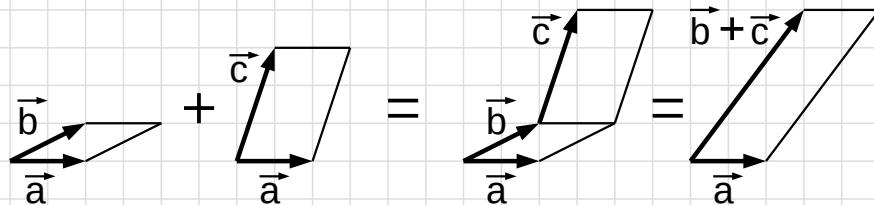
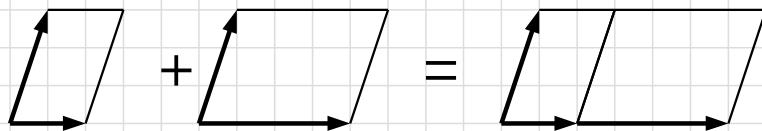
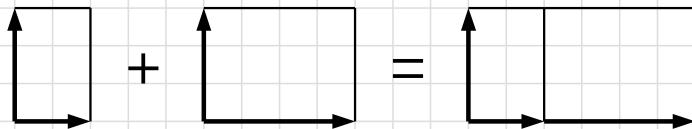
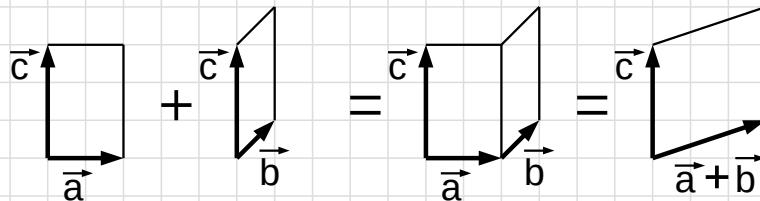
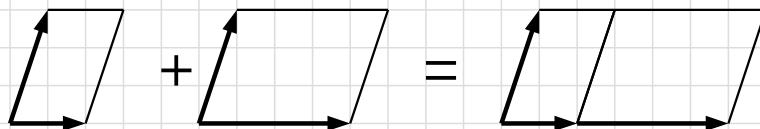
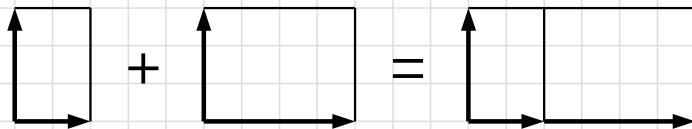


sommare rettangoli



$$\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} + \vec{a} \wedge \vec{c} = \vec{a} \wedge (\vec{b} + \vec{c})$$

sommare rettangoli



$$\vec{a} \wedge \vec{c} + \vec{b} \wedge \vec{c} = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \wedge \vec{c}$$

Studio preparatorio

sommare rettangoli

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{↑} \\ \text{↔} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{↑} \\ \text{↔} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{↑} \\ \text{↔} \quad \text{↔} \end{array}$$

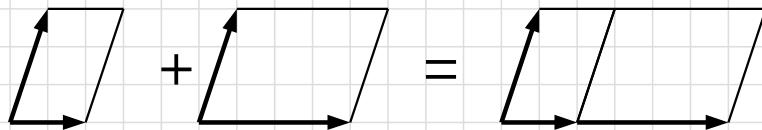
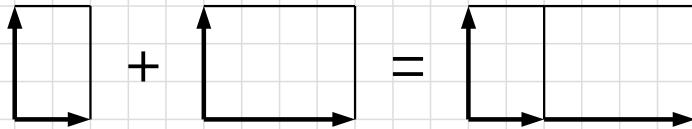
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{↑} \\ \text{↔} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{↑} \\ \text{↔} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{↑} \\ \text{↔} \quad \text{↔} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \vec{b} \\ \vec{a} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \vec{c} \\ \vec{a} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \vec{b} \\ \vec{a} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \vec{b} + \vec{c} \\ \vec{a} \end{array}$$

$$\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} + \vec{a} \wedge \vec{c} = \vec{a} \wedge (\vec{b} + \vec{c})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{↑} \\ \text{↔} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{↑} \\ \text{↔} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{↑} \\ \text{↔} \quad \text{↔} \end{array}$$

