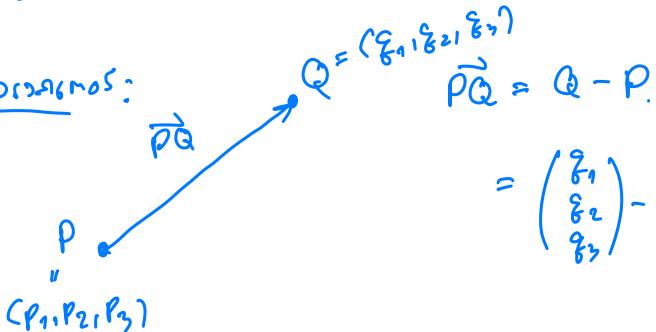


గుణి 1: Vector ఇంచుము.

గుణి 2: వెక్టర్ల యొక్క సదృష్యత.



$\vec{PQ}$

$$\vec{PQ} = \vec{Q} - \vec{P}.$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 - p_1 \\ q_2 - p_2 \\ q_3 - p_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

గుణి 3: సదృష్యత.  $\vec{PQ} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix}, \langle u_1, u_2, u_3 \rangle, \langle u_1, u_2, u_3 \rangle$

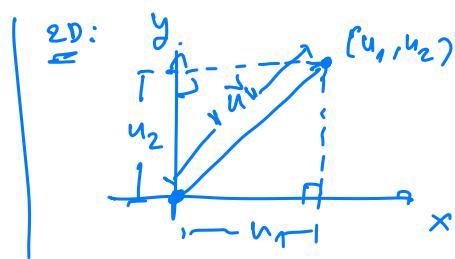
Ex: If  $P(0, 1, 1)$  and  $Q(2, 1, 3)$

గుణి 4:  $\vec{PQ} = \vec{Q} - \vec{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2-0 \\ 1-1 \\ 3-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

గుణి 5:  $\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$

$$\|\vec{u}\| := \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2}$$

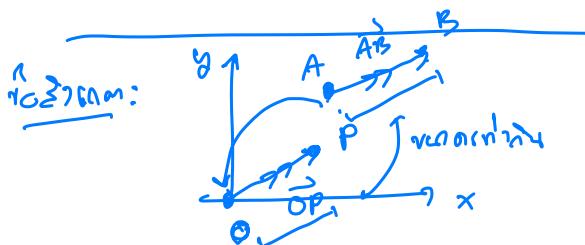
గుణి 6: లాంబో గుణి  $\vec{u}$



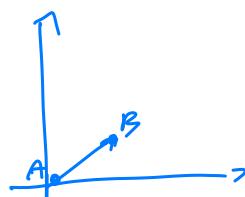
Ex:  $\vec{u} = (2, 0, 2)$

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

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2}$$



$$\vec{AB} = \vec{OP}$$



Բաշխության շարժում:

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

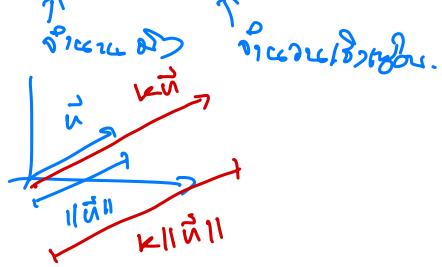
$$\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

- Հաջախառ.  $\vec{u} \pm \vec{v} = (u_1, u_2, u_3) \pm (v_1, v_2, v_3)$   
 $= (u_1 \pm v_1, u_2 \pm v_2, u_3 \pm v_3)$

- Թվային scalar,  $k$ , և scalar է այսուհետեւ  $k \in \mathbb{R}$  այս պահին.

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

$$= (ku_1, ku_2, ku_3)$$



Կարող:  $\|k\vec{u}\| = |k|\|\vec{u}\|$

Տիցում:  $\|k\vec{u}\| = \|k(u_1, u_2, u_3)\| = \|(ku_1, ku_2, ku_3)\|$

$$= \sqrt{k^2 u_1^2 + k^2 u_2^2 + k^2 u_3^2} = |k| \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2} = |k| \|\vec{u}\|$$

- Որոշ անհանդիւն / բարոյականություն.

