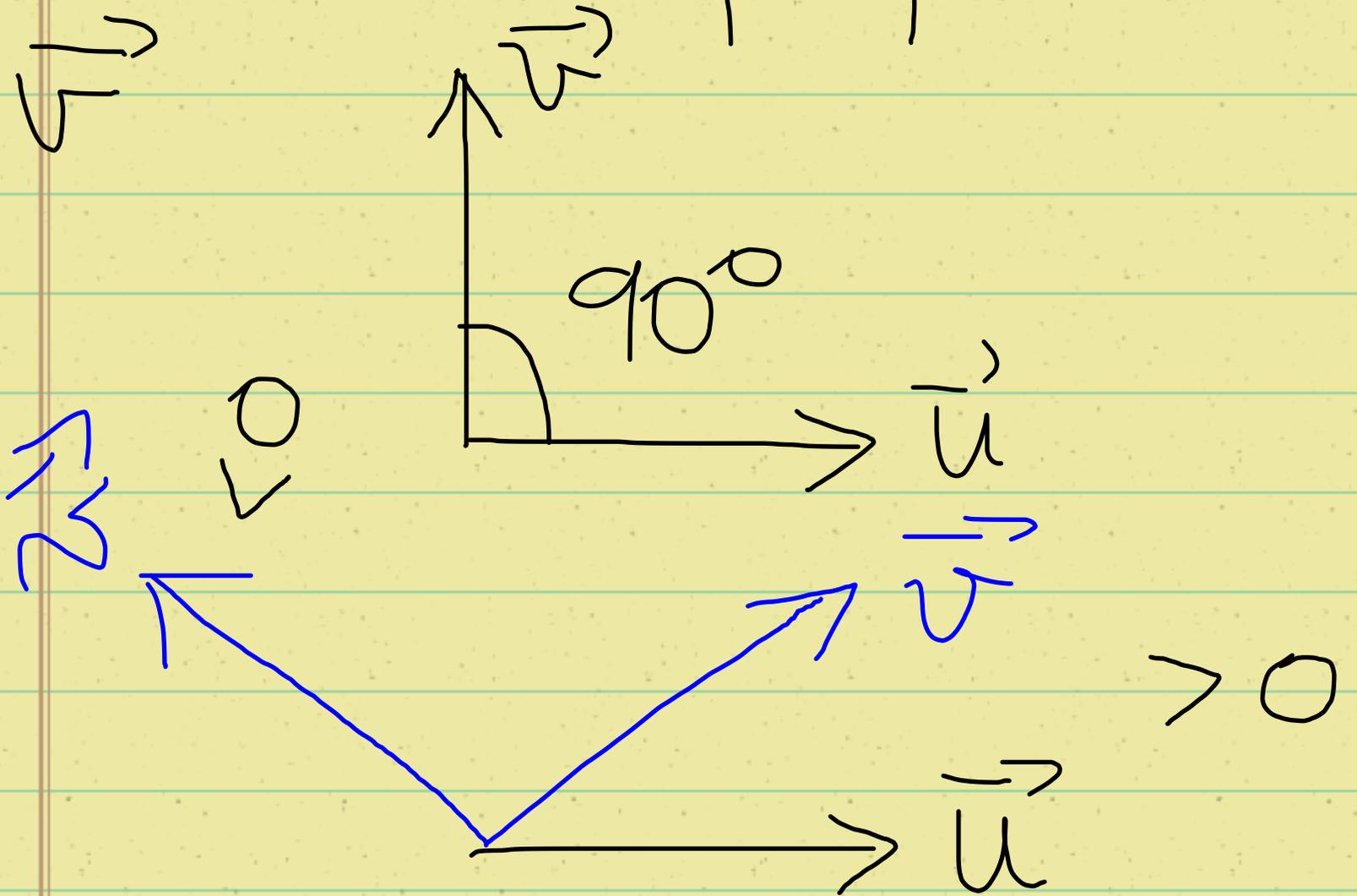
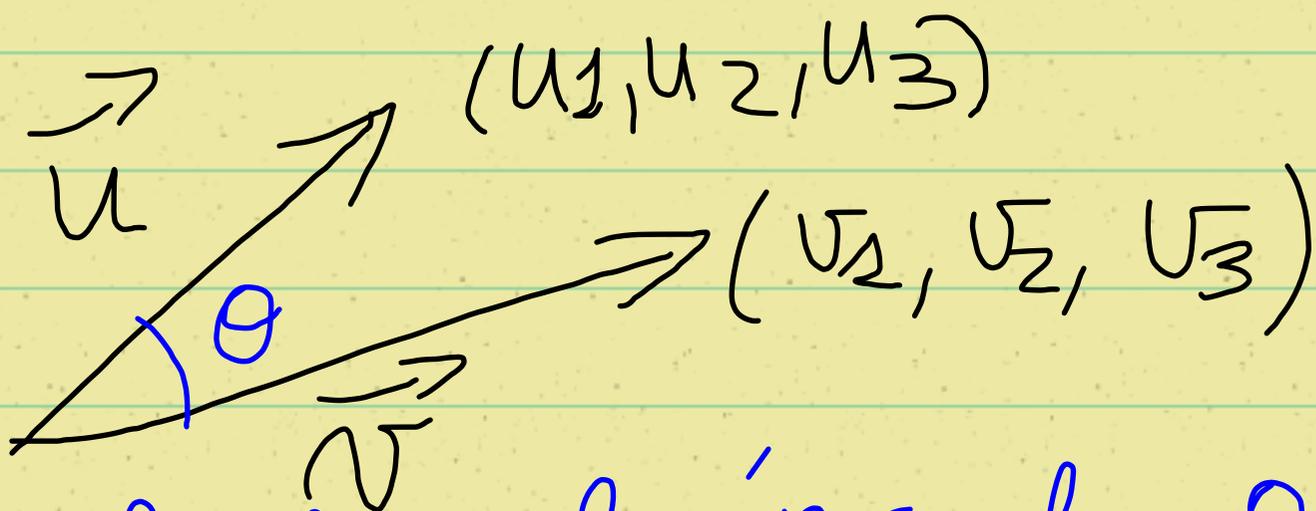