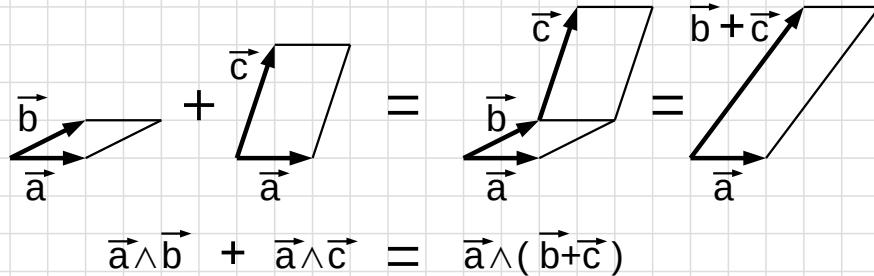
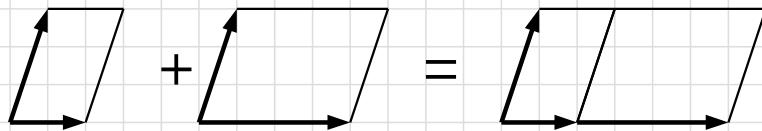
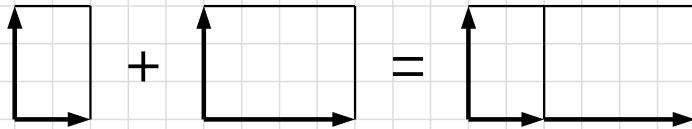
sommare rettangoli



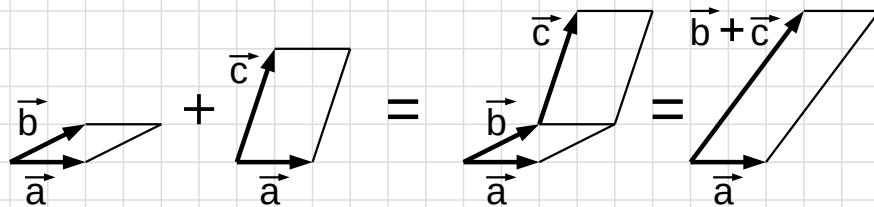
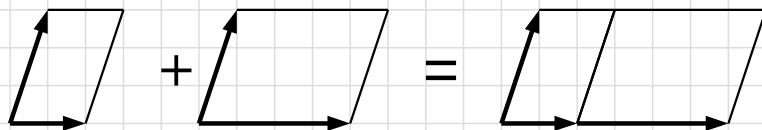
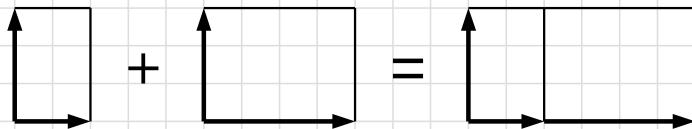
A diagram illustrating the distributive law for wedge products. On the left, there are two vectors originating from the same point: \vec{a} (horizontal) and \vec{b} (diagonal). Between them is a plus sign. To the right of the plus sign is an equals sign followed by a parallelogram formed by vectors \vec{a} and \vec{c} . The vector \vec{c} is shown originating from the tip of \vec{a} . The parallelogram is divided into two triangles by a diagonal line segment. The left triangle has a vertical arrow pointing up and a horizontal arrow pointing right, representing the wedge product $\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b}$. The right triangle has a vertical arrow pointing up and a horizontal arrow pointing right, representing the wedge product $\vec{a} \wedge \vec{c}$. To the right of the parallelogram is another equals sign followed by a single parallelogram. This parallelogram has a vertical arrow pointing up and a horizontal arrow pointing right, representing the wedge product $\vec{a} \wedge (\vec{b} + \vec{c})$.

$$\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} + \vec{a} \wedge \vec{c} = \vec{a} \wedge (\vec{b} + \vec{c})$$

sommare rettangoli

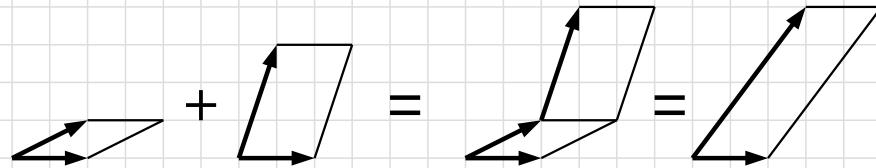
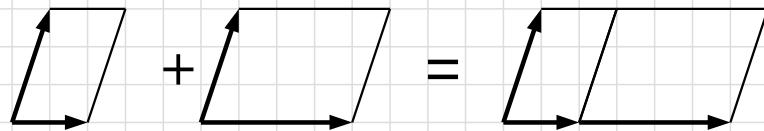
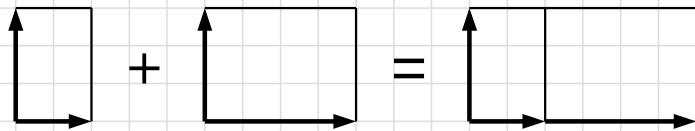


