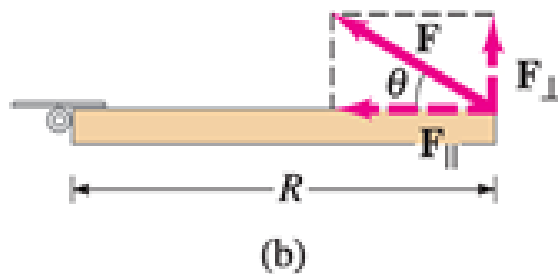
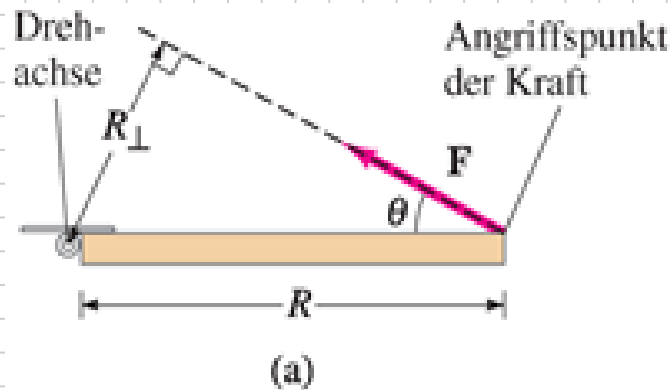


6) Vektorprodukt "äußeres Produkt": $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{c}$



Drehmoment: $\vec{M} = \vec{R} \times \vec{F}$



$$|\vec{M}| = |\vec{R}_\perp| \cdot |\vec{F}| = R_\perp \cdot F$$

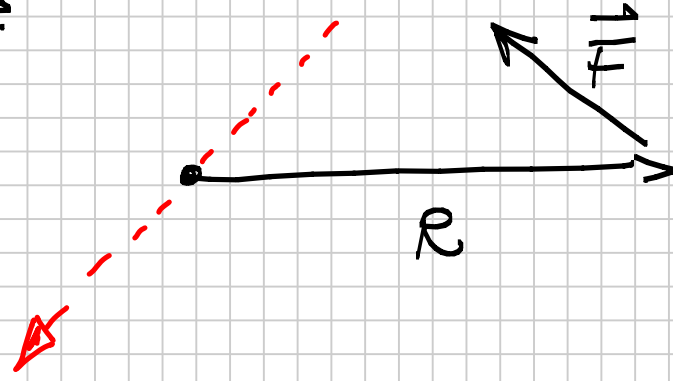
$$= |\vec{R}| \cdot |\vec{F}_\perp| = R \cdot F_\perp$$

$$= R \cdot F \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{M} = \vec{R} \times \vec{F}$$

\vec{R} und \vec{F}

definieren
eine Ebene



$$\vec{N} := \vec{R} \times \vec{F}$$

Drehachse:

