

**9-mavzu: Ikki vektorning vektor
ko'paytmasi va uning xossalari.
Vektorlarning aralash
ko'paytmasi va xossalari.**

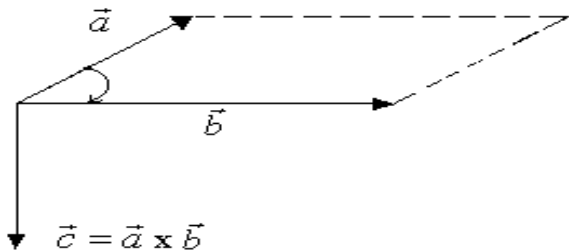
1. Ikki vektorning vektorli ko'paytmasi

1-ta'rif. \vec{a} vektorning \vec{b} vektorga **vektor ko'paytmasi** deb quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantiradigan \vec{c} vektorga aytiladi:

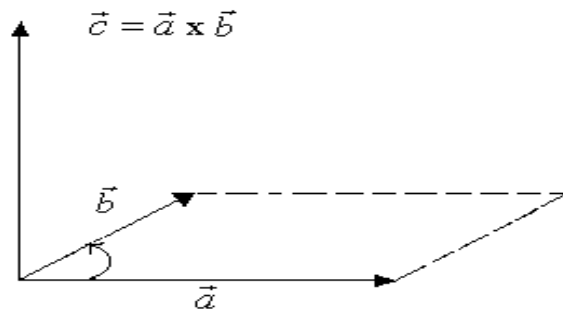
- a) \vec{c} vektor \vec{a} va \vec{b} ko'paytuvchi vektorlarning har ikkalasiga perpendikulyar;
- b) \vec{c} vektorning uchidan qaraganda \vec{a} vektordan \vec{b} vektorga eng qisqa burilish masofasi soat mili aylanishiga teskari yo'nalishda ko'rinadi;
- d) \vec{c} vektorning uzunligi \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlardan yasalgan parallelogrammning yuziga teng, ya'ni $|\vec{c}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \sin(\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b})$. (1)

\vec{a} vektorning \vec{b} vektorga vektor ko'paytmasi $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ kabi belgilanadi(1-rasm).

a)



b)



1-rasm.

Vektor ko'paytmaning xossalari

1. Ko'paytuvchilarning o'rinlarini almashtirish natijasida vektor ko'paytmaning ishorasi o'zgaradi, ya'ni $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$. Bu xossaning to'g'riligi vektor ko'paytmaning ta'rifidan bevosita kelib chiqadi.

2. Sonli ko'paytuvchini vektor ko'paytma belgidan chiqarish mumkin, ya'ni $(\lambda \vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times (\lambda \vec{b}) = \lambda \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$, ($\lambda = \text{const}$).

3. Vektor ko'paytma qo'shishga nisbatan taqsimot xossasiga ega, ya'ni

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c}, \quad (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c}.$$

4. Vektor ko'paytma ko'paytuvchi vektorlardan biri nol vektor bo'lganda yoki vektorlar kollinear bo'lgandagina nolga teng bo'ladi.

Bu xossadan istalgan vektorni o'zini-o'ziga vektor ko'paytmasi nol vektorga tengligi, ya'ni $\vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$ ekani kelib chiqadi. Jumladan dekart bazisi $\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$ uchun $\vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k} \times \vec{k} = \vec{0}$ ga ega bo'lamiz.

1-misol $(3\vec{a}-2\vec{b})\times(4\vec{a}+3\vec{b})$ topilsin.

Yechish $\vec{a}\times\vec{a}=\vec{0}$, $\vec{b}\times\vec{b}=\vec{0}$, $\vec{b}\times\vec{a}=-\vec{a}\times\vec{b}$ ekanini hisobga olib quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz.

$$(3\vec{a}-2\vec{b})\times(4\vec{a}+3\vec{b})=12(\vec{a}\times\vec{a})+9(\vec{a}\times\vec{b})-8(\vec{b}\times\vec{a})-6(\vec{b}\times\vec{b})=12\cdot\vec{0}+9(\vec{a}\times\vec{b})+8(\vec{a}\times\vec{b})-6\cdot\vec{0}=17(\vec{a}\times\vec{b}).$$

2-misol. $(\vec{a}-\vec{b})\times(\vec{a}+\vec{b})=2(\vec{a}\times\vec{b})$ tenglik isbotlanib, uning geometrik ma'nosi izohlansin.

