

Vektory a operácie s vektormi

Vektorom budeme nazývať každú orientovanú úsečku

$$\vec{v} = \vec{AB}$$

A - začiatkový bod

B - koncový bod

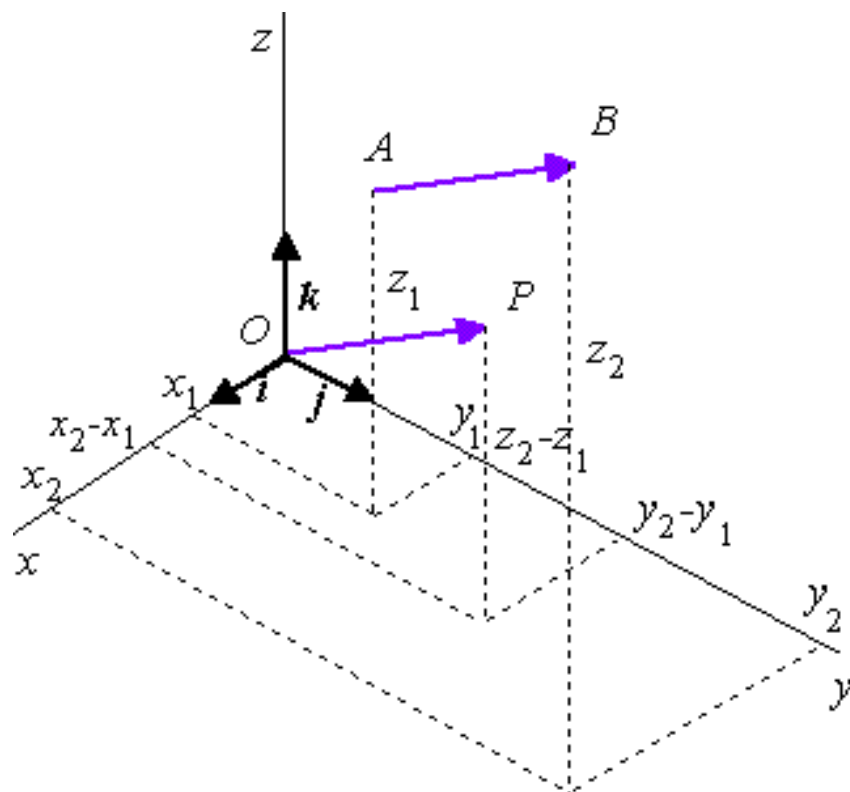
daného umiestnenia vektora

Súradnice vektora

$$A = [x_A, y_A, z_A]$$

$$B = [x_B, y_B, z_B]$$

$$\vec{v} = B - A = (x_B - x_A, y_B - y_A, z_B - z_A)$$



Veľkosť - dĺžka vektora

$$\vec{\mathbf{v}} = \vec{AB} = B - A = (x_B - x_A, y_B - y_A, z_B - z_A) = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

je vzdialenosť jeho určujúcich bodov A a B , platí

$$\left| \vec{\mathbf{v}} \right| = \sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2 + (z_B - z_A)^2} = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2}$$

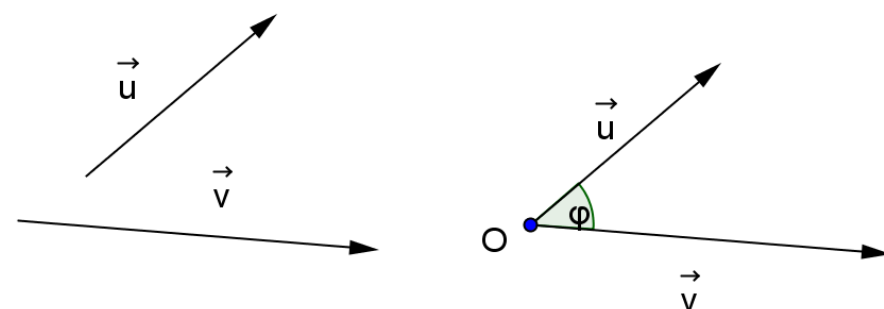
$$\left| \vec{\mathbf{v}} \right| = 1 \quad - \text{jednotkový vektor}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{0}} = (0,0,0) \quad - \text{nulový vektor}$$

