

SF 1624, F2

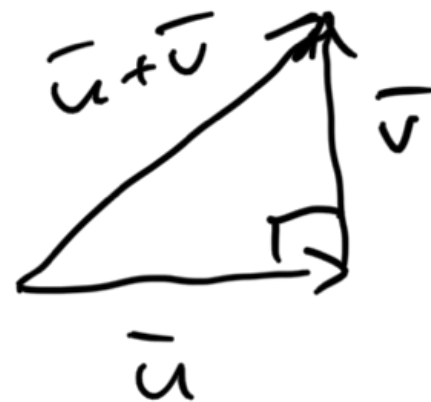
Skalarprodukt, forts.

Några viktiga egenskaper för
norm / längd.

- Pythagoras ($\text{i } \mathbb{R}^n$): Om $\bar{u}, \bar{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$
är ortogonala så gäller:

$$|\bar{u} + \bar{v}|^2 = |\bar{u}|^2 + |\bar{v}|^2$$

Ö: visa!



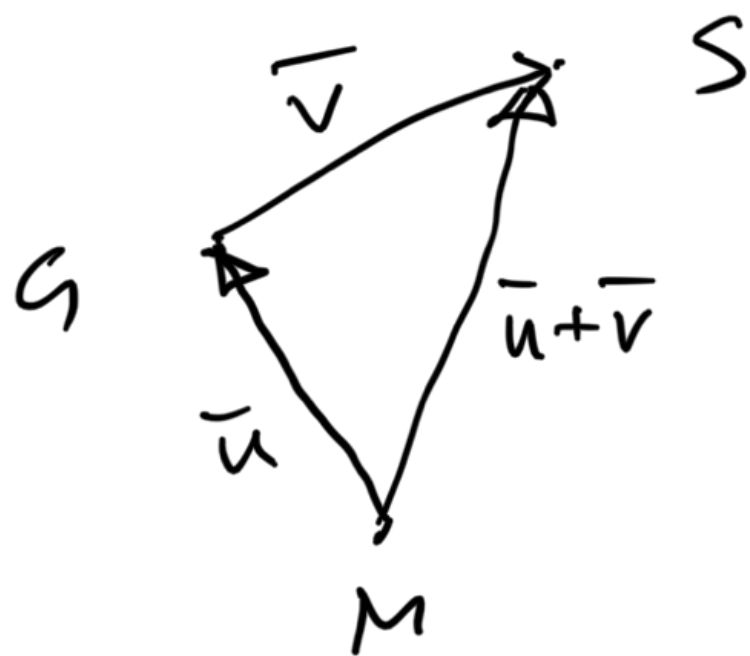
- Cauchy-Schwartz: $|\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v}| \leq |\bar{u}| \cdot |\bar{v}|$

ÖÖ: visa! Ledtråd: vet att

$0 \leq |\bar{u} + t \cdot \bar{v}|^2$ gäller för alla $t \in \mathbb{R}$;

välj sedan t "listigt". (Minimera
längden av
 $\bar{u} + t \cdot \bar{v}$.)

- Triangel olikheten: $|\bar{u} + \bar{v}| \leq |\bar{u}| + |\bar{v}|$.



• Parallelogram lagen:

$$|\bar{u} + \bar{v}|^2 + |\bar{u} - \bar{v}|^2 = 2 \cdot (|\bar{u}|^2 + |\bar{v}|^2)$$

○ : vise.

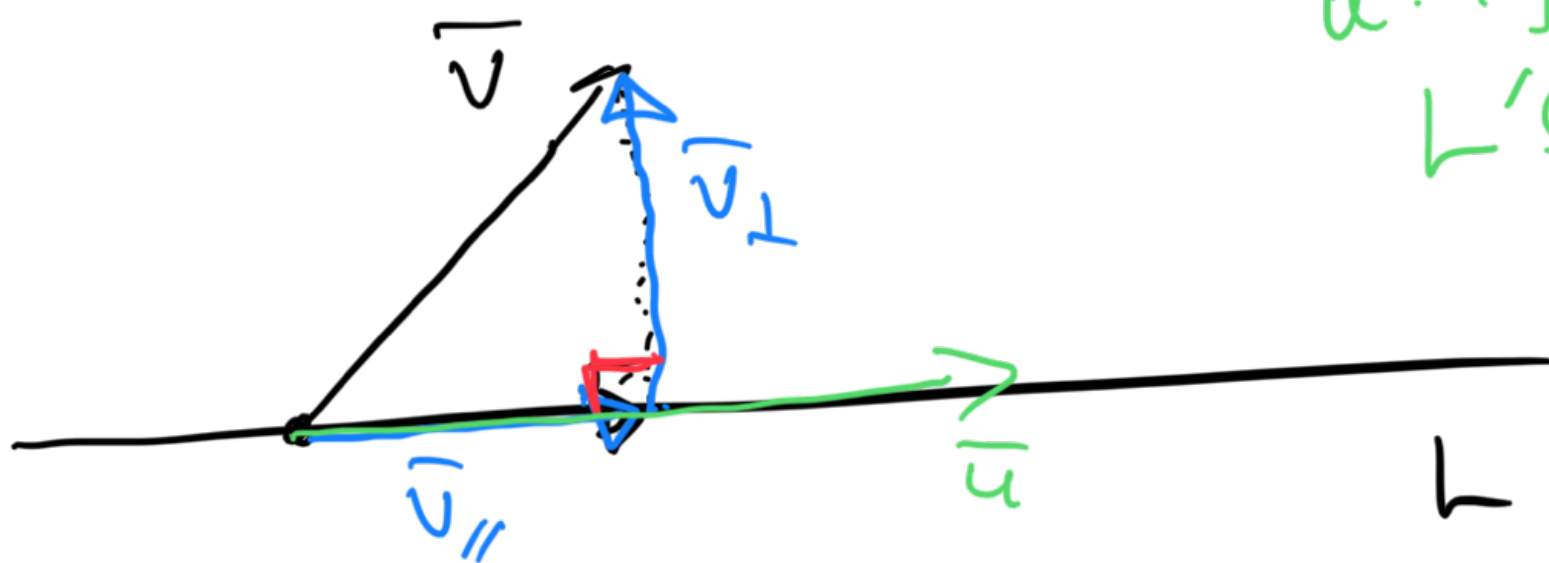
Ex: Parallelogram:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kom ihåg: } |\bar{a}|^2 &= \bar{a} \cdot \bar{a} \\ \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} &= \bar{b} \cdot \bar{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{u} + \bar{v}|^2 + |\bar{u} - \bar{v}|^2 &= (\bar{u} + \bar{v}) \cdot (\bar{u} + \bar{v}) + (\bar{u} - \bar{v}) \cdot (\bar{u} - \bar{v}) \\ &= \bar{u} \cdot \bar{u} + \bar{u} \cdot \bar{v} + \bar{v} \cdot \bar{u} + \bar{v} \cdot \bar{v} + \bar{u} \cdot \bar{u} - \bar{u} \cdot \bar{v} - \bar{v} \cdot \bar{u} + \bar{v} \cdot \bar{v} \\ &= |\bar{u}|^2 + \underbrace{2 \cdot (\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v})}_{\text{tar ut!}} + |\bar{v}|^2 + |\bar{u}|^2 - \underbrace{2 \cdot (\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v})}_{\text{tar ut!}} + |\bar{v}|^2 \\ &= 2|\bar{u}|^2 + 2|\bar{v}|^2 = 2 \cdot (|\bar{u}|^2 + |\bar{v}|^2). \end{aligned}$$

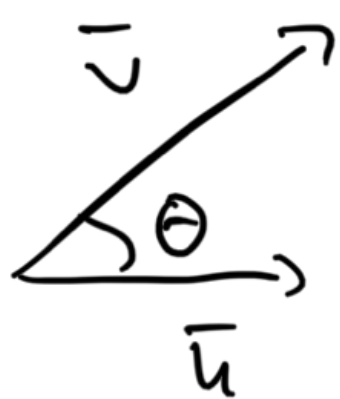
Projektion på linje

(sid 380-382
i bok).