Yechish. $(\vec{a}-\vec{b})\times(\vec{a}+\vec{b})=\vec{a}\times\vec{a}+\vec{a}\times\vec{b}-\vec{b}\times\vec{a}-\vec{b}\times\vec{b}=\vec{0}+\vec{a}\times\vec{b}+\vec{a}\times\vec{b}-\vec{0}=2(\vec{a}\times\vec{b})$

$\vec{a}-\vec{b}$ va $\vec{a}+\vec{b}$ tomonlari \vec{a} va \vec{b} bo'lgan parallelogrammning diagonallarini ifodalaydi. $|(\vec{a}-\vec{b})\times(\vec{a}+\vec{b})|$ ifoda tomonlari berilgan parallelogrammning diagonallaridan iborat parallelogrammning yuzini, $|\vec{a}\times\vec{b}|$ esa tomonlari \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlardan iborat parallelogrammning yuzini ifodalaydi.

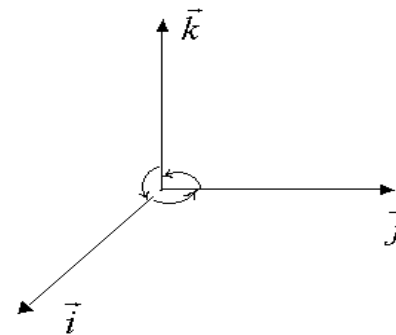
Shunday qilib isbotlangan tenglik, tomonlari \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektordan iborat parallelogramm yuzini ikkilangani tomonlari shu parallelogrammning diagonallaridan iborat parallelogrammning yuziga tengligini bildiradi.

Vektor ko'paytmani topish

$\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}$ va $\vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}$ vektorlar berilgan bo'lsin. Shu vektorlarning vektor ko'paytmasini ularning koordinatalaridan foydalanib topiladigan formula chiqaramiz.

$\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$ vektorni vektor ko'paytmalarini hisoblaymiz. $\vec{i} \times \vec{j}$ vektor ko'paytmani qaraymiz. Bu ko'paytmaning moduli $|\vec{i} \times \vec{j}| = |\vec{i}| \cdot |\vec{j}| \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$.

$\vec{i} \times \vec{j}$ vektor \vec{i} va \vec{j} vektorning har biriga perpendikulyar bo'lgani uchun u Oz o'qda joylashgan va u bilan bir xil yo'nalgan. Chunki uning uchidan qaragandan \vec{i} dan \vec{j} ga qisqa burilish masofasi soat mili aylanishi yo'nalishiga teskari ko'rinadi.



2-rasm.

Demak, $\vec{i} \times \vec{j}$ vektor \vec{k} vektorning o'ziga teng ekan, ya'ni $\vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k}$. Shuningdek $\vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j}$, $\vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}$, $\vec{j} \times \vec{i} = -\vec{k}$, $\vec{k} \times \vec{j} = -\vec{i}$, $\vec{i} \times \vec{k} = -\vec{j}$ tengliklarga ega bo'lamiz. Ushbu tengliklardan hamda $\vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k} \times \vec{k} = 0$ dan va vektor ko'paytmaning xossalardan foydalanib quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \times \vec{b} &= (a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}) \times (b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}) = a_x b_x (\vec{i} \times \vec{i}) + a_x b_y (\vec{i} \times \vec{j}) + a_x b_z (\vec{i} \times \vec{k}) + \\ & a_y b_x (\vec{j} \times \vec{i}) + a_y b_y (\vec{j} \times \vec{j}) + a_y b_z (\vec{j} \times \vec{k}) + a_z b_x (\vec{k} \times \vec{i}) + a_z b_y (\vec{k} \times \vec{j}) + a_z b_z (\vec{k} \times \vec{k}) = a_x b_x \cdot 0 + \\ & a_x b_y \vec{k} - a_x b_z \vec{j} - a_y b_x \vec{k} + a_y b_y \cdot 0 + a_y b_z \vec{i} + a_z b_x \vec{j} - a_z b_y \vec{i} + a_z b_z \cdot 0 = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) \vec{i} - (a_x b_z - a_z b_x) \vec{j} + \\ & (a_x b_y - a_y b_x) \vec{k} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \vec{i} \begin{vmatrix} a_y & a_z \\ b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} - \vec{j} \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_z \\ b_x & b_z \end{vmatrix} + \vec{k} \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}.$$

Demak \vec{a} vektorning \vec{b} vektorga vektor ko'paytmasini

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} \quad (2)$$

formula yordamida topilar ekan. Jumladan tomonlari \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlardan iborat parallelogrammning yuzi

$$S_p = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} \right| \quad (3)$$

formula yordamida va shu vektorlardan yasalgan uchburchakning yuzi esa

$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left\| \begin{array}{ccc} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{array} \right\| \quad (4)$$

formula yordamida topiladi.

