

15

$u, v \in \mathbb{R}^2$

no colineales

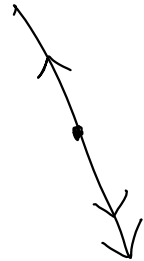
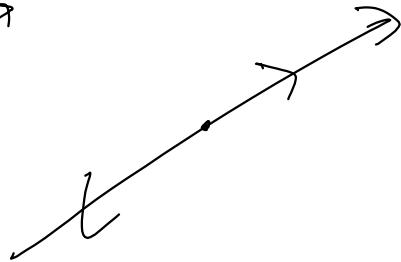
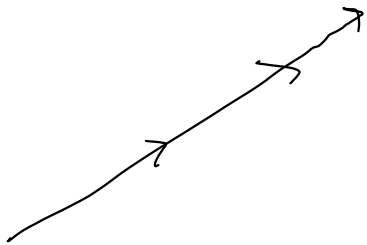
$\Rightarrow \exists w \in \mathbb{R}^2$

(Jueves)  
Pasado)

$w = \alpha v + \beta u$

•  $\{u, v, w\}$  es l.d. ( $u, v, w \in \mathbb{R}^2$ )

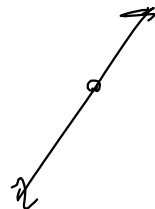
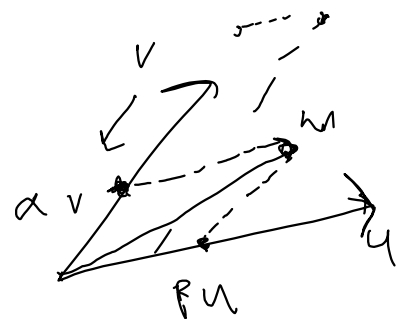
-  $u, v$  y  $w$  colineales



- $u$  y  $v$  linealmente independientes  
(no colineales)

$$w = \alpha v + \beta u$$

$\{u, v, w\}$  es l.d.!



$a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  alguno  $\neq 0$

$$a u + b v + c w = 0$$

$$w = \alpha v + \beta u$$



$$c = -1$$

$$a = \beta$$

$$b = \alpha$$

$$\bullet \begin{cases} \lambda v \\ v \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} av = 0 \\ (\Rightarrow) a = 0 \end{aligned} \right) \text{Ser l.i.}$$

$$\{u, v, w, t\}$$

es l.d. en  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

$$\{ \underbrace{u, v, w}_{\text{l.i.}}, \textcircled{0} \}$$

$$\boxed{t = 0}$$

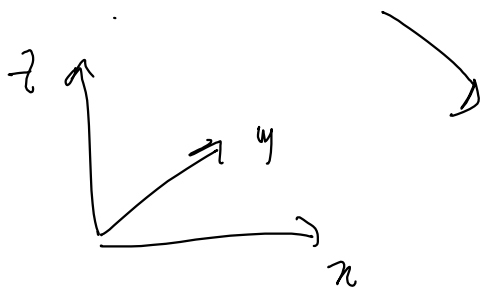
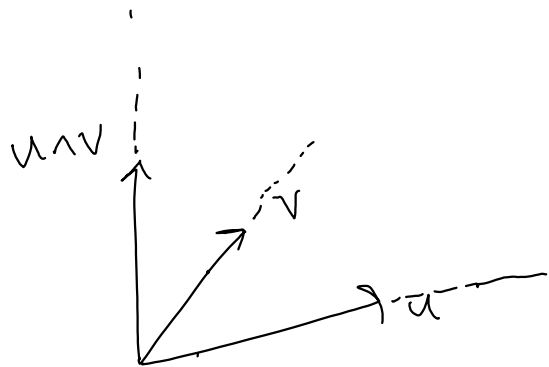
$$au + bv + cw = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \begin{aligned} a = b \\ = c = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{t} \\ \text{l.i.} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

14

$$\{u, v\} \text{ l.i.} \Rightarrow \{u, v, u \wedge v\} \text{ l.i.}$$

$$u, v \in \mathbb{R}^3.$$



$u \wedge v$



índice



dedo mayor

vectorial  $\longrightarrow$  otro vector.

escolar  $\longrightarrow$  número.

$$w = au + bv + (c)(u \wedge v) \approx (a, b, c) \text{ con ejes } x, y, z.$$

$$u = i, v = j, w = k$$

$$au + bv + c u \wedge v = 0$$

↳  $u, v, u \wedge v$  es  
l.i.

•  $c = 0$  :  $au + bv = 0 \rightarrow \underline{a = b = 0}$

↳  $u, v, u \wedge v$   
es  
l.i.

•  $c \neq 0$  :  $u \wedge v = \alpha u + \beta v$

$$\alpha \langle u, u \wedge v \rangle + \beta \langle v, u \wedge v \rangle$$

$$\langle u \wedge v, u \wedge v \rangle = \alpha \langle u, u \wedge v \rangle + \beta \langle v, u \wedge v \rangle$$

||  
|| $u \wedge v$ ||<sup>2</sup>

||  
0

$$\|u \wedge v\|^2 = 0$$

$$u \wedge v = 0$$

$$0 = \|u\| \|v\| \sin \theta$$



$\{u, v, \underline{u \wedge v}\}$  es l.i.