$\vec{u}$: ligger i
L's riktning.

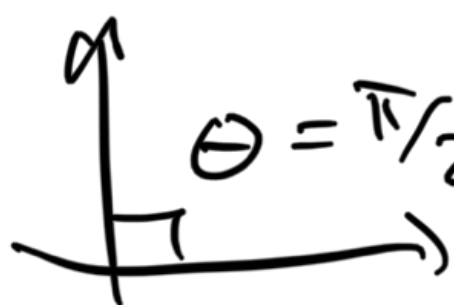
Uppdrag: Skriv $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_{\parallel} + \vec{v}_{\perp}$
där $\vec{v}_{\parallel}$ är parallell med L
och $\vec{v}_{\perp}$ är vinkelrät mot L
(dvs $\vec{v}_{\parallel} \cdot \vec{v}_{\perp} = 0$).



$$0 = |\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}| = (\underbrace{\cos \theta}_{=0}) \cdot \underbrace{|\vec{u}|}_{\neq 0} \cdot \underbrace{|\vec{v}|}_{\neq 0}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \pm \pi/2$$

$$(\theta = \pm 90^\circ)$$



$$\theta = \pi/2 \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0.$$

$\|\vec{v}\|$ vs $|\vec{v}|$.

↑ lättare att skriva!

$t \in \mathbb{R}$

Men:

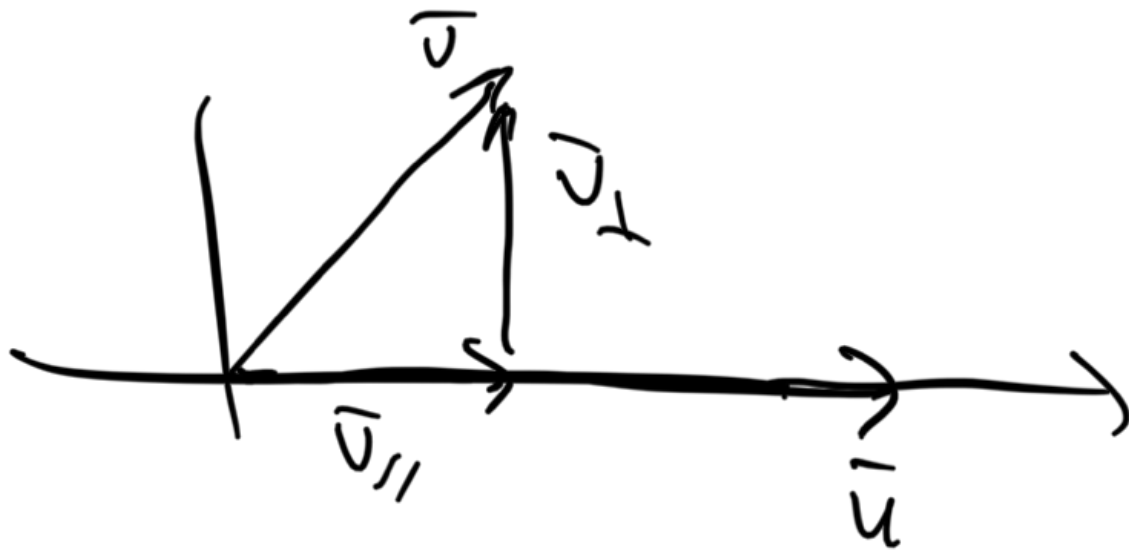
$$|t \cdot \vec{v}| = |t| \cdot |\vec{v}|$$

($\vec{v}$ är en vektor)

Depp
som reellt
tal

olika betydelser!

Kanske bättre? $\|t \cdot \vec{v}\| = |t| \cdot \|\vec{v}\|$



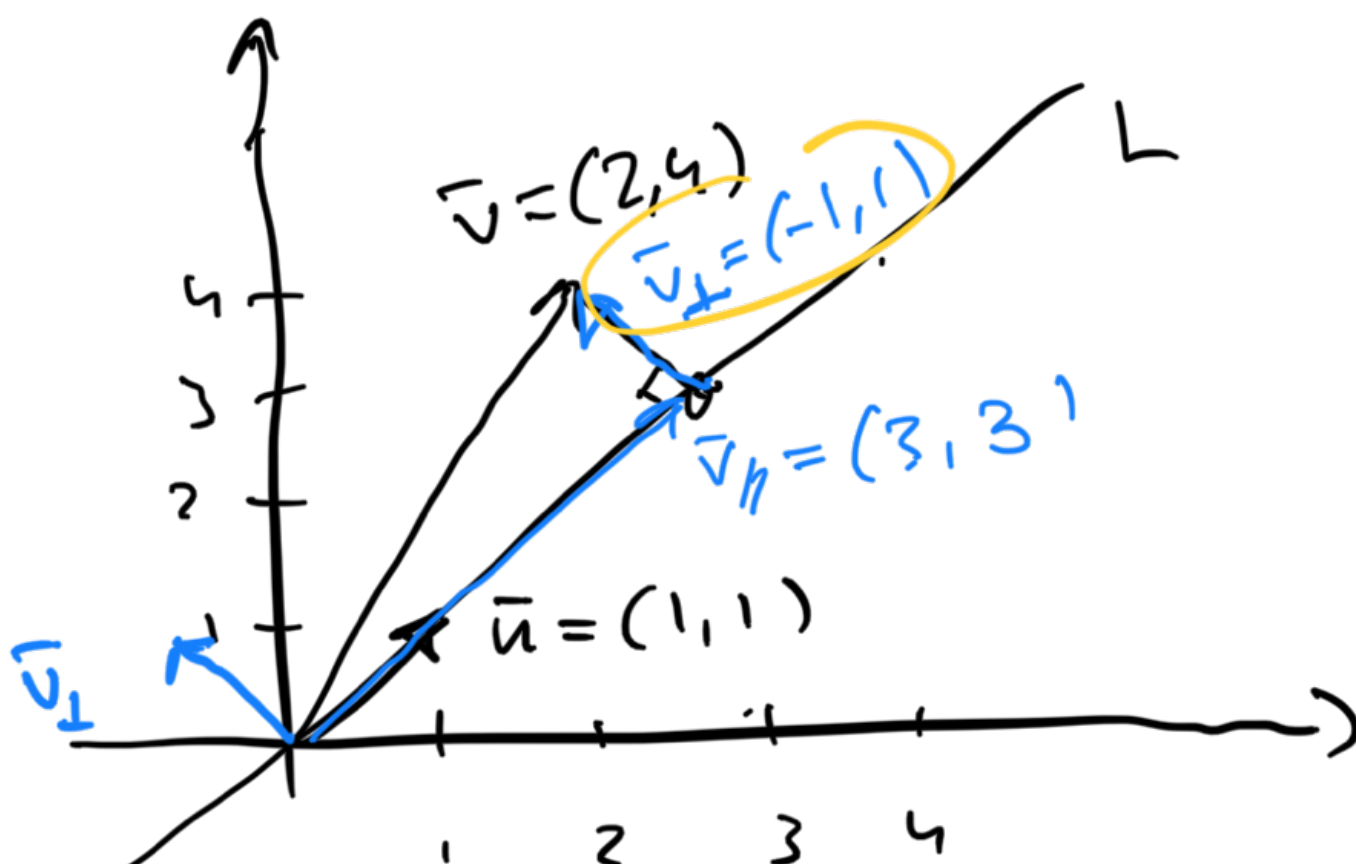
Hur hitta $\vec{v}_{\parallel}$ & $\vec{v}_{\perp}$? Skalarprodukt!

