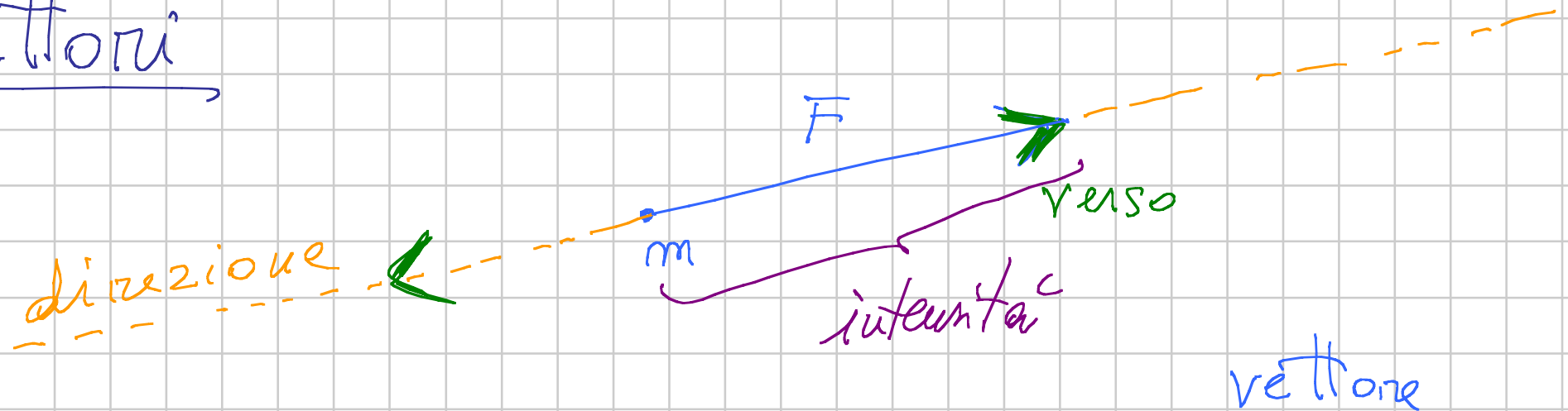


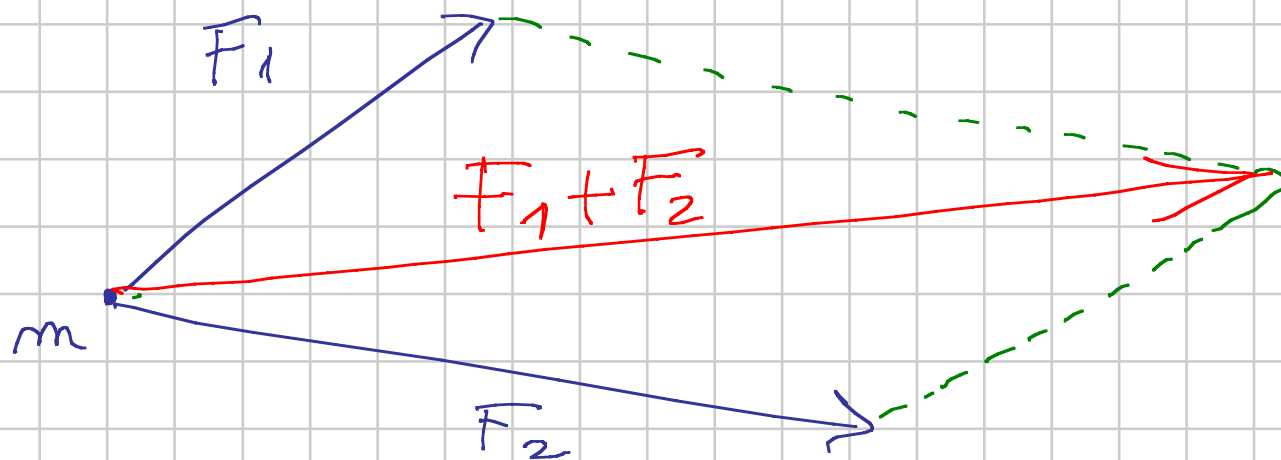
Matematica e statistica 14/11/17

21/11 - non c'è lezione

Vettori

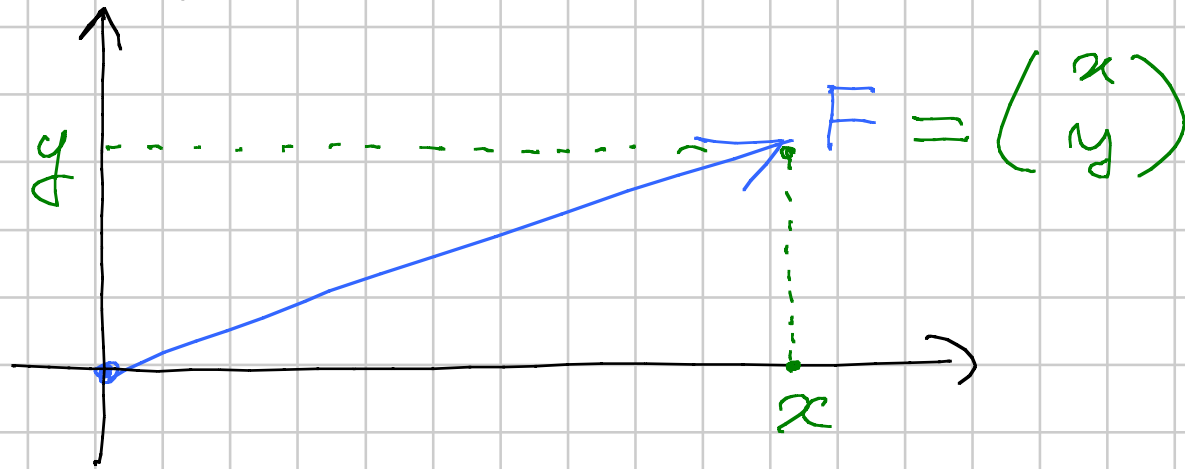


(sia nel piano sia nello spazio) -

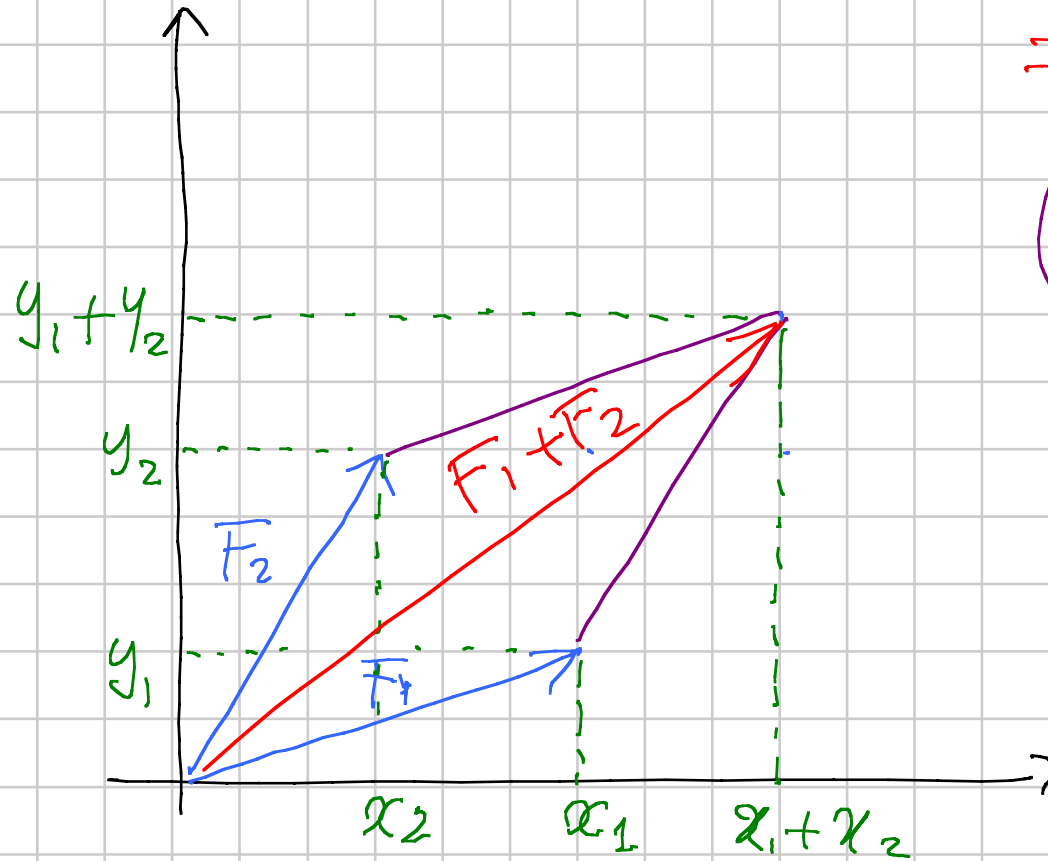


$F_1 + F_2 =$ risultante di F_1 e F_2
(regola del parallelogrammo) -