aus gleichgerichtete Richtung

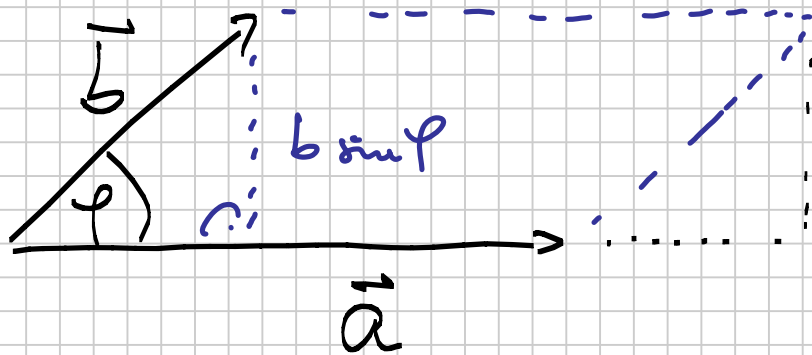
Senkrecht zu \vec{R} und \vec{F}

\perp zu \vec{R}, \vec{F} -Ebene

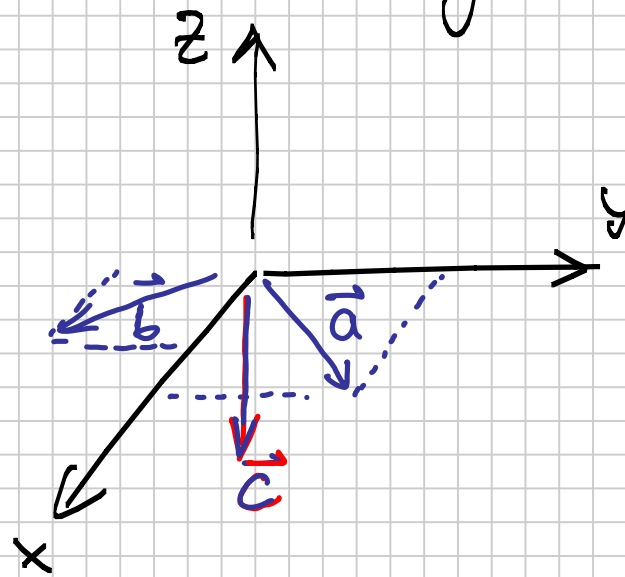
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{c} \quad \text{mit} \quad 1) \quad c = ab \sin \varphi \quad \varphi = \angle(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$$

$$2) \quad \vec{c} \perp \vec{a} \quad \text{und} \quad \vec{c} \perp \vec{b}$$

3) $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ bilden ein rechtsläufiges System



$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{c}$ $|\vec{c}|$: Fläche des Parallelogramms



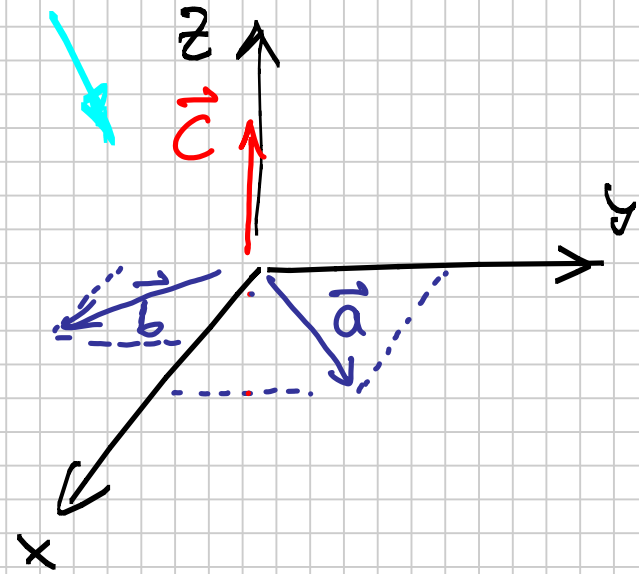
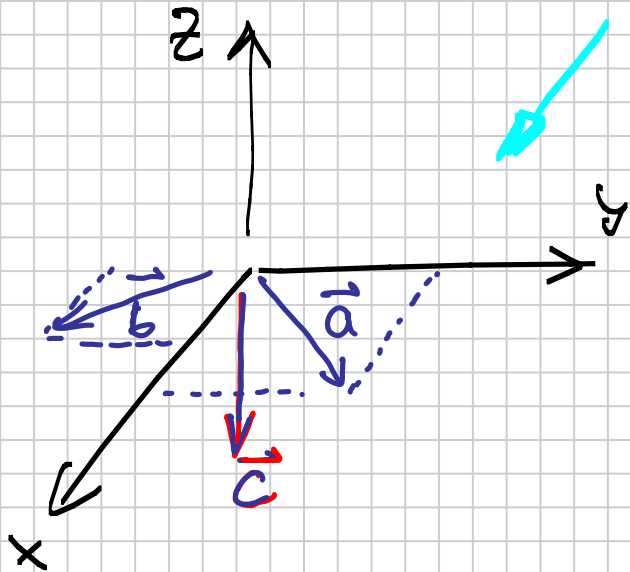
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 0 \quad \text{falls 1) } \vec{a} = 0 \text{ oder } \vec{b} = 0$$

$$2) \vec{b} = \alpha \vec{a} \quad \text{Parallele Vektoren}$$

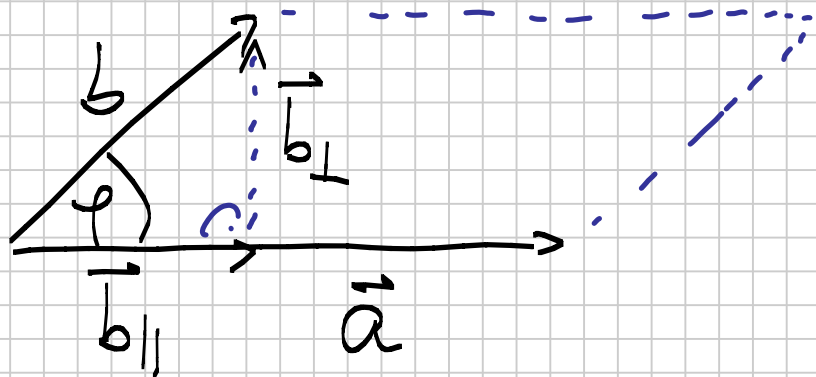
Spannen eine Fläche auf

anti-kommutativ:

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = - \vec{b} \times \vec{a}$$



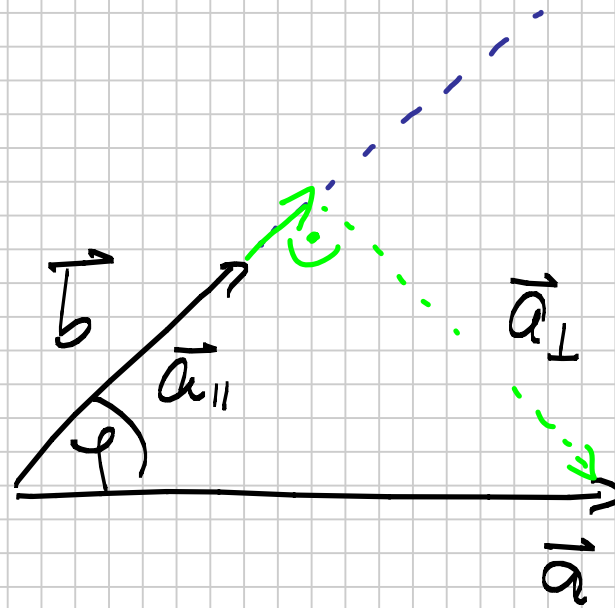
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}_\perp = \vec{a}_\perp \times \vec{b} = \vec{c}$$



$$\vec{b} = \vec{b}_\parallel + \vec{b}_\perp$$

$$|\vec{b}_\perp| = b \sin \varphi$$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}_\perp| = a b_\perp \sin 90^\circ$$



$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_\parallel + \vec{a}_\perp$$

$$|\vec{a}_\perp| = a \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$|\vec{a}_\perp \times \vec{b}| = a_\perp b \cdot \sin 90^\circ$$

$$= a b_{\perp} = a b \sin \varphi \quad \equiv \quad a_{\perp} b = a b \sin \varphi$$

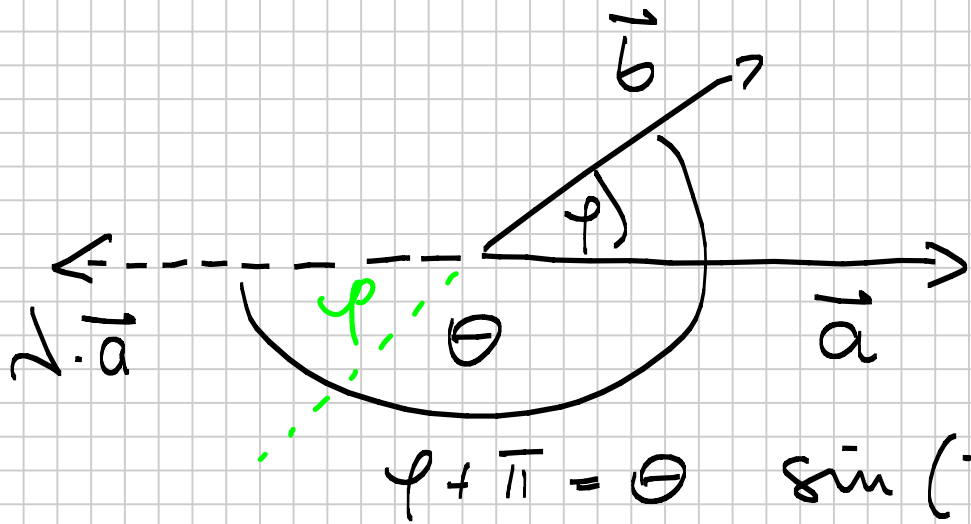
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times (\vec{b}_{\perp} + \vec{b}_{\parallel}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}_{\perp} + \underbrace{\vec{a} \times \vec{b}_{\parallel}}_{=0}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (\vec{a}_{\perp} + \vec{a}_{\parallel}) \times \vec{b} = \vec{a}_{\perp} \times \vec{b} + \underbrace{\vec{a}_{\parallel} \times \vec{b}}_{=0}$$

