gamma_2 - \alpha_2, \gamma_3 - \alpha_3)$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{a} + t(\vec{b} - \vec{a}) + s(\vec{c} - \vec{a}) = (1-t-s)\vec{a} + t\vec{b} + s\vec{c}$$

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

$$= k\vec{a} + (1-k)\vec{b} + l(\vec{c})$$

$$s = l \quad 1 - l - k = t \quad 1 - s - t =$$

$$1 - l - 1 + l + k - l = k$$

$$1 - t - s = 1 - 1 + l + k - l = k$$

⑥.

## Mερικές ογκώσεις.

Ανίστανται των  $P$  από την αρχή  
(μίκρος των επιλεγέντων συνιστών  $OP$ ):

$$OP = \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \dots + \alpha_n^2}$$

Μέρος των διανομών  
 $\vec{a}$ :

(Τιθαγόρειο Τύποντα)

$$P: \vec{a} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

$$\|\vec{a}\| = \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \dots + \alpha_n^2}$$

(Ευριδικό μέρος)

Χίρος για norm.

Mερικές χίροις.

Ιδιότητες  $\|\cdot\|$ .

Ανίστανται γενήσιμοι

οικιακών:

- $\|\vec{a}\| \geq 0$ ,  $\|\vec{a}\|=0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a}=0$ .
- $\|\gamma \vec{a}\| = |\gamma| \|\vec{a}\|$ .
- $\|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\| \leq \|\vec{a}\| + \|\vec{b}\|$ .

$$P = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n), Q = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$$

$$d(P, Q) = \|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\| = \sqrt{(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)^2 + \dots + (\alpha_n - \beta_n)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)^2 + \dots + (\alpha_n - \beta_n)^2}$$

Ιδιότητες  $d$ .

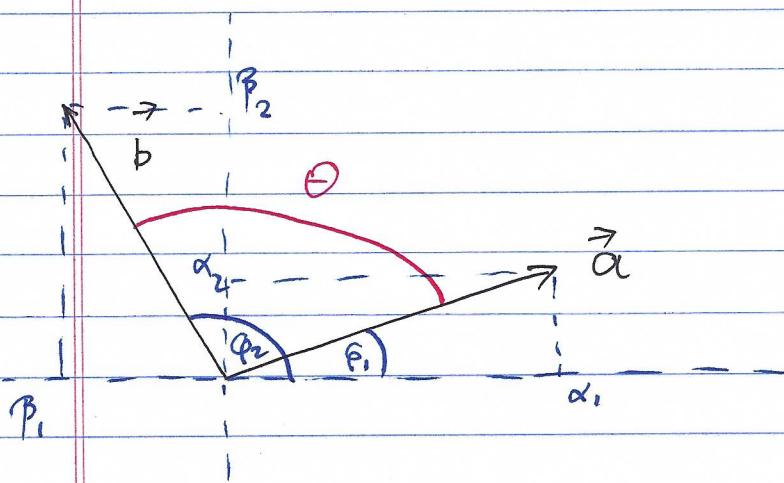
(Ευριδικά ανίσταντα).

- $d(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = d(\vec{b}, \vec{a})$ .
- $d(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{b}$ .
- $d(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) \leq d(\vec{a}, \vec{c}) + d(\vec{c}, \vec{b})$ .

(7)

## Eukleptiko - ydrojero.

### Furier.



$$\alpha_1 = \|\vec{a}\| \cos \varphi_1, \quad \beta_1 = \|\vec{b}\| \cos \varphi_2$$

$$\alpha_2 = \|\vec{a}\| \sin \varphi_1, \quad \beta_2 = \|\vec{b}\| \sin \varphi_2$$

Tia eni rupin yuria jelafu sur  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ . Temis ro surjukoro tias yurias, ro okio eni jurodijun enigman:

$$\cos \theta = \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \cos \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_1 + \sin \varphi_2 \sin \varphi_1$$

$$= \frac{\beta_1 \alpha_1}{\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\|} + \frac{\beta_2 \alpha_2}{\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\|} \Rightarrow$$

$$\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\| \cos \theta = \alpha_1 \beta_1 + \alpha_2 \beta_2$$

## Eukleptiko - ydrojero:

(furifiduo)

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \alpha_1 \beta_1 + \alpha_2 \beta_2$$

$$= \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\| \cos \theta$$

En rupin yuria jelafu sur  
duo dimanajiatuv.