Oss: se sul piano fisso un riferimento
cartesiano con origine in m , le forze
applicate a m corrispondono ai punti di
 $\mathbb{R}^2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} : x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$ (vettori colonna)



Resultante

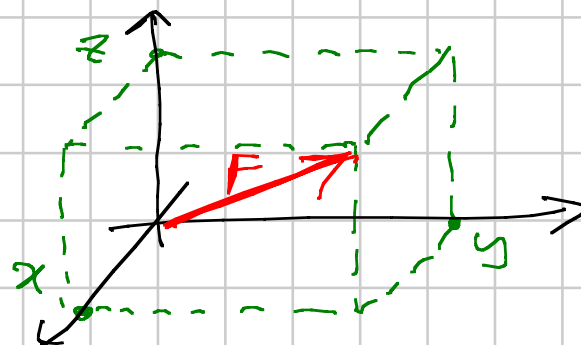
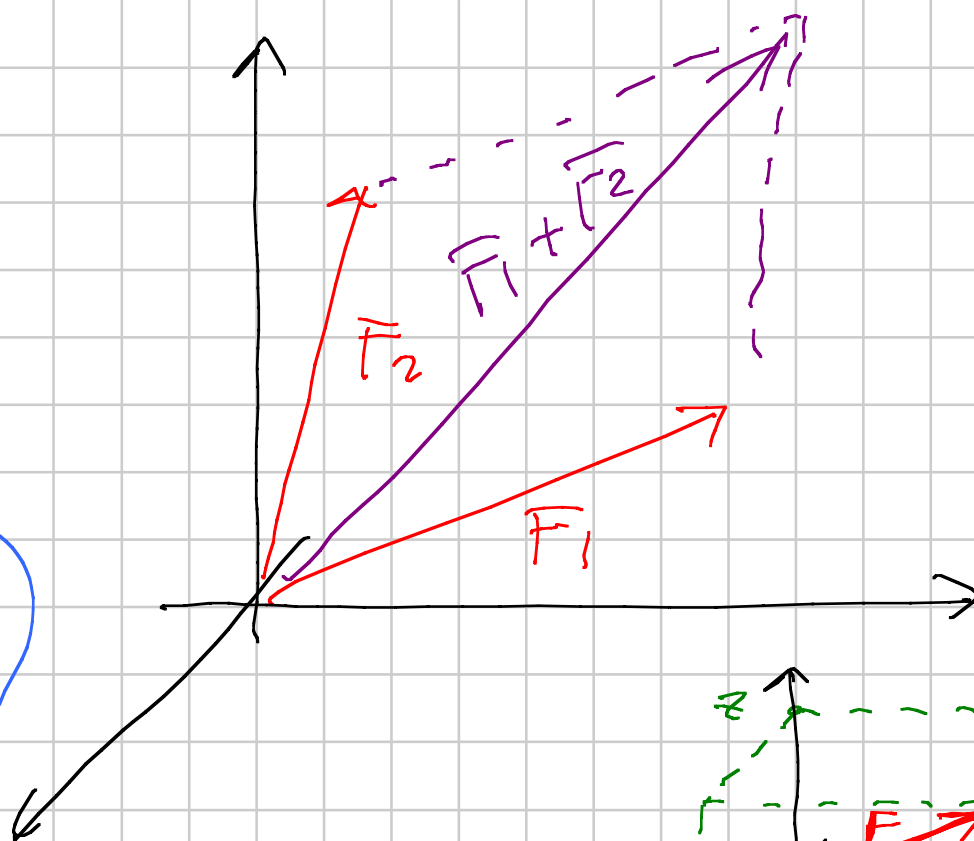


