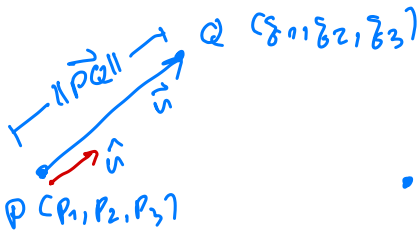


บททบทวน: เวกเตอร์ใน 3 มิติ



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

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

$$\bullet \hat{u} = \frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|}$$

\Rightarrow การดำเนินการบนเวกเตอร์ (dot product, cross product).

การคูณเชิงสเกลาร์

\bullet Dot product (Scalar product) $\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3), \vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ เวกเตอร์

$$\boxed{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3} \leftarrow \text{scalar.}$$

↑
dot

Ex. $\vec{u} = (-1, 7, 4), \vec{v} = (6, 2, -\frac{1}{2})$ หรือ $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (-1) \cdot 6 + 7 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -6 + 14 - 2 = 6$$

สมบัติ:

$$1.) \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = \|\vec{u}\|^2 \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 = \|\vec{u}\|^2$$

$$2.) \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3 = v_1 u_1 + v_2 u_2 + v_3 u_3 = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}$$

$$3.) \vec{u} \cdot (\vec{v} \pm \vec{w}) = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} \pm \vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}$$

$$4.) (k\vec{u}) \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{u} \cdot (k\vec{v}) = k(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})$$

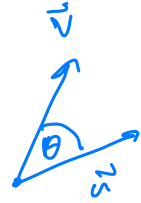
$$5.) \vec{0} \cdot \vec{u} = 0$$

ကျ: \vec{u}, \vec{v} ပုံစံတူကတည်း နှစ်ခုစလုံးကတည်း $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$

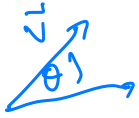
ဆို

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \cos \theta$$

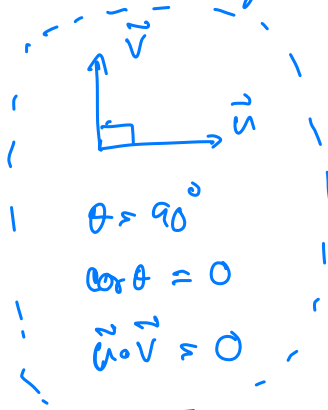
$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $\geq 0 \quad \geq 0 \quad$ ရှိပေတတ်သောပမာဏ (±)



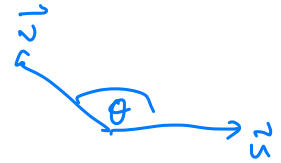
အခြားကတည်း: ကော်စိုက်ကတည်း \pm ကတည်း $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$ ကတည်း $\cos \theta$



$0 \leq \theta < 90$
 $\cos \theta > 0$
 $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} > 0$



$\theta = 90^\circ$
 $\cos \theta = 0$
 $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$

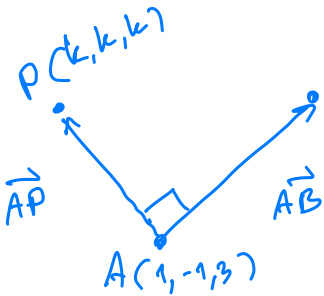


$90 < \theta \leq \pi$
 $\cos \theta < 0$
 $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} < 0$

ကတည်း \pm ကတည်း

Ex: ကတည်း k ကတည်း ကတည်း \vec{AB} , $A(1, -1, 3)$, $B(3, 0, 5)$

ကတည်း \vec{AP} ကတည်း $P(k, k, k)$. (ကတည်း $\vec{AB} \perp \vec{AP}$)



$\vec{AB} \perp \vec{AP}$ ကတည်း $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AP} = 0$

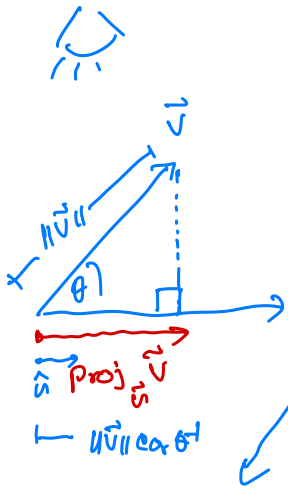
\Rightarrow က $\vec{AB} = B - A = (3-1, 0-(-1), 5-3)$
 $= (2, 1, 2)$

\Rightarrow က $\vec{AP} = P - A = (k-1, k+1, k-3)$

$0 = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AP} = 2 \cdot (k-1) + 1 \cdot (k+1) + 2 \cdot (k-3) = 5k - 7 = 0$

$\Rightarrow k = \frac{7}{5}$

⇒ Vector projection.