Om $\vec{u}$ har samma riktning som L

kan vi ta: $\vec{v}_{\parallel} = \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}}{|\vec{u}|^2} \cdot \vec{u}$
skalär vektor

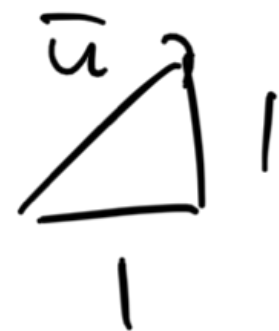
och $\vec{v}_{\perp} = \vec{v} - \vec{v}_{\parallel}$.

Ex: L ges av $y=x$, $\vec{v} = (2, 4)$.



$$|\vec{u}|^2 = \cancel{2} \\ = |\cancel{2}(1, 1)|^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 = 2.$$

$$\bar{v}_{//} = \frac{\bar{v} \cdot \bar{u}}{|\bar{u}|^2} \cdot \bar{u} =$$



$$= \frac{(2,4) \cdot (1,1)}{2} \cdot (1,1) = \frac{2 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 1}{2} \cdot (1,1)$$

$$= \frac{6}{2} (1,1) = (3,3)$$

$$\therefore \bar{v}_{//} = (3,3)$$

$$\bar{v}_{\perp} = \bar{v} - \bar{v}_{//} = (2,4) - (3,3) = (-1,1)$$

$$\therefore \bar{v}_{//} = (3,3), \quad \bar{v}_{\perp} = (-1,1).$$

↑
"alltse"

Koll: 2. verkligen $\bar{v}_{//}$ & $\bar{v}_{\perp}$
vinkelräta (ortogonala)?

$$\text{Dvs: } \bar{v}_{//} \cdot \bar{v}_{\perp} = 0$$

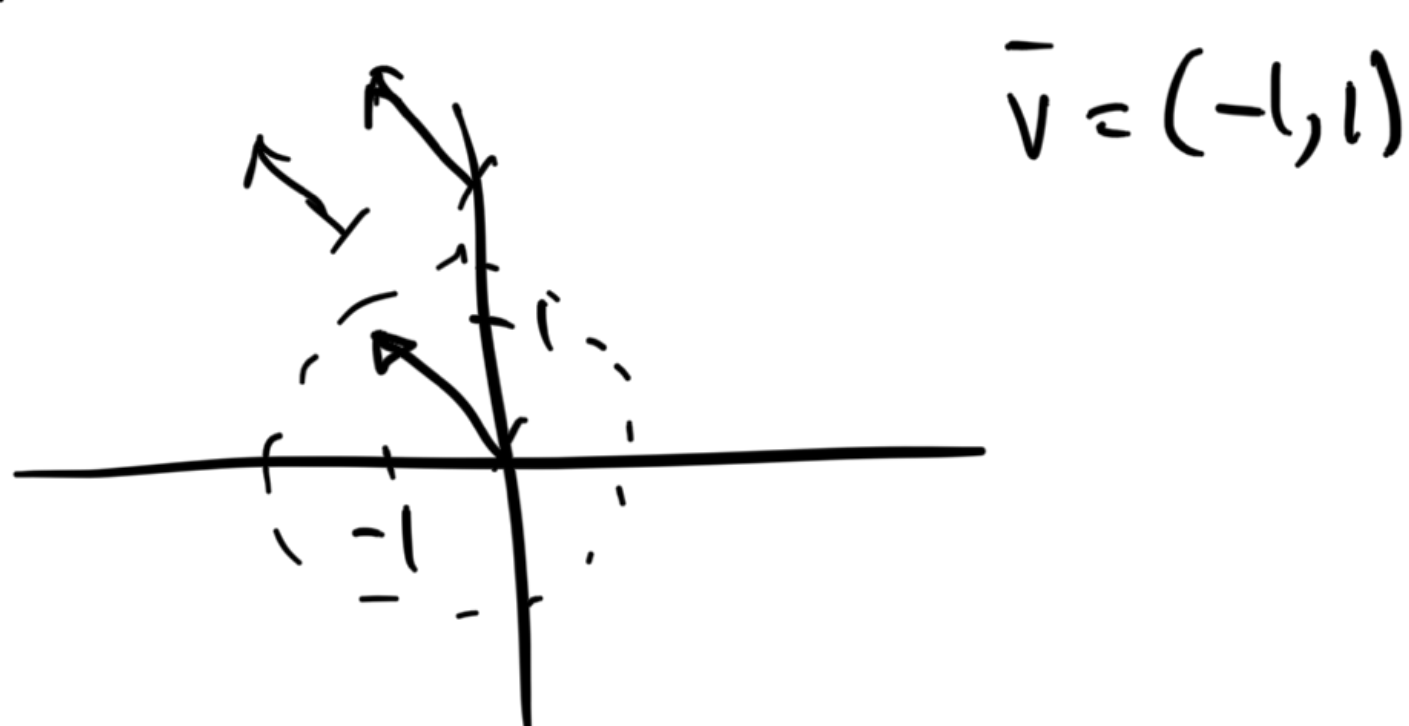
$$\text{Koll: } (3,3) \cdot (-1,1) = 3 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 1 = 0. \quad \text{OK!}$$

Koll 2: har $\bar{v}_{//}$ & $\bar{u}$ samma riktning?