$F_1 + F_2$

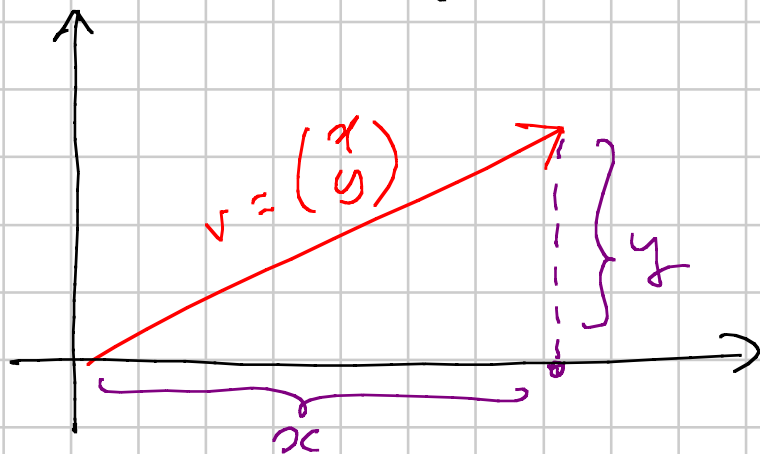
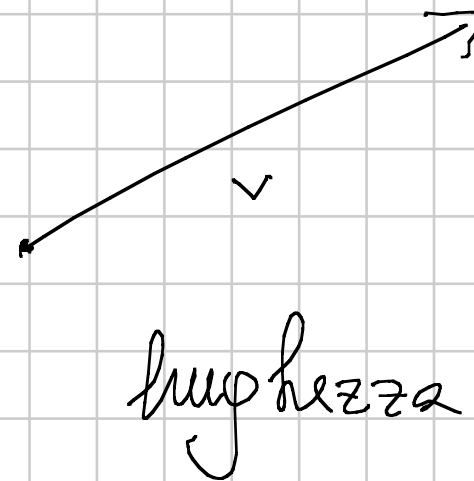
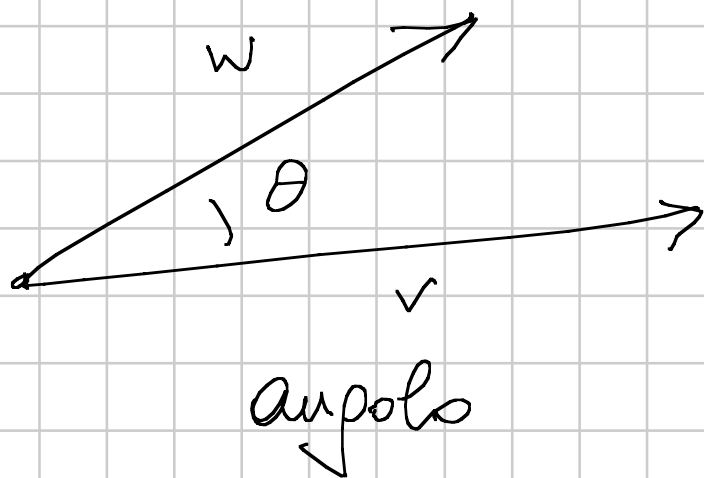
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Storno in $\mathbb{R}^3$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \\ z_1 + z_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

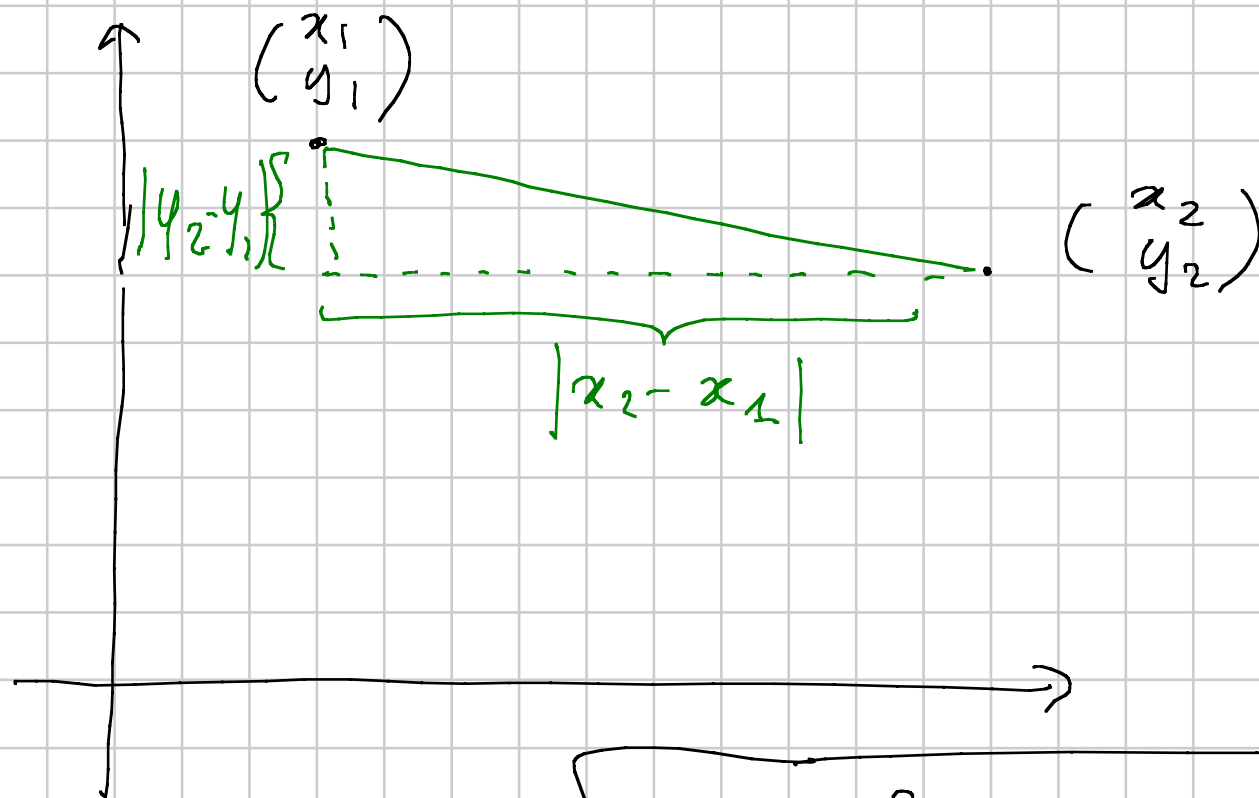


$$F = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$



lunghezza $v = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$;
 lo chiamo norma $\|v\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$;

distanza



$$\Rightarrow \text{dist. tra } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ e } \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

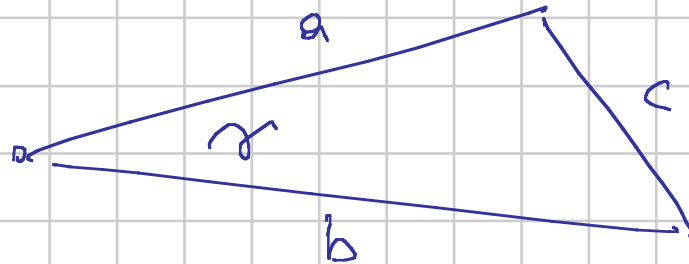
$$= \left\| \begin{pmatrix} x_2 - x_1 \\ y_2 - y_1 \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|$$

Anche in $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\text{dist tra } v \text{ e } w = \|w - v\|$$

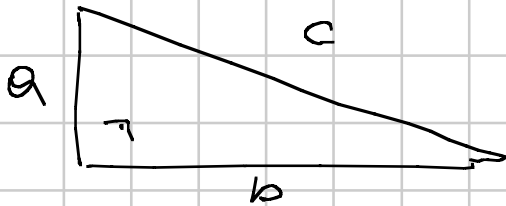
Propolo:



Teo di
Carnot

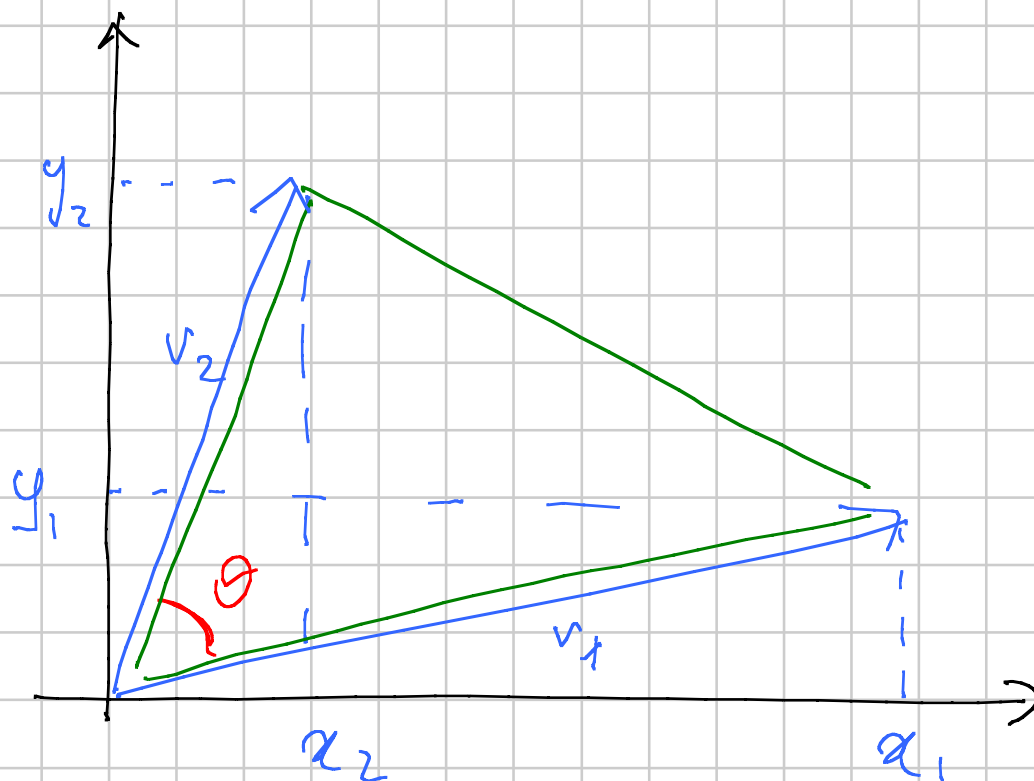
$$\cos(\gamma) = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

Oss: per γ retto, $\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}$ Trovo



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad (\text{Pitagora})$$

(poiché $\cos(\pi/2) = 0$).



$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{(x_1^2 + y_1^2) + (x_2^2 + y_2^2) - ((x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2)}{2 \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{x_1^2} + \cancel{y_1^2} + \cancel{x_2^2} + \cancel{y_2^2} - \cancel{x_2^2} + 2x_1x_2 - \cancel{x_1^2} - \cancel{y_2^2} + 2y_1y_2 - \cancel{y_1^2}}{2\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}}$$

$$= \frac{x_1x_2 + y_1y_2}{\underbrace{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}}_{\|v_1\|} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}}_{\|v_2\|}} = \cos(\text{angle between } v_1 \text{ e } v_2)$$

! lo chiamo prodotto scalare tra v_1 e v_2 :

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2$$

$$\underline{\text{Es:}} \quad \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 7 \cdot (-5) + 4 \cdot 11 \\ = 9$$

Scoperto:

$$\cos(\text{angolo tra } v_1 \text{ e } v_2) = \frac{\langle v_1 | v_2 \rangle}{\|v_1\| \cdot \|v_2\|}.$$

Oss: $\|v\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{x \cdot x + y \cdot y}$

$$= \sqrt{\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle} = \sqrt{\langle v | v \rangle}$$

Stesso in $\mathbb{R}^3$:

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2$$

$$\|v\| = \sqrt{\langle v|v \rangle}$$

Fathi:

- $\text{length}(v) = \|v\|$

- $\text{dist}(v, w) = \|w - v\|$

$$\bullet \cos(\text{angolo tra } v \text{ e } w) = \frac{\langle v | w \rangle}{\|v\| \cdot \|w\|}.$$

Es: l'angolo tra i vettori $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ e $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\arccos \left(\frac{(-1) \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot (-7) + 5 \cdot 3}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 4^2 + 5^2} \cdot \sqrt{2^2 + (-7)^2 + 3^2}} \right)$$

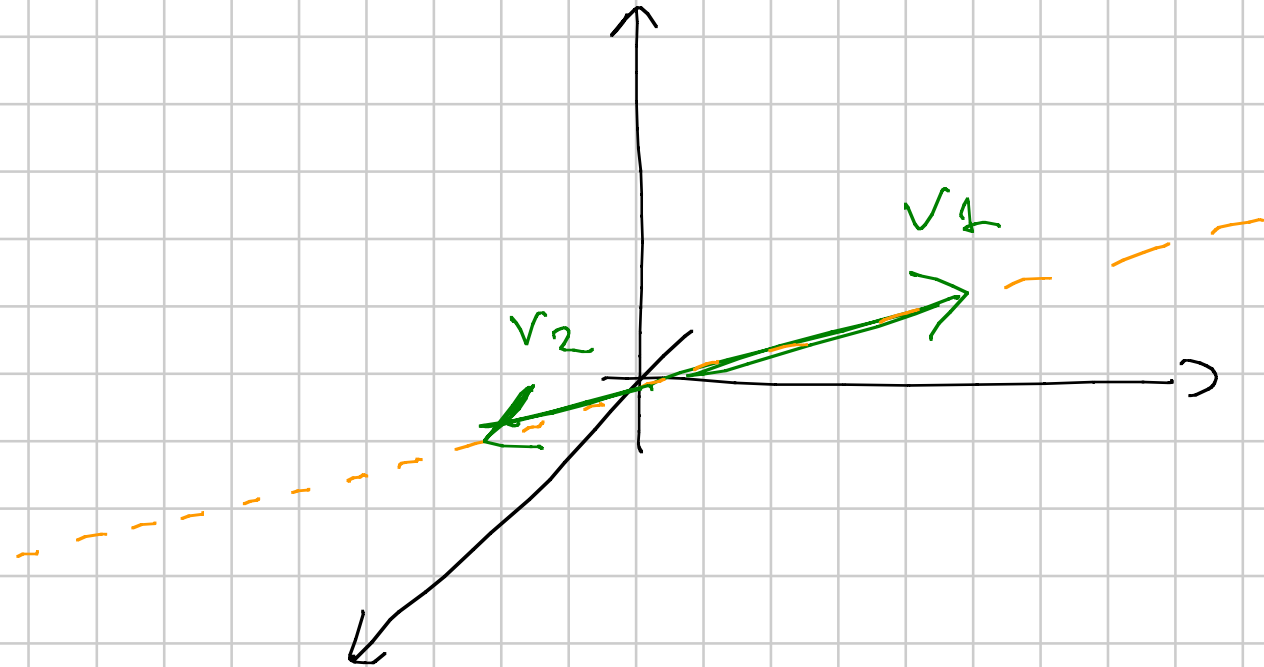
$$= \arccos \left(- \frac{15}{\sqrt{42 \cdot 64}} \right) = \dots$$

