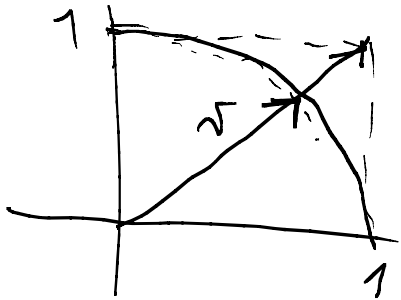


$$v \neq 0 \quad \hat{v} = \frac{1}{|v|} v = \frac{v}{|v|}$$

$$v = |v| \frac{v}{|v|}$$



$$\boxed{(\lambda \mu)x = \lambda(\mu x) \\ 1 \cdot x = x}$$

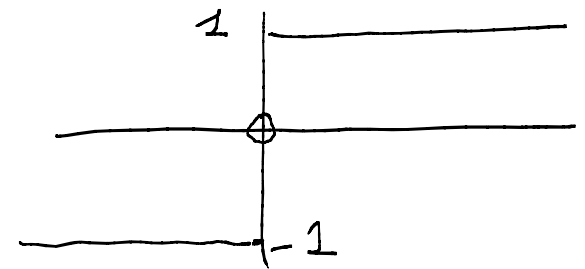
$$|v| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\hat{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

Calcolare il vettore di norma 4 e di
direzione e verso definiti dal vettore $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$
 $\rightarrow 4 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = (2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2})$

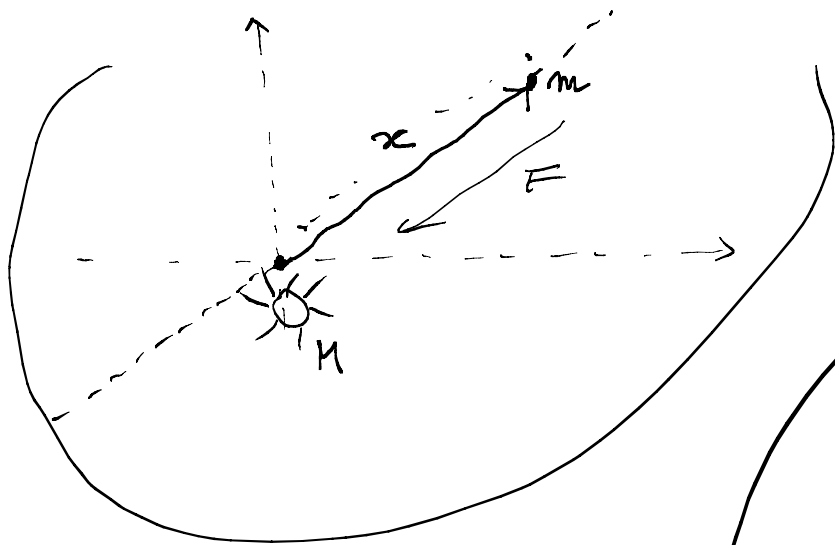
$$x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \neq 0$$

$$x = \underbrace{|x|}_{\substack{\text{valore} \\ \text{assoluto} \\ \text{in } \mathbb{R}}} \cdot \frac{x}{|x|}$$



$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{oppure}$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$|F| = G \underbrace{\frac{Mm}{|x|^2}}_{\text{SCALARE}}$$

Le forze di gravitazione
sarà un multiple di x (posizione
del pianeta rispetto al sole)
di modulo e verso
vettore

vettore
↓

$$F = - \underbrace{G \frac{Mm}{|x|^2}}_{\text{modulo}} \underbrace{\frac{x}{|x|}}_{\text{vettore della posizione del pianeta}} = - G M m \underbrace{\frac{x}{|x|^3}}_{\text{SCALARE}}$$

$$\underline{F = ma = m\ddot{x}}$$

$$\cancel{m} \ddot{x} = - G M \cancel{m} \frac{x}{|x|^3}$$

PRODOTTO SCALARE

$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$ab \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$b = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$$