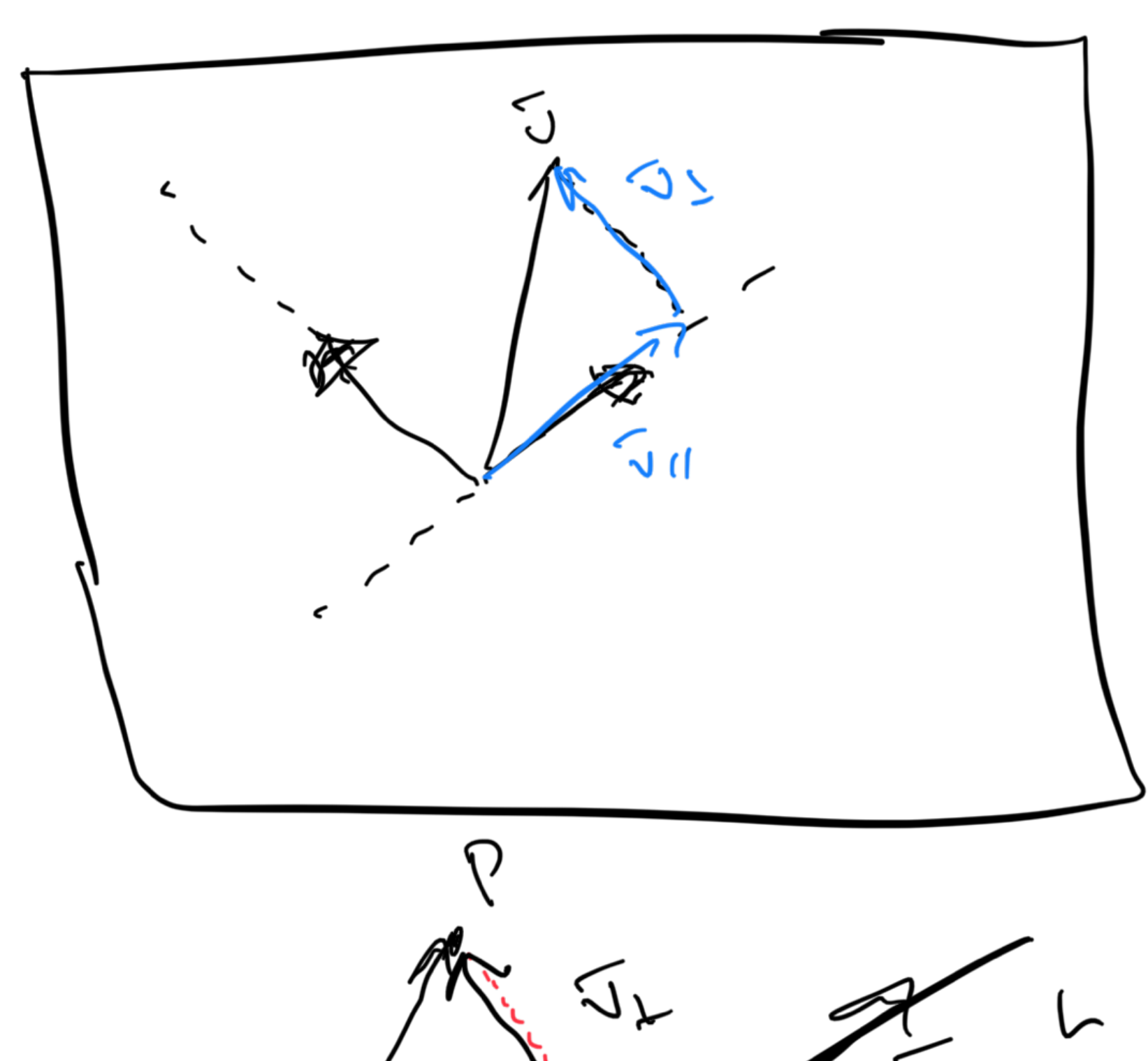
Dvs har $(3,3)$ & $(1,1)$ samma

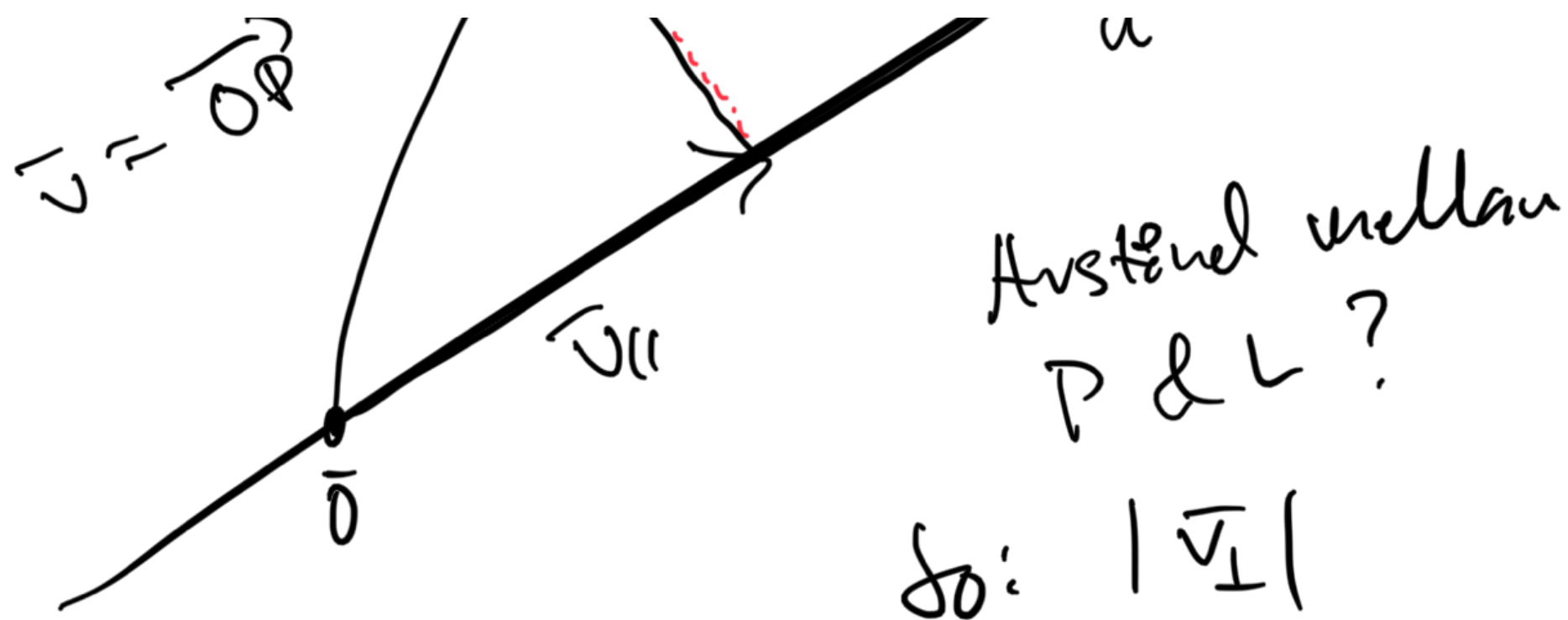
riktning? (Ja! Därför $3 \cdot (1,1) =$

$\text{minimizing } \dots$
 $= (3, 3)$



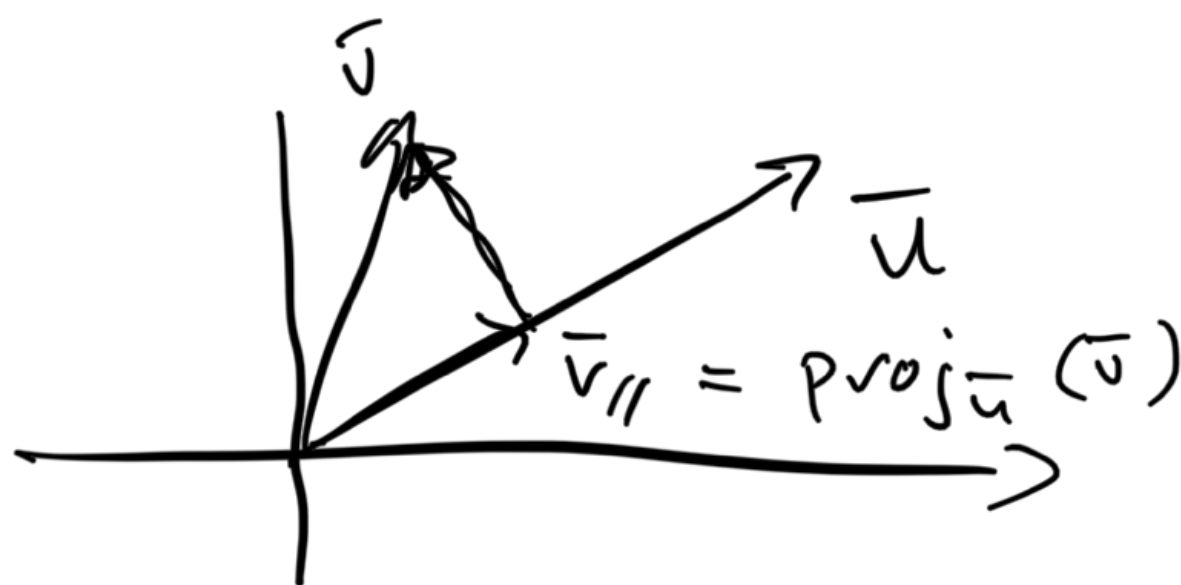
Ann: Detta funkar även
 i $\mathbb{R}^3$ (& $\mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 4$.)





