

Bloque 3. Geometría y Trigonometría

Tema 2 Vectores

Ejercicios resueltos

3.2-1 Obtener el vector \overline{PQ} , donde los puntos P y Q son los dados:

a) $P(1,4), Q(-2,5)$

b) $P(0,0), Q(-9,10)$

c) $P(8,3), Q(8,3)$

d) $P(4,-2), Q(13,7)$

Solución

a) $P(1,4), Q(-2,5) \Rightarrow \overline{PQ} = (-2,5) - (1,4) = (-3,1)$

b) $P(0,0), Q(-9,10) \Rightarrow \overline{PQ} = (-9,10) - (0,0) = (-9,10)$

c) $P(8,3), Q(8,3) \Rightarrow \overline{PQ} = (8,3) - (8,3) = (0,0)$

d) $P(4,-2), Q(13,7) \Rightarrow \overline{PQ} = (13,7) - (4,-2) = (9,9)$

3.2-2 Suma los siguientes vectores:

a) $\vec{u} = (1,-3), \vec{v} = (-2,5)$

b) $\vec{u} = (-2,-2), \vec{v} = (1,1)$

c) $\vec{u} = (2,4), \vec{v} = (-1,-3)$

d) $\vec{u} = (-2,-6), \vec{v} = (-1,-4)$

Solución

a) $\vec{u} = (1,-3), \vec{v} = (-2,5) \Rightarrow \vec{u} + \vec{v} = (1,-3) + (-2,5) = (-1,2)$

b) $\vec{u} = (-2,-2), \vec{v} = (1,1) \Rightarrow \vec{u} + \vec{v} = (-2,-2) + (1,1) = (-1,-1)$

c) $\vec{u} = (2,4), \vec{v} = (-1,-3) \Rightarrow \vec{u} + \vec{v} = (2,4) + (-1,-3) = (1,1)$

d) $\vec{u} = (-2,-6), \vec{v} = (-1,-4) \Rightarrow \vec{u} + \vec{v} = (-2,-6) + (-1,-4) = (-3,-10)$

3.2-3 Realiza el producto del escalar por el vector indicado:

a) $k = 2, \vec{u} = (-1, 4)$

b) $k = -4, \vec{u} = (-5, 3)$

c) $k = \frac{1}{2}, \vec{u} = (10, -5)$

d) $k = -7, \vec{u} = (2, 4)$

Solución

a) $k = 2, \vec{u} = (-1, 4) \Rightarrow k \cdot \vec{u} = 2 \cdot (-1, 4) = (-2, 8)$

b) $k = -4, \vec{u} = (-5, 3) \Rightarrow k \cdot \vec{u} = -4 \cdot (-5, 3) = (20, -12)$

c) $k = \frac{1}{2}, \vec{u} = (10, -5) \Rightarrow k \cdot \vec{u} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (10, -5) = \left(5, -\frac{5}{2}\right)$

d) $k = -7, \vec{u} = (2, 4) \Rightarrow k \cdot \vec{u} = -7 \cdot (2, 4) = (-14, -28)$

3.2-4 Comprueba si los siguientes vectores son linealmente independientes o dependientes:

a) $\vec{u} = (-1, 4), \vec{v} = (0, 1)$

b) $\vec{u} = (-5, 3), \vec{v} = (10, -6)$

c) $\vec{u} = (10, -5), \vec{v} = (7, -1)$

d) $\vec{u} = (2, 4), \vec{v} = (-1, -2)$

Solución

a) $\vec{u} = (-1, 4), \vec{v} = (0, 1)$

$$\alpha \cdot \vec{u} + \beta \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot (-1, 4) + \beta \cdot (0, 1) = (0, 0)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -\alpha = 0 \\ 4\alpha + \beta = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta = 0 \text{ de forma \uacute{nica} \Rightarrow \text{linealmente independientes}$$

b) $\vec{u} = (-5, 3), \vec{v} = (10, -6)$

$$\alpha \cdot \vec{u} + \beta \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot (-5, 3) + \beta \cdot (10, -6) = (0, 0)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -5\alpha + 10\beta = 0 \\ 3\alpha - 6\beta = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha = 2\beta \Rightarrow \text{linealmente dependientes}$$

c) $\vec{u} = (10, -5), \vec{v} = (7, -1)$

$$\alpha \cdot \vec{u} + \beta \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot (10, -5) + \beta \cdot (7, -1) = (0, 0)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 10\alpha + 7\beta = 0 \\ -5\alpha - \beta = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \beta = -5\alpha \Rightarrow 10\alpha - 35\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow -25\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta = 0$$