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

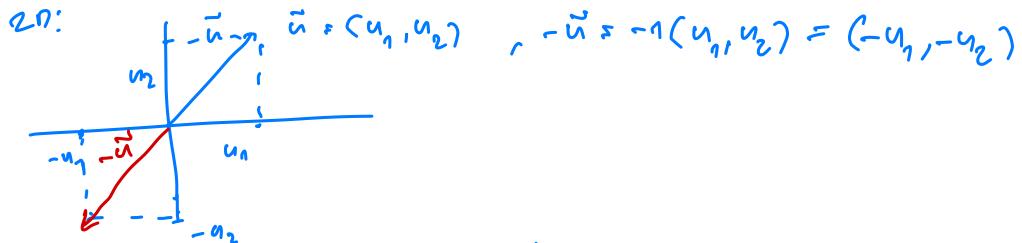
$$\hat{u} = \frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|}, \quad \hat{u} \neq \vec{0}$$

$\leftarrow$  չունենալու դեպքում

Այս պահին  $\|\hat{u}\| = 1$

Տիցում:  $\|\hat{u}\| = \left\| \frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|} \right\| = \frac{1}{\|\vec{u}\|} \|\vec{u}\| = 1$

Կարգավոր: Խուսափելու համար առաջ գալու համար՝  $\vec{u} \neq -\vec{u}$



Gx: សម្រាប់ ការគិតលើវិប័យជាអង់គ្លេស នឹងបង្ហាញថា  $\vec{u} = (6, -4, 2)$

សម្រាប់ ការគិតលើវិប័យជាអង់គ្លេស នឹងបង្ហាញថា  $\hat{\vec{u}} = \frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|}$

ដែល  $\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + (-4)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{56} = 2\sqrt{14}$

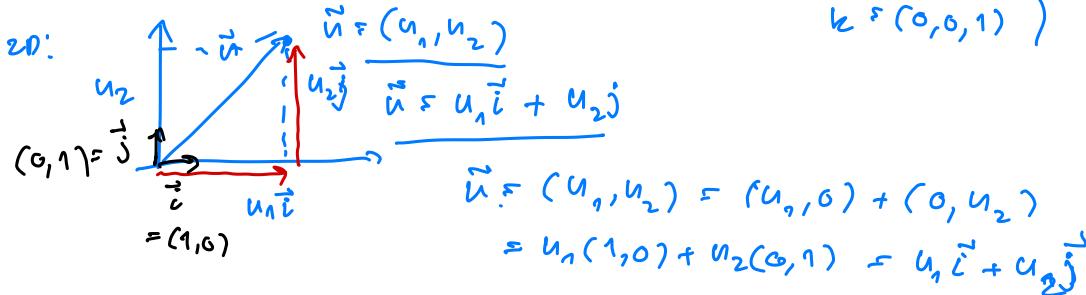
ដែល  $\hat{\vec{u}} = \frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{14}} \cdot \underbrace{(6, -4, 2)}_{\frac{1}{\|\vec{u}\|} \cdot \vec{u}} = \left( \frac{6}{2\sqrt{14}}, \frac{-4}{2\sqrt{14}}, \frac{2}{2\sqrt{14}} \right)$

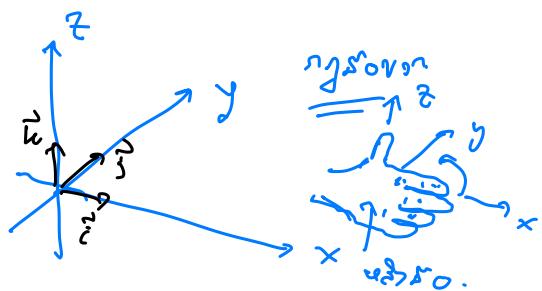
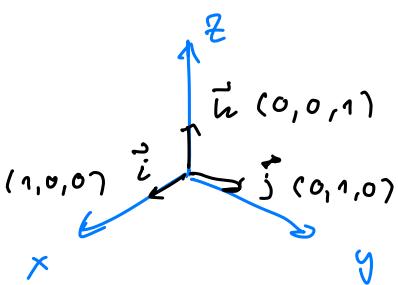
$\Rightarrow \hat{\vec{u}} = \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \quad \text{check: } \|\hat{\vec{u}}\| = \sqrt{\frac{9}{14} + \frac{4}{14} + \frac{1}{14}} = \sqrt{\frac{14}{14}} = 1$

ការគិតលើវិប័យជាអង់គ្លេស  $\vec{u} - \hat{\vec{u}}$

$$-\hat{\vec{u}} = -1 \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \right)$$

លក្ខណៈសម្រាប់ ការគិតលើវិប័យជាអង់គ្លេស: ( $\vec{i} = (1, 0, 0), \vec{j} = (0, 1, 0), \vec{k} = (0, 0, 1)$ )





性质の説明:

- 1.)  $\|\vec{u}\| \geq 0$ ,  $\|\vec{u}\|=0$  のとき  $\vec{u} = \vec{0} = (0, 0, 0)$
- 2.)  $\|k\vec{u}\| = |k|\|\vec{u}\|$
- 3.)  $\|\vec{u} + \vec{v}\| \leq \|\vec{u}\| + \|\vec{v}\|$