Bilinearität $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\lambda \vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times (\lambda \vec{b}) = \lambda (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$

Beweis: $\lambda \geq 0$: $\lambda \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (\lambda a) b \sin \varphi = a (\lambda b) \sin \varphi = \lambda (a b \sin \varphi)$

$$\lambda < 0: \quad \lambda(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \lambda \vec{c} = -|\lambda| \vec{c} \quad \text{mit } |\vec{c}| = ab \sin \varphi$$



$$(\lambda \vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = (-|\lambda| \vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = -|\lambda| \vec{c}$$

$$\text{denn } |\lambda| ab \sin \Theta = -|\lambda| ab \sin \varphi$$

$$\varphi + \pi = \Theta \quad \sin(\pi + \varphi) = \sin \Theta = -\sin \varphi$$

$$\vec{a} \times (\lambda \vec{b}) = \vec{a} \times (-|\lambda| \vec{b}) = -|\lambda| \vec{c}$$

$$\text{denn } a |\lambda| b \sin \Theta = -|\lambda| ab \sin \varphi$$

Distributivgesetz: $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c}$

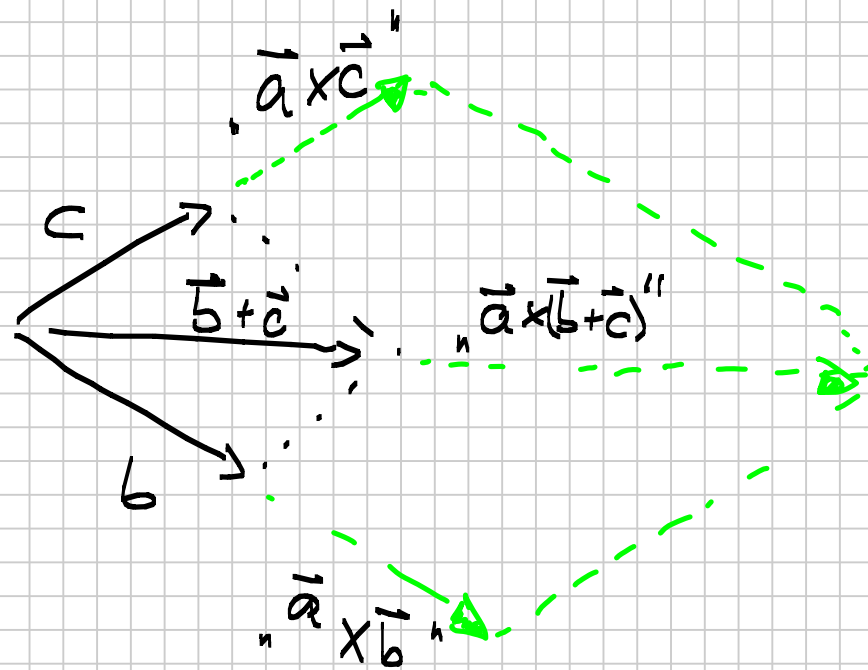
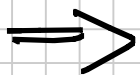
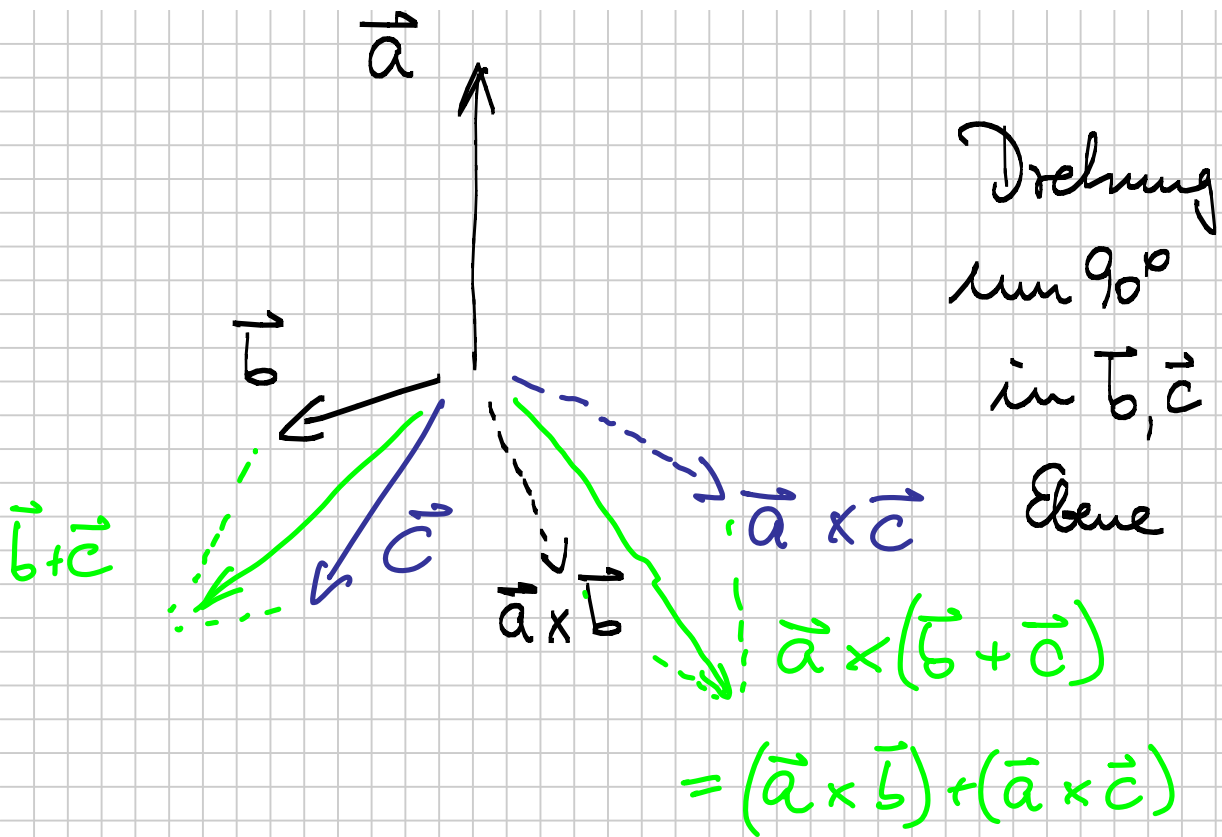
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}_\perp \quad ; \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c}_\perp$$

