

บทนำ: สเกลาร์, เวกเตอร์, เวกเตอร์

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• dot products.

for $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$ in $\mathbb{R}^3$. $\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$

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

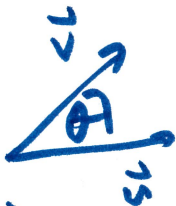
$$\boxed{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3}$$

dot product

Scalar.

→ angle between vectors.

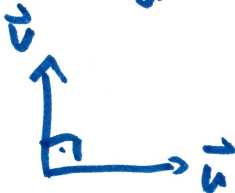
$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \underbrace{\|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\|}_{\geq 0} \underbrace{\cos \theta}_{\text{direction} (\pm)}$$



$$0 \leq \theta < 90^\circ \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} > 0.$$

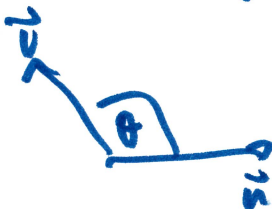
$$\cos \theta > 0$$

→



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

$$\cos \theta = 0$$

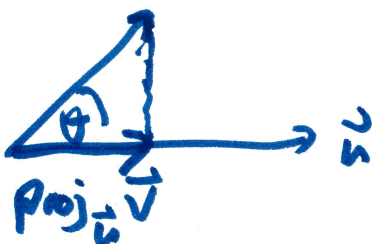


$$90^\circ < \theta \leq 180$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} < 0.$$

$$\cos \theta < 0$$

→ projection of vectors.



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

$$\text{proj}_{\hat{u}} \vec{v} = (\vec{v} \cdot \hat{u}) \hat{u}$$

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

normal vector

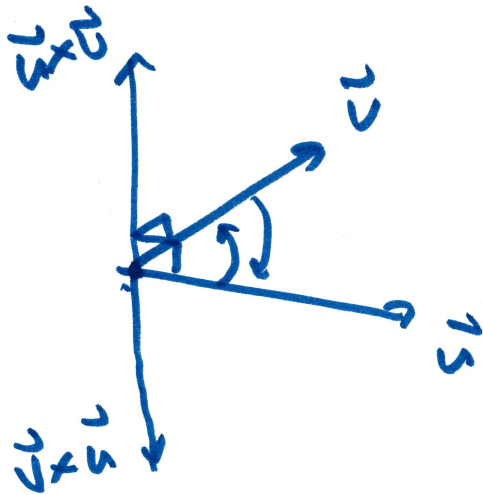
• Cross product: $\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$

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

(2)

$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix}$
 cross prod.
 $= (u_2 v_3 - u_3 v_2) \vec{i} + (u_3 v_1 - u_1 v_3) \vec{j} + (u_1 v_2 - u_2 v_1) \vec{k}$

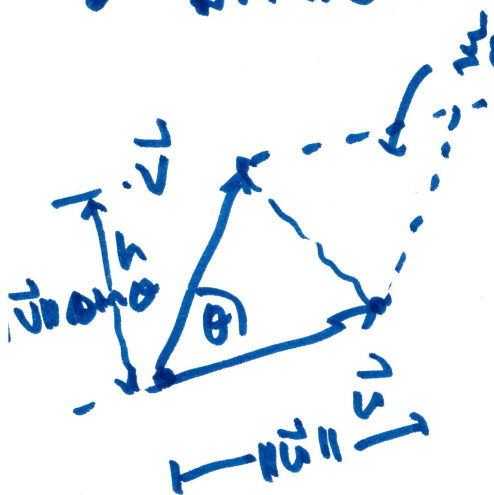
• เวกเตอร์ที่ได้จากผลคูณ $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$



- $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = -\vec{v} \times \vec{u}$
- $\vec{u} \perp \vec{u} \times \vec{v}, \vec{v} \perp \vec{u} \times \vec{v}$

• พหุ. ที่ได้จากผลคูณ $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$ จะตั้งฉากกับระนาบที่ $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$ อยู่

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



$$\begin{aligned} \text{พหุ.} &= \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| = \|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \sin \theta \\ &= \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\text{พหุ.} \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| \right)$$


$$\vec{u} = (-8, -2, -4), \quad \vec{v} = (2, 2, 1)$$

นอนทว $\|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| = \sqrt{6^2 + 0^2 + (12)^2} = 6\sqrt{1+4}$
 $\underbrace{\|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \sin \theta}_{\text{พื้นที่ของรูปสี่เหลี่ยมผืนผ้า}} = 6\sqrt{5}$

