

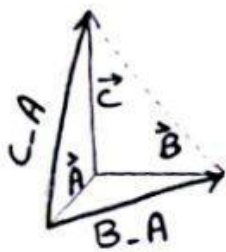
1) $|\vec{A} \pm \vec{B}|^2 = (\vec{A} \pm \vec{B}) \cdot (\vec{A} \pm \vec{B}) = |\vec{A}|^2 \pm \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \pm \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A} + |\vec{B}|^2$ (سوال اول)

$$= |\vec{A}|^2 + |\vec{B}|^2 \pm 2 \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}|^2 + |\vec{B}|^2 \pm 2 AB \cos \theta$$

2) $|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|^2 = (|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \sin \theta)^2 = |\vec{A}|^2 |\vec{B}|^2 \sin^2 \theta = |\vec{A}|^2 |\vec{B}|^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta)$

$$= |\vec{A}|^2 |\vec{B}|^2 - |\vec{A}|^2 |\vec{B}|^2 \cos^2 \theta = |\vec{A}|^2 |\vec{B}|^2 - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})^2$$

سوال دوم



$$\vec{A} = \hat{i}, \quad \vec{B} = 2\hat{j}, \quad \vec{C} = 3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} - \vec{A} = -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}, \quad \vec{C} - \vec{A} = -\hat{i} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{D} = (\vec{B} - \vec{A}) \times (\vec{C} - \vec{A}) = 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{n} = \frac{4}{V}\hat{i} + \frac{3}{V}\hat{j} + \frac{2}{V}\hat{k}$$

$$|\vec{D}| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2 + 2^2} = V$$

$$\hat{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

سوال سوم 1) معادله صغری گذرنده از دو بردار $\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ و $\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

$$\hat{n} = \text{بردار نرمال صغره} = (\hat{i} + \hat{j}) \times (\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

معادله صغره با در نظر گرفتن نقطه $(1, 1, 0)$ $= 1(x-1) - 1(y-1) + 1(z-0) = x - y + z = 0$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2\hat{i} + (-2)\hat{k}$$

ضرب خارجی این بردار بردار مورد نظر

خواسته مسئله است:

$$\Rightarrow \hat{D} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{i} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{k}$$

$$|\vec{D}| = \sqrt{4 + 4} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{D} = b\vec{B} + c\vec{C}$$

سوال چهارم)

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{D} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A} \cdot (b\vec{B} + c\vec{C}) = 0$$

$$b \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} + c \vec{A} \cdot \vec{C} = 0$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = -1$$

$$-b - c = 0$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow -b = c$$

$$\vec{D} = b\vec{B} - b\vec{C} = b(\vec{B} - \vec{C})$$

$$= b(\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

$$|\vec{D}| = 1 = \sqrt{b^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{2}b$$

$$2b^2 = 1 \Rightarrow b = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{D} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

الف) $\vec{A} = (4, 3, -2)$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{16 + 9 + 4} = 7$$

سوال پنجم)

$$A_x = A \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{A_x}{A} = \frac{4}{7} \Rightarrow \alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{7}\right)$$

$$A_y = A \cos \beta$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{A_y}{A} = \frac{3}{7} \Rightarrow \beta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)$$

$$A_z = A \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{A_z}{A} = \frac{-2}{7} \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{7}\right)$$

$$\vec{B} = a\vec{A}$$

ب) هر بردار \vec{B} ای که موازی \vec{A} باشد، با بردار \vec{A} موازی است.

و خطوط موازی با بردار \vec{A} توسط معادله خط زیر تعریف می شوند که از نقاط (x_0, y_0, z_0) می گذرد.

$$\frac{x - x_0}{A_x} = \frac{z - z_0}{A_z} = \frac{y - y_0}{A_y}$$

$$\vec{A} = (1, 1, 1, \dots, 1)$$

$$\vec{B} = (1, r, r, \dots, r)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|} = \frac{1 + r + r + \dots + r}{(1 + 1 + 1 + \dots + 1)^{\frac{1}{r}} (1 + r^r + r^r + \dots + r^r)^{\frac{1}{r}}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{r}}{\sqrt[n]{\frac{n(n+1)(rn+1)}{r}}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{r \sqrt[n]{\frac{n(n+1)(rn+1)}{r}}} = \frac{n^r}{r n^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\frac{rn^r}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}}} = \frac{n^r}{r \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} n^r} = \frac{\sqrt[r]{r}}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt[r]{r}}{r} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \quad (>$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = \alpha - \beta$$

$$|\vec{A}| = |\vec{B}| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

(2)