

Chapter 5

القوانين المهمة في حل المسائل

• قانون حساب طول المتجه The length of a vector

$$\|v\| = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2}$$

تطبيق:

Find the length of $v=(-1,3)$ in ?

Ans:

$$\|v\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (3)^2} = \sqrt{1+9} = \sqrt{10}$$

• قانون حساب مسافة المتجه بين متجهين Distance between two vectors

The distance between two vectors u and v in R^n is

$$d(u, v) = \|u - v\|$$

تطبيق:

Find the distance between $u=(0,2)$ and $v=(2,0)$?

Ans:

$$\begin{aligned} d(u, v) &= \|u - v\| = \|(0 - 2), (2 - 0)\| = \|-2, 2\| \\ &= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{4+4} = \sqrt{8} \end{aligned}$$

• قانون ضرب القياسى للمتجهات Dot product of vectors

The dot product :

$$u \cdot v = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2$$

تطبيق:

Find the dot product of $u=(1,2)$ and $v=(0,3)$?

Ans:

$$\begin{aligned} u \cdot v &= (1 \times 0) + (2 \times 3) \\ &= 0 + 6 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

The angle between two vectors قانون حساب الزاوية بين متجهين

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{u}\| \cdot \|\mathbf{v}\|}$$

تطبيق :

Find the angle between two vectors $\mathbf{u}=(2,1,0)$ and $\mathbf{v}=(0,3,4)$?

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{u}\| \cdot \|\mathbf{v}\|}$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = (2 \times 0) + (1 \times 3) + (0 \times 4)$$

$$= 0 + 3 + 0 = 3$$

$$\|\mathbf{u}\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1 + 0} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\|\mathbf{v}\| = \sqrt{0^2 + 3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{0 + 9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5\sqrt{5}}$$

Chapter 6

Inner product space

- خصائص Inner product space وهي : التي تساعد على حل المسائل وتطبيقها في الحل ..
1. $\langle u, v \rangle = \langle v, u \rangle$
 2. $\langle u, v + w \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle + \langle u, w \rangle$
 3. $c \langle u, v \rangle = \langle cu, v \rangle$
 4. $\langle v, v \rangle \geq 0$ and $\langle v, v \rangle = 0$ if and only if $v = 0$

تطبيق :

Show that the function defines an inner product on R^2 , where $u=(u_1, u_2)$, $v = (v_1, v_2)$ $\langle u, v \rangle = u_1v_1 + 2u_2v_2$ satisfy the four inner products Axioms.

طريقة الحل حسب الخصائص :

1. Axiom $\langle u, v \rangle = \langle v, u \rangle$

$$\langle u, v \rangle = u_1v_1 + 2u_2v_2$$

$$= v_1u_1 + 2v_2u_2 = \langle v, u \rangle$$

عملية إبدالیه یعنی انك تضع u مكان v والعكس

2. Axiom $\langle u, v + w \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle + \langle u, w \rangle$

Let $w = (w_1, w_2)$

$$\langle u, v + w \rangle = u_1(v_1 + w_1) + 2u_2(v_2 + w_2)$$

$$= u_1(v_1 + w_1) + 2u_2(v_2 + w_2)$$

$$= u_1v_1 + u_1w_1 + 2u_2v_2 + 2u_2w_2$$

$$= (u_1v_1 + 2u_2v_2) + (u_1w_1 + 2u_2w_2)$$

$$= \langle u, v \rangle + \langle u, w \rangle$$

u تتوزع على v وكذلك w

فك الأقواس

نجمع الحدود المتشابهة حسب المعادلة المعطاة

3. Axiom $c \langle u, v \rangle = \langle cu, v \rangle$

$$c \langle u, v \rangle = c(u_1v_1 + 2u_2v_2)$$

$$= (cu_1)v_1 + 2(cu_2)v_2$$

$$= \langle cu, v \rangle$$

4. Axiom $\langle v, v \rangle \geq 0$

$$(v_1 \times v_1) + 2(v_2 \times v_2) \geq 0$$

$$v_1^2 + 2v_2^2 \geq 0$$

$$\langle v, v \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow v_1^2 + 2v_2^2 = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = v_2 = 0$$

Calculating the inner products $\langle u - 2v, 3u + 4v \rangle$?

Ans :

$$\begin{aligned}\langle u - 2v, 3u + 4v \rangle &= \langle u, 3u + 4v \rangle - \langle 2v, 3u + 4v \rangle \\ &= \langle u, 3u \rangle + \langle u, 4v \rangle - \langle 2v, 3u - 2v, 4v \rangle \\ &= 3 \langle u, u \rangle + 4 \langle u, v \rangle - 6 \langle v, u \rangle - 8 \langle v, v \rangle \\ &= 3 \|u\|^2 - 2 \langle u, v \rangle - 8 \|v\|^2\end{aligned}$$