————— 0 —————

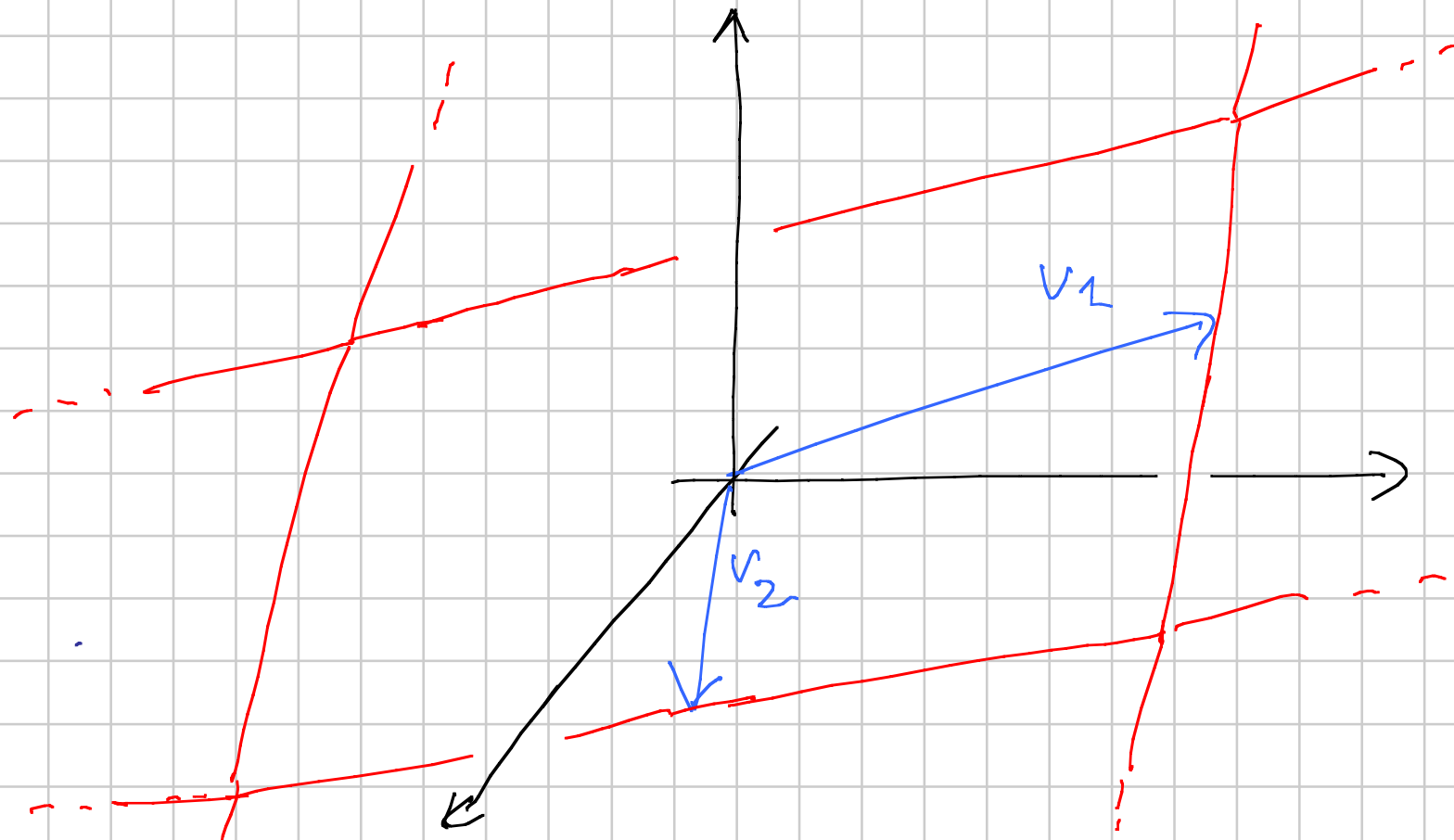
Supponiamo di avere $v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{R}^3$

Due casi :

- v_1, v_2 giacciono sulla stessa retta :



- altrimenti determinavano un unico piano che li contiene tutti e due!

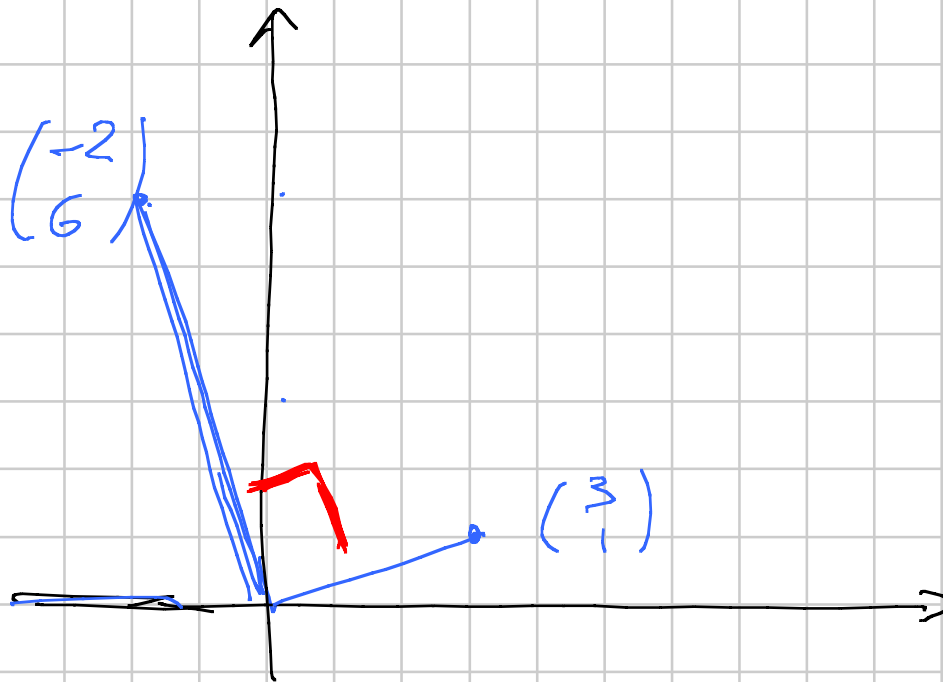


Q : come trovare la direzione ortogonale
(perpendicolare) a tale piano ?