↳ si no es l.i.

$$u \wedge v = \alpha u + \beta v.$$

$$\langle \alpha u, u \wedge v \rangle = 0$$

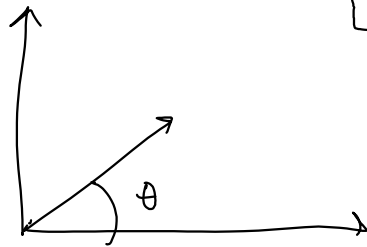
$$\langle \beta v, u \wedge v \rangle = 0$$

$$\|u \wedge v\| = 0$$

Suponemos

$\{u, v\}$  es l.i.

↘  $\|u \wedge v\| > 0$



$\boxed{A \neq}$

$\{u, v, w\}$  es l.i. en  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$\Rightarrow \forall t \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$t = a u + b v + c w.$$

$\textcircled{1 \neq}$

$\{u, v, w, t\}$  es l.d.

18

$v_1$  y  $v_2$  no colineales en  $\mathbb{R}^3$

ambos perpendiculares a  $w \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$

$$v \perp w \Leftrightarrow v = \alpha v_1 + \beta v_2$$

para ciertos  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

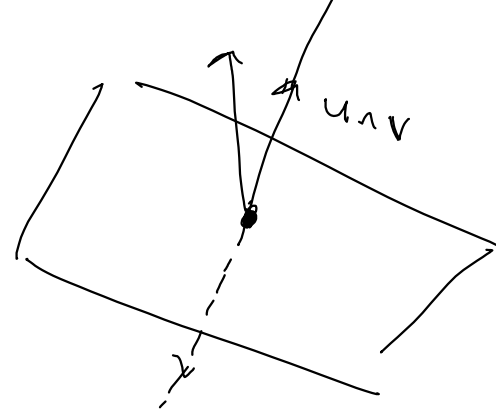
Conclusión:  $\otimes$   $w = \lambda v_1 \wedge v_2$

bien, probémoslo



Lema: Si  $u$  y  $v$  no son colineales

$$W \perp u, v \iff W = \lambda u \wedge v \quad \lambda \neq 0$$



$\Leftarrow$ ) ejercicio

$\Rightarrow$ )  $\langle u, v, u \wedge v \rangle$  es l.i. Por el ej 14,  
entonces por la a.f. del ejercicio 16.

$$W = a u + b v + \lambda u \wedge v$$

Sabemos

Por hipótesis :

$$\langle W, u \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle W, v \rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = \langle w, u \rangle &= \langle a u + b v + \lambda u \wedge v, u \rangle = \\ &= a \langle u, u \rangle + b \langle v, u \rangle + \lambda \langle u \wedge v, u \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\longrightarrow 0 = a \|u\|^2 + b \langle u, v \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = \langle w, v \rangle &= \langle a u + b v + \lambda u \wedge v, v \rangle = \\ &= a \langle u, v \rangle + b \langle v, v \rangle + \lambda \langle u \wedge v, v \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\longrightarrow 0 = a \langle u, v \rangle + b \|v\|^2$$

$$a \|u\|^2 + b \langle u, v \rangle = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{multiplicar por } a}$$

$$a \langle u, v \rangle + b \|v\|^2 = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{multiplicar por } b}$$

$$a^2 \|u\|^2 + ab \langle u, v \rangle = 0$$

$$ab \langle u, v \rangle + b^2 \|v\|^2 = 0$$

el error fue poner  $2ab \langle u, v \rangle$  😞

Sumo las dos

$$a^2 \|u\|^2 + b^2 \|v\|^2 + 2ab \langle u, v \rangle = 0$$

$$\|a u + b v\|^2 = 0$$

$$\|a u + b v\|^2 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$a u + b v = 0$$

$\rightarrow$

$$\boxed{W = \langle u, v \rangle} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$| \overline{a = b = 0}$$

por ser  $\langle u, v \rangle$  l.i.

c) ¿Se anima a terminar el ej 18 usando el lema?

Con el lema tienes que:

$$w = \lambda v_1 \wedge v_2$$

19

$$r: \begin{cases} 2x - y + 3z = 1 \\ 3x - 2y - 4z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \begin{cases} W \text{ direcci3n de } r \\ v_1 = \text{normal a } \pi_1 \\ v_2 = \text{normal a } \pi_2 \end{cases}$$

El plano que pasa por  $P$  y

tiene normal  $N$  es

$$\pi: \langle (x, y, z) - P, N \rangle = 0$$

Para que  $\pi$  contenga a  $r$ :  $P \in r$  y  $N \perp W$

Usar el ej 18 con  $W$ ,  $v_1$  y  $v_2$  como en  $\textcircled{*}$

justificar.