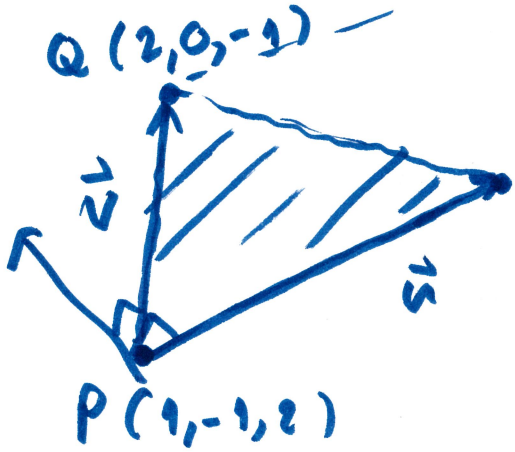
$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$$

$77 \times 75 = 5775$

$$29^{o2} \quad \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| = \|\vec{v} \times \vec{u}\| = 6\sqrt{5}$$

Also, $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = -\text{norm } \vec{u} \times \vec{v} = -1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$

2.2.) $\triangle PQR$ ແມ່ນ ມຸມມາດ 50°, 60° ແລະ 70° ດັ່ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້ (4)
 ກ່ອນ ກ່ອນ $\triangle PQR$.

$$P(1, -1, 2), \quad Q(2, 0, -1), \quad R(0, 2, 1)$$
 $\mu(0, 2, 1)$

• ၆, ၇ ကို စာမေး

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

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

desired cross product.

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

Handwritten notes and diagrams:

- Top left: 12 and 73 (possibly a date or reference).
- Top right: A diagram showing a horizontal line with arrows pointing right, and a vertical line with arrows pointing down. The intersection is marked with an 'X'.
- Bottom left: A diagram showing a horizontal line with arrows pointing right, and a vertical line with arrows pointing down. The intersection is marked with an 'X'.
- Bottom right: A diagram showing a horizontal line with arrows pointing right, and a vertical line with arrows pointing down. The intersection is marked with an 'X'.

$$= (-9+1)\vec{i} + (-1-3)\vec{j} + (-1-3)\vec{k}$$

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

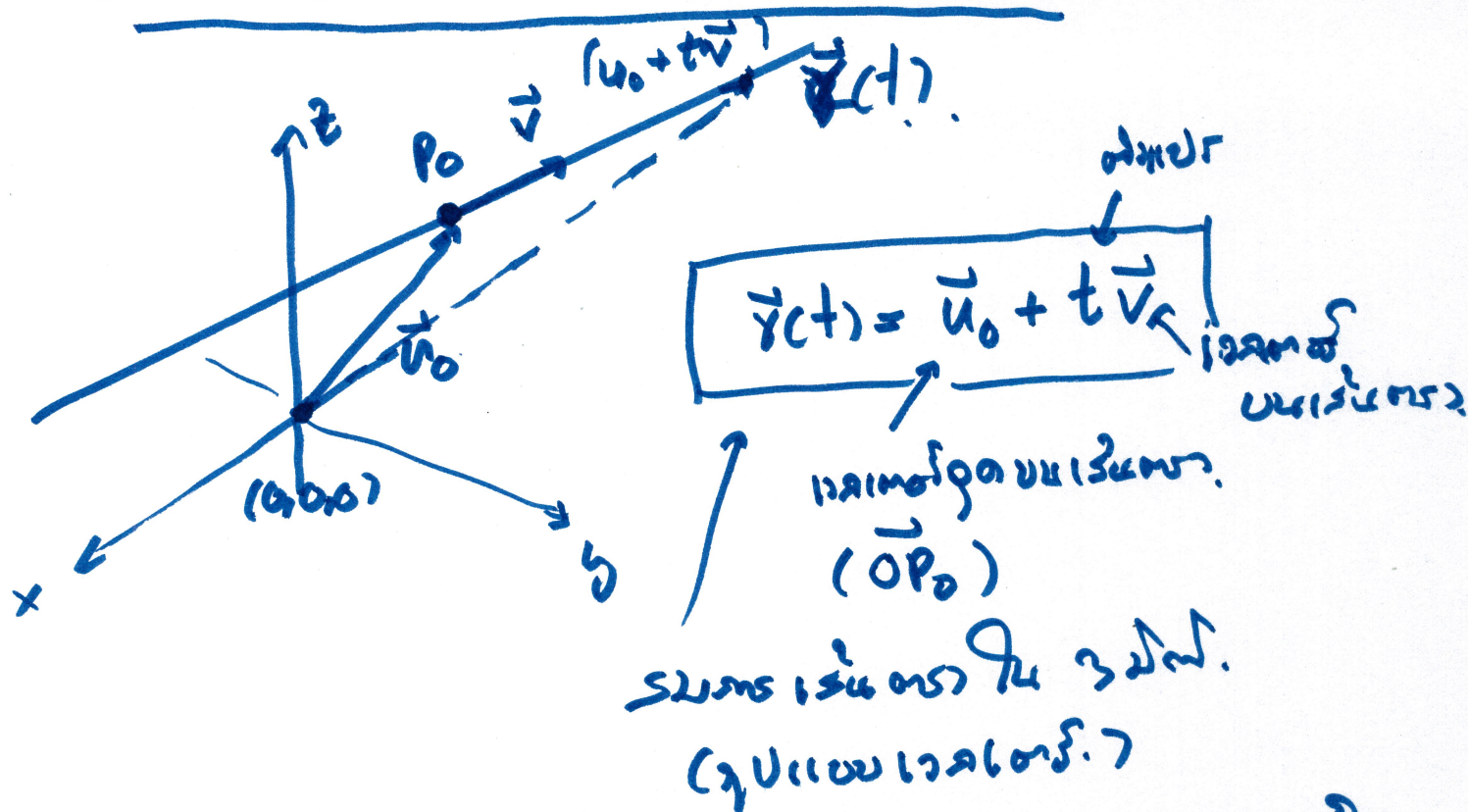
$$\therefore \text{Area } \Delta PQR = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{(8)^2 + (-4)^2 + (-4)^2} = \frac{4}{2} \sqrt{6}$$