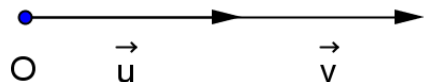
Uhol dvoch vektorov $\vec{\mathbf{u}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}}$ $\varphi = \angle(\vec{\mathbf{u}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}})$

$$|\vec{\mathbf{u}}| \neq 0, |\vec{\mathbf{v}}| \neq 0, \varphi \in \langle 0, \pi \rangle$$

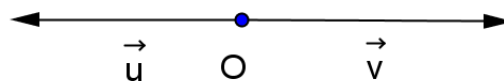
rôznobežné vektory



$$\varphi \in (0, \pi)$$



$$\varphi = 0$$

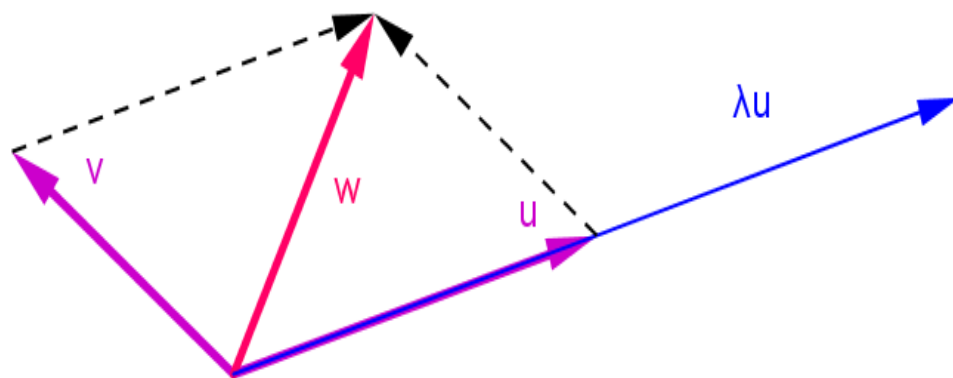


$$\varphi = \pi$$

rovnobežné (kolineárne) vektory

Operácie s vektormi

Súčet vektorov $\vec{\mathbf{u}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}}$



$$\vec{\mathbf{u}} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{v}} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{w}} = \vec{\mathbf{u}} + \vec{\mathbf{v}} =$$

$$= (u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, u_3 + v_3)$$

Násobenie vektora číslom

$$\vec{\mathbf{u}} \parallel \vec{\mathbf{v}} \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda \in R, \vec{\mathbf{u}} = \lambda \vec{\mathbf{v}}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{u}} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$$

$$\lambda \vec{\mathbf{u}} = (\lambda u_1, \lambda u_2, \lambda u_3)$$

$\vec{} \vec{}$

Skalárny súčin vektorov $\vec{\mathbf{u}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}}$

$$\vec{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{v}} = \left| \vec{\mathbf{u}} \right| \left| \vec{\mathbf{v}} \right| \cos \varphi, \quad \varphi = \angle \left(\vec{\mathbf{u}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}} \right)$$

$$\text{Ak } \vec{\mathbf{u}} = \vec{\mathbf{0}} \vee \vec{\mathbf{v}} = \vec{\mathbf{0}} \Rightarrow \vec{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{v}} = 0$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{u}} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{v}} = (v_1, v_2, v_3) \quad \vec{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{v}} = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{v}}}{\left| \vec{\mathbf{u}} \right| \left| \vec{\mathbf{v}} \right|}, \quad \varphi = \angle \left(\vec{\mathbf{u}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}} \right), \quad \vec{\mathbf{u}} \neq \vec{\mathbf{0}} \wedge \vec{\mathbf{v}} \neq \vec{\mathbf{0}}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{u}} \perp \vec{\mathbf{v}} \Leftrightarrow \vec{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{v}} = 0, \quad \vec{\mathbf{u}} \neq \vec{\mathbf{0}} \wedge \vec{\mathbf{v}} \neq \vec{\mathbf{0}}$$