$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{proj}_{\vec{u}} \vec{v} &= \|\vec{v}\| \cos \theta \hat{u} \\ &= \|\vec{v}\| \cos \theta \frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|} \cdot \frac{\|\vec{u}\|}{\|\vec{u}\|} \\ &= \underbrace{\|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \cos \theta}_{(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})} \frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{proj}_{\vec{u}} \vec{v} &= \|\vec{v}\| \cos \theta \hat{u} \\ &= \|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \cos \theta \hat{u} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{proj}_{\vec{u}} \vec{v} = \frac{(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}) \vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|^2}}$$

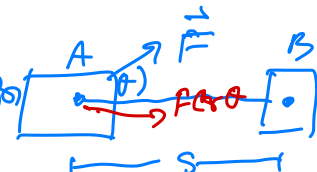
$$\boxed{\text{proj}_{\vec{u}} \vec{v} = \frac{(\vec{v} \cdot \hat{u}) \hat{u}}{\|\hat{u}\|^2}}$$

Gx! Find $\text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{u}$ if $\vec{u} = (6, 3, 2)$, $\vec{v} = (1, -2, -2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{u} &= (\vec{u} \cdot \hat{v}) \hat{v} \\ &= \left[(6, 3, 2) \cdot \frac{1}{3} (1, -2, -2) \right] \frac{1}{3} (1, -2, -2) \\ &= \frac{1}{9} (6 - 6 - 4) (1, -2, -2) = \frac{-4}{9} (1, -2, -2) \\ &= \text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{u} \end{aligned}$$

⇒ ၅၇၆ :

$\omega = \text{work done by force}$ ဝန်ထုပ်ထွေးမှု



$W = F \cos \theta \cdot S$

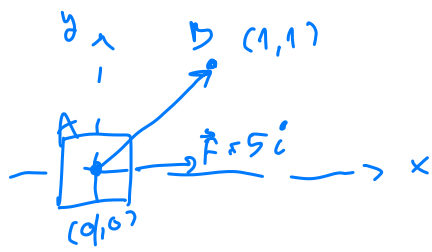
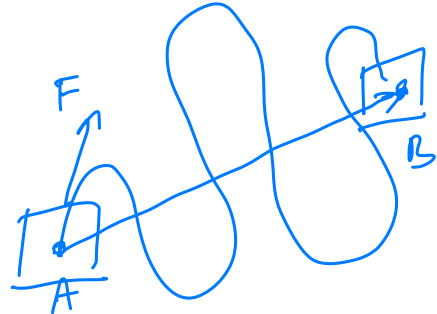
$\Rightarrow \omega = \|\vec{F}\| \cos \theta \cdot \|\vec{AB}\|$

$\omega = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{AB}$

\vec{AB} သည် ဝန်ထုပ်ထွေးမှု ဝင်ရိုး

Ex: ဝန်ထုပ်ထွေးမှု ဝင်ရိုးက $\vec{F} = 5\hat{i}$

ပုံကဲ့သို့ ဝန်ထုပ်ထွေးမှု ဝင်ရိုးက $(1, 1)$ ဖြစ်သည်။



- $\vec{F} = 5\hat{i} = (5, 0)$
- $\vec{AB} = B - A = (1 - 0, 1 - 0) = (1, 1)$
- $\omega = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{AB} = (5, 0) \cdot (1, 1) = 5$

⇒ ဝန်ထုပ်ထွေးမှု ဝင်ရိုးက (Cross product.)

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

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} = (u_2v_3 - u_3v_2)\hat{i} + (u_3v_1 - u_1v_3)\hat{j} + (u_1v_2 - u_2v_1)\hat{k}$$

Ex: Πάρα τα $\vec{u} = (1, 3, 4)$, $\vec{v} = (2, 7, -5)$ ανα. $\vec{u} \times \vec{v}$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{matrix} (3 \cdot (-5) - 7 \cdot 4) \vec{i} \\ + (4 \cdot 2 - (-5) \cdot 1) \vec{j} \\ + (1 \cdot 7 - 3 \cdot 2) \vec{k} \end{matrix}$$

$$= (-15 - 28) \vec{i} + (8 + 5) \vec{j} + (7 - 6) \vec{k}$$

$$= -43 \vec{i} + 13 \vec{j} + \vec{k} = (-43, 13, 1)$$

απο: $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} \perp \vec{u}$ και $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} \perp \vec{v}$