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \neq 0 : \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\| \Rightarrow \theta = 0$$

surindikia kai opereon.

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\| \Rightarrow \theta = \pi$$

surindikia kai anupona.

Zwei  $\mathbb{R}^n$ :

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \beta_i = \alpha_1 \beta_1 + \alpha_2 \beta_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \beta_n$$

Iδιότητες των Συγκοινωνιών προβολής (Eυθύδαινων):

$$\cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\cdot \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\cdot \vec{a} \cdot (\lambda \vec{b}) = \lambda \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} \geq 0 \text{ και } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} = 0. \quad (\text{Θεώρηση αριθμητικού}).$$



$$\|\vec{a}\| = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a})^{1/2}$$

$$d(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\| = [(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b})]^{1/2}$$

## 2). Argioris Cauchy - Schwarz.

Σε χώρο με διάσταση οριζόντιος πρόβλημα:

$$|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| \leq \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\|.$$

Αριθμ.

$$(\vec{a} + \gamma \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \gamma \vec{b}) \geq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\|\vec{a}\|^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \gamma^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 + 2\gamma (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + \|\vec{a}\|^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 - \|\vec{a}\|^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 \leq 0 \quad (\text{διαπίνεται του } \gamma \text{ που καταλαμβάνει τη σχέση}),$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| \leq \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\|$$

Επειδή διαπίνεται για οριζόντιο πρόβλημα

$$\lambda_0 = -\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{2\|\vec{b}\|^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{a} + \gamma \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \gamma \vec{b}) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} + \gamma \vec{b} = 0 \quad (\text{διάσταση οριζόντιο})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{b} \text{ ημίπειρας ή μηδενικά.}$$

Ο πρώτη είναι  $\gamma < 0$ ,

δεύτερη είναι  $\gamma > 0$ , κατόπιν είναι ενδιαφέροντα.

B). Telyuritikas arobans.

$$\|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\|^2 = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \|\vec{a}\|^2 + \|\vec{b}\|^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\leq \|\vec{a}\|^2 + \|\vec{b}\|^2 + 2|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| \quad (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow |\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| \leq \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$$

$$\leq \|\vec{a}\|^2 + \|\vec{b}\|^2 + 2\|\vec{a}\|\|\vec{b}\| \quad (\text{Arabans G-S})$$

$$= (\|\vec{a}\| + \|\vec{b}\|)^2$$

↓

$$\|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\| \leq \|\vec{a}\| + \|\vec{b}\|.$$

Šiai va roximai mūs išskiriai režimai:

$$(i). \text{ G-S mūs išskiriai} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = \mu \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \mu \|\vec{b}\|^2.$$

$$(ii). \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| \Rightarrow \mu = |\mu| \Rightarrow \mu > 0.$$

Ašanisguatai surinkuoti kai ojibezona.

$$\text{G-S} \Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\|} \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) &= \|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\| = \|\vec{a} - \vec{a} + \vec{c} - \vec{b}\| \leq \|\vec{a} - \vec{c}\| + \|\vec{c} - \vec{b}\| \Rightarrow \\ d(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) &\leq d(\vec{a}, \vec{c}) + d(\vec{c}, \vec{b}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\|\vec{a}\| = 1 \rightarrow \text{juodaičius } \hat{\vec{a}}.$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{b}.$$

- It's given:

$$(1, 0, \dots, 0), \dots, (0, \dots, 0, 1)$$

$\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \dots, \hat{e}_n$

Einheitsvektoren:

$$\begin{array}{l} n=2: i, j \\ n=3: i, j, k \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Zurück} \\ \text{Zurück} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\hat{e}_i \cdot \hat{e}_j = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