Notation: Skriver

$$\bar{v}_{\parallel} = \text{proj}_{\bar{u}}(\bar{v}) = \frac{\bar{v} \cdot \bar{u}}{|\bar{u}|^2} \cdot \bar{u}$$



Anm: om vi bare bryr oss om
 $|\bar{v}_{\parallel}|$ (dvs lengden) Kan vi

forenkles lite:

$$|\bar{v}_{\parallel}| = \left| \frac{\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v}}{|\bar{u}|^2} \cdot \bar{u} \right| = \left| \frac{\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v}}{|\bar{u}|^2} \right| \cdot |\bar{u}|$$

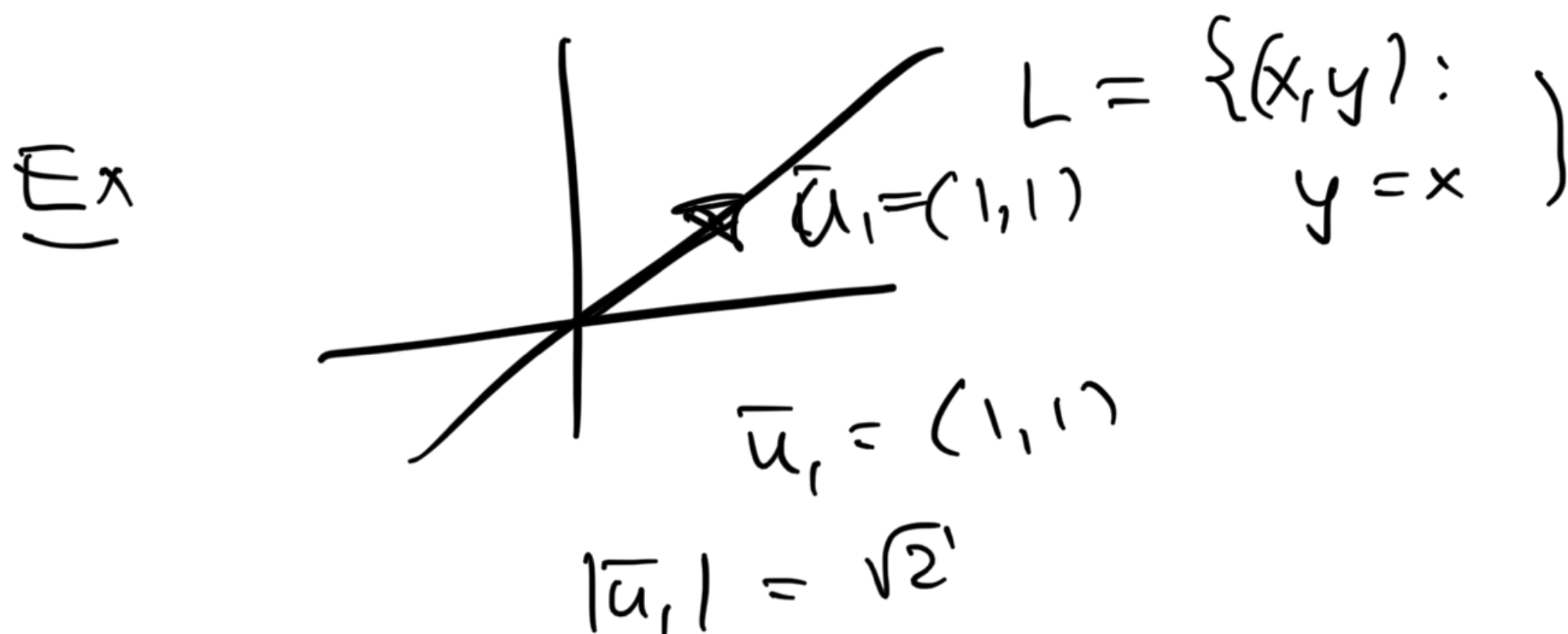
$\uparrow$ skalar $\uparrow$ vektor

$$= |\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v}| \cdot \frac{1}{|\bar{u}|} = \frac{|\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v}|}{|\bar{u}|}$$

$$\frac{1}{|\bar{u}|^2} \cdot \bar{u}$$

$$|\bar{u}|$$

(Extra trevligt om $|\bar{u}| = 1$.)



$$\bar{u}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

~~Linjer~~ Linjer & plan i $\mathbb{R}^2 / \mathbb{R}^3$ (Kap 1.3)

Ekvation för linje i $\mathbb{R}^2$:

~~Linje~~ (x, y) så att

$$Ax + By = C$$

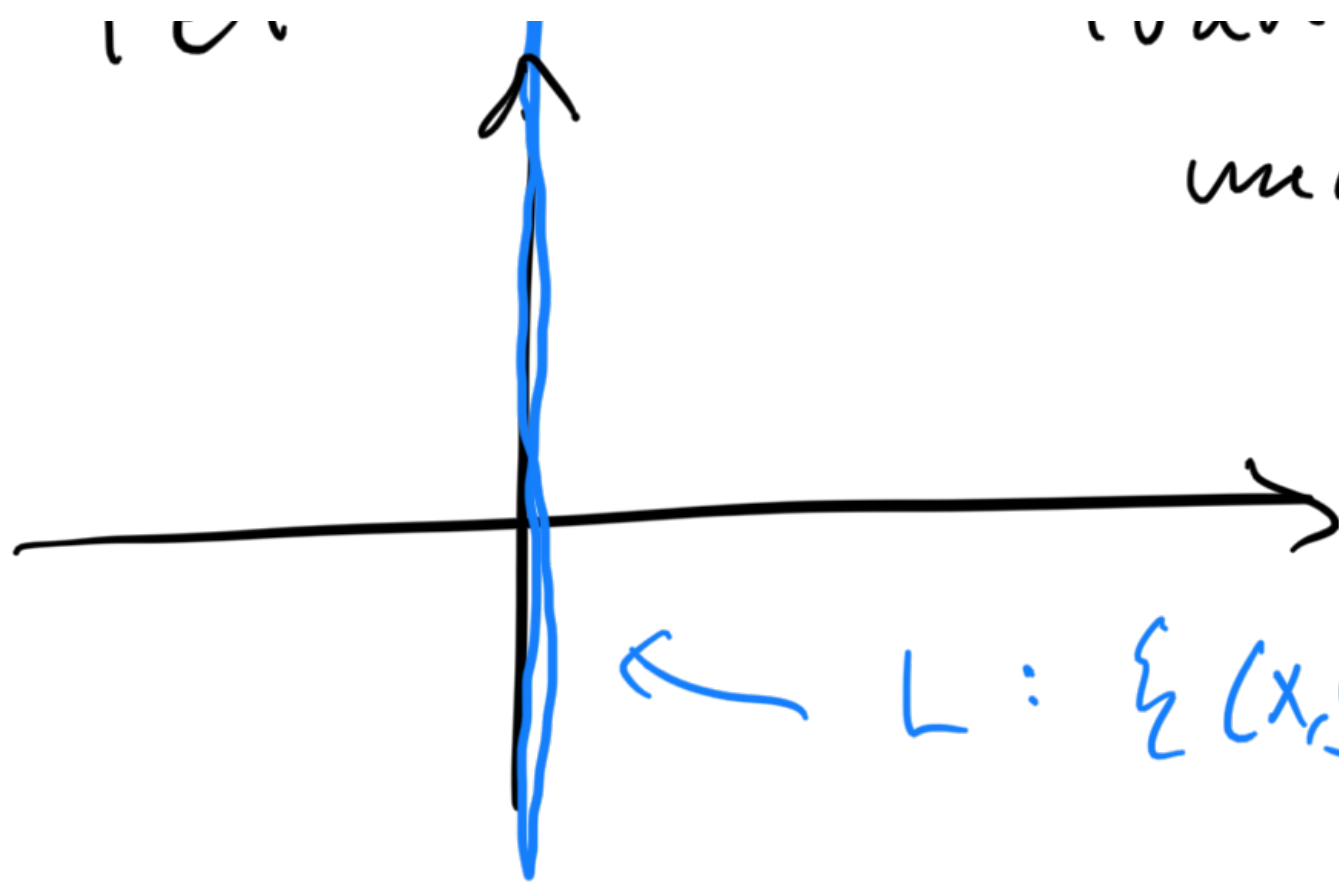
(Anm. linje genom origo : $Ax + By = 0$).

