

Este es el único planeta que tenemos, cuidalo!

Escuela Politécnica Nacional
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Cálculo Vectorial
Deber #1

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Grupo: Gr 1

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2.- Calcular el producto interno de los vectores u y v

a) $u = \{3, 4\}$ $v = \{2, -3\}$

$$u \cdot v = (3, 4) \odot (2, -3) = (3 \cdot 2, 4 \cdot -3) = \{6, -12\}$$

b) $u = \{12, 3\}$ $v = \{-1, 5\}$

$$u \cdot v = (12, 3) \odot (-1, 5) = \{-12, 15\}$$

c) $u = \{2, -1, 1\}$ $v = \{-1, 0, 2\}$

$$u \cdot v = (2, -1, 1) \odot (-1, 0, 2) = \{-2, 0, 2\}$$

6) Hallar un vector v de longitud dada con la misma dirección u

a) $\|v\| = 3$ $u = \{1, 1\}$

$$u_u = \frac{\vec{u}}{\|u\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{v} = \|v\| (u_u) = 3 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vec{i} + 3 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vec{j}$$

b) $\|v\| = 2$ $u = \{3, \sqrt{3}\}$

$$u_u = \frac{\vec{u}}{\|u\|} = \frac{3\vec{i} + \sqrt{3}\vec{j}}{\sqrt{3^2 + 3}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} \vec{i} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{v} = 2 \left(\frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} \vec{i} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{v} = \sqrt{3} \vec{i} + 1 \vec{j}$$

$$c) \|\vec{v}\| = 6 \quad u = [1, -1, -1]$$

$$\|u\| = \frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|} = \frac{1\vec{i} - 1\vec{j} - 1\vec{k}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \vec{i} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \vec{j} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{v} = 6 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \vec{i} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \vec{j} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \vec{k} \right) = 2\sqrt{3} \vec{i} - 2\sqrt{3} \vec{j} - 2\sqrt{3} \vec{k}$$

2) Para que valores de α los vectores u y v son ortogonales

$$a) u = [3, 4] \quad v = [1, \alpha]$$

$$u \cdot v = 0$$

$$(3, 4) \odot (1, \alpha) = 0$$

$$(3 + 4\alpha) = 0$$

$$\alpha = -3/4$$

$$b) u = [-2, 1] \quad v = [\alpha, -2]$$

$$(-2, 1) \odot (\alpha, -2) = 0$$

$$-2\alpha - 2 = 0$$

$$-2\alpha = 2$$

$$\alpha = -1$$

$$c) u = [-1, 1] \quad v = [\alpha, 5]$$

$$(-1, 1) \odot (\alpha, 5) = 0$$

$$-\alpha - 5 = 0$$

$$-\alpha = 5$$

$$\alpha = -5$$

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10) Para que valores de α el ángulo entre $v = (2, -5)$ y $u = (\alpha, 1)$

es igual a

a) $\pi/3$ b) $\pi/4$ c) $2\pi/3$

$$v \odot u = \|v\| \|u\| \cos \theta$$

$$(2, -5) \odot (\alpha, 1) = (\sqrt{2^2 + (-5)^2})(\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1}) \cos \theta$$

$$2\alpha - 5 = (\sqrt{29})(\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1}) \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{2\alpha - 5}{(\cos \theta)(\sqrt{29})} = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{4\alpha^2 - 20\alpha + 25}{(\cos^2 \theta)(29)} = \alpha^2 + 1$$

$$4\alpha^2 - 20\alpha + 25 = (\alpha^2 + 1)(\cos^2 \theta)(29)$$

$$\theta = \pi/3$$

$$4\alpha^2 - 20\alpha + 25 = \frac{29}{9} \alpha^2 + \frac{29}{9}$$

$$\frac{7\alpha^2 - 20\alpha + 196}{9} = 0$$

$$7\alpha^2 - 20\alpha + 196 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 = 24,57 \quad \alpha_2 = 1,13$$

$$\theta = \pi/4$$

$$4\alpha^2 - 20\alpha + 25 = \frac{29}{16} \alpha^2 + \frac{29}{16}$$

$$\frac{35}{16} \alpha^2 - 20\alpha + \frac{371}{16} = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 = 7,78 \quad \alpha_2 = 1,36$$

$$\theta = 2\pi/3$$

$$4\alpha^2 - 20\alpha + 25 = \frac{29}{9} \alpha^2 + \frac{29}{9}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 24,57 \quad \alpha_2 = 1,13$$

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12) Hallar la proyección de u en V

a) $u = \{2, 3\}$ $V = \{5, 1\}$

$$\text{Proy}_V U = \frac{U \odot V}{V \odot V} V = \frac{(2, 3) \odot (5, 1)}{(5, 1) \odot (5, 1)} (5, 1) = \frac{13}{26} (5, 1)$$

$$\text{Proy}_V U = \frac{5}{2} \vec{i} + \frac{13}{26} \vec{j}$$

b) $u = \{2, 2\}$ $V = \{5, 0\}$

$$\text{Proy}_V U = \frac{(2, 2) \odot (5, 0)}{(5, 0) \odot (5, 0)} (5, 0) = \frac{10}{25} (5, 0)$$

$$\text{Proy}_V U = 2 \vec{i}$$

c) $u = \{2, 1, 2\}$ $V = \{0, 3, 4\}$

$$\text{Proy}_V U = \frac{U \odot V}{V \odot V} V = \frac{(2, 1, 2) \odot (0, 3, 4)}{(0, 3, 4) \odot (0, 3, 4)} (0, 3, 4)$$

$$\text{Proy}_V U = \frac{11}{25} (0, 3, 4) = 0 \vec{i}, \frac{33}{25} \vec{j}, \frac{44}{25} \vec{k}$$