\Rightarrow linealmente independientes

d) $\vec{u} = (2, 4), \vec{v} = (-1, -2)$

$$\alpha \cdot \vec{u} + \beta \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot (2, 4) + \beta \cdot (-1, -2) = (0, 0)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2\alpha - \beta = 0 \\ 4\alpha - 2\beta = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \beta = 2\alpha \Rightarrow \text{linealmente dependientes}$$

3.2-5 Comprueba si los siguientes vectores forman un sistema generador:

a) $\vec{u} = (-1, 4), \vec{v} = (0, 1)$

b) $\vec{u} = (-5, 3), \vec{v} = (10, -6)$

c) $\vec{u} = (10, -5), \vec{v} = (7, -1)$

d) $\vec{u} = (2, 4), \vec{v} = (-1, -2)$

Solución

a) $\vec{u} = (-1, 4), \vec{v} = (0, 1)$

$$\alpha \cdot (-1, 4) + \beta \cdot (0, 1) = (x, y) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} -\alpha = x \\ 4\alpha + \beta = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = -x \\ \beta = y + 4x \end{array} \right\}$$

\Rightarrow sistema generador de \mathbb{R}^2

b) $\vec{u} = (-5, 3), \vec{v} = (10, -6)$

$$\alpha \cdot (-5, 3) + \beta \cdot (10, -6) = (x, y) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} -5\alpha + 10\beta = x \\ 3\alpha - 6\beta = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha = \frac{10\beta - x}{5} \Rightarrow 3 \cdot \frac{10\beta - x}{5} - 6\beta = y \Rightarrow 30\beta - 3x - 30\beta = 5y \Rightarrow -3x = 5y$$

Sólo se pueden poner en combinación lineal aquellos vectores de \mathbb{R}^2 que verifiquen esa condición, luego no todos. Por tanto, no es sistema generador de \mathbb{R}^2

$$c) \vec{u} = (10, -5), \vec{v} = (7, -1)$$

$$\alpha \cdot (10, -5) + \beta \cdot (7, -1) = (x, y) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 10\alpha + 7\beta = x \\ -5\alpha - \beta = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \beta = -5\alpha - y$$

$$\Rightarrow 10\alpha + 7 \cdot (-5\alpha - y) = x \Rightarrow 10\alpha - 35\alpha - 7y = x \Rightarrow -25\alpha = x + 7y$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{x+7y}{25} \Rightarrow \beta = -5\left(-\frac{x+7y}{25}\right) - y = \frac{x+7y}{5} - y = \frac{x+2y}{5}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = -\frac{x+7y}{25} \\ \beta = \frac{x+2y}{5} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{sistema generador de } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$d) \vec{u} = (2, 4), \vec{v} = (-1, -2)$$

$$\alpha \cdot (2, 4) + \beta \cdot (-1, -2) = (x, y) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 2\alpha - \beta = x \\ 4\alpha - 2\beta = y \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \beta = 2\alpha - x$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\alpha - 2 \cdot (2\alpha - x) = y \Rightarrow 4\alpha - 4\alpha + 2x = y \Rightarrow 2x = y$$

Sólo se pueden poner en combinación lineal aquellos vectores de \mathbb{R}^2 que verifiquen esa condición, luego no todos. Por tanto, no es sistema generador de \mathbb{R}^2

3.2-6 Comprueba si los siguientes vectores forman una base de \mathbb{R}^2 :

$$a) \vec{u} = (-1, 4), \vec{v} = (0, 1)$$

$$b) \vec{u} = (-5, 3), \vec{v} = (10, -6)$$

$$c) \vec{u} = (10, -5), \vec{v} = (7, -1)$$

$$d) \vec{u} = (2, 4), \vec{v} = (-1, -2)$$

Solución

$$a) \vec{u} = (-1, 4), \vec{v} = (0, 1)$$

Si es base ya que por el problema 3.2-4 son linealmente independientes, y por el problema 3.2-5 forman un sistema generador.

b) $\vec{u} = (-5, 3), \vec{v} = (10, -6)$

NO es base ya que por el problema 3.2-4 son linealmente dependientes.

c) $\vec{u} = (10, -5), \vec{v} = (7, -1)$

SI es base ya que por el problema 3.2-4 son linealmente independientes, y por el problema 3.2-5 forman un sistema generador.

d) $\vec{u} = (2, 4), \vec{v} = (-1, -2)$

NO es base ya que por el problema 3.2-4 son linealmente dependientes.

