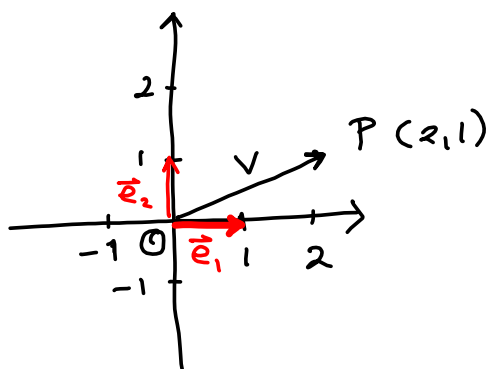


12.4-6 Vektorer på koordinatform



$$[x, y] = x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Alternativt} \\ \vec{e}_1 = \vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_2 = \vec{e}_y \end{array} \right)$$

Vektorer i \mathbb{R}^2

\vec{v}

\vec{OP}

$[x, y]$

klamme parenteser (firkant parenteser)

$$\vec{e}_1 = [1, 0]$$

$$\vec{e}_2 = [0, 1]$$

én-til-én
korrespondanse
↔ punkt i planet

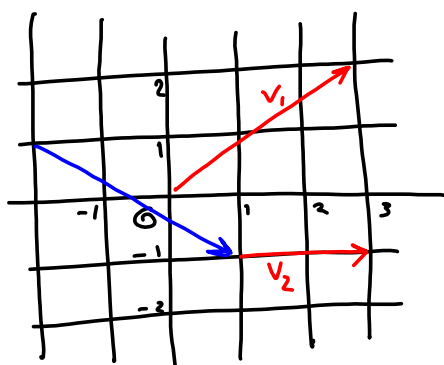
→ ende punkt til
vektoren når den
starter i origo 0

← punkt P

(x, y)

$$[x, y] = [x, 0] + [0, y]$$

$$\underline{[x, y] = x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2}$$



$$v_1 = [3, 2]$$

$$v_2 = [2, 0]$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = 3\vec{e}_1 + (-2)\vec{e}_2$$

$$\underline{[3, -2]}$$

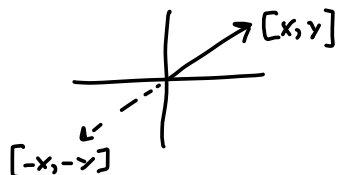
Addisjon av vektorer $[x_1, y_1] + [x_2, y_2] = [x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2]$

$$(x_1 \vec{e}_1 + y_1 \vec{e}_2) + (x_2 \vec{e}_1 + y_2 \vec{e}_2) = (x_1 + x_2) \vec{e}_1 + (y_1 + y_2) \vec{e}_2$$

Skalarmultiplikasjon $t[x, y] = [tx, ty]$

Eksempler $3[1, 2] = [3 \cdot 1, 3 \cdot 2] = [3, 6]$

motsattvektoren til $[x, y]$ er $-1[x, y] = [-x, -y]$



$$[0, 3] + [2, 2] = [0 + 2, 3 + 2] = \underline{[2, 5]}$$

$$[0, 3] - [2, 2] = [0, 3] + (-[2, 2]) = [0 - 2, 3 - 2] = \underline{[-2, 1]}$$

Gitt to punkter $P(x_1, y_1)$
og $Q(x_2, y_2)$

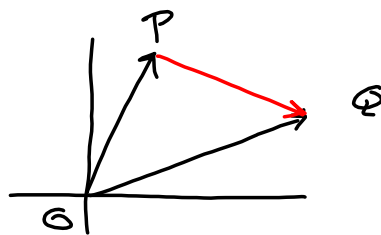
$$\overrightarrow{PQ} = [x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1]$$

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = [x_1, y_1]$$

$$\overrightarrow{OQ} = [x_2, y_2]$$

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} = \overrightarrow{OQ} - \overrightarrow{OP}$$

$$[x_2, y_2] - [x_1, y_1] = [x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1]$$



$$P = (2, 1) \quad Q = (3, -1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} = [3 - 2, -1 - 1] = [1, -2]$$

~~$$Q - P = (3, -1) - (2, 1) \dots$$~~

punkt!
ikke vektorer.

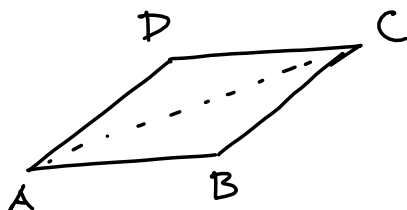
~~$$\overrightarrow{OQ} - \overrightarrow{OP} = [3, -1] - [2, 1] \dots$$~~

~~$$3\vec{e}_1 + 1\vec{e}_2 - (2\vec{e}_1 + 1\vec{e}_2)$$~~

Eksempel

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{DC}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{BC}$$



Parallelogram

motstående sider
er parallelle
(og lige lange)

Gitt $A = (0, 1)$, $B = (4, -1)$ og $D = (2, 3)$

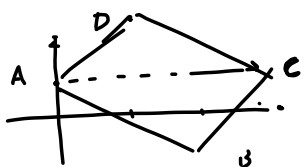
Hva er C hvis $ABCD$ er et parallelogram

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} = [4, -1] - [0, 1] = [4 - 0, -1 - 1] = [4, -2]$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{OD} - \overrightarrow{OA} = [2, 3] - [0, 1] = [2 - 0, 3 - 1] = [2, 2]$$

$$\text{Så } \overrightarrow{AC} = [4, -2] + [2, 2] = [4 + 2, -2 + 2] = \underline{[6, 0]}$$

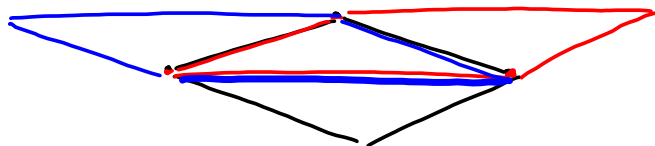


Vi finner koordinaten til C :

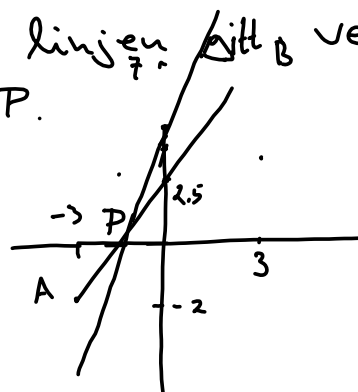
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = [0, 1] + [6, 0] = [6, 1]$$

Punktet C har koordinat (6, 1)

Parallelogram
Som har tre
punkt som hjørner



Linjestykket mellom $A = (-3, -2)$
og $B = (3, 7)$ treffer linjen $y = 3x + 4$ ved
i et punkt P .
Bestem P .



Likningen som beskriver
linjestykke: stigningshull $\frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$
 $y = \frac{3}{2}(x - (-3)) + -2 = \frac{3x+5}{2}$

Løser likningssystemet $y = 3x + 4$
 $y = \frac{3x+5}{2}$

Løsningen er $(-1, 1)$. Dette er koordinaten til P .

Hva er forholdet mellom lengden til \vec{PB} og \vec{AP} ?

$$\vec{PB} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OP} = [3, 7] - [-1, 1] = [4, 6]$$

$$\vec{AP} = \vec{OP} - \vec{OA} = [-1, 1] - [-3, -2] = [2, 3]$$

$\vec{PB} = 2 \vec{AP}$ så \vec{PB} er dobbelt så
lang som \vec{AP} .