ignition
with ultrasonic
 ΔPQR

$$= \frac{1}{\|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\|} (\vec{u} \times \vec{v})$$

⇒ สมการเส้นตรงใน 3 มิติ :

5



(เมื่อ $\vec{r}$ เป็นเวกเตอร์ตำแหน่ง)

สมการเส้นตรง.

$$\text{2D: } \vec{r}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} t v_1 \\ t v_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = u_1 + t v_1 \\ y = u_2 + t v_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\vec{r}(t) = \vec{u}_0 + t \vec{v} \right]$$

$$\text{3D: } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} t v_1 \\ t v_2 \\ t v_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = u_1 + t v_1 \\ y = u_2 + t v_2 \\ z = u_3 + t v_3 \end{cases}$$

• เงื่อนไข: ① จุดบนเส้นตรงผ่าน $P_0 \Rightarrow \vec{u}_0 = \vec{OP}_0$

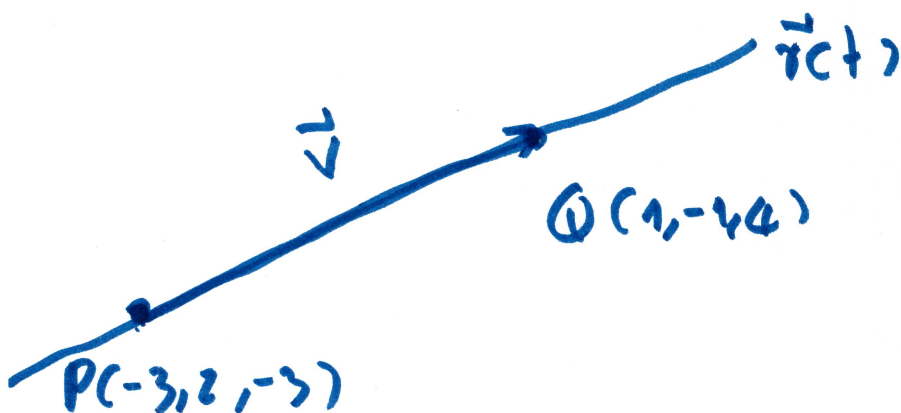
②. ทิศทางของเส้นตรง $\vec{v}$.