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c})_\perp \quad \text{denn } \vec{b} + \vec{c} = (\vec{b} + \vec{c})_\parallel + (\vec{b} + \vec{c})_\perp$$

ist möglich

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c})_\perp = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}_\perp + \vec{a} \times \vec{c}_\perp ?$$

O.B.d.A. $\vec{b} \perp \vec{a}$ und $\vec{c} \perp \vec{a}$ sowie $(\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \perp \vec{a}$

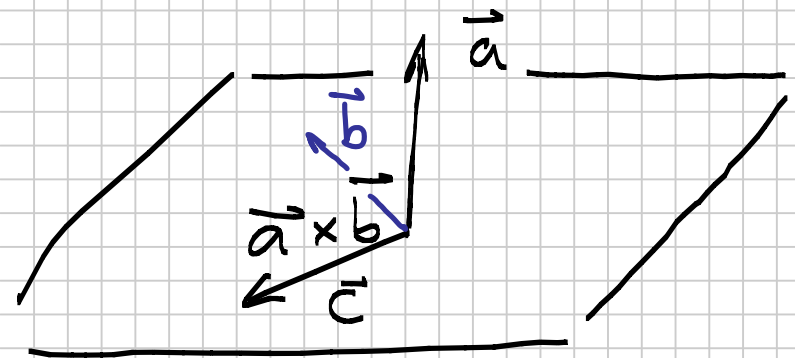


gleiche Drehung aller
 Vektoren mit \vec{a} !