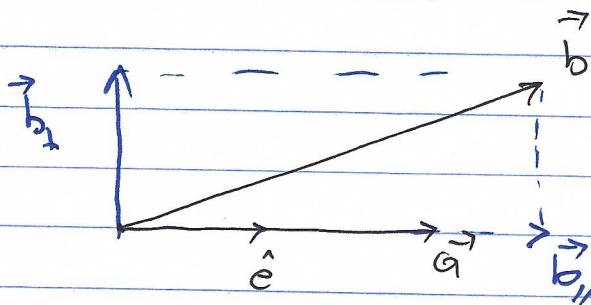
- Theorem:

$$\vec{a} \rightarrow \hat{e} = \frac{\vec{a}}{\|\vec{a}\|}$$

$\vec{b}$ : reziprokin von  $\vec{b}$  bzv  $\hat{e}$ :  $\hat{e}(\hat{e} \cdot \vec{b})$

$$\vec{b} = \underbrace{\vec{b}_\perp}_{\text{orthogonal to } \hat{e}} - \underbrace{\hat{e}(\hat{e} \cdot \vec{b})}_{\text{parallel to } \hat{e}} + \hat{e}(\hat{e} \cdot \vec{b})$$

$$\hat{e} \cdot \vec{b}_\perp = \underbrace{\hat{e} \cdot \vec{b}}_1 - (\underbrace{\hat{e} \cdot \hat{e}}_1)(\hat{e} \cdot \vec{b}) = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{b}_\perp \cdot \vec{b}_\perp &= \|\vec{b}_\perp\|^2 + (\hat{e} \cdot \vec{b})^2 - 2(\hat{e} \cdot \vec{b})^2 = \|\vec{b}\|^2 - (\hat{e} \cdot \vec{b})^2 \\ &= \|\vec{b}\|^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta) = \|\vec{b}\|^2 \sin^2 \theta \\ \|\vec{b}_\perp\| &= \|\vec{b}\| \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$\geq 0$  für Winkel  $\theta$ .

- Für ya  $\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_n$  lösen:

$$\vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{a}_j = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\|\vec{a}_1 + \dots + \vec{a}_n\|^2 = \|\vec{a}_1\|^2 + \dots + \|\vec{a}_n\|^2$$

} T. d.

- Lösungsweg nachgewiesen. \*

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\|^2 &= \|\vec{a}\|^2 + \|\vec{b}\|^2 + 2 \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \\ \|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\|^2 &= \|\vec{a}\|^2 + \|\vec{b}\|^2 - 2 \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \\ \} \end{array} \right\} \text{vom Ausklammern}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{4} (\|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\|^2 - \|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\|^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{4 \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\|} (\|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\|^2 - \|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\|^2).$$

$$\|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\|^2 + \|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\|^2 = 2(\|\vec{a}\|^2 + \|\vec{b}\|^2)$$

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = \|\vec{a}\|^2 - \|\vec{b}\|^2 - \cancel{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}} + \cancel{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}} \quad \|\vec{a}\| = \|\vec{b}\| \rightarrow \text{eigens.}$$

$$* \quad \vec{c} = \alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{b}, \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} &= \alpha \|\vec{a}\|^2 \\ \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} &= \beta \|\vec{b}\|^2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \\ \} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}}{\|\vec{a}\|^2} \\ \beta = \frac{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}}{\|\vec{b}\|^2} \end{array} \right.$$

Lösungen ya n. Abhängen ya  $\hat{a}, \hat{b}$ .

(13.)