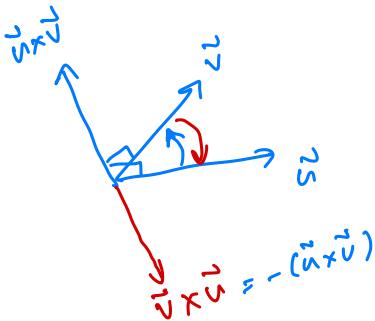
δηλαδή. $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = (u_2 v_3 - u_3 v_2) \vec{i} + (u_3 v_1 - u_1 v_3) \vec{j} + (u_1 v_2 - u_2 v_1) \vec{k}$

$(\vec{u} \times \vec{v} \perp \vec{u})$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} = u_1(u_2 v_3 - u_3 v_2) + u_2(u_3 v_1 - u_1 v_3) + u_3(u_1 v_2 - u_2 v_1)$$

$$= \cancel{(u_1 u_2 v_3 - u_1 u_3 v_2)} + \cancel{(u_2 u_3 v_1 - u_2 u_1 v_3)} + \cancel{(u_3 u_1 v_2 - u_3 u_2 v_1)}$$

$$= 0$$



$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} \perp \vec{u}, \quad \vec{u} \times \vec{v} \perp \vec{v}$$

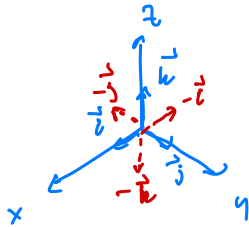
από αμοιβαίο.

Παρατήρηση: $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = -\vec{v} \times \vec{u}$

εαβδ:

- 1.) $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = -(\vec{v} \times \vec{u})$
- 2.) $(k\vec{u}) \times \vec{v} = k(\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) = \vec{u} \times (k\vec{v})$
- 3.) $\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \pm \vec{w}) = (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \pm (\vec{u} \times \vec{w})$
- 4.) $(\vec{u} \pm \vec{v}) \times \vec{w} = (\vec{u} \times \vec{w}) \pm (\vec{v} \times \vec{w})$
- 5.) $\vec{u} \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w}$
- 6.) $\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w})\vec{v} - (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})\vec{w}$

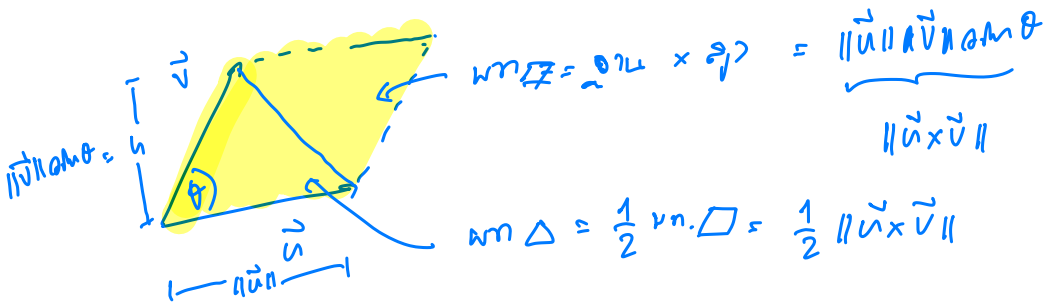
Πεδίο:



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{i} \times \vec{j} &= \vec{k} = \vec{j} \times (-\vec{i}) \\ \vec{j} \times \vec{k} &= \vec{i} = \vec{k} \times (-\vec{j}) \\ \vec{k} \times \vec{i} &= \vec{j} = \vec{i} \times (-\vec{k}) \end{aligned}$$

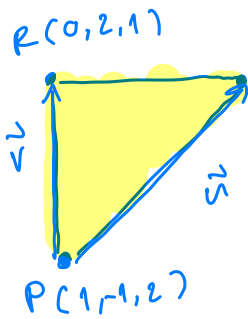
η2):

$$\|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| = \|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \sin \theta$$



Ex: να αντιστοιχίσω τον εναρτησόμενον ημίσφαιρα στον εναρτησόμενον ημίσφαιρα.

$$P(1, -1, 2), Q(2, 0, -1), R(0, 2, 1)$$



$$\text{nm. } \Delta PQR = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\|$$

- $\vec{u} = \vec{PQ} = Q - P = (2-1, 0+1, -1-2) = (1, 1, -3)$

- $\vec{v} = \vec{PR} = R - P = (0-1, 2+1, 1-2) = (-1, 3, -1)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{nm } \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1 - (-9))\vec{i} + (3 - (-1))\vec{j} + (3 - (-1))\vec{k}$$

$$= 8\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$$

$$\therefore \text{nm } \Delta PQR = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{8^2 + 4^2 + 4^2} = \frac{2}{2} \sqrt{6}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{6}$$

အဖြေချက်: $1 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 2$