

geometría

VECTORES

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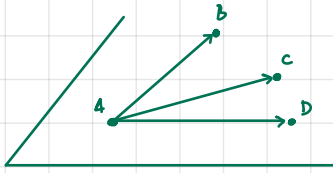
HALLAR α PARA QUE LOS PUNTOS SEAN COPLANARIOS

$$A(0, 0, 1)$$

$$B(0, 1, 2)$$

$$C(-2, 1, 3)$$

$$D(\alpha, \alpha-1, 2)$$



$$A, B, C, D \text{ SON COPLANARIOS} \leftrightarrow \text{rg}[\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}, \vec{AD}] = 2 \leftrightarrow |\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}, \vec{AD}| = 0$$

1) CALCULAR LOS VECTORES $\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}, \vec{AD}$

$$\vec{AB} = (0, 1, 1)$$

$$\vec{AC} = (-2, 1, 2)$$

$$\vec{AD} = (\alpha, \alpha-1, 1)$$

2) CALCULAR EL DETERMINANTE E IGUALAR A CERO

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & \alpha \\ 1 & 1 & \alpha-1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \leftrightarrow \begin{aligned} 2\alpha - 2(\alpha-1) - (\alpha-2) &= 0 \\ 2\alpha - 2\alpha + 2 - \alpha + 2 &= 0 \\ -\alpha + 4 &= 0 \\ \alpha &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

DEMOSTRAR QUE LA BASE FORMADA POR LOS VECTORES $\{\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3\}$ ES UNA BASE

ORTONORMAL Y HALLAR LAS COORDENADAS DE $\vec{v} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ EN ESA BASE

$$\vec{u}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j} \longrightarrow \vec{u}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$\vec{u}_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{j} \longrightarrow \vec{u}_2 = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$\vec{u}_3 = \vec{k} \longrightarrow \vec{u}_3 = (0, 0, 1)$$

$B = \{\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3\}$ FORMAN UNA BASE
ORTONORMAL DE $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1) \|\vec{u}_1\| = \|\vec{u}_2\| = \|\vec{u}_3\| = 1 \text{ (SON UNITARIOS)} \\ 2) \begin{array}{l} \vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_2 = 0 \\ \vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_3 = 0 \\ \vec{u}_2 \cdot \vec{u}_3 = 0 \end{array} \end{array} \right\} \text{ SON ORTOGONALES} \\ \text{DOS A DOS}$$

1) VEAMOS SI SON **UNITARIOS**

$$\|\vec{u}_1\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{4}} = 1$$

$$\|\vec{u}_2\| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = 1$$

$$\|\vec{u}_3\| = \sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = 1$$

$\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2$ y $\vec{u}_3$ SON UNITARIOS

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2) VEAMOS SI SON ORTOGONALES DOS A DOS

$$\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 0 = 0$$

$$\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = 0$$

$$\vec{u}_2 \cdot \vec{u}_3 = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = 0$$

u_1, u_2 y u_3 SON ORTOGONALES DOS A DOS

3) CÁLCULO DE LAS COORDENADAS DE $\vec{v}$ EN B

$$\vec{v} = \alpha \vec{u}_1 + \beta \vec{u}_2 + \gamma \vec{u}_3 \quad \longrightarrow \quad [\vec{v}]_B = (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}_1, \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}_2, \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}_3)$$

COORDENADAS DE $\vec{v}$ EN $B = \{\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3\}$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k} = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}_1 = (1, 1, 1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 0 = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}_2 = (1, 1, 1) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 0 = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}_3 = (1, 1, 1) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = 0 + 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$[\vec{v}]_B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

HALLA EL ÁREA DEL TRIÁNGULO DE VÉRTICES $A(3, 4, 0)$, $B(2, -1, -5)$ y $C(-1, 1, 7)$

$$\vec{AB} = (-1, -5, -5)$$

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

$$\vec{AC} = (-4, -3, 7)$$

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -1 & -5 & -5 \\ -4 & -3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -50\vec{i} - 27\vec{j} - 17\vec{k} = (-50, -27, -17)$$

$$|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}| = \sqrt{(-50)^2 + (-27)^2 + (-17)^2} = 59,32 \text{ (u.a)} \longrightarrow \text{ÁREA PARALELOGRAMO}$$

↳ unidades de área

$$A_T = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ÁREA PARALELOGRAMO} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 59,32 = 29,66 \text{ u}^2$$

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HALLA UN VECTOR ORTOGONAL A $\vec{u} = (1, -1, 0)$ y a $\vec{v} = (2, 0, 1)$ cuyo módulo sea $\sqrt{24}$

1) CÁLCULO DEL VECTOR ORTOGONAL

$$\vec{w} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k} = (-1, -1, 2)$$

2) CÁLCULO DE UN VECTOR UNITARIO DE $\vec{w}$

$$\vec{u}_w = \frac{\vec{w}}{|\vec{w}|} = \frac{(-1, -1, 2)}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{(-1, -1, 2)}{\sqrt{1+1+4}} = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$$

3) CÁLCULO DE UN VECTOR DE MÓDULO $\sqrt{24}$

$$\sqrt{24} \cdot \vec{u}_w = \sqrt{24} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right) = (-2, -2, 4)$$

HALLA EL VOLUMEN DEL PARALEPÍPEDO Y DEL TETRAEDRO GENERADO POR LOS VECTORES

$$\vec{u} = (3, -5, 1), \vec{v} = (7, 4, 2) \text{ y } \vec{w} = (0, 6, 1)$$

$$\text{VOLUMEN PARALEPÍPEDO} = [\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}] = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 53 \text{ u}^3$$

$$\text{VOLUMEN DEL TETRAEDRO} = \frac{1}{6} [\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}] = \frac{1}{6} 53 = 8.83 \text{ u}^3$$