Qss : due vettori v_1, v_2 sono perpendicolari se formano
un angolo $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ cioè tale che $\cos \theta = 0$,
ma $\cos \theta = \frac{\langle v_1 | v_2 \rangle}{\|v_1\| \cdot \|v_2\|}$; dunque

$$V_1 \perp V_2 \iff \langle V_1 | V_2 \rangle = 0$$

Es:

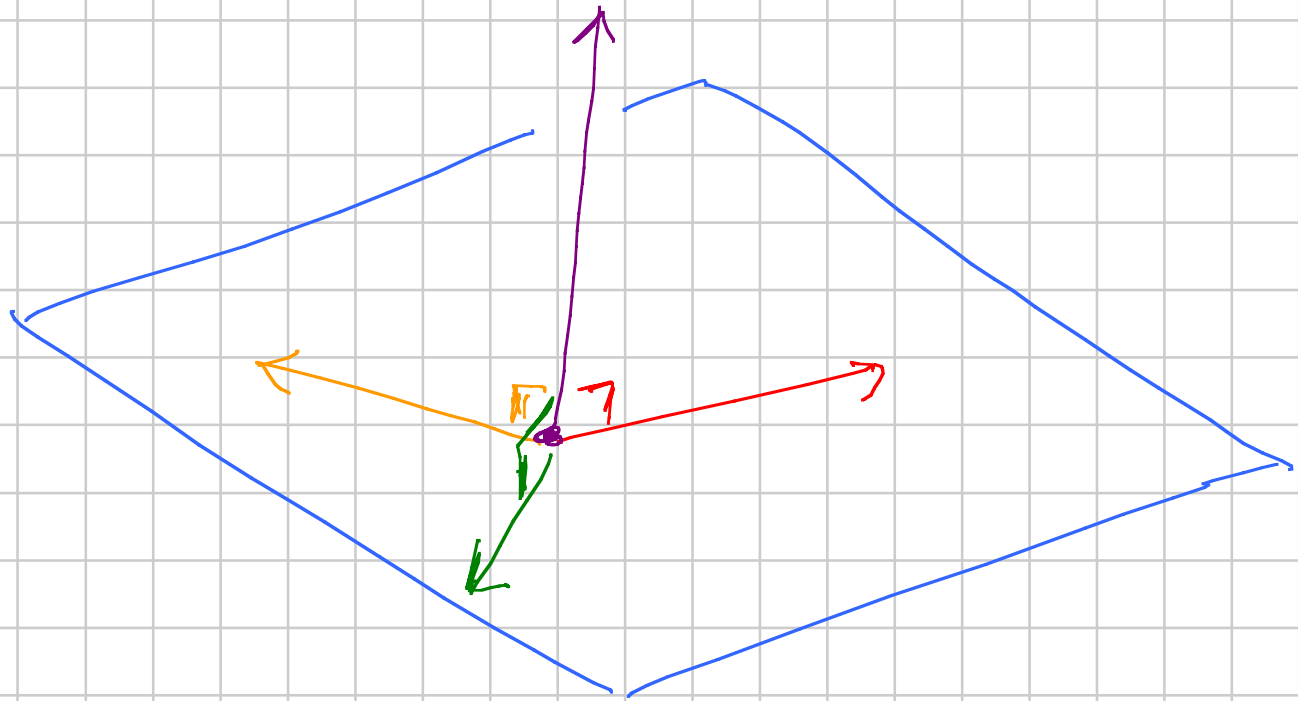


$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$= 3 \cdot (-2) + 1 \cdot 6$$

$$= 0$$

Oss. in $\mathbb{R}^3$ un vettore $\vec{v}$ è ortogonale
a un piano se è ortog. a tutti i vettori
sul piano:



Se il piano è quello determinato da due vettori v_1, v_2 che non stanno sulla stessa retta, basta chiedere che u sia $\perp$ a v_1, v_2 .

Def: chiamo prodotto vettoriale dei vettori

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ e } v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ il vettore:}$$

$$V_1 \times V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 z_2 - z_1 y_2 \\ -(x_1 z_2 - z_1 x_2) \\ x_1 y_2 - y_1 x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

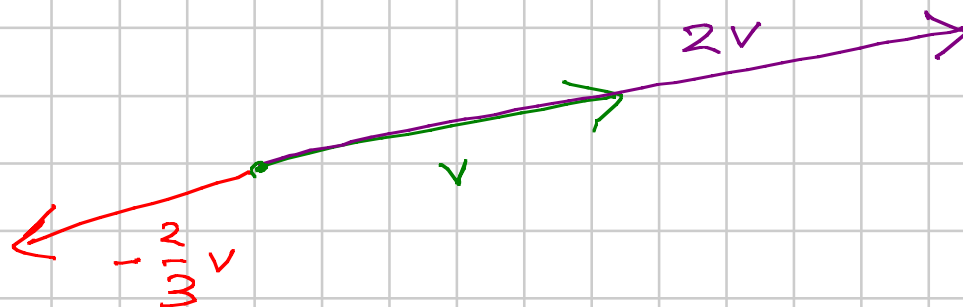
Es:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \cdot 7 - 5 \cdot 1 \\ -(4 \cdot 7 - 5 \cdot (-2)) \\ 4 \cdot 1 - (-3) \cdot (-2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -26 \\ -38 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Altre operazioni sui vettori di $\mathbb{R}^2$ e $\mathbb{R}^3$
(oltre alla somma): prodotto tra un
numero k e un vettore $v = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$

$$k \cdot v = k \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k \cdot x \\ k \cdot y \\ k \cdot z \end{pmatrix}$$



Oss: due vettori sono sulle stesse rette
se e solo se sono proporzionali fra loro
(uno dei due è $k \cdot$ altro)

Fatti: •) Se v_1, v_2 sono proporzionali
allora $v_1 \times v_2 = 0$

•) Se non sono proporzionali, $v_1 \times v_2$

$\bar{e}$ un vettore $\neq 0$ perpendicolare al piano
su cui giacciono v_1 e v_2

Es: verifico che $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -26 \\ -38 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

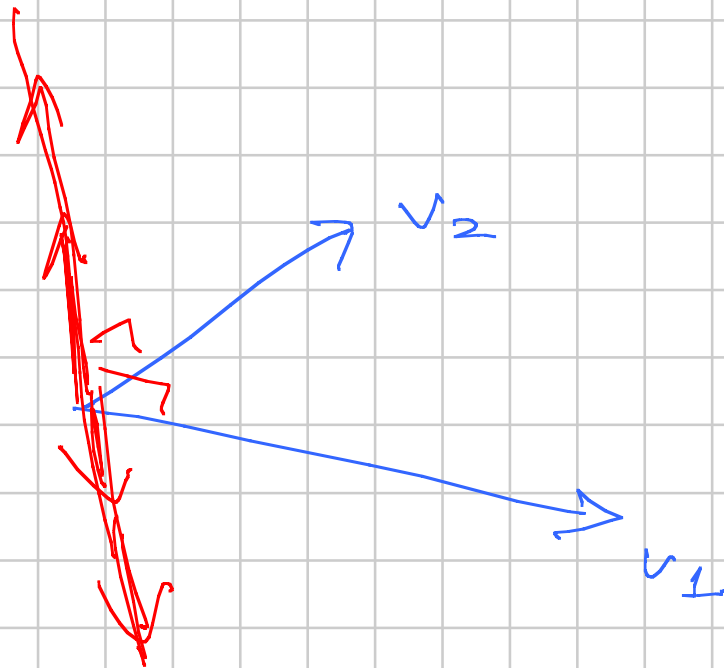
è perpendicolare al piano determinato dai
due, cioè che $\bar{e}$ è perpendicolare ad entrambi.

