

Euklidischer Vektorraum

Ein Vektorraum mit Skalarprodukt bildet einen euklidischen Vektorraum.

\mathbb{R}^n als n -dim eukl. Vektorraum

Standard skalarprodukt des \mathbb{R}^n :

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle := \sum_{l=1}^n x_l y_l$$

(erfüllt offenbar Eigenschaften (SP1 - SP2))

Standardbasis: $\vec{e}_1 \equiv \hat{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \vec{e}_2 \equiv \hat{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \vec{e}_n \equiv \hat{x}_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(offenbar ONB)

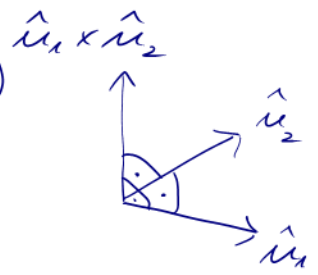
Vektorprodukt für einen 3-dim eukl. VR V

↳ Abbildung "... x ...": $V \times V \rightarrow V$
(auch: Kreuzprodukt ↗) $\vec{a}, \vec{b} \mapsto \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$

mit definierenden Eigenschaften

- (1) $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$ (Antisymmetrie)
- (2) $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \lambda \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \lambda \vec{a} \times \vec{c}$ (Linearität)
- (3) \hat{u}_1, \hat{u}_2 orthonormal $\Rightarrow \hat{u}_1, \hat{u}_2, \hat{u}_1 \times \hat{u}_2$
rechtsständige ONB

(Orthonormalität)

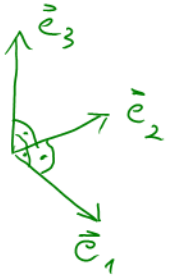


aus (1) und (2) folgt:

$$\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

- Γ denn:
- $\vec{a} \times \vec{a} \stackrel{(1)}{=} -\vec{a} \times \vec{a} \rightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$;
 - $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$ bedeutet $\vec{b} = \lambda \vec{a} \rightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times (\lambda \vec{a}) \stackrel{(2)}{=} \lambda \vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \lambda \vec{0} = \underline{\vec{0}}$.

→ Bestimmung von $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ in Komponenten bzgl. rechtshändiger ONB $B = \{ \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3 \}$:



$$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}_B = \sum_{\ell=1}^3 a_\ell \vec{e}_\ell \quad ; \quad \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}_B = \sum_{m=1}^3 b_m \vec{e}_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{b} &= \left(\sum_{\ell} a_\ell \vec{e}_\ell \right) \times \left(\sum_m b_m \vec{e}_m \right) \\ &\stackrel{(2)}{=} \sum_{\ell, m=1}^3 a_\ell b_m \vec{e}_\ell \times \vec{e}_m \\ &\stackrel{!}{=} \sum_{\substack{\ell, m=1, \\ \ell < m}}^3 \left(a_\ell b_m \vec{e}_\ell \times \vec{e}_m + a_m b_\ell \underbrace{\vec{e}_m \times \vec{e}_\ell}_{-\vec{e}_\ell \times \vec{e}_m} \right) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{\ell, m=1, \\ \ell < m}}^3 (a_\ell b_m - a_m b_\ell) \vec{e}_\ell \times \vec{e}_m \end{aligned}$$

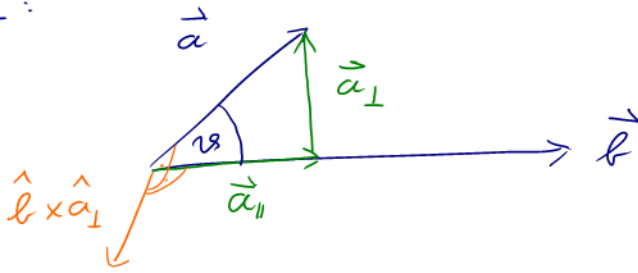
$$= (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) \underbrace{\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2}_{\vec{e}_3} + (a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1) \underbrace{\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_3}_{-\vec{e}_2} + (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) \underbrace{\vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_3}_{\vec{e}_1}$$

d.h.:

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

Orthogonal Komponente mittels Vektorprodukt

bisher:



- $\vec{a}_{||} = \langle \hat{b}, \vec{a} \rangle \hat{b}$,
- $\vec{a}_{\perp} = \vec{a} - \vec{a}_{||}$,
- $\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \alpha$

wir zeigen:

$$a) \vec{a}_{\perp} = (\hat{b} \times \vec{a}) \times \hat{b}$$

$$b) |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| |\sin \alpha|$$

zu a):

$$(\hat{b} \times \vec{a}) = \hat{b} \times (\vec{a}_{||} + \vec{a}_{\perp}) = \underbrace{\hat{b} \times \vec{a}_{||}}_{=\vec{0}, \text{ da } \hat{b} \parallel \vec{a}_{||}} + \hat{b} \times \vec{a}_{\perp}$$

$$= \hat{b} \times (|\vec{a}_{\perp}| \hat{a}_{\perp}) = |\vec{a}_{\perp}| \hat{b} \times \hat{a}_{\perp}$$

wegen $(\hat{b} \times \hat{a}_{\perp}) \times \hat{b} = \hat{a}_{\perp}$ also $(\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) \times \hat{b} = |\vec{a}_{\perp}| \hat{a}_{\perp} = \vec{a}_{\perp}$.

zu b):

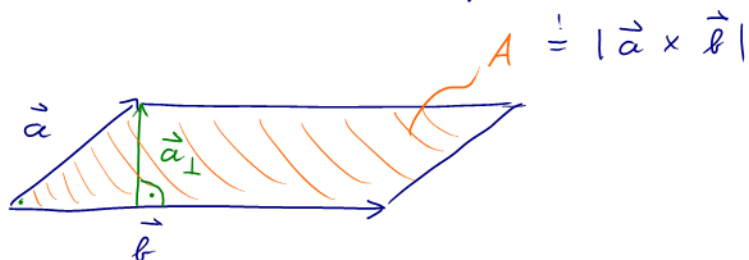
$$|\vec{a}_{\perp}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 - |\vec{a}_{||}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) = |\vec{a}|^2 \sin^2 \alpha$$
$$|\vec{a}_{||}|^2 = |\langle \hat{b}, \vec{a} \rangle|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\text{d.h. } |\vec{a}| |\sin \alpha| = |\vec{a}_{\perp}| \stackrel{a)}{=} |\hat{b} \times \vec{a}| \quad | \cdot |\vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{b} \times \vec{a}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| |\sin \alpha|$$

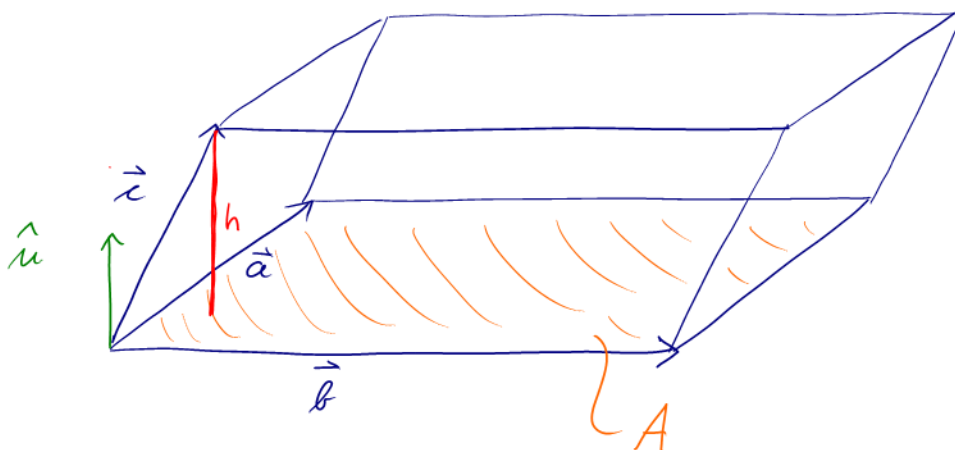
Anwendungen des Vektorprodukts:

- Flächeninhalt eines Parallelogramms mit Kanten \vec{a}, \vec{b} :



$$A = |\vec{a}_\perp| \cdot |\vec{b}| = |\vec{a} \times \hat{b}| \cdot |\vec{b}| = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$$

- Volumeninhalt eines Spats (auch: Parallelepipeds) mit Kanten $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$



$$\hat{n} = \frac{\vec{b} \times \vec{a}}{|\vec{b} \times \vec{a}|}, \quad A = |\vec{b} \times \vec{a}|, \quad h = |\langle \hat{n}, \vec{c} \rangle|$$

$$\rightarrow V = hA = \left| \left\langle \frac{\vec{b} \times \vec{a}}{|\vec{b} \times \vec{a}|}, \vec{c} \right\rangle \right| |\vec{b} \times \vec{a}| = \left| \langle \vec{b} \times \vec{a}, \vec{c} \rangle \right|$$

d.h.

$$V = \left| \langle \vec{a} \times \vec{b}, \vec{c} \rangle \right|$$

Spatprodukt von $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$