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{r}(t) = \vec{u}_0 + t \vec{v}}$$

Ex: រកសមីការប៉ារ៉ាម៉ែត្រនៃប្លង់

(6)

$P(-3, 2, -3)$ ឬ $Q(1, -1, 4)$



សមីការប៉ារ៉ាម៉ែត្រនៃប្លង់

① រកប៉ារ៉ាម៉ែត្រនៃប្លង់.
(ដំណាក់កាល 1)

② រកសមីការប៉ារ៉ាម៉ែត្រនៃប្លង់

$$\vec{r}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{v} = \vec{PQ} = (4, -3, 7)$$

សមីការប៉ារ៉ាម៉ែត្រ:

$$\begin{cases} x = -3 + 4t \\ y = 2 - 3t \\ z = -3 + 7t \end{cases}$$

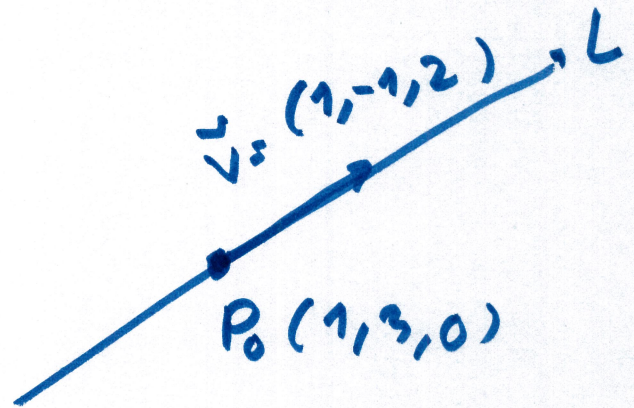
check: ឯក $P \Rightarrow t = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{r}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{P}$

ឯក $Q \Rightarrow t = 1 \Rightarrow \vec{r}(1) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{Q}$

Ex: 1.4.5. ចំណងជើង: ចំនួន 3 (1, 1, 5) ④

១) រក រង្វង់ L ក្នុងប្លង់ $3x + y + 2z = 10$.

$$\begin{cases} x = 1+t \\ y = 3-t \\ z = 0+2t \end{cases}$$

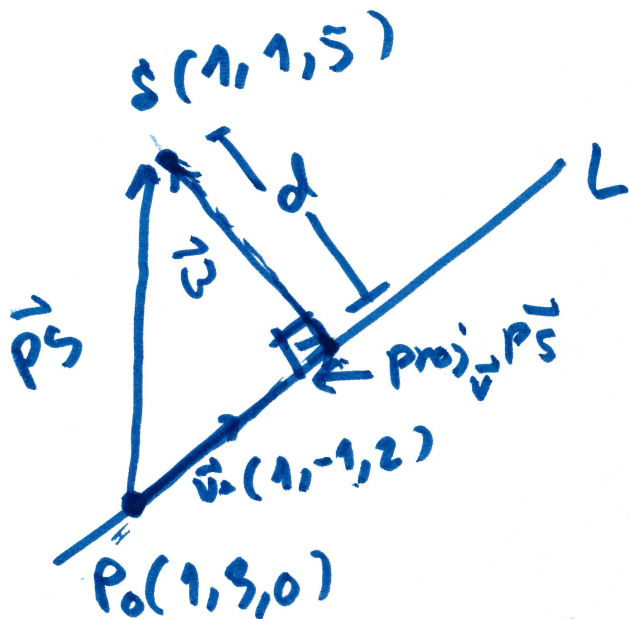


② រកចំងាយពីចំណុច $S(1, 1, 5)$ ទៅរង្វង់ L .

③ រកស្រទាប់ក្រចកចំងាយពីចំណុច S ទៅរង្វង់ L .

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}}_{\vec{r}(t)} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\vec{P}_0} + t \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\vec{v}}$



with $d \Rightarrow d = \|\vec{w}\|$

$$\vec{P_S} = \text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{P_S} + \vec{w}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{w} = \vec{P_S} - \text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{P_S}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{(\vec{P_S} \cdot \vec{v}) \vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|^2}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{((0, -2, 5) \cdot (1, -1, 2))}{(1 + (-1)^2 + 2^2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