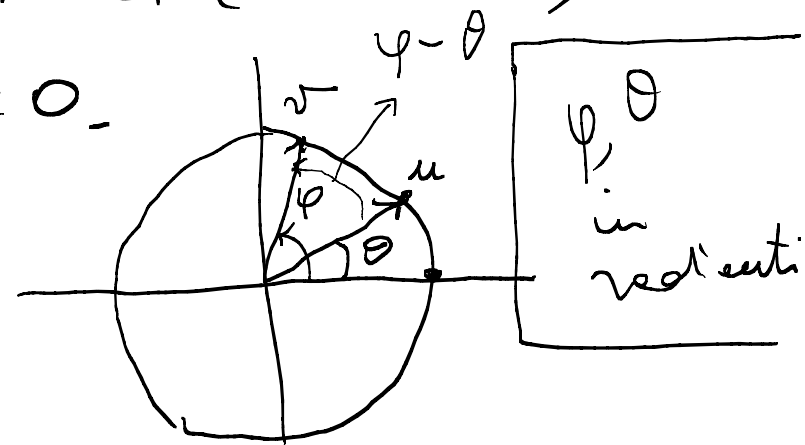
$$\rightarrow ab = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$$

$$(1, 2, -1)(3, 0, -2) =$$

$$= \underset{a_1 b_1}{1 \cdot 3} + \underset{a_2 b_2}{2 \cdot 0} + \underset{a_3 b_3}{(-1)(-2)}$$

a e b in $\mathbb{R}^n$ si dicono ORTOGONALI (NORMALI, PERPENDICOLARI) se $(a, b) = 0$ $ab = 0$.

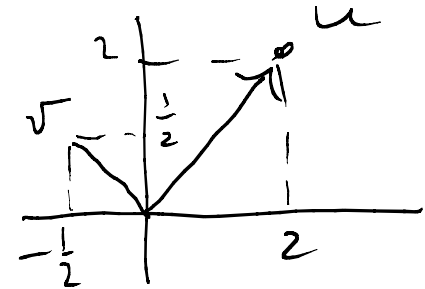
In Fisica $ab = |a||b| \cos \hat{a}b$



$$\rightarrow \cos(\varphi - \theta) = \underbrace{\cos \varphi \cos \theta}_{\text{prodotto delle ascisse}} + \underbrace{\sin \varphi \sin \theta}_{\text{prodotto delle ordinate}} = uv$$

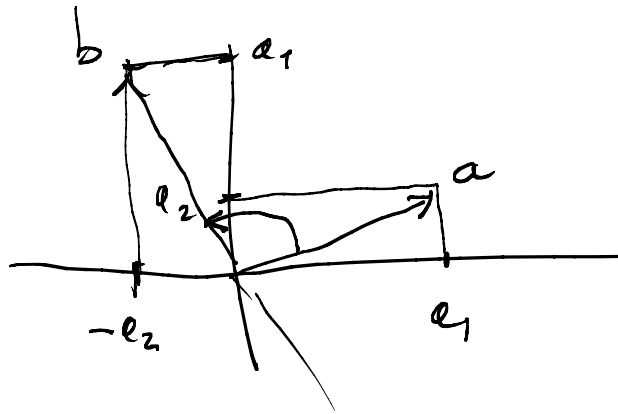
$$u = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$$

$$v = (\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi)$$



$$a \equiv (a_1, a_2) \quad b \equiv (-a_2, a_1)$$

$$ab = 0$$



$$uv = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\boxed{(2, 1) \perp (-1, 2)}$$

$$\boxed{(2, 1)(-1, 2) = 0}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x x \equiv (x_1, \dots, x_n)(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_1^n x_i^2 = |x|^2$$

$$x x \geq 0$$

definite
positive

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x y = y x$$

simmetrico

$$\sum_1^n x_i y_i = \sum_1^n y_i x_i$$

prodotti di numeri reali
(commutativi)

$$\textcircled{4} \quad x(y+z) = xy + xz$$

$$x(\lambda y) = \lambda(xy)$$

(bi)lineare

Fissato x $f(y) = xy$ LINEARE

Se su uno spazio vettoriale X si può definire un
prodotto che $X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ con le proprietà 1, 2, 3, 4

associare a tutte le coppie di vettori uno scalare

lo spazio si definisce EUCLIDEO.