## Eigenschaften - Vektorprodukt.

n = 3.

$$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$$

$$\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \underbrace{(a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2)}_{\sim} \hat{i} + \underbrace{(a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3)}_{\sim} \hat{j} + \underbrace{(a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)}_{\sim} \hat{k}$$

Eigenschaften

Vektorprodukt der

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

Teilweise geometrisch wie mit  $3 \times 3$  Matrix:

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

## Istanzien.

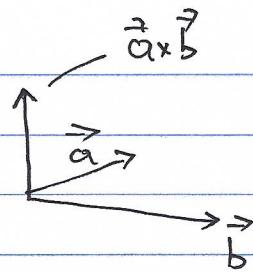
$$(i). \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}, \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{a} = 0,$$

$$(ii). \quad \vec{a} \times (\lambda_1 \vec{b}_1 + \lambda_2 \vec{b}_2) = \lambda_1 \vec{a} \times \vec{b}_1 + \lambda_2 \vec{a} \times \vec{b}_2,$$

$$(\lambda_1 \vec{a}_1 + \lambda_2 \vec{a}_2) \times \vec{b} = \lambda_1 \vec{a}_1 \times \vec{b} + \lambda_2 \vec{a}_2 \times \vec{b},$$

$$(iii). \quad \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \vec{b} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = 0.$$

(14).



Kanonikas definias neplato.

$$\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}, \quad \hat{k} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j}, \quad \hat{j} \times \hat{k} = \hat{i}.$$

$$(iv). \quad \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) + \vec{c} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) + \vec{b} \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) = 0 \quad (\text{Jacobi}).$$

$$\|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}\|^2 = (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2)^2 + (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3)^2 + (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)^2$$

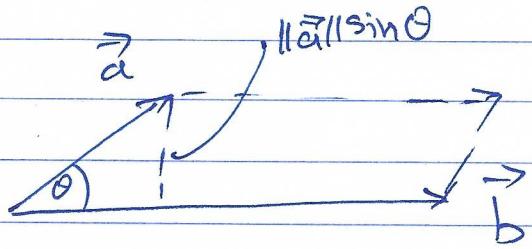
$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{a_2^2 b_3^2} + \cancel{a_3^2 b_2^2} - 2a_2 a_3 b_2 b_3 + \\ & + \cancel{a_3^2 b_1^2} + \cancel{a_1^2 b_3^2} - 2a_1 a_3 b_1 b_3 \\ & + \cancel{a_1^2 b_2^2} + \cancel{a_2^2 b_1^2} - 2a_1 a_2 b_1 b_2 = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a_1^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 - a_1^2 b_1^2 - 2a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2 \\ & + a_2^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 - a_2^2 b_2^2 - 2a_2 b_2 a_3 b_3 \\ & + a_3^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 - a_3^2 b_3^2 - 2a_3 b_3 a_1 b_1 = \end{aligned}$$

$$\|\vec{a}\|^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 = \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\| \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}\| = \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\| \sin \theta \quad (\sin \theta > 0)$$

Епвадър ю  
на пълното произведение  
на вектори за  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ .



- $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, 0)$

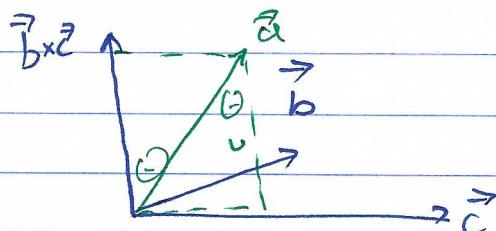
$$\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, 0)$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \hat{k} (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)$$

$$E = |a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1|$$

- Mikro γινόμενο.

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \|\vec{a}\| \cos \theta = v \\ \|\vec{b} \times \vec{c}\| = E \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow |\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})| =$$

$$\|\vec{a}\| v E = V$$

Τ: ορκος των μαζαγγελημένων αριθμών των διανυσμάτων  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ .

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \vec{b} \cdot (\vec{c} \times \vec{a})$$

με ίσες αριθμητικές τιμές.

(16).