3.2-7 Sean las bases $B_1 = \{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}, B_2 = \{\vec{a}, \vec{b}\}$, donde $\vec{u} = (-1, 4), \vec{v} = (0, 1), \vec{a} = (10, -5), \vec{b} = (7, -1)$. Obtener las coordenadas del vector dado en cada una de ellas:

a) $\vec{w} = (1, 1)$ b) $\vec{w} = (-2, -3)$ c) $\vec{w} = (4, -2)$ d) $\vec{w} = (-5, 10)$

Solución

a) $\vec{w} = (1, 1)$

Respecto de la base $B_1 = \{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$:

$$\vec{w} = \alpha \cdot \vec{u} + \beta \cdot \vec{v} \Rightarrow (1, 1) = \alpha \cdot (-1, 4) + \beta \cdot (0, 1) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} 1 = -\alpha \\ 1 = 4\alpha + \beta \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} \alpha = -1 \\ \beta = 5 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

Respecto de la base $B_2 = \{\vec{a}, \vec{b}\}$:

$$\vec{w} = \alpha \cdot \vec{a} + \beta \cdot \vec{b} \Rightarrow (1, 1) = \alpha \cdot (10, -5) + \beta \cdot (7, -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} 1 = 10\alpha + 7\beta \\ 1 = -5\alpha - \beta \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \beta = -5\alpha - 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 10\alpha + 7 \cdot (-5\alpha - 1) = -25\alpha - 7$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{8}{25} \Rightarrow \beta = -5 \cdot \left(-\frac{8}{25}\right) - 1 = \frac{8}{5} - 1 = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha = -\frac{8}{25} \\ \beta = \frac{3}{5} \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$b) \vec{w} = (-2, -3)$$

Respecto de la base $B_1 = \{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$:

$$\vec{w} = \alpha \cdot \vec{u} + \beta \cdot \vec{v} \Rightarrow (-2, -3) = \alpha \cdot (-1, 4) + \beta \cdot (0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} -2 = -\alpha \\ -3 = 4\alpha + \beta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = 2 \\ \beta = -11 \end{array} \right\}$$

Respecto de la base $B_2 = \{\vec{a}, \vec{b}\}$:

$$\vec{w} = \alpha \cdot \vec{a} + \beta \cdot \vec{b} \Rightarrow (-2, -3) = \alpha \cdot (10, -5) + \beta \cdot (7, -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} -2 = 10\alpha + 7\beta \\ -3 = -5\alpha - \beta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \beta = -5\alpha + 3 \Rightarrow -2 = 10\alpha + 7 \cdot (-5\alpha + 3) = -25\alpha + 21$$

$$\alpha = \frac{23}{25} \Rightarrow \beta = -5 \cdot \left(\frac{23}{25}\right) + 3 = -\frac{23}{5} + 3 = -\frac{8}{5} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{23}{25} \\ \beta = -\frac{8}{5} \end{array} \right.$$

$$c) \vec{w} = (4, -2)$$

Respecto de la base $B_1 = \{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$:

$$\vec{w} = \alpha \cdot \vec{u} + \beta \cdot \vec{v} \Rightarrow (4, -2) = \alpha \cdot (-1, 4) + \beta \cdot (0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 4 = -\alpha \\ -2 = 4\alpha + \beta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = -4 \\ \beta = 14 \end{array} \right\}$$

Respecto de la base $B_2 = \{\vec{a}, \vec{b}\}$:

$$\vec{w} = \alpha \cdot \vec{a} + \beta \cdot \vec{b} \Rightarrow (4, -2) = \alpha \cdot (10, -5) + \beta \cdot (7, -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 4 = 10\alpha + 7\beta \\ -2 = -5\alpha - \beta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \beta = -5\alpha + 2 \Rightarrow 4 = 10\alpha + 7 \cdot (-5\alpha + 2) = -25\alpha + 14$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \beta = -5 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) + 2 = -2 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{2}{5} \\ \beta = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$d) \vec{w} = (-5, 10)$$