$$\text{Si } \langle \bar{u}, \vec{v} \rangle = 0$$

entonces  $\vec{u}$  es perpendicular a  $\vec{v}$





¿Cómo calculo el ángulo  $\theta$ ?

$$\cos \theta = \frac{u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3}{\|\vec{u}\| \cdot \|\vec{v}\|}$$

Al numerador

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3$$

producto escalar o producto punto de dos vectores

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle = \|\vec{u}\| \cdot \|\vec{v}\| \cos \theta$$

$$\text{Si } \|\vec{u}\| = \|\vec{v}\| = 1$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle = \cos \theta$$

Estrategia para resolver el problema

(a) Busco un vector en la dirección de  $(1, 2, 3)$  con módulo 1.

(b) Multiplico por 2 ese vector.

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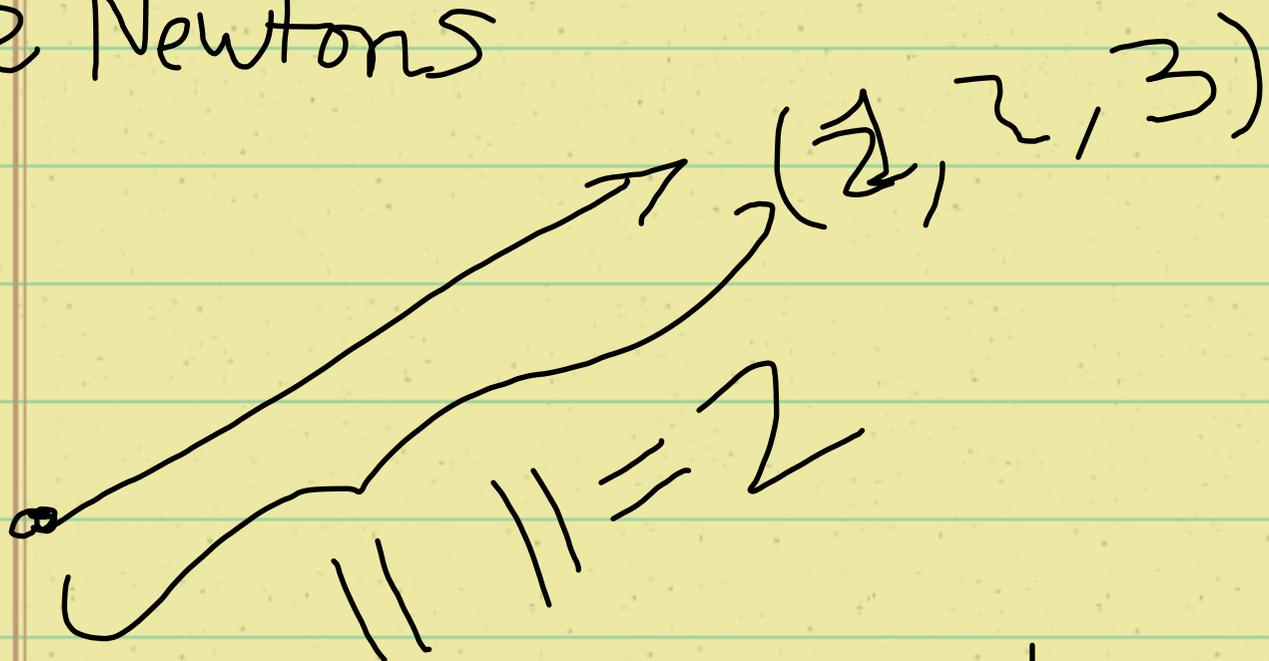
$$\|(1, 2, 3)\| = \sqrt{14}$$

$$\left\| \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \right\| = \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} (1, 2, 3) \right\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \times \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} \right) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \|(1, 2, 3)\| \\ \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{14}} \right) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot \sqrt{14} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

tiene módulo 2 y está en la dirección de  $(1, 2, 3)$ .

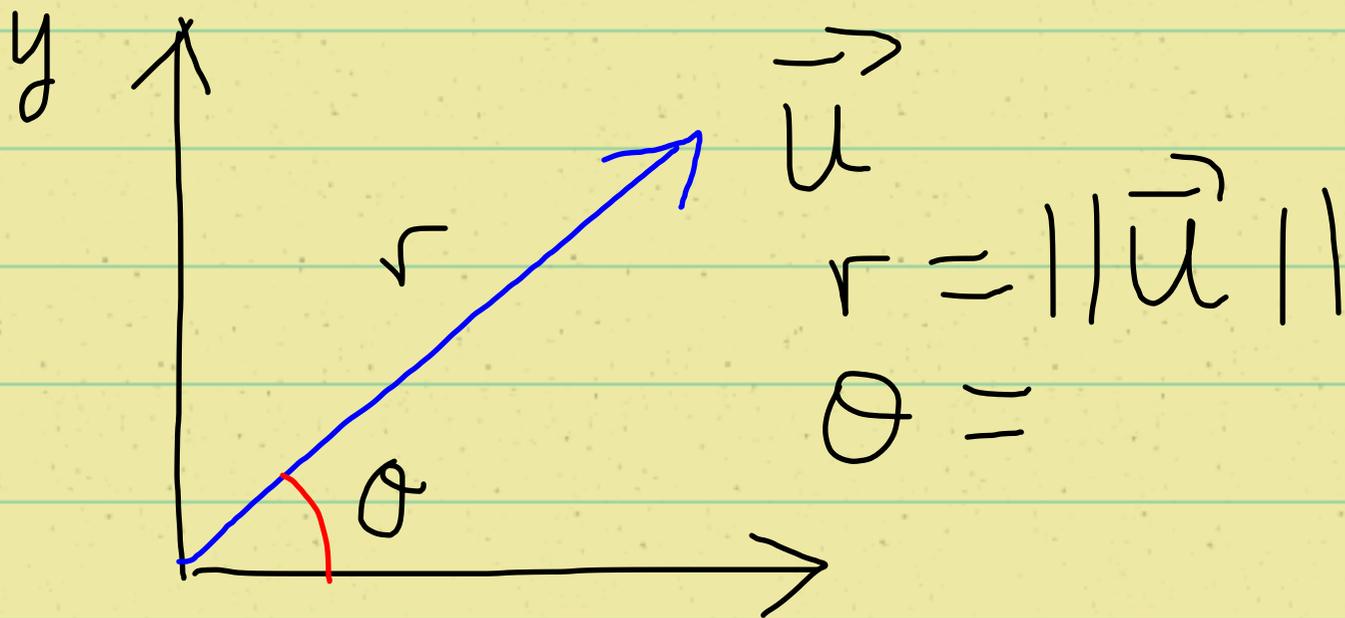
$(1, 2, 3)$  me muelvo,  
esta dirección  
2 Newtons