Osservo che il vettore trovato è $-2 \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 19 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
e che l'angolo tra due vettori non cambia
se moltiplico uno dei due per una costante;
quindi basta vedere che $\begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 19 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ è $\perp$ ai due:

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 19 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 52 - 57 + 5 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 19 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = -26 + 19 + 7 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Oss: di vettori ortogonali al piano
determinato da v_1, v_2 ce ne sono infiniti
(una retta):



Q: quale di tali vettori è $v_1 \times v_2$?

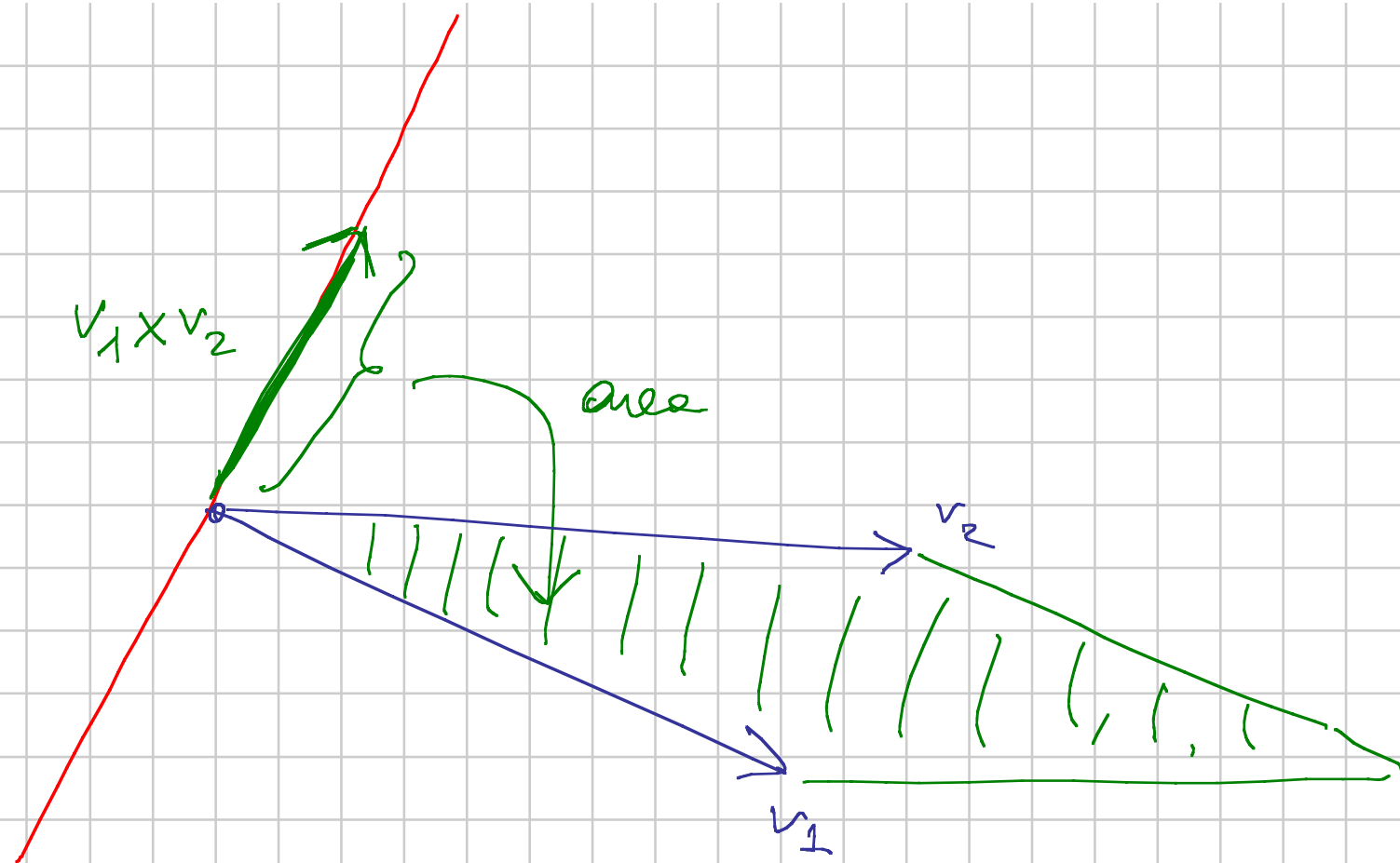
A: intensità = area del parallelogramma
che ha per lati v_1, v_2

verso = ottenuto con regola mano destra;

pollice — v_1

indice — v_2

$v_1 \times v_2$ — medio



$$2 - 2 \cos(\sqrt{x}) = 1 - (2 \cos^2(\sqrt{x}) - 1)$$

$$2 - 2 \cos(\sqrt{x}) = 2 - 2 \cos^2(\sqrt{x})$$

$$\cos(\sqrt{x}) = \cos^2(\sqrt{x})$$

$$t = \cos(\sqrt{x})$$

$$t = t^2$$

$$t = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow x = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right)^2, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$t = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow x = (2k\pi)^2, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

