

15c) Vektory $\underline{r}_1, \underline{r}_2, \underline{r}_3$ leží v rovinně - oběma prodekty jsou
surovec

Proto $\underline{r}_2 = \alpha \underline{r}_1 + \beta \underline{r}_3$ pro nemalé! parametry α, β .

Jejich geometrický význam je $\alpha = \frac{r_{23}}{r_{13}}$ $\beta = \frac{r_{12}}{r_{13}}$

Uze odvodit 2 geometrického významu vektorového součinu

$$\underline{r}_2 * \underline{r}_3 = \alpha (\underline{r}_1 * \underline{r}_3) + \beta (\underline{r}_3 * \underline{r}_3) \quad , \quad \underline{r}_3 * \underline{r}_3 = 0$$

$$\text{tedy} \quad \alpha = \frac{\|\underline{r}_2 * \underline{r}_3\|}{\|\underline{r}_1 * \underline{r}_3\|} = \frac{r_{23}}{r_{13}}$$

Podobně

$$\underline{r}_1 * \underline{r}_2 = \alpha (\underbrace{\underline{r}_1 * \underline{r}_1}_0) + \beta (\underline{r}_1 * \underline{r}_3) \quad \beta = \frac{\|\underline{r}_1 * \underline{r}_2\|}{\|\underline{r}_1 * \underline{r}_3\|}$$

15d) Do rovnice $\alpha \underline{1}_1 - \underline{1}_2 + \beta \underline{1}_3 = 0$ derivujeme na $\underline{1}_1, \underline{1}_2, \underline{1}_3$

$$\alpha (\underline{a}_1 + \beta \underline{1}_1) - (\underline{a}_2 + \beta \underline{1}_2) + \beta (\underline{a}_3 + \beta \underline{1}_3) = 0 \quad , \quad t_1:$$

$$(*) \quad \rho_1 (\alpha \underline{1}_1) - \rho_2 \underline{1}_2 + \rho_3 (\beta \underline{1}_3) = -\alpha \underline{a}_1 + \underline{a}_2 - \beta \underline{a}_3$$

skalární rovnice $\leq \underline{1}_2 + \underline{1}_3$

$$\rho_1 (\alpha \underline{1}_1) \cdot (\underline{1}_2 + \underline{1}_3) - \rho_2 \underbrace{\underline{1}_2 \cdot (\underline{1}_2 + \underline{1}_3)}_0 + \rho_3 \underbrace{(\beta \underline{1}_3) \cdot (\underline{1}_2 + \underline{1}_3)}_0 =$$

$$= -\alpha \underline{a}_1 \cdot (\underline{1}_2 + \underline{1}_3) + \underline{a}_2 \cdot (\underline{1}_2 + \underline{1}_3) - \beta \underline{a}_3 \cdot (\underline{1}_2 + \underline{1}_3)$$

$$\alpha \rho_1 \det(\underline{1}_1 | \underline{1}_2 | \underline{1}_3) = -\alpha \det(\underline{a}_1 | \underline{1}_2 | \underline{1}_3) + \det(\underline{a}_2 | \underline{1}_2 | \underline{1}_3)$$

$$- \beta \det(\underline{a}_3 | \underline{1}_2 | \underline{1}_3) \quad , \quad t_1:$$

$$\rho_1 \det(\underline{1}_1 | \underline{1}_2 | \underline{1}_3) = -\det(\underline{a}_1 | \underline{1}_2 | \underline{1}_3) + \frac{1}{\alpha} \det(\underline{a}_2 | \underline{1}_2 | \underline{1}_3) -$$

$$- \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \det(\underline{a}_3 | \underline{1}_2 | \underline{1}_3)$$

15e) Ide o řetěm' pramen' Gramerova pravidla.

Výsledek s $\underline{b}_3 \times \underline{b}_1$ dostaneme

$$P_2 \cdot \det(\underline{b}_1 | \underline{b}_2 | \underline{b}_3) = \alpha \cdot \det(\underline{a}_1 | \underline{b}_3 | \underline{b}_1) - \det(\underline{a}_2 | \underline{b}_3 | \underline{b}_1) + \\ + \beta \det(\underline{a}_3 | \underline{b}_3 | \underline{b}_1)$$

$$P_3 \cdot \det(\underline{b}_1 | \underline{b}_2 | \underline{b}_3) = -\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \det(\underline{a}_1 | \underline{b}_1 | \underline{b}_2) + \frac{1}{\beta} \det(\underline{a}_2 | \underline{b}_1 | \underline{b}_2) \\ - \det(\underline{a}_3 | \underline{b}_1 | \underline{b}_2)$$

Dále bychom vyhledali z rovnice

$$P_2 = \alpha \frac{\det(\underline{a}_1 | \underline{b}_3 | \underline{b}_1)}{\det(\underline{b}_1 | \underline{b}_2 | \underline{b}_3)} - \frac{\det(\underline{a}_2 | \underline{b}_3 | \underline{b}_1)}{\det(\underline{b}_1 | \underline{b}_2 | \underline{b}_3)} + \beta \frac{\det(\underline{a}_3 | \underline{b}_3 | \underline{b}_1)}{\det(\underline{b}_1 | \underline{b}_2 | \underline{b}_3)}$$

pro α a β máme

$$\alpha = \frac{M_{23}}{M_{13}} \quad \beta = \frac{M_{12}}{M_{13}}$$

15) Přirozený pohyb je aproximován rovnice
parametry α , β pomocí průměrné plavá ústka

$$\alpha = \frac{n_{23}}{N_{13}} \approx \frac{A_{23}}{A_{13}} = \frac{k(t_3 - t_2) \sqrt{p}}{k(t_3 - t_1) \sqrt{p}} = \frac{t_3 - t_2}{t_3 - t_1}$$

$$\beta = \frac{n_{12}}{N_{13}} \approx \frac{A_{12}}{A_{13}} = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{t_3 - t_1}$$

parametry t_1, t_2, t_3 známe, dva z nich máme průměrné ústka $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$, čili vektory $\underline{1}_1, \underline{1}_2, \underline{1}_3 \dots$

Ukážeme si, proč to nemáme fungovat a jak to napravit