Busco un vector en la dirección  
del vector  $(1, 2, 3)$  y con módulo  
igual a 2.

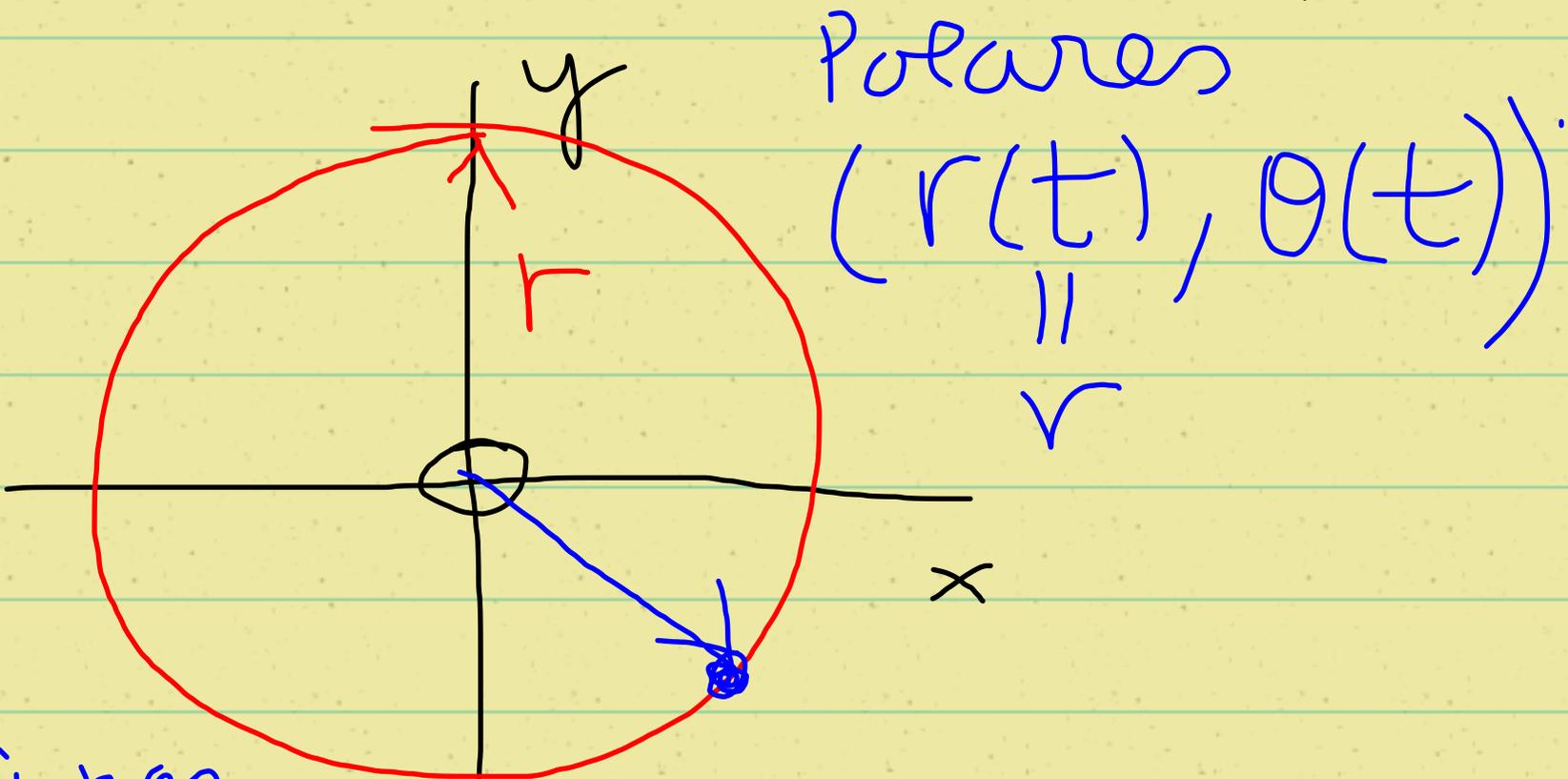
$$\|(u_1, u_2, u_3)\| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\alpha(u_1, u_2, u_3)\| &= \sqrt{\alpha^2} \|\vec{u}\| \\ &= |\alpha| \|\vec{u}\| \\ &= |\alpha| \end{aligned}$$