- Enunciado  $\perp$  ou  $\hat{n}$  no ra diretorio do ro  
segmento  $\vec{a}$ . (Esse  $\hat{n}$ ).

$$P: \vec{r} \in P \Rightarrow (\vec{r} - \vec{a}) \cdot \hat{n} = 0$$

$$(x - a_1)n_1 + (y - a_2)n_2 + (z - a_3)n_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n_1x + n_2y + n_3z - (a_1n_1 + a_2n_2 + a_3n_3) = 0$$

- Enunciado para  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ .

$$(\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \times (\vec{c} - \vec{a}) \perp P$$

$$(\vec{r} - \vec{a}) \cdot [(\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \times (\vec{c} - \vec{a})] = 0$$

$$(x - a_1)[(b_2 - a_2)(c_3 - a_3) - (b_3 - a_3)(c_2 - a_2)] \\ + (y - a_2)[(b_3 - a_3)(c_1 - a_1) - (b_1 - a_1)(c_3 - a_3)] \\ + (z - a_3)[(b_1 - a_1)(c_2 - a_2) - (b_2 - a_2)(c_1 - a_1)] = 0$$

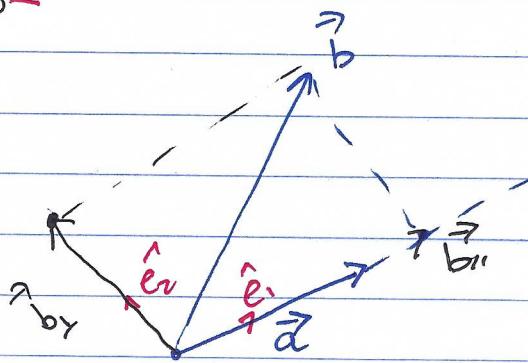
$$x - a_1 = k(b_2 - a_2) + j(c_1 - a_1)$$

$$y - a_2 = k(b_3 - a_3) + j(c_2 - a_2)$$

$$z - a_3 = k(b_1 - a_1) + j(c_3 - a_3)$$

analogia com  $k, j$

(17)

Theo 1:

$$\vec{a} \mapsto \hat{e}_1 = \frac{\vec{a}}{\|\vec{a}\|}$$

$$\vec{b} = \vec{b}_{\perp} + \hat{e}_1 (\hat{e}_1 \cdot \vec{b})$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$   
 $\vec{b}_{\parallel}$

$$\|\vec{b}\|^2 = \|\vec{b}_{\perp}\|^2 + \|\vec{b}_{\parallel}\|^2$$

$$\hat{e}_2 = \frac{\vec{b}_{\parallel}}{\|\vec{b}_{\parallel}\|}$$

$$\vec{c} = \vec{c}_{\perp} + \hat{e}_1 (\hat{e}_1 \cdot \vec{c}) + \hat{e}_2 (\hat{e}_2 \cdot \vec{c})$$

$$\|\vec{c}\|^2 = \|\vec{c}_{\perp}\|^2 + c_1^2 + c_2^2$$

$$\hat{e}_1 \cdot \vec{c} = \hat{e}_1 \cdot \vec{c}_{\perp} + \hat{e}_1 \cdot \vec{c} \Rightarrow \hat{e}_1 \cdot \vec{c}_{\perp} = 0, \quad \hat{e}_1 \cdot \vec{c} = 0.$$

(18).

$\{\hat{e}_1, \dots, \hat{e}_m\}$  opðokaror

$$V_m = \{ \alpha_1 \hat{e}_1 + \dots + \alpha_m \hat{e}_m \}$$

$$\|\vec{c} - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \hat{e}_i\|^2 \geq \|\vec{c} - \sum c_i \hat{e}_i\|^2 \quad \text{Ariðar með að }\alpha_i = c_i.$$

$$\|\vec{c}\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i c_i =$$

$$\|\vec{c}\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m c_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (\alpha_i - c_i)^2$$

