

Vektorid.

Vektori koordinaadid	$A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n),$ $B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$ otspunktid, siis $\vec{AB} = (b_1 - a_1, b_2 - a_2, \dots, b_n - a_n)$	$A = (5; -2; 0; 3), B = (4; -1; 0; -2)$ $\vec{AB} = (4-5; -1-(-2); 0-0; -2-3) =$ $= (-1; 1; 0; -5)$
Vektori pikkus	$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \Rightarrow$ $ \vec{a} = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2}$	$\vec{AB} = (-1; 1; 0; -5)$ $ \vec{AB} = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + 0^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{27}$
Vektorite liitmine	$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), \vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$ $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n)$	$\vec{a} = (-1; 2; 6), \vec{b} = (4; -5; 3)$ $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (-1 + 4; 2 + (-5); 6 + 3) = (3; -3; 9)$
Vektorite lahutamine	$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), \vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$ $\vec{a} - \vec{b} = (a_1 - b_1, a_2 - b_2, \dots, a_n - b_n)$	$\vec{a} = (-1; 2; 6), \vec{b} = (4; -5; 3)$ $\vec{a} - \vec{b} = (-1 - 4; 2 - (-5); 6 - 3) =$ $= (-5; 7; 3)$
Vektori korrutamine arvuga	$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), \lambda \in \mathbb{R},$ $\lambda \cdot \vec{a} = (\lambda \cdot a_1; \lambda \cdot a_2; \dots, \lambda \cdot a_n)$	$\vec{a} = (-1; 2; 6), \lambda = 3$ $\lambda \vec{a} = (3 \cdot (-1); 3 \cdot 2; 3 \cdot 6) = (-3; 6; 18)$
Vektorite skalaarkorrutis	Vektorite pikkuste ja vektorite vahelise nurga koosinuse korrutis $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \cos \alpha$	$\vec{a} = (-1; 2; 6), \vec{b} = (4; -5; 3), \alpha = 60^\circ.$ $ \vec{a} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 36} = \sqrt{41},$ $ \vec{b} = \sqrt{16 + 25 + 9} = \sqrt{50}$ $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \sqrt{41} \cdot \sqrt{50} \cdot \cos 60^\circ = \sqrt{2050} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \approx$ $\approx 22,6$
Skalaarkorrutis koordinaatide kaudu	$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), \vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$ $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_1 \cdot b_1 + a_2 \cdot b_2 + \dots + a_n \cdot b_n$	$\vec{a} = (-1; 2; 6), \vec{b} = (4; -5; 3),$ $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (-1) \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot (-5) + 6 \cdot 3 = 4$
Nurk vektorite vahel	$\cos \alpha = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} } =$ $= \frac{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2} \cdot \sqrt{b_1^2 + \dots + b_n^2}}$	$\vec{a} = (-1; 2; 6), \vec{b} = (4; -5; 3),$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{\sqrt{41} \cdot \sqrt{50}}$ $\alpha = \arccos \frac{4}{\sqrt{41} \cdot \sqrt{50}} = 84^\circ 55'$
Vektorite paralleelsus	$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), \vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$ $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} : \frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2} = \dots = \frac{a_n}{b_n}$	$\alpha_1 = (2; 3), \beta_1 = (3; 2)$ ei ole parallelsed, kuna $\frac{2}{3} \neq \frac{3}{2}.$ $\alpha_2 = (4; -6; 10), \beta_2 = (2; -3; 5)$ on parallelsed, kuna $\frac{4}{2} = \frac{-6}{-3} = \frac{10}{5}$
Vektorite ristuvus	$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), \vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$ $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$	$\alpha_1 = (2; 3), \beta_1 = (3; 2)$ ei ole risti: $\alpha_1 \cdot \beta_1 = 6 + 6 = 12 (\neq 0);$ $\alpha_2 = (4; -6), \beta_2 = (3; 2)$ on risti: $\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_2 = 4 \cdot 3 + (-6) \cdot 2 = 12 - 12 = 0$
Vektori projektsioon	Vektori \vec{a} projektsioon vektori \vec{b}	Leida vektori $\vec{a} = (-4; 5; 3)$ projektsioon vektori $\vec{b} = (1; -3; 0)$ sihile:

	<p>sihile: $proj_{\vec{b}} \vec{a} = \vec{a} \cdot \cos \alpha$;</p>	$ \vec{a} = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 5^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{16 + 25 + 9} = \sqrt{50},$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{(-4) \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot (-3) + 3 \cdot 0}{\sqrt{50} \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + (-3)^2 + 0^2}} = -\frac{19}{\sqrt{500}}$ $proj_{\vec{b}} \vec{a} = \sqrt{50} \cdot \left -\frac{19}{\sqrt{50} \cdot \sqrt{10}} \right = \frac{19}{\sqrt{10}} \approx 6$
Vektorkorrutis	<p>Vektorite \vec{a} ja \vec{b} vektorkorrutiseks nim. vektorit $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$, mis on üheselt määratud nõuetega:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ on risti vektoritega \vec{a} ja \vec{b}, $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \sin \alpha$ (rööptahuka pindalaga), $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ suund valitakse parema käe reegli järgi. 	
Vektorkorrutise koordinaadid	$\vec{a} = (a_1; a_2; a_3), \vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$ $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{pmatrix}; - \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{pmatrix}.$	$\vec{a} = (-1; 2; -3), \vec{b} = (0; -4; 1)$ $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = (-10; 1; 4)$ $ \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \sqrt{100 + 1 + 16} = \sqrt{117}$
Kolmnurga pindala (1)	$S_{kolmnurga} = \frac{1}{2} S_{rööpküliku} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \sin \alpha$	<p>$A(1; -4; 8), B(0; 3; -2), C(-5; -1; 4)$ – kolmnurga tipud. Leida kolmnurga ABC pindala: koostame vektorid $\vec{AB} = (-1; 7; -10), \vec{AC} = (-6; 3; -4)$, moodustame vektorkorrutist: $\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -10 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}; - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -10 \\ -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 7 \\ -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (2; 56; 39),$ $\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \sqrt{2^2 + 56^2 + 39^2} = \sqrt{4661}$ $S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4661} \approx 34,1$ (üh)²</p>
Kolmnurga pindala (2)	<p>$A(a_1, a_2), B(b_1, b_2), C(c_1; c_2)$ otspunktid:</p> $S = \frac{1}{2} \left \begin{vmatrix} b_1 - a_1 & b_2 - a_2 \\ c_1 - a_1 & c_2 - a_2 \end{vmatrix} \right $	<p>$A(2; -3), B(-4; 5), C(6; -1)$ – kolmnurga tipud, $S = \frac{1}{2} \left \begin{vmatrix} -4 - 2 & 5 - (-3) \\ 6 - 2 & -1 - (-3) \end{vmatrix} \right = \frac{1}{2} \left \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 8 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right = \frac{1}{2} (-12 - 32) = -21 = 21$ (p.üh)</p>
Segakorrutis	Vektorite $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ segakorrutiseks	

	nim.arvu $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}$, mis väljendab rööptahuka ruumalat	
Rööptahuka ruumala	$\vec{a} = (a_1; a_2; a_3), \vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3),$ $\vec{c} = (c_1; c_2; c_3)$ $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ <p>Tuleb arvestada, et det märk võib olla nii positiivne kui ka negatiivne, ruumala arvutamiseks tuleb leida det absoluutväärtus.</p>	
Kolmenurkse püramiidi ruumala	$V_{\text{kolmenurkse püramiidi}} = \frac{1}{6} V_{\text{rööptahuka}} =$ $= \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$	<p>Leida kolmenurkse püramiidi ABCD ruumala, kui $A(2; -5; 0), B(-1; 1; -2), C(3; -4; -3), D(5; 0; 4)$.</p> <p>Koostame vektorid: $\vec{AB} = (-3; 6; -2),$ $\vec{AC} = (1; 1; -3), \vec{AD} = (3; 5; 4)$</p> $V_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 6 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot -139 = 23\frac{1}{6}$
Lõigu keskpunkt	<p>$A(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), B(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$ otspunktid, $C(c_1; c_2; \dots; c_n)$ otsitav punkt :</p> $c_1 = \frac{a_1 + b_1}{2}; c_2 = \frac{a_2 + b_2}{2}; \dots;$ $c_n = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}$	<p>$A(2; -3), B(-4; 5)$ on lõigu otspunktid, $C(c_1; c_2)$ – lõigu keskpunkt:</p> $c_1 = \frac{2 + (-4)}{2}; c_2 = \frac{-3 + 5}{2} \Rightarrow$ $c_1 = -1; c_2 = -1 \Rightarrow C(-1; -1)$
Kolmnurga mediaanide lõikepunkt	<p>$A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$ $C = (c_1; c_2; \dots; c_n)$ on kolmnurga tipud, $O(x; y; z)$ mediaanide lõikepunkt:</p> $x = \frac{a_1 + b_1 + c_1}{3}$ $y = \frac{a_2 + b_2 + c_2}{3}$ $z = \frac{a_3 + b_3 + c_3}{3}$	<p>$A(2; -3), B(-4; 5), C(0; -7)$ kolmnurga tipud, $O(x; y; z)$ mediaanide lõikepunkt:</p> $x = \frac{2 + (-4) + 0}{3} = -\frac{2}{3},$ $y = \frac{-3 + 5 + (-7)}{3} = -\frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow O(-\frac{2}{3}; -\frac{5}{3})$