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c}} \quad \text{distributiv}$$

Ferner gilt $\vec{a} \times \vec{a} = 0$ da $\sin(0^\circ) = 0$

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \vec{b} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = 0 \quad \text{denn } \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{c} \perp \vec{a}, \vec{b}$$



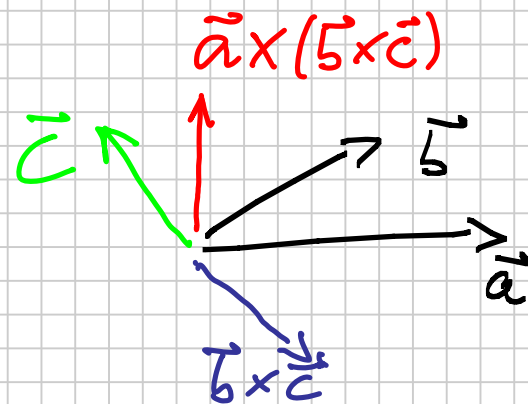
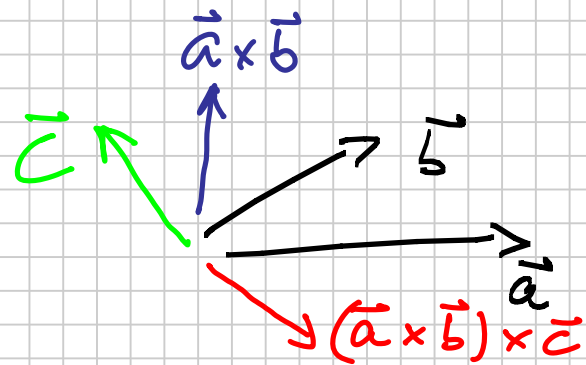
Ebene aller
 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ Vektoren
 $\perp \vec{a}$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = ac \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = bc \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$\text{da } \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

Vektorprodukt ist nicht assoziativ: $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} \neq \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$



$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \perp \vec{a}, \vec{b}$ Ebene $\Rightarrow (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c}$ liegt in \vec{a}, \vec{b} Ebene

$\vec{b} \times \vec{c} \perp \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ Ebene $\Rightarrow \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$ liegt in \vec{b}, \vec{c} Ebene

Ausnahme: $\vec{a} = 0$, etc. oder $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{c}$ liegt
auch in \vec{a}, \vec{b} Ebene

7. Rechnen mit Vektorprodukt in kartesischen Koordinaten

$$\vec{e}_x \times \vec{e}_y = \vec{e}_z ; \quad \vec{e}_y \times \vec{e}_x = -\vec{e}_z \quad \text{denn } \vec{e}_j \perp \vec{e}_i \text{ f\u00fcr } i \neq j$$

$\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z$ rechtsh\u00e4ndig

$$\text{und } |\vec{e}_i| = 1$$

allgemein:

$$\vec{e}_i \times \vec{e}_j = \begin{cases} \vec{e}_k & \text{f\u00fcr } i, j, k \text{ zyklisch} \\ -\vec{e}_k & \text{f\u00fcr } i, j, k \text{ antizyklisch} \end{cases}$$

zyklisch $\overbrace{1-2-3}, \overbrace{2-3-1}, \overbrace{3-1-2}$

$\overbrace{x-y-z}, \overbrace{y-z-x}, \dots$

antizyklisch $1-3-2; 3-2-1, 2-1-3$

Abkürzung: Levi-Civita Tensor ϵ_{ijk}

$$\epsilon_{ijk} = \vec{e}_i \cdot (\vec{e}_j \times \vec{e}_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{für } i, j, k \text{ zyklisch} \\ -1 & \text{für } i, j, k \text{ antizykl.} \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

total antisymmetrischer Tensor 3. Stufe

$$\vec{e}_i \times \vec{e}_j = \sum_{k=1}^3 \epsilon_{ijk} \vec{e}_k = \epsilon_{ijk} \vec{e}_k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{a} \times \vec{b} &= (a_1 \vec{e}_1 + a_2 \vec{e}_2 + a_3 \vec{e}_3) \times (b_1 \vec{e}_1 + b_2 \vec{e}_2 + b_3 \vec{e}_3) \\
&= a_1 b_1 \underbrace{(\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_1)}_0 + a_1 b_2 \underbrace{(\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2)}_{\vec{e}_3} + a_1 b_3 \underbrace{(\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_3)}_{-\vec{e}_2} \\
&\quad + a_2 b_1 \underbrace{(\vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_1)}_{-\vec{e}_3} + a_2 b_2 \underbrace{(\vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_2)}_0 + a_2 b_3 \underbrace{(\vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_3)}_{+\vec{e}_1} \\
&\quad + a_3 b_1 \underbrace{(\vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_1)}_{+\vec{e}_2} + a_3 b_2 \underbrace{(\vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_2)}_{-\vec{e}_1} + a_3 b_3 \underbrace{(\vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_3)}_0
\end{aligned}$$

$$= (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) \vec{e}_1 + (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3) \vec{e}_2 + (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) \vec{e}_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \\ a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3 \\ a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Zyklisch