Q: Vantar inte $y = kx + m$?

"Följ"

indirekt linje

und $u \in m$?



$$\leftarrow L: \{ (x,y) : x=0 \}.$$

Ann: um $B \neq 0$ kann vi geben

um $Ax + By = C$ für $x \in m$

$$By = C - Ax$$

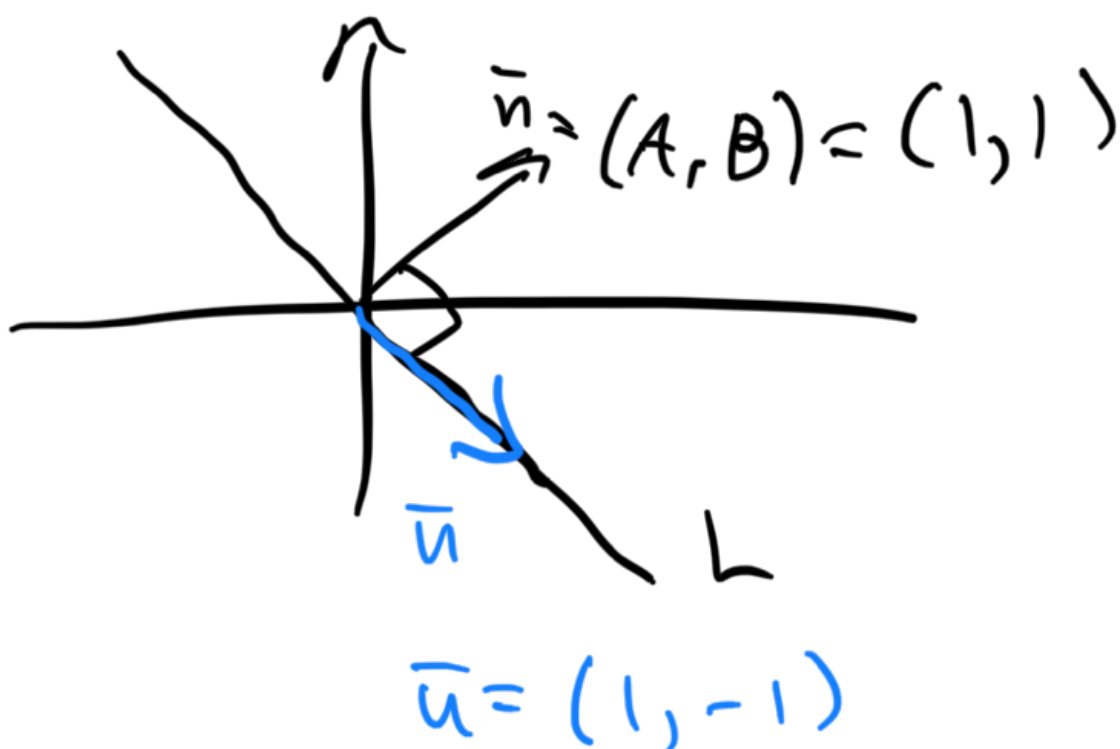
$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{C}{B} - \frac{A}{B} \cdot x = \left(\frac{-A}{B} \right) x + \frac{C}{B}$$

Ex: $A = B = 1, C = 0$

für vi: $x + y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y = -x$$

$$\begin{array}{l} Ax + By = C \\ \downarrow \\ x + y = 0 \end{array}$$



Notizen:

$$\bar{n} \perp L.$$

Kolla att $\bar{u} \perp \bar{n}$ dvs

$$\bar{u} \cdot \bar{n} = 0 \quad !?$$

$$\bar{u} \cdot \bar{n} = (1, -1) \cdot (1, 1) = 1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 1 = 1 - 1 = 0.$$

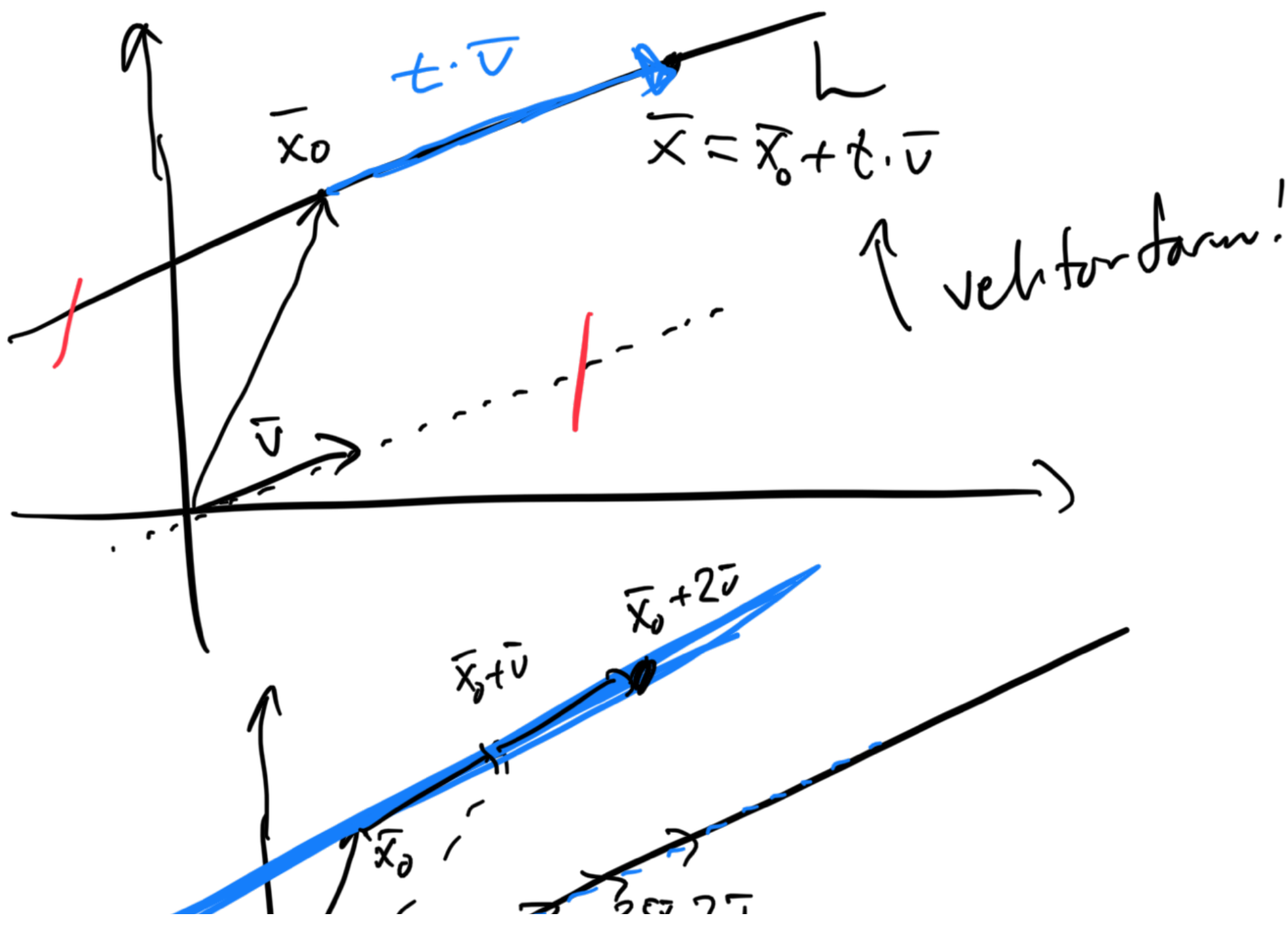
$\therefore (A, B)$ alltid normal-
vektor till linjen!

