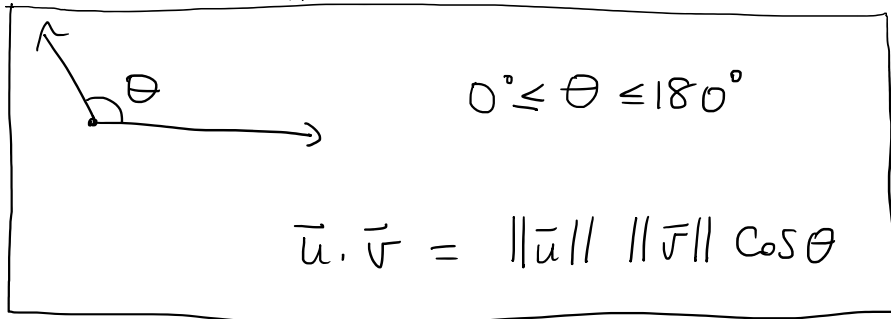


Section 1.2

- Angles
- Projections

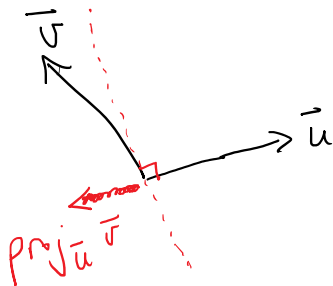
ANGLE



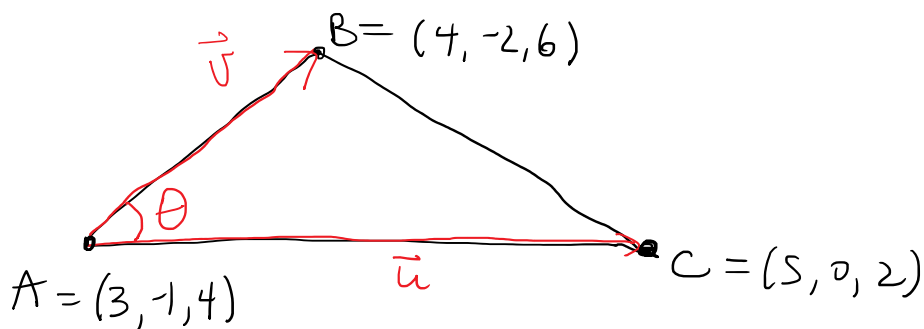
PROJECTIONS

"Projection of \vec{v} onto \vec{u} "
 or "Projection onto \vec{u} of \vec{v} "

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{u}} \vec{v} = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{\|\vec{u}\|^2} \vec{u}$$



Section 1.2 #47

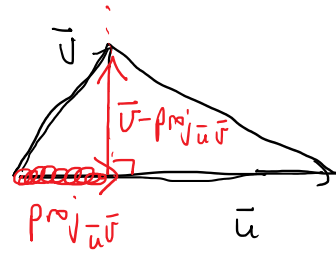


Calculate the area 2 ways :

$$1) A = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{u}\| \underbrace{\|\vec{v}\| \sin \theta}_h$$

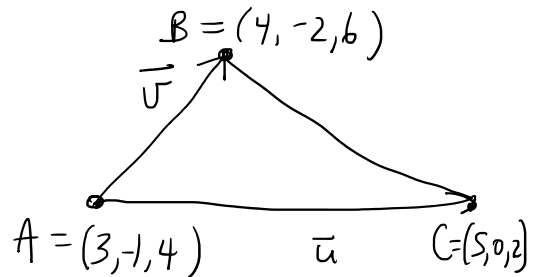


$$2) A = \frac{1}{2} \|\vec{u}\| \underbrace{\|\vec{v} - \text{proj}_{\vec{u}} \vec{v}\|}_h$$



Calculation 1)

$$\vec{u} = \vec{AC} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{u}\| &= \sqrt{4 + 1 + 4} \\ &= \sqrt{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{v}\| &= \sqrt{1 + 1 + 4} \\ &= \sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \cos \theta \quad (\otimes)$$

$$-3 = \sqrt{9} \sqrt{6} \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{9} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{6}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \|\bar{u}\| \|\bar{v}\| \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9} \sqrt{6} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{45}}{2}$$