- antizyklisch

Konstruktion:

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ \hline a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c|c} e_1 & e_2 \\ \hline a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{array}$$

$$= \vec{e}_1 (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) + \vec{e}_2 (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3) + \vec{e}_3 (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)$$

$$\vec{c} = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = a_i \vec{e}_i \times b_j \vec{e}_j = a_i b_j \vec{e}_i \times \vec{e}_j$$

$$= a_i b_j \varepsilon_{ijk} \vec{e}_k = c_k \vec{e}_k$$

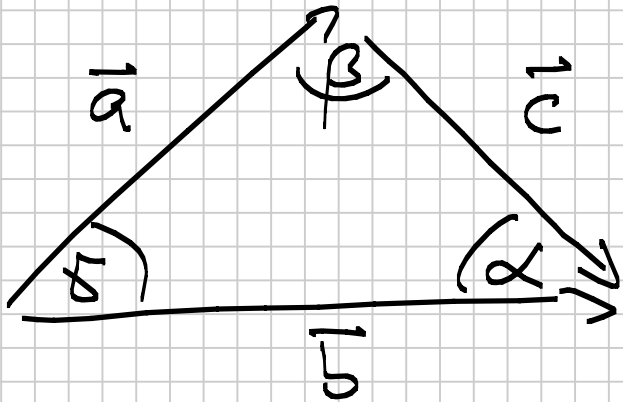
mit $c_k = \varepsilon_{ijk} a_i b_j = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 a_i b_j \varepsilon_{ijk}$

$$c_1 = a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2$$

$$c_2 = a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3$$

$$c_3 = a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1$$

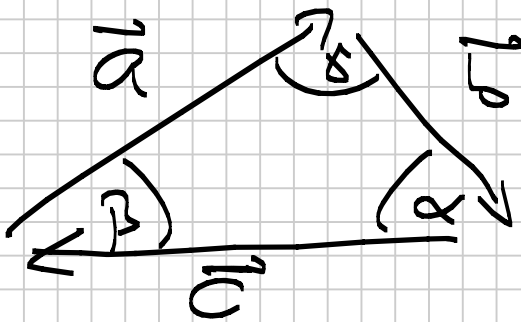
7.1. Cosinussatz und Sinussatz:



$$\vec{c} = -\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} - \vec{a}$$

$$c^2 = |\vec{c}|^2 = (\vec{b} - \vec{a})^2 = b^2 + a^2 - 2\vec{a}\vec{b}$$

$$\underline{c^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos \gamma}$$



$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times (\vec{0} - \vec{c} - \vec{a}) = -\vec{a} \times \vec{c} - \vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{c} \times \vec{a} - \vec{0} = \vec{c} \times \vec{a}$$

andererseits $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (-\vec{c} - \vec{b}) \times \vec{b} = -\vec{c} \times \vec{b} = \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \vec{c} \times \vec{a}}$$

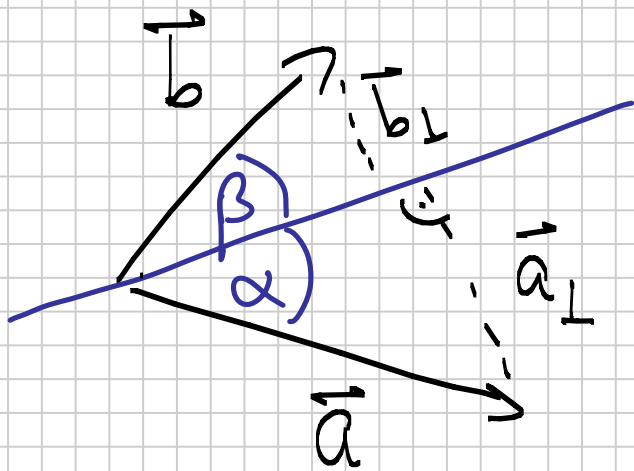
oder $ab \sin(180-\gamma) = bc \sin(180-\alpha) = ac \sin(180-\beta)$

$$\text{Weg } \sin(180-\varphi) = \sin \varphi$$

$$ab \sin \gamma = bc \sin \alpha = ac \sin \beta \quad | : abc$$

$$\frac{\sin \gamma}{c} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin \beta}{b} \quad \text{oder} \quad \underline{\frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{a}{\sin \alpha}}$$