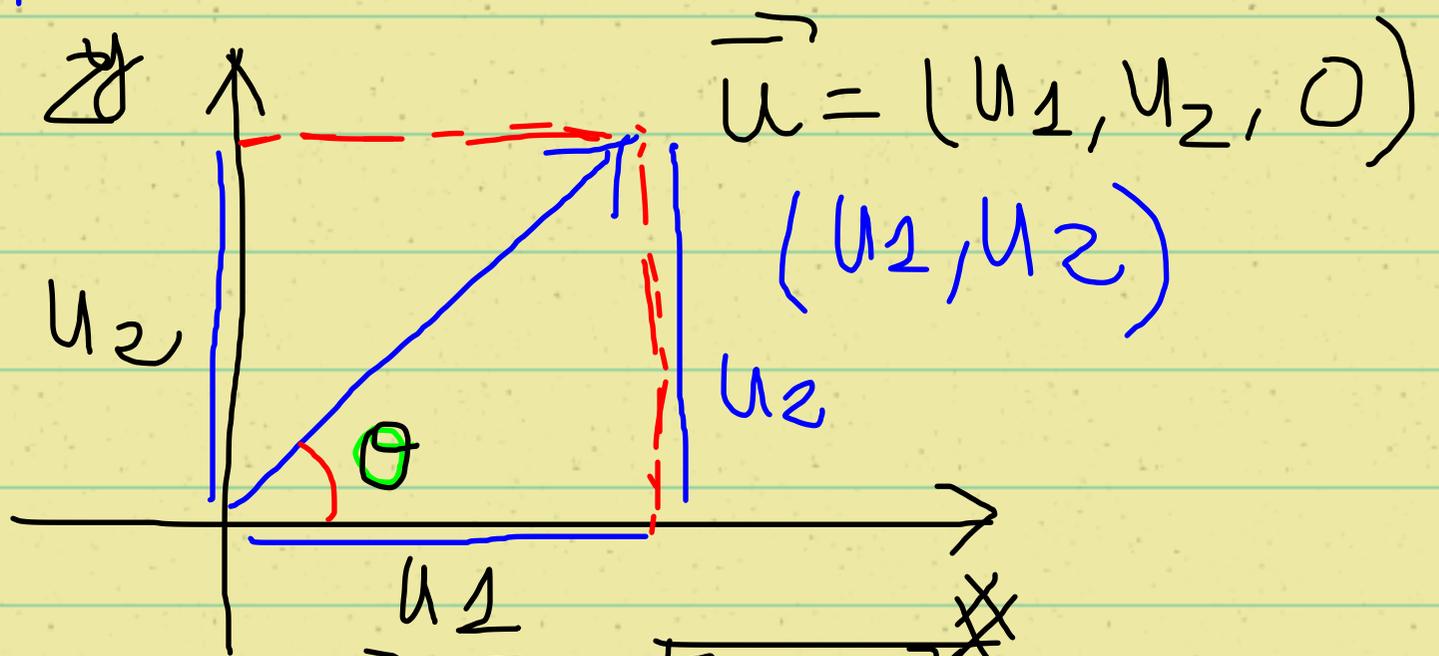
$\vec{u} = (r, \theta)$  en coordenadas polares