$$\vec{c} = \vec{c}_\perp + \sum c_i \hat{e}_i$$

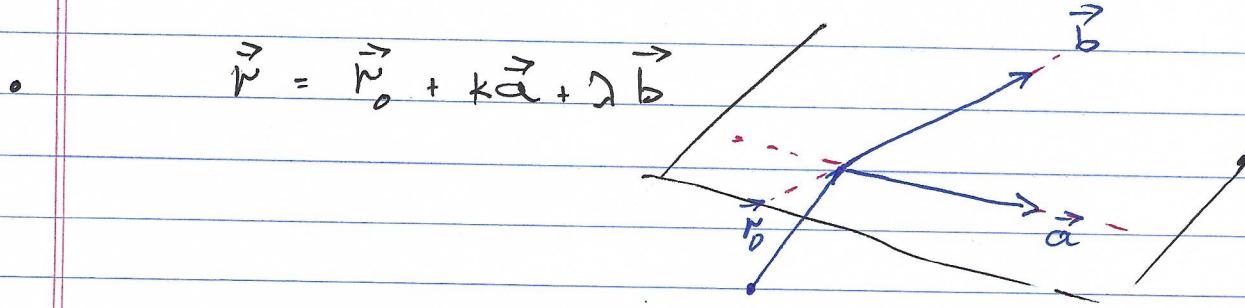
$$\|\vec{c}\|^2 = \|\vec{c}_\perp\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m c_i^2 \Rightarrow \|\vec{c}\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^m |c_i|^2 = \|\vec{c}_\perp\|^2 = \|\vec{c} - \sum c_i \hat{e}_i\|^2$$

$$\|\vec{c} - \sum_{i=1}^m c_i^2\| \leq \|\vec{c} - \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \hat{e}_i\|$$

Taðan er  $c_i = \alpha_i$

(19).

Εξιωση επιπέδου.



$$Ax + By + Fx = \Delta$$

Τετρίγχει σα σημεία  $\vec{v}_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$   
 $\vec{v}_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$   
 $\vec{v}_3 = (x_3, y_3, z_3)$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1$$

$$\vec{b} = \vec{v}_3 - \vec{v}_1$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{v}_1 + k_1(\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1) + l_1(\vec{v}_3 - \vec{v}_1)$$

$$= \vec{v}_2 + k_2(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2) + l_2(\vec{v}_3 - \vec{v}_2)$$

$$= \vec{v}_3 + k_3(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_3) + l_3(\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_3)$$

$$k_2 \vec{v}_1 + (1 - k_2 - l_2) \vec{v}_2 + l_2 \vec{v}_3$$

$$k_3 = k_2$$

$$l_3 = 1 - k_2 - l_2$$

$$k_3 \vec{v}_1 + l_3 \vec{v}_2 + (1 - k_3 - l_3) \vec{v}_3$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$l_2 = 1 - k_3 - l_3$$

(20).

$$\begin{aligned}x - x_0 &= k \alpha_1 + \gamma \beta_1 \\y - y_0 &= k \alpha_2 + \gamma \beta_2 \\z - z_0 &= k \alpha_3 + \gamma \beta_3\end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_1 \vec{\alpha}_1 + \mu_2 \vec{\beta}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}\mu_1 \alpha_1 + \mu_2 \beta_1 = 0 \\ \mu_1 \alpha_2 + \mu_2 \beta_2 = 0\end{cases}$$

$$\mu_1 \alpha_3 + \mu_2 \beta_3 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \beta_1 \alpha_2 \neq 0 \quad \alpha_1 \beta_3 - \alpha_3 \beta_1 \neq 0 \quad \alpha_2 \beta_3 - \alpha_3 \beta_2 \neq 0$$

για γενική ομοφωνία

$$k = \frac{(x-x_0)\beta_2 - (y-y_0)\beta_1}{\alpha_1\beta_2 - \alpha_2\beta_1}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{(y-y_0)\alpha_1 - (x-x_0)\alpha_2}{\alpha_1\beta_2 - \alpha_2\beta_1}$$

$$(z - z_0)(\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1) = (x - x_0)\beta_2 \alpha_3 - (y - y_0)\beta_1 \alpha_3$$

$$+ (y - y_0)\alpha_1 \beta_3 - (x - x_0)\alpha_2 \beta_3$$

$$x(\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1) + y(\alpha_1 \beta_3 - \alpha_3 \beta_1) + z(\alpha_2 \beta_3 - \alpha_3 \beta_2) =$$

$$z_0(\alpha_2 \beta_1 - \alpha_1 \beta_2) + x_0(\alpha_3 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_3) + y_0(\alpha_1 \beta_3 - \alpha_3 \beta_1)$$

(21.)