7.2 Additionstheoreme:



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= ab \cos(\alpha + \beta) = (\vec{a}_{\parallel} + \vec{a}_{\perp}) \cdot (\vec{b}_{\parallel} + \vec{b}_{\perp}) \\ &= a_{\parallel} b_{\parallel} - a_{\perp} b_{\perp} \\ &= a \cos \alpha b \cos \beta - a \sin \alpha b \sin \beta\end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta}$$

$$\begin{aligned}|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| &= ab \sin(\alpha + \beta) = (\vec{a}_{\parallel} + \vec{a}_{\perp}) \times (\vec{b}_{\parallel} + \vec{b}_{\perp}) \\ &= a_{\parallel} b_{\perp} + a_{\perp} b_{\parallel} = ab \cos \alpha \sin \beta + ab \sin \alpha \cos \beta\end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \beta}$$

7.3. Entwicklungssatz: "bac - cab" Regel

$$\underline{\vec{p} = \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{b}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) - \vec{c}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = \beta \vec{b} + \gamma \vec{c} = \vec{p}}$$

$$\vec{p} \perp \vec{a} \Rightarrow \vec{p} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 = \beta \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + \gamma \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}$$

\vec{p} liegt in \vec{b}, \vec{c} Ebene

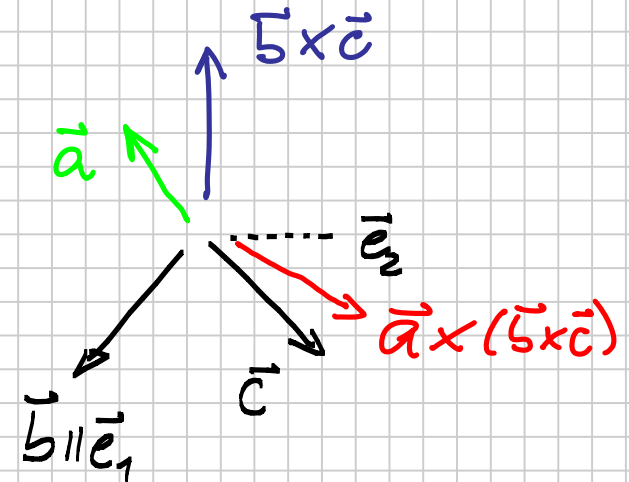
$$\text{Sei } \alpha := \frac{\beta}{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}} \Rightarrow \gamma = -\frac{\beta}{\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}} \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} = -\alpha \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{p} = \beta \vec{b} + \gamma \vec{c} = \alpha [\vec{b}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) - \vec{c}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})] = \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$$

Sei $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \neq 0$ und $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \neq 0$

Wähle $\vec{e}_1 \parallel \vec{b}$ und \vec{e}_2 in b, c -Ebene

also $\vec{b} = b \vec{e}_1$ und $\vec{c} = c_1 \vec{e}_1 + c_2 \vec{e}_2$



$$\Rightarrow \vec{b} \times \vec{c} = b c_2 \cdot \vec{e}_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = b c_2 (\vec{a} \times \vec{e}_3) = b c_2 (a_1 \underbrace{\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_3}_{-\vec{e}_2} + a_2 \underbrace{\vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_3}_{+\vec{e}_1} + a_3 \underbrace{\vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_3}_{=0})$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} b c_2 a_2 \\ -b c_2 a_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Andersseits:

$$\alpha [\vec{b} (\vec{a} \vec{c}) - \vec{c} (\vec{a} \vec{b})] = \alpha [b \vec{e}_1 (a_1 c_1 + a_2 c_2) - (c_1 \vec{e}_1 + c_2 \vec{e}_2) (a_1 b)]$$

$$= \alpha [\vec{e}_1 (b a_1 c_1 + a_2 c_2 b - a_1 c_1 b) - a_1 c_2 b \vec{e}_2]$$

$$= \alpha \begin{pmatrix} a_2 c_2 b \\ a_1 c_2 b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \curvearrowright \quad \alpha = 1$$

\Rightarrow Entwicklungssatz gilt:

$$\underline{\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{b}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) - \vec{c}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})}$$