$$\vec{u} = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$



cartesianas  
 $(r \cos \theta(t), r \sin \theta(t))$

# Componentes cartesianas y polares en el plano



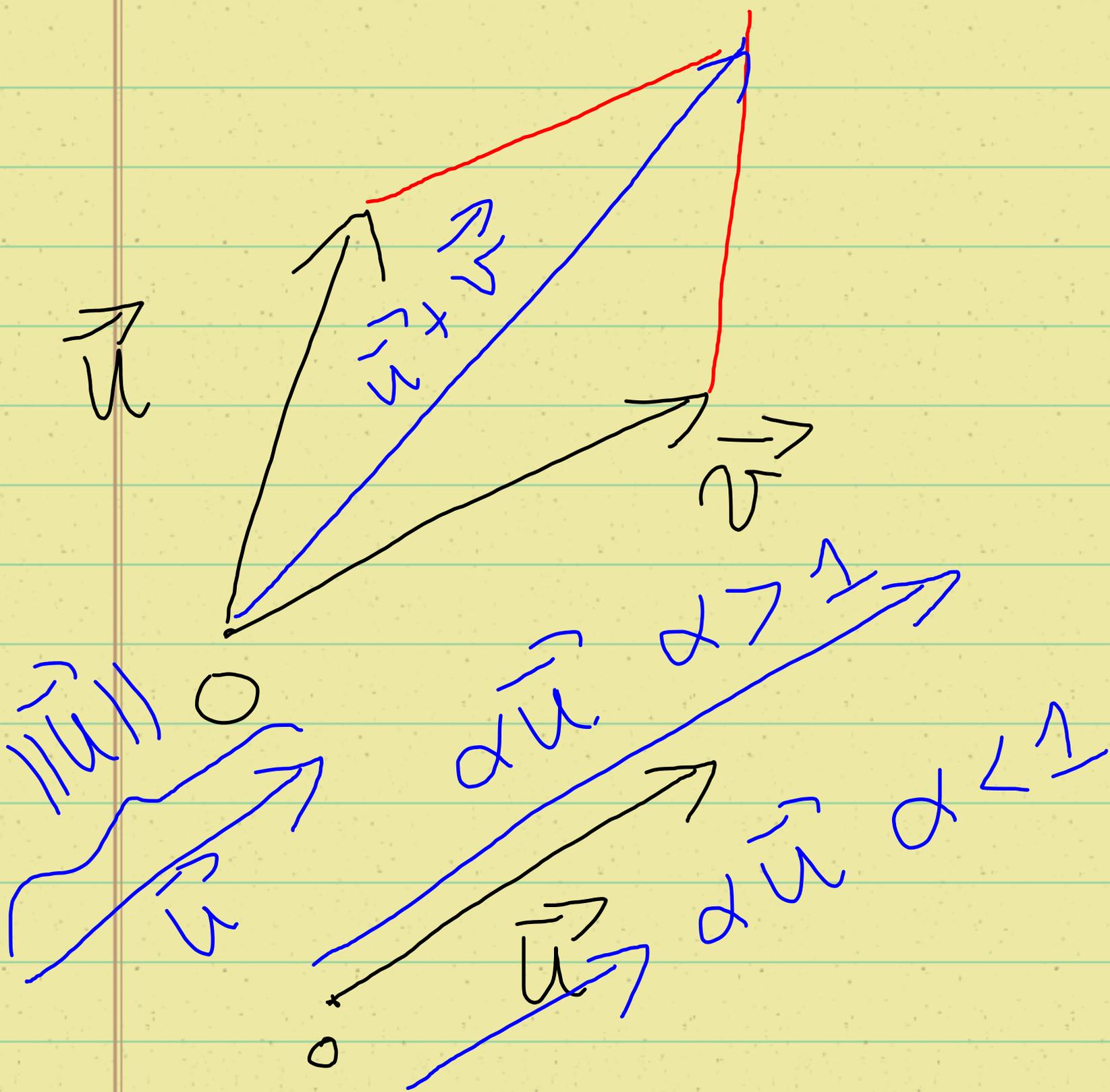
T. Pitágoras  $\|\vec{u}\|^2 = u_1^2 + u_2^2$   
¿Cómo relacionar  $\theta$  con  $u_1, u_2$ ?