II. x.

$$Ax + By + \Gamma = \Delta$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \left( \frac{\Delta}{A}, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \left( 0, \frac{\Delta}{B}, 0 \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = (0, 0, )$$

Kai :  $\vec{a} = \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1 = \left( -\frac{\Delta}{A}, \frac{\Delta}{B}, 0 \right)$

$$\vec{b} = \vec{v}_3 - \vec{v}_1 = \left( -\frac{\Delta}{A}, 0, \frac{\Delta}{\Gamma} \right)$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{v}_1 + k\vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b}$$

$$= \vec{v}_1 + k(\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1) + \lambda(\vec{v}_3 - \vec{v}_1)$$

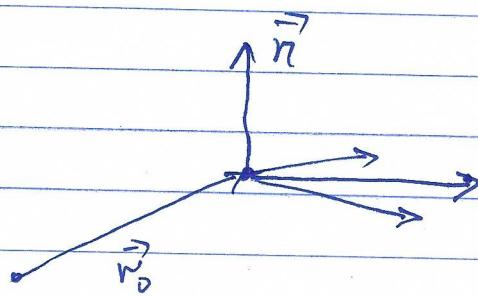
$$x = \frac{\Delta}{A} + k\left(-\frac{\Delta}{A}\right) + \lambda\left(-\frac{\Delta}{A}\right) \Rightarrow Ax = \Delta(1-k-\lambda)$$

$$y = 0 + k\frac{\Delta}{B} \Rightarrow By = k\Delta$$

$$z = 0 + \lambda\frac{\Delta}{\Gamma} \Rightarrow \Gamma z = \lambda\Delta$$

$$Ax + By + \Gamma z = \Delta.$$

- Erinnerung  $\perp$  zw  $\vec{n}$  und  $\vec{r}_0$  kann man ausrechnen aus  $\vec{r}$



$$(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(x - x_0)n_1 + (y - y_0)n_2 + (z - z_0)n_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x n_1 + y n_2 + z n_3 = x_0 n_1 + y_0 n_2 + z_0 n_3$$

- $\vec{a}, \vec{b} \rightsquigarrow \vec{n} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$   
 $= (\alpha_2 \beta_3 - \alpha_3 \beta_2, \alpha_3 \beta_1 - \alpha_1 \beta_3, \alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1)$

$$x(\alpha_2 \beta_3 - \alpha_3 \beta_2) + y(\alpha_3 \beta_1 - \alpha_1 \beta_3) + z(\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1)$$

$$= x_0(\alpha_2 \beta_3 - \alpha_3 \beta_2) + y_0(\alpha_3 \beta_1 - \alpha_1 \beta_3) + z_0(\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1)$$

$$Ax + By + Cz = \Delta$$

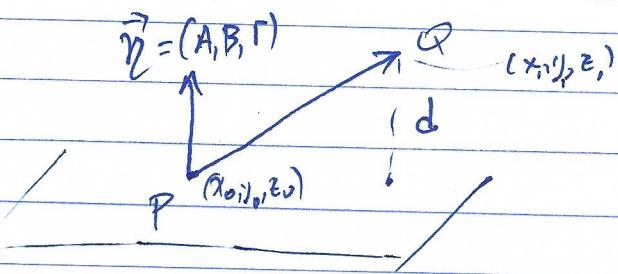
↓

$$(A, B, C) = \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}_0 = \Delta$$

(23)

Aritmética ortogonal entre planos.



$$Ax + By + Cz = D$$

$$d = \frac{|(\vec{PQ} \cdot \vec{n})|}{\|\vec{n}\|}$$

Teorema 1:  $(\vec{PQ} \cdot \vec{n}) \vec{n}$

$$d = \frac{|(\vec{PQ} \cdot \vec{n}) \cdot \vec{n}|}{\|\vec{n}\|^2}$$

$$\frac{(x_1 - x_0)A + (y_1 - y_0)B + (z_1 - z_0)C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{x_1 A + y_1 B + z_1 C - D}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$