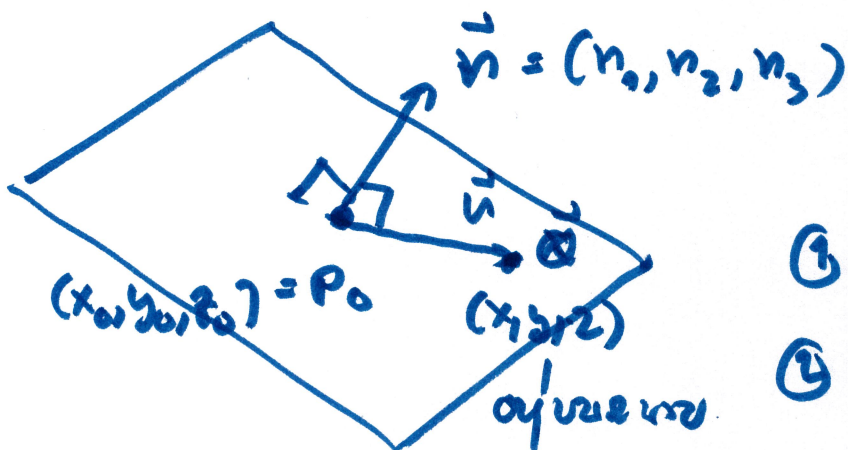
=

$$\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \left(\frac{0+2+10}{6} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{w} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{check: } p\vec{S} = \text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{pS} + \vec{w} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{ดังนั้น } d = \|\vec{w}\| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 0 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5} \quad \blacksquare$$

$\Rightarrow$ ทราบว่า 3 ข้อ:



ข้อ 1 ทราบ.

② จุดบนระนาบ. P_0

③ เวกเตอร์ตั้งฉากกับระนาบ

$\Rightarrow \underline{P_0Q} \perp \vec{n}$ เสมอ เมื่อ Q เป็นจุดใดๆ บนระนาบ.

$$(x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) \cdot (n_1, n_2, n_3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n_1x + n_1x_0) + (n_2y - n_2y_0) + (n_3z - n_3z_0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{n_1x + n_2y + n_3z = n_1x_0 + n_2y_0 + n_3z_0}$$

สมการระนาบ.

d

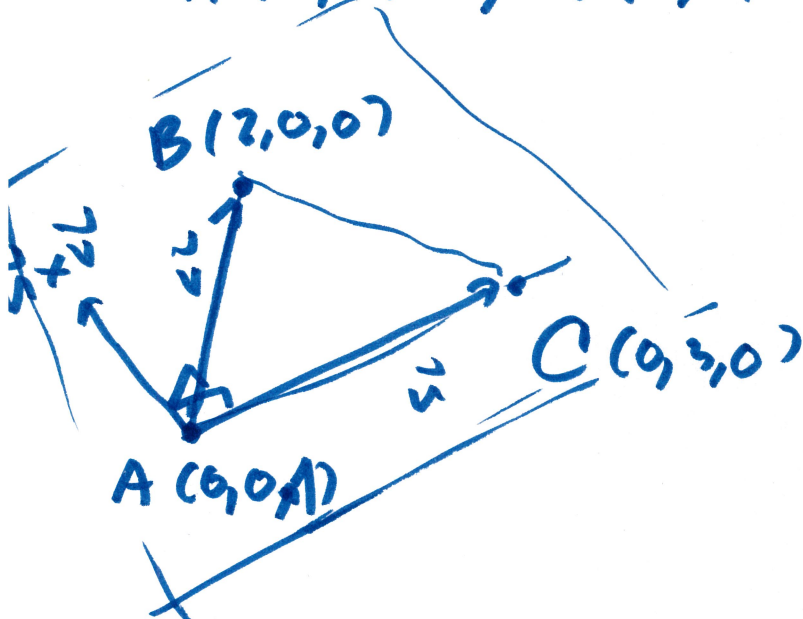
(ข้อ ๖)
$$n_1(x-x_0) + n_2(y-y_0) + n_3(z-z_0) = 0$$

(*)

สมการ $\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ n_3 \end{pmatrix}$, $P_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix}$

Ex: หาสมการระนาบที่ผ่านจุด A, B, C

$A(0,0,1), B(2,0,0), C(0,3,0)$



สมการระนาบ
① หาสมการระนาบที่ผ่านจุด A.

② หาเวกเตอร์ปกติ $\vec{n} = (n_1, n_2, n_3)$

$(\vec{n} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v})$ **

$\vec{n} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v}$, $\vec{u} = \vec{AB} = (2, 0, -1)$

$\vec{v} = \vec{AC} = (0, 3, -1)$

$\Rightarrow \vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - 6\vec{k}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{n} = (-3, -2, -6)$

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

สมการระนาบ: $n_1(x-x_0) + n_2(y-y_0) + n_3(z-z_0) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (-3)(x-0) + (-2)(y-0) + (-6)(z-1) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow +3x + 2y + 6z = +6$$

ឧទាហរណ៍: បែបដាក់ស្រទាប់ ១.៤.

ឬ ៦ + ៧ .