Respecto de la base $B_1 = \{\vec{u}, \vec{v}\}$:

$$\vec{w} = \alpha \cdot \vec{u} + \beta \cdot \vec{v} \Rightarrow (-5, 10) = \alpha \cdot (-1, 4) + \beta \cdot (0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} -5 = -\alpha \\ 10 = 4\alpha + \beta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = 5 \\ \beta = -10 \end{array} \right\}$$

Respecto de la base $B_2 = \{\vec{a}, \vec{b}\}$:

$$\vec{w} = \alpha \cdot \vec{a} + \beta \cdot \vec{b} \Rightarrow (-5, 10) = \alpha \cdot (10, -5) + \beta \cdot (7, -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} -5 = 10\alpha + 7\beta \\ 10 = -5\alpha - \beta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \beta = -5\alpha - 10 \Rightarrow -5 = 10\alpha + 7 \cdot (-5\alpha - 10) = -25\alpha - 70$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{13}{5} \Rightarrow \beta = -5 \cdot \left(-\frac{13}{5}\right) - 10 = 13 - 10 = 3 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = -\frac{13}{5} \\ \beta = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

3.2-8 Obtener el producto escalar de los vectores que se indican:

a) $\vec{u} = (-1, 4), \vec{v} = (0, 1)$

b) $\vec{u} = (-5, 3), \vec{v} = (10, -6)$

c) $\vec{u} = (10, -5), \vec{v} = (7, -1)$

d) $\vec{u} = (2, 4), \vec{v} = (-1, -2)$

e) $\vec{u} = (1, 1, 1), \vec{v} = (-2, -6, 3)$

f) $\vec{u} = (1, 0, -5), \vec{v} = (7, -2, 1)$

g) $\vec{u} = (2, 2, -3), \vec{v} = (-1, 2, 3)$

h) $\vec{u} = (2, 4, -2), \vec{v} = (-1, -2, -1)$

Solución

a) $\vec{u} = (-1, 4), \vec{v} = (0, 1) \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (-1) \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 1 = 4$

b) $\vec{u} = (-5, 3), \vec{v} = (10, -6) \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (-5) \cdot 10 + 3 \cdot (-6) = -50 - 18 = -68$

c) $\vec{u} = (10, -5), \vec{v} = (7, -1) \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 10 \cdot 7 + (-5) \cdot (-1) = 70 + 5 = 75$

d) $\vec{u} = (2, 4), \vec{v} = (-1, -2) \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 2 \cdot (-1) + 4 \cdot (-2) = -2 - 8 = -10$

$$e) \vec{u} = (1, 1, 1), \vec{v} = (-2, -6, 3) \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 1 \cdot (-2) + 1 \cdot (-6) + 1 \cdot 3 = -2 - 6 + 3 = -5$$

$$f) \vec{u} = (1, 0, -5), \vec{v} = (7, -2, 1) \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 1 \cdot 7 + 0 \cdot (-2) + (-5) \cdot 1 = 7 - 5 = 2$$

$$g) \vec{u} = (2, 2, -3), \vec{v} = (-1, 2, 3) \Rightarrow \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 2 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 2 + (-3) \cdot 3 = -2 + 4 - 9 = -7$$

$$h) \vec{u} = (2, 4, -2), \vec{v} = (-1, -2, -1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 2 \cdot (-1) + 4 \cdot (-2) + (-2) \cdot (-1) = -2 - 8 + 2 = -8$$

3.2-9 Obtener el producto vectorial de los vectores que se indican:

$$a) \vec{u} = (1, 1, 1), \vec{v} = (-2, -6, 3)$$

$$b) \vec{u} = (1, 0, -5), \vec{v} = (7, -2, 1)$$

$$c) \vec{u} = (2, 2, -3), \vec{v} = (-1, 2, 3)$$

$$d) \vec{u} = (2, 4, -2), \vec{v} = (-1, -2, -1)$$

Solución

$$a) \vec{u} = (1, 1, 1), \vec{v} = (-2, -6, 3)$$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k} = 9\vec{i} - 5\vec{j} - 4\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = (9, -5, -4)$$

$$b) \vec{u} = (1, 0, -5), \vec{v} = (7, -2, 1)$$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 7 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -5 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 7 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k} = -10\vec{i} - 36\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = (-10, -36, -2)$$

c) $\vec{u} = (2, 2, -3), \vec{v} = (-1, 2, 3)$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k} = 12\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 6\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = (12, -3, 6)$$

d) $\vec{u} = (2, 4, -2), \vec{v} = (-1, -2, -1)$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k} = -8\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + 0\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = (-8, 4, 0)$$