3-misol. $\vec{a} = -4\vec{i} + 3\vec{k}$ va $\vec{b} = 3\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$ vektorlarning vektor ko'paytmasi topilsin.

Yechish. (2) formulaga asosan:

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} - \vec{j} \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} + \vec{k} \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 4\vec{k}.$$

4-misol. Tomonlari $\vec{a} = \vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = 2\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$ vektorlardan iborat parallelogrammning yuzi topilsin.

Yechish (5.2) formulaga binoan:

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - \vec{j} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \vec{k} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-9+1)\vec{i} - (3-2)\vec{j} + (-1+6)\vec{k} =$$

$$-8\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 5\vec{k}.$$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-8)^2 + (-1)^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{90} = 3 \cdot \sqrt{10}$$

(3) ga asosan $S_p = 3 \cdot \sqrt{10}$ kv. birlik bo'ladi.

5-misol. Uchlari $A(3; 4; -1)$, $B(2; 0; 3)$ va $C(-3; 5; 4)$ nuqtalarga bo'lgan uchburchakning yuzi topilsin.

Yechish. $\vec{AB} = \{2-3; 0-4; 3+1\} = \{-1; -4; 4\}$, $\vec{AC} = \{-3-3; 5-4; 4+1\} = \{-6; 1; 5\}$.

(2) formulaga ko'ra:

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -1 & -4 & 4 \\ -6 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} - \vec{j} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -6 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + \vec{k} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ -6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i}(-20-4) - \vec{j}(-5+24) + \vec{k}(-1-24) =$$

$$=-24\vec{i} + 19\vec{j} - 25\vec{k}.$$

$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(-24)^2 + 19^2 + 25^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1562}. \text{ Demak, } S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1562} \text{ kv. birlik}$$

6-misol. Uchlari $A(1; 2; 3)$, $B(3; 4; 5)$ va $C(2; 4; 7)$ nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning A burchagini sinusi topilsin.

Yechish: $S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AC}| \sin A$ tenglikdan

$$\sin A = \frac{|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}|}{|\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AC}|} \quad (5)$$

formulaga ega bo'lamiz.

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \{3-1; 4-2; 5-3\} = \{2; 2; 2\}, \quad \overrightarrow{AC} = \{2-1; 4-2; 7-3\} = \{1; 2; 4\},$$

$$|\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{3}, \quad |\overrightarrow{AC}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{21},$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - \vec{j} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \vec{k} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4\vec{i} - 6\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}, \quad \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} \right| =$$

$$\sqrt{4^2 + (-6)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{56} \quad \text{ tengliklarga egamiz (5) formulaga ko'ra } \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{56}}{2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{21}} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 7}}{2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3 \cdot 7}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

$BC^2 < AB^2 + AC^2$ bo'lganda A burchak o'tkir, $BC^2 > AB^2 + AC^2$ bo'lganda u o'tmas burchak bo'ladi.

Uch vektorning aralash ko'paytmasi

\vec{a}, \vec{b} va \vec{c} vektorlar berilgan bo'lsin.

2-ta'rif. \vec{a} vektorning \vec{b} vektorga vektor ko'paytmasi $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ ni uchinchi \vec{c} vektorga skalyar ko'paytirish natijasida hosil bo'lgan son $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ vektorlarning aralash ko'paytmasi deyiladi. Vektorlar $\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}$, $\vec{c} = c_x \vec{i} + c_y \vec{j} + c_z \vec{k}$

yoyilmalari yordamida berilganda ularning aralash ko'paytmasi $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}$ ni topish uchun formula chiqaramiz.