$$u_1 = \|\vec{u}\| \cos \theta$$

$$u_2 = \|\vec{u}\| \operatorname{sen} \theta$$

$$\vec{u} = (\|\vec{u}\| \cos \theta, \|\vec{u}\| \operatorname{sen} \theta)$$

Coordenadas de  $\vec{u}$  en polares



Todo vector tiene magnitud  
y dirección

$$\|\vec{v}\| := \|(x, y, z)\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\|(1, 2, 3)\| = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 9} = \sqrt{14}$$

módulo o norma del vector

## Ejemplos

$$(1, 2, 3) + (4, 5, 6) = (5, 7, 9)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{6}\right) + (-1, -1, 1) = \left(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{11}{6}\right)$$

$$3(1, 2, 3) = (3, 6, 9)$$

$$\frac{2}{3}(1, 2, 3) = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, 2\right)$$

$$\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}, 3, 1\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 3\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}\right)$$

$$(2, 1, 0) + (3, 3, 0) = (5, 4, 0)$$

$$\sqrt{2}(3, 3, 0) = (3\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{2}, 0)$$

$$(2, 0, 0) + (1, 0, 0) = (3, 0, 0)$$

$$\sqrt{2}(2, 0, 0) = (2\sqrt{2}, 0, 0)$$

(a) Movimiento plano

$$(x, y, 0) + (x', y', 0)$$

$$= (x+x', y+y', 0)$$

$$\alpha(x, y, 0) = (\alpha x, \alpha y, 0)$$

(b) Movimiento en un eje

$$(x, 0, 0) + (x', 0, 0) = (x+x', 0, 0)$$

$$\alpha(x, 0, 0) = (\alpha x, 0, 0)$$

(c) En general

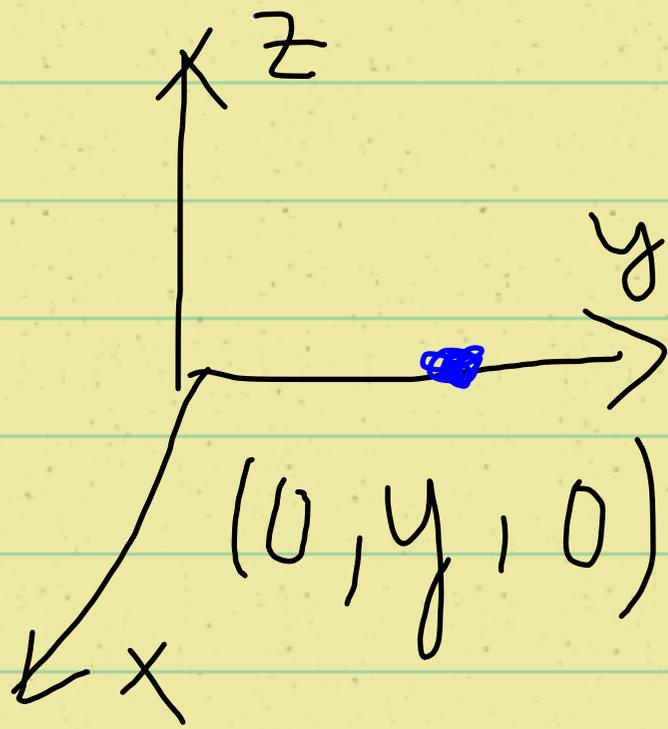
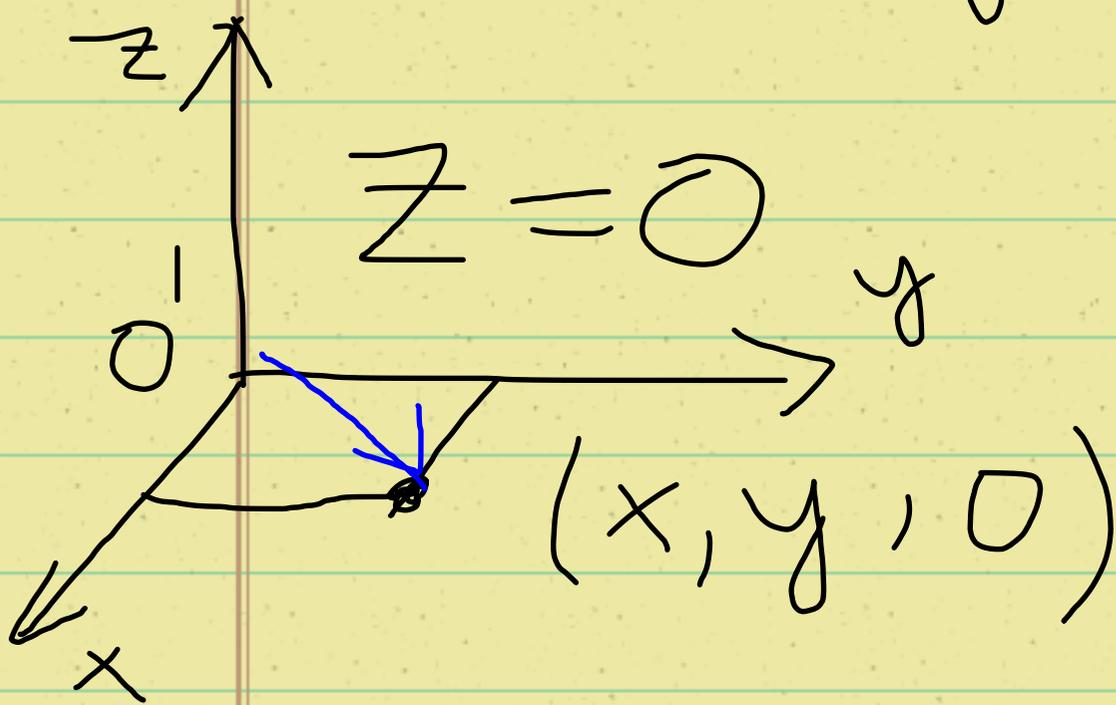
$$(x, y, z) + (x', y', z') = (x+x', y+y', z+z')$$

$$\alpha(x, y, z) = (\alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z)$$

# Vectores

Un vector en el espacio de tres dimensiones es una terna de números reales

$$\vec{v} = (x, y, z)$$



- (a) Si me desplazo en un plano siempre una coordenada es cero.
- (b) Si me desplazo sobre un eje dos coordenadas serán 0

# TEMA 3: Cinemática en 2 y 3 dimensiones.