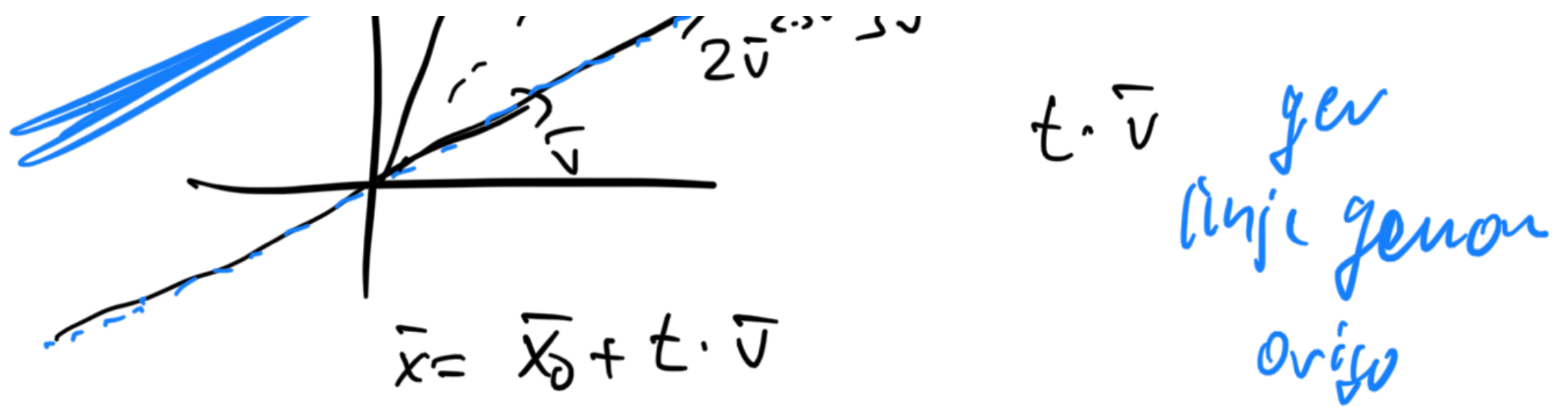
Linje p_i vektor/
parametrisering:

$$\bar{x} = \bar{x}_0 + t \cdot \bar{v} \quad , \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

där $\bar{x}_0$ är punkt på linjen

och $\bar{v}$ har samma riktning
som L .





$$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_0 + t \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_0 + t \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{x}_0 + \underbrace{0 \cdot \vec{v}}_{\vec{0}} = \vec{x}_0 + \vec{0} = \vec{x}_0$$

$$\underline{t=1} \quad \vec{x}_0 + 1 \cdot \vec{v}$$

Vektorform: $\vec{x} = \vec{x}_0 + t \cdot \vec{v} \quad (*)$

Om $\vec{v} = (a, b)$ och $\vec{x}_0 = (\underline{x}_0, y_0)$

och $\vec{x} = (x, y)$ så ger (*) att

$$(x, y) = (x_0, y_0) + t \cdot (a, b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x_0 + a \cdot t \\ y = y_0 + b \cdot t \end{cases}$$

linje p: parameterform.

Ann: Samma sak i $\mathbb{R}^3$ (eller $\mathbb{R}^n$)

ger linje p: följande parameterform:

$$\vec{x} = (x, y, z) \quad \vec{v} = (a, b, c)$$

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (x_0, y_0, z_0), \quad \vec{v} = (a, b, c)$$

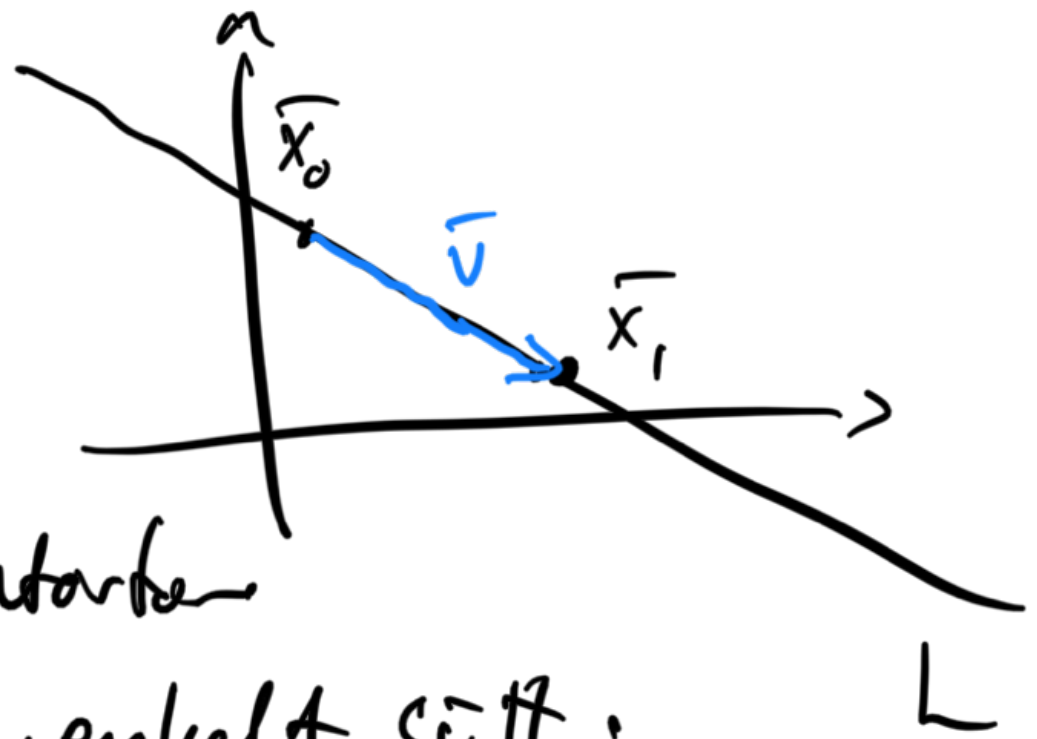
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + a \cdot t \\ y = y_0 + b \cdot t \\ z = z_0 + c \cdot t \end{cases}$$

OBS: vektorform
fortfarande
 $\vec{x} = \vec{x}_0 + t \cdot \vec{v}$.

(Sfr: $\vec{x} = \vec{x}_0 + t \cdot \vec{v}$ ($\in \mathbb{R}^3$)).

Linje genom två punkter

$$\vec{v} = \vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_0$$



Får de följande vektorer

för L på suppenkelt sätt:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x} &= \vec{x}_0 + t \cdot \vec{v} = \\ &= \vec{x}_0 + t (\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_0) \\ &= (1-t) \cdot \vec{x}_0 + t \cdot \vec{x}_1. \end{aligned}$$

Ö: Vad är $\vec{x}$ om $t = 0, 1$?