Calculation 2)

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \|\bar{u}\| \|\bar{v} - \text{proj}_{\bar{u}} \bar{v}\|$$

Recall $\bar{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\bar{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{proj}_{\bar{u}} \bar{v} = \frac{\bar{u} \cdot \bar{v}}{\|\bar{u}\|^2} \bar{u}$$

(*)

$$= \frac{-3}{9} \bar{u}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{v} - \text{proj}_{\bar{u}} \bar{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5/3 \\ 1 \\ 4/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5/3 \\ -2/3 \\ 4/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|\bar{v} - \text{proj}_{\bar{w}} \bar{v}\| = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{45}$$

Handy Trick	$\ c\bar{w}\ = c \ \bar{w}\ $
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$$A = \frac{1}{2} \|\bar{w}\| \|\bar{v} - \text{proj}_{\bar{w}} \bar{v}\|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{45}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{45}}{2}$$

1.2 #11

$$\bar{u} = [1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, 0]$$

a) Find $\|\bar{u}\|$

b) Find a unit vector in direction of \bar{u}

$$a) \quad \|\bar{u}\| = \sqrt{1 + 2 + 3 + 0} = \sqrt{6}$$

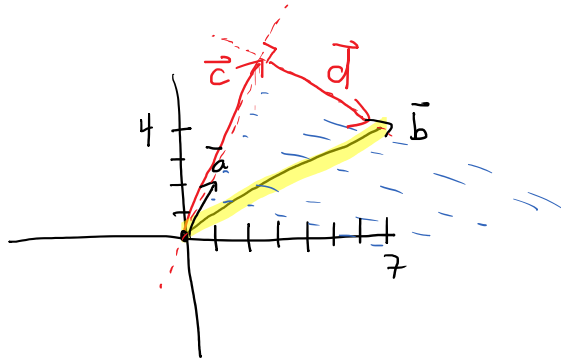
$$b) \quad \frac{\bar{u}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} [1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, 0]$$



Ex: $\bar{a} = [1, 2]$ $\bar{b} = [7, 4]$

Find vectors \vec{c} and \vec{d} so that:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{b} = \vec{c} + \vec{d} \\ \vec{c} \text{ is parallel to } \vec{a} \\ \text{and } \vec{d} \text{ is perpendicular to } \vec{a} \end{array} \right.$$

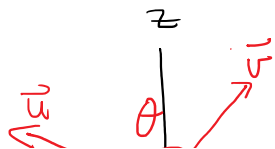


$$\begin{aligned} \vec{c} &= \text{proj}_{\vec{a}} \vec{b} \\ &= \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{a}\|^2} \vec{a} \\ &= \frac{15}{5} [1, 2] \\ &= 3 [1, 2] \\ &= [3, 6] \end{aligned}$$

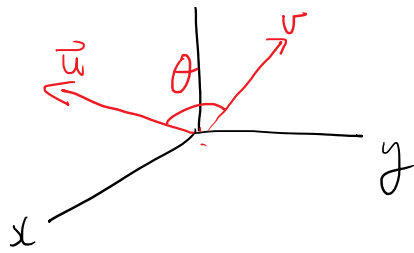
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{c} + \vec{d} &= \vec{b} \\ \vec{d} &= \vec{b} - \vec{c} \\ &= [7, 4] - [3, 6] \\ &= [4, -2] \end{aligned}$$

Ex: Find the angle between $\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -9 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

and $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$



$n \sim \|n\|?$



$$\theta \approx 110^\circ?$$

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

$$-19 = \sqrt{86} \sqrt{74} \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{-19}{\sqrt{86} \sqrt{74}} = \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{-19}{\sqrt{86} \sqrt{74}} \right)$$

$$\approx 104^\circ$$

Try to get comfortable with horizontal and vertical notation for vectors:

$$[1, 2, 3] + [4, 5, 6] = [5, 7, 9]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$