sommare rettangoli



$$\text{Area}(\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b}) + \text{Area}(\vec{a} \wedge \vec{c}) = \text{Area}(\vec{a} \wedge (\vec{b} + \vec{c}))$$

sommare rettangoli

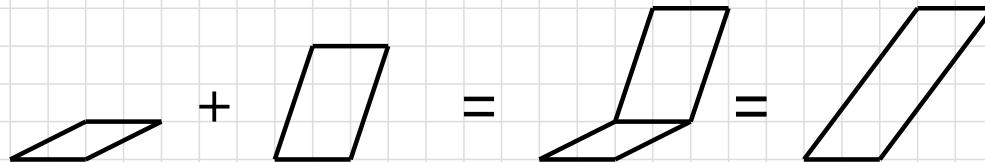
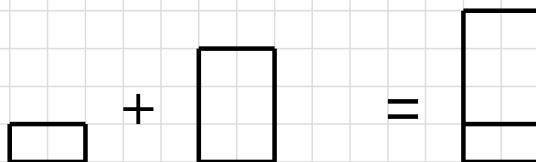
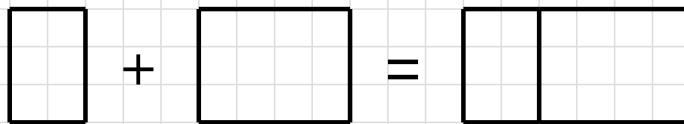


sommare rettangoli

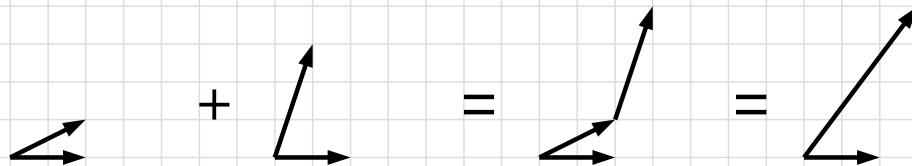
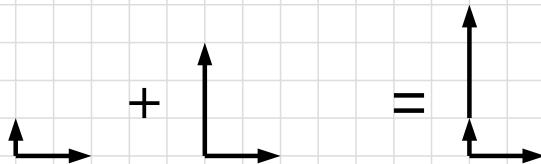
$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{} \boxed{}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{parallelogram} \\ + \\ \text{parallelogram} \\ = \\ \text{parallelogram} \end{array}$$

somma rtg



somma bvt



bvt somma



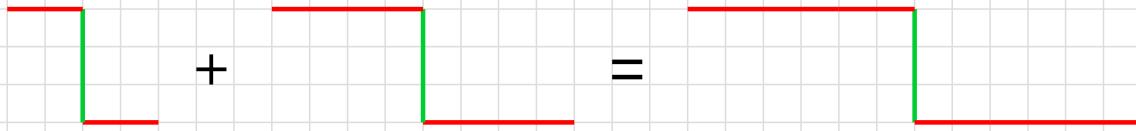
somma rtg



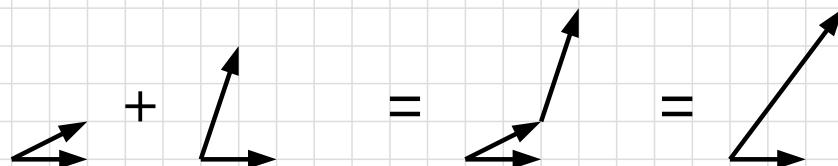
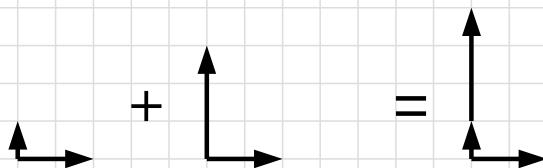
bvt somma



somma coppia di forze



somma bvt. Meglio freccia piu' piccola



somma bvt