Vektorový súčin vektorov $\vec{\mathbf{u}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}}$ je vektor $\vec{\mathbf{w}} = \vec{\mathbf{u}} \times \vec{\mathbf{v}}$

$$1. \quad \left| \vec{\mathbf{w}} \right| = \left| \vec{\mathbf{u}} \right| \cdot \left| \vec{\mathbf{v}} \right| \sin \varphi, \quad \varphi = \angle \left(\vec{\mathbf{u}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}} \right)$$

$$2. \quad \vec{\mathbf{w}} \perp \vec{\mathbf{u}} \wedge \vec{\mathbf{w}} \perp \vec{\mathbf{v}}$$

3. Vektory $\vec{\mathbf{u}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}}, \vec{\mathbf{w}}$ tvoria pravotočivý systém.

$$\vec{\mathbf{u}} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{v}} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{u}} \times \vec{\mathbf{v}} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{\mathbf{i}} & \vec{\mathbf{j}} & \vec{\mathbf{k}} \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

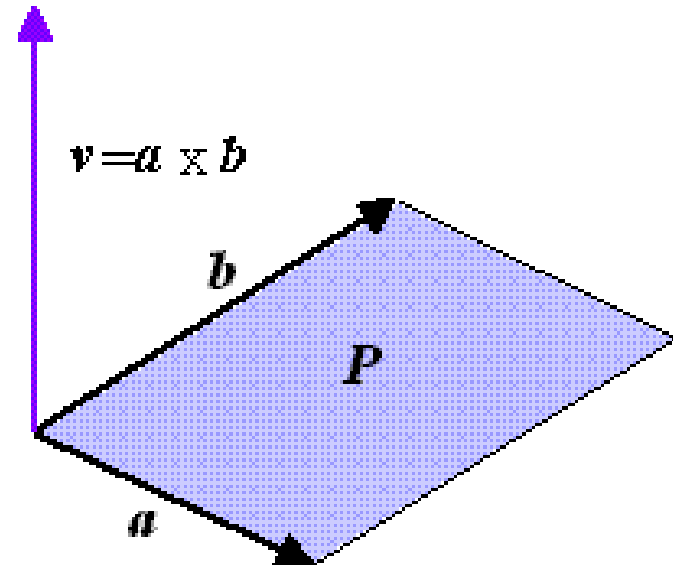
$$\vec{\mathbf{u}} \parallel \vec{\mathbf{v}} \Leftrightarrow \vec{\mathbf{u}} \times \vec{\mathbf{v}} = \vec{\mathbf{0}}, \quad \vec{\mathbf{u}} \neq \vec{\mathbf{0}} \wedge \vec{\mathbf{v}} \neq \vec{\mathbf{0}}$$

Geometrická interpretácia vektorového súčinu

Veľkosť vektora $\vec{v} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$

sa rovná obsahu P rovnobežníka so stranami
v nekolineárnych vektorech $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$

$$P = \left| \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \right|$$



Zmiešaný súčin vektorov $\vec{\mathbf{u}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}}, \vec{\mathbf{w}}$ je číslo $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} \vec{} & \vec{} & \vec{} \\ \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

$$\left[\begin{smallmatrix} \vec{} & \vec{} & \vec{} \\ \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \end{smallmatrix} \right] = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \vec{} & \vec{} \\ \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} \end{smallmatrix} \right) \cdot \vec{\mathbf{w}}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{u}} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{v}} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{w}} = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$$

$$\left[\begin{smallmatrix} \vec{} & \vec{} & \vec{} \\ \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \end{smallmatrix} \right] = \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Vektory $\vec{\mathbf{u}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}}, \vec{\mathbf{w}}$ ležia v jednej rovine (sú komplanárne)

práve vtedy, keď $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} \vec{} & \vec{} & \vec{} \\ \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \end{smallmatrix} \right] = 0$

Geometrická interpretácia zmiešaného súčinu

Absolútna hodnota zmiešaného súčinu troch

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

sa rovná objemu V rovnobežnostena so stranami
v týchto nekomplanárnych vektorech

$$V = \left[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \right]$$