Ekvation för plan i $\mathbb{R}^3$

(x, y, z) så att

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

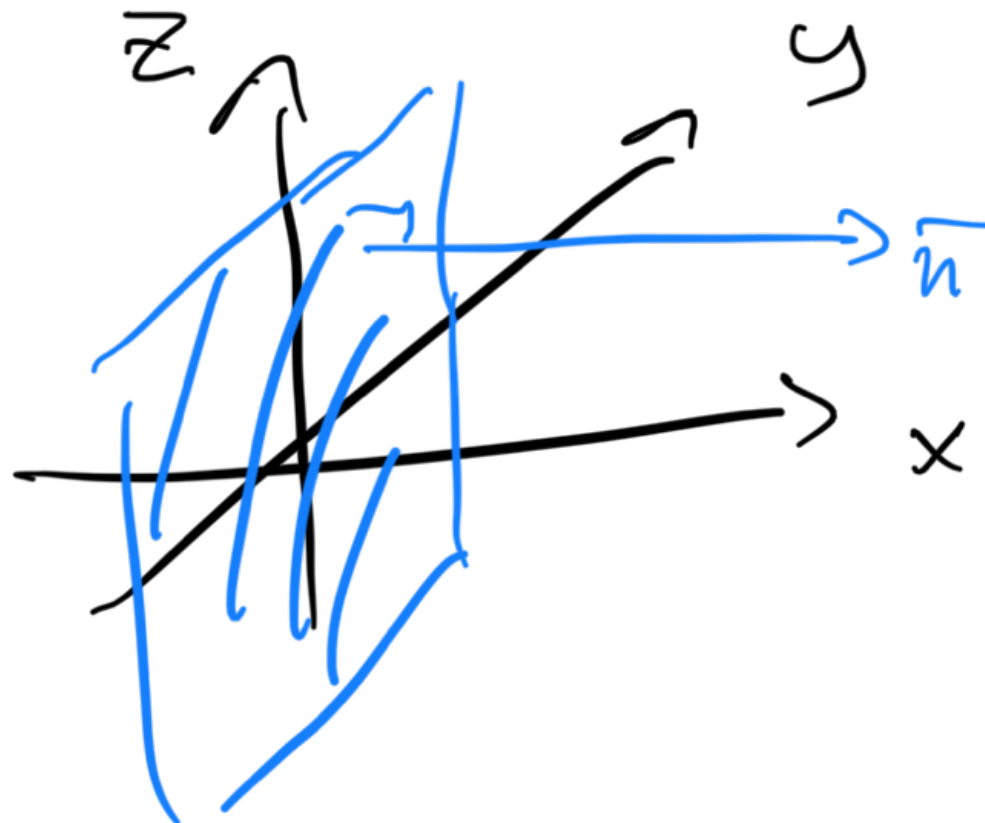
$$\underline{A}x + \underline{B}y + \underline{C}z = D$$

Q: villkor för A, B, C ?

$$(A, B, C) \neq (0, 0, 0).$$

Ex: $B = C = 0, A = 1, D = 0.$

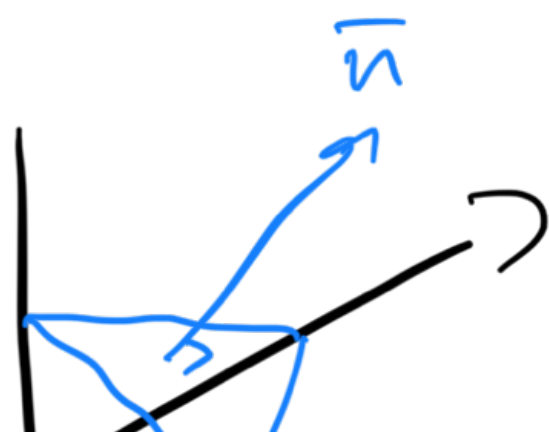
$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$



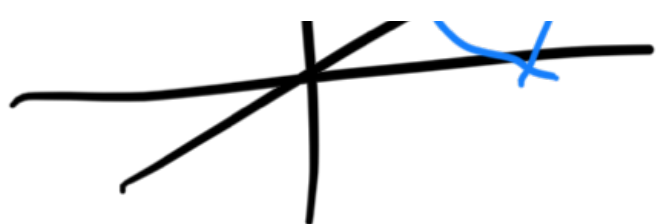
$$\begin{aligned} 1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z \\ = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$D = 0 \Rightarrow$ plan som går genom origo.

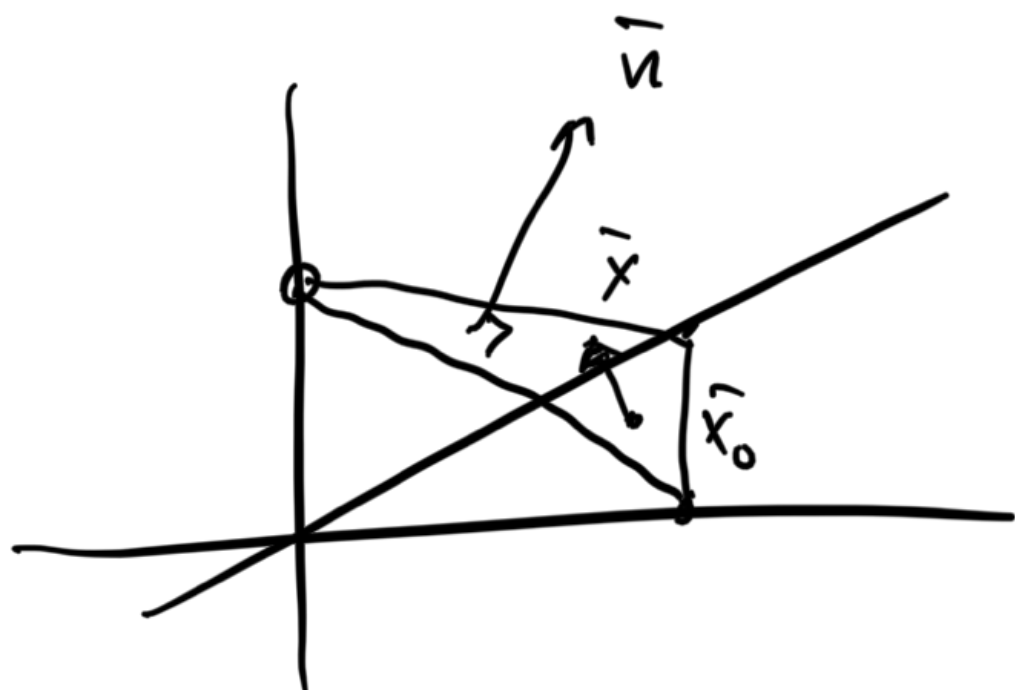
Anm: $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$ är



normalvektor
till planet
som går av



$$Ax + By + Cz = D,$$



Om $\bar{x} \in P$
(P betecknar
planet).

Ser vi att

($\bar{x}_0 \in P$) $\bar{x} - \bar{x}_0 \perp \bar{n}$ dvs

$$(\bar{x} - \bar{x}_0) \cdot \bar{n} = 0 \quad ; \quad \text{om}$$

$$\bar{n} = (A, B, C) \quad , \quad \bar{x} = (x, y, z)$$

$$\bar{x}_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0) \quad \text{Ser vi}$$

att

$$(\bar{x} - \bar{x}_0) \cdot \bar{n} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\bar{x} \cdot \bar{n} = \bar{x}_0 \cdot \bar{n} \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x, y, z) \cdot (A, B, C) = (x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot (A, B, C)$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$Ax + By + Cz = Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0$$

AHA! Om vi l ter

$$D = Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0$$

f r vi skal relvationen

f r P , dvs

$$Ax + By + Cz = D.$$