⑧

$$\tan^2(2x) = \cot^2(x)$$

$$\frac{\sin^2(2x)}{\cos^2(2x)} = \frac{\cos^2(x)}{\sin^2(x)}$$

$$\frac{4 \sin^2(x) \cos^2(x)}{(\cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x))^2} = \frac{\cos^2(x)}{\sin^2(x)}$$

oder se $\cos^2(x) = 0$ oder se $\cos(x) = 0$

also $\boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi}$; solution acceptable; opposite

$$\frac{4 \sin^2(x)}{(1 - 2 \sin^2(x))^2} = \frac{1}{\sin^2(x)}$$

Propo $t = \sin^2(x)$:

$$\frac{4t}{(1-2t)^2} = \frac{1}{t}$$

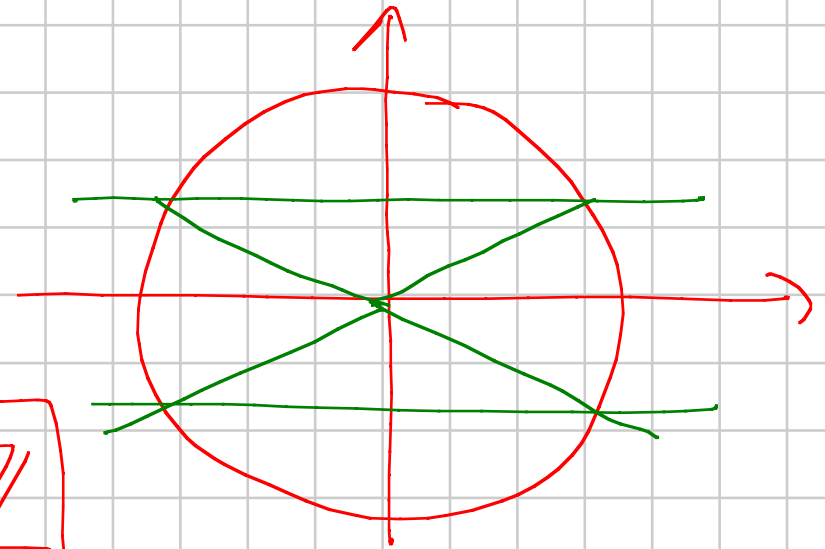
$$\cancel{4t^2} = 1 - 4t + \cancel{4t^2}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sin^2(x) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sin(x) = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

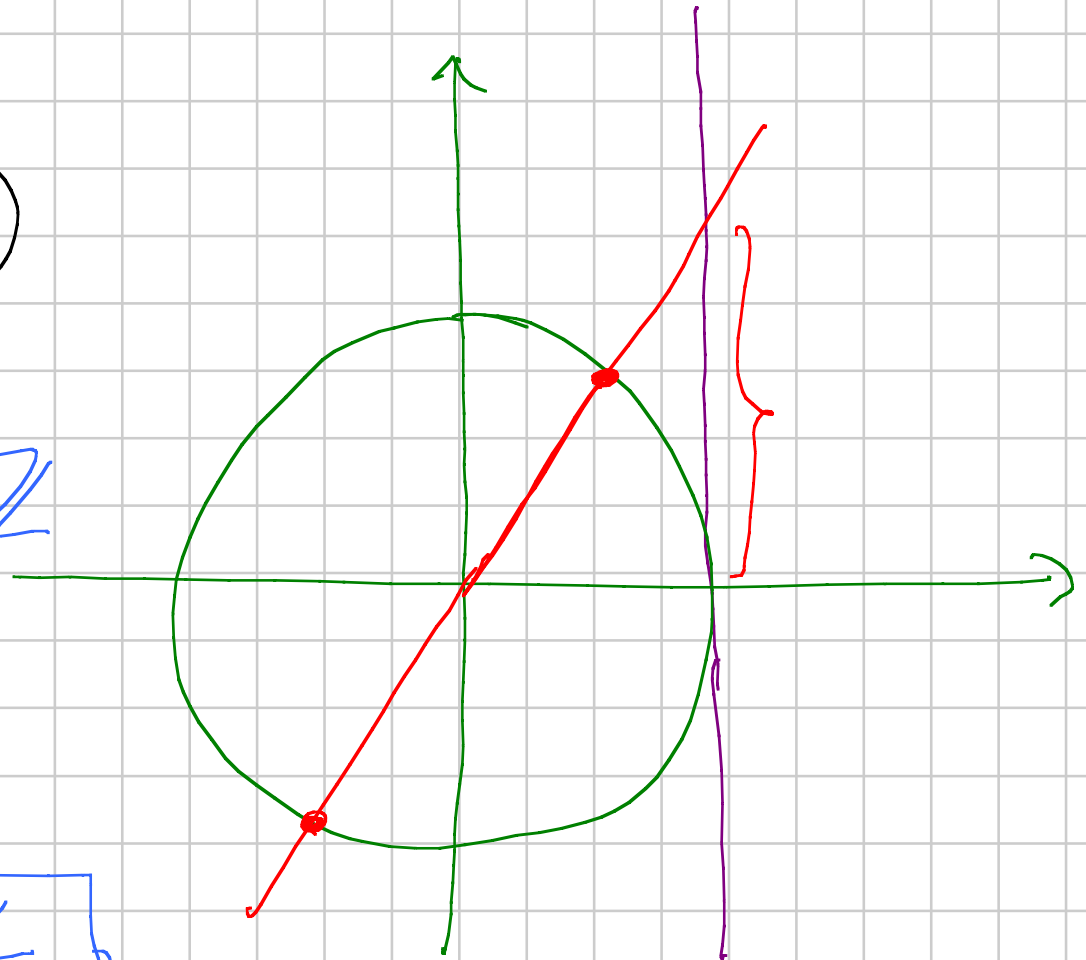


$$\textcircled{10} \quad \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = x - \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$\boxed{x = \pi + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}}$$



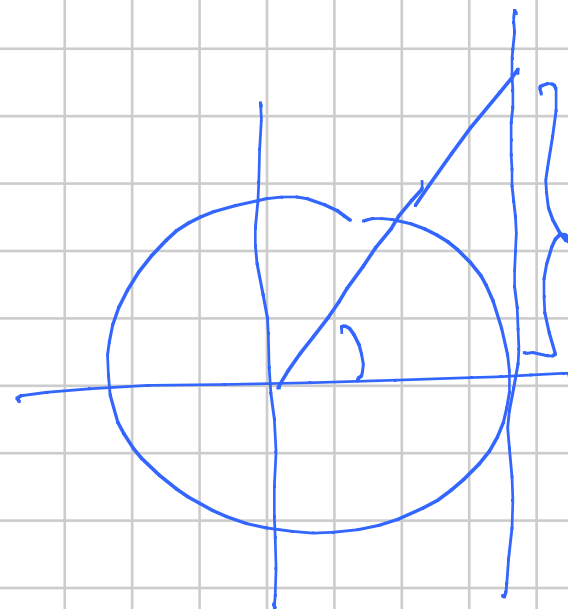
13

$$\frac{\sin(2x)}{\cos(x) - \cos^2(x)} = 2 \arctan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{2 \sin(x) \cos(x)}{(1 - \cos(x)) \cdot \cos(x)} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{concluo } x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi ;$$

$$\sin x = \sqrt{3} (1 - \cos(x))$$



$$\text{Poupo } t = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right); \quad \sin(x) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos(x) = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\frac{2t}{1+t^2} = \sqrt{3} \left(1 - \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right)$$

$$2t = \sqrt{3} (1+t^2 - 1+t^2)$$

$$2t = 2\sqrt{3}t^2$$

$$t = \sqrt{3}t^2$$

$$t = 0 \rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2} = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}}$$