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_y & a_z \\ b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_z \\ b_x & b_z \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix} \vec{k}$$

vektorni skalyar ko'paytmani topish formulasiga asoslanib $\vec{c} = c_x \vec{i} + c_y \vec{j} + c_z \vec{k}$ vektorga skalyar ko'paytiramiz. U holda

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_y & a_z \\ b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} \cdot c_x - \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_z \\ b_x & b_z \end{vmatrix} \cdot c_y + \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix} \cdot c_z$$

kelib chiqadi. Bu tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi ifoda

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix}$$

determinantning uchinchi satr elementlari bo'yicha yoyilmasi ekanini ko'rish qiyin emas. Demak

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

Shunday qilib, uch vektorning aralash ko'paytmasi uchinchi tartibli determinantga teng bo'lib uning birinchi satrini birinchi ko'paytuvchi vektorning koordinatalari, ikkinchi va uchinchi satrlarini ikkinchi va uchinchi ko'paytuvchi vektorlarning koordinatalari tashkil etadi.

7-misol. $\vec{a} = 3\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = 3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} - \vec{k}$ va $\vec{c} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$

vektorlarning aralash ko'paytmasi topilsin .

Yechish. (8.6) formulaga asosan:

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3(25+3) - 4(15+2) + 2(9-10) = 14.$$

Aralash ko'paytmaning geometrik ma'nosi

Boshlari bitta nuqtada bo'lgan $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ nokomplanar vektorlarni qaraymiz. Bu vektorlarni qirra deb parallelepiped yasaymiz. Uzunligi \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlarga yasalgan parallelogrammning yuzi Q ga teng bo'lgan $\vec{d} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ vektorni yasaymiz. Skalyar ko'paytmani ta'rifiga binoan:

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| \cdot |\vec{c}| \cdot \cos(\vec{d} \wedge \vec{c}) = Q |\vec{c}| \cdot \cos(\vec{d} \wedge \vec{c}).$$

$(\vec{d} \wedge \vec{c}) < \frac{\pi}{2}$ deb faraz qilamiz. U holda parallelepipedning balandligini

h orqali belgilasak $h = |\vec{c}| \cdot \cos(\vec{d} \wedge \vec{c})$ kelib chiqadi. Shunday qilib aralash ko'paytma $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = Q \cdot h$ bo'ladi.

Parallelepipedning hajmini V deb belgilasak u asosining yuzi Q bilan balandligi h ning ko'paytmasiga teng, ya'ni $V = Q \cdot h$ bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib bu holda uch vektorning aralash ko'paytmasi qirralari shu vektorlardan iborat parallelepipedning hajmiga teng, ya'ni $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = V$ bo'lar ekan.

Agar $(\vec{d} \wedge \vec{c}) > \frac{\pi}{2}$ bo'lsa, $\cos(\vec{d} \wedge \vec{c}) < 0$, $|\vec{c}| \cos(\vec{d} \wedge \vec{c}) = -h$ bo'lib $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = -V$ bo'ladi. Har ikkala holni birlashtirib $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \pm V$ yoki $V = |(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}|$

formulaga ega bo'lamiz.

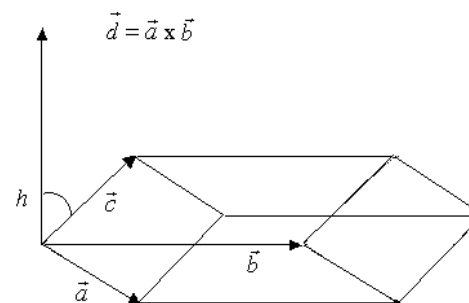
Shunday qilib, uch vektorni aralash ko'paytmasini absolyut qiymati shu vektorlarni qirra deb ulardan yasalgan parallelepipedning hajmiga teng ekan.

Bu aralash ko'paytmaning geometrik ma'nosidir.

Demak qirralari \vec{a} , \vec{b} va \vec{c} vektorlardan iborat parallelepipedning hajmi

$$v_{par} = |(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}| \quad (7)$$

formula yordamida topiladi.



3-rasm.

Endi qirralari \vec{a} , \vec{b} , \vec{c} vektorlardan iborat uchburchakli piramidaning hajmini topamiz.

Bu holda piramidaning hajmi qirralari, xuddi shunday parallelepipedning hajmining oltidan biriga teng ekani elemantar geometriyadan malum.

Shunday qilib

$$V_{pir} = \frac{1}{6} |(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}| \quad (8)$$

piramidani hajmini topish formulasini hosil qilamiz.

8-misol. Uchlari $A(0; 0; 0)$, $B(3;4;-1)$, $C(2;3;5)$, $D(6;0;-3)$ nuqtalarida bo'lgan uchburchakli piramidaning hajmi topilsin.

Yechish: Qaralayotgan hol uchun (8) formula

$$V_{pir} = \frac{1}{6} |(\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AD}| \text{ ko'rinishiga ega. } \overrightarrow{AB} = \{3;4;-1\}, \overrightarrow{AC} = \{2;3;5\},$$

$\vec{AD} = \{6;0;-3\}$ bo'lgani uchun

$$(\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD}) \cdot \vec{AD} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 6 & -3 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 3 \cdot (-9) - 4(-6-30) + 18 = 135 \quad \text{va} \quad V = \frac{1}{6} |135| = 22,5 \quad \text{kelib chiqadi.}$$

Uch vektorning komplanarlik sharti

Uchta komplanar noldan farqli \vec{a} , \vec{b} , \vec{c} vektorlarni qaraymiz. Soddalik uchun bu vektorlar bir tekistlikda yotadi deb faraz qilamiz. Bu vektorlarni aralash ko'paytmasi $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}$ ni tuzamiz. $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ vektor ko'paytma \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlarning har biriga perpendikulyar bo'lgani uchun u ular yotgan tekistlikka ham, jumladan \vec{c} vektorga ham perpendikulyar bo'ladi. Perpendikulyar vektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasi nolga tengligidan $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = 0$ kelib chiqadi. Demak komplanar vektorlarning aralash ko'paytmasi nolga teng ekan. Tesqarisi ham urinli, yani aralash ko'paytmasi nolga teng vektorlar komplanar bo'ladi.

Haqiqatan, vektorlar nokomplanar bo'lsa vektorlarni qirra deb parallelepiped

yasash mumkin bo'lib uning hajmi $V \neq 0$ bo'ladi. Ammo $V = |(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}|$ bo'lgani uchun $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} \neq 0$ bo'ladi. Bu shartga zid.

Shunday qilib uchta $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ (noldan farqli) vektorlarning komplanar bo'lishi uchun ularning aralash ko'paytmasi nolga teng bo'lishi zarur va yetarlidir .

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = 0 \quad \text{yoki} \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (9)$$

uch vektorning komplanarlik shartidir .

9-misol. $\vec{a} = \{3; 4; 5\}$, $\vec{b} = \{1; 2; 2\}$, $\vec{c} = \{9; 14; 16\}$

vektorning komplanarligi ko'rsatilsin .

Yechish.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 9 & 14 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 14 & 16 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 9 & 16 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 9 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 4 - 4 \cdot (-2) + 5 \cdot (-4) = 0.$$

Komplanarlik sharti (5.9) bajarilganligi uchun vektorlar komplanar.

10-misol. $A(1;0;1)$, $B(4;4;6)$, $C(2;2;3)$ va $D(10;14;17)$ nuqtalar bitta tekislikda yotadimi?

Yechish. $\overrightarrow{AB} = \{4-1; 4-0; 6-1\} = \{3;4;5\}$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = \{2-1; 2-0; 3-1\} = \{1;2;2\}$, $\overrightarrow{AD} = \{10-1; 14-0; 17-1\} = \{9; 14; 16\}$

vektorlarni qaraymiz. Ularning aralash ko'paytmasini hisoblaymiz:

$$\left(\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 9 & 14 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 14 & 16 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 9 & 16 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 9 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 4 - 4(-2) - 5 \cdot 4 = 0.$$

Vektorlarning aralash ko'paytmasi nolga teng, ular komplanar va A,B,C,D nuqtalar bir tekistlikda yotadi.

Izoh. 1. Biz kerakli formulalarni faqatgina fazodagi vektorlar uchun chiqardik. Ammo keltirilgan formulalar tekistlikdagi vektorlar uchun ham yaroqli. Formulardagi vektorlarning uchinchi koordinata (applikata)lari nol deb olinsa formulalar tekistlikdagi vektorlar uchun o'rinli bo'ladi. Masalan tekistlikda vektorlar $\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j}$, $\vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j}$ (\vec{i}, \vec{j} -dekart bazisi) kabi yoyilmaga ega

bo'lsa ularning vektor ko'paytmasi $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & 0 \\ b_x & b_y & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix} \cdot \vec{k}$ bo'ladi