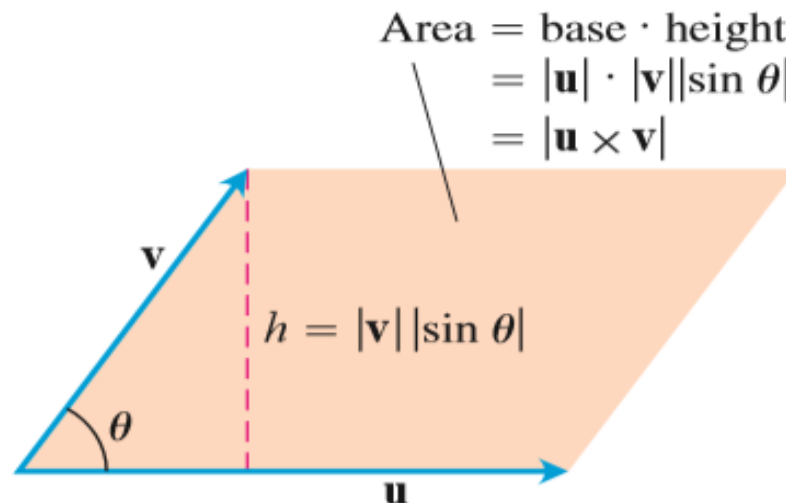


Geometric Properties Of The Cross Product

Let \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} be nonzero vectors in space then:

1. The vector $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$ is orthogonal to both \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} .
2. $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$ if and only if \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} are scalar multiples of each other (\mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} are parallel).
3. $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = \text{area of the parallelogram determined by } \mathbf{u} \text{ and } \mathbf{v} .$



Proposition (Properties Of The Cross Product)

If u , v , and w are any vectors and r , s are scalars, then

$$1. \quad v \times u = -(u \times v)$$

$$2. \quad (ru) \times (sv) = rs(u \times v)$$

$$3. \quad (ru) \times v = r(u \times v) = u \times (rv)$$

$$4. \quad u \times (v + w) = u \times v + u \times w$$

$$5. \quad (v + w) \times u = v \times u + w \times u$$

$$6. \quad u \cdot (v \times w) = (u \times v) \cdot w$$

$$7. \quad u \times (v \times w) = (u \cdot w)v - (u \cdot v)w$$

$$8. \quad 0 \times u = 0$$

Examples:

1. Find a vector perpendicular to the plane of $P(1,-1,0)$, $Q(2,1,-1)$, and $R(-1,1,2)$
2. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $P(1,-1,0)$, $Q(2,1,-1)$, and $R(-1,1,2)$.
3. If $\vec{a} = \langle 2,1,-1 \rangle$ and $\vec{b} = \langle -3,4,1 \rangle$ compute each of the following.
 - a) $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$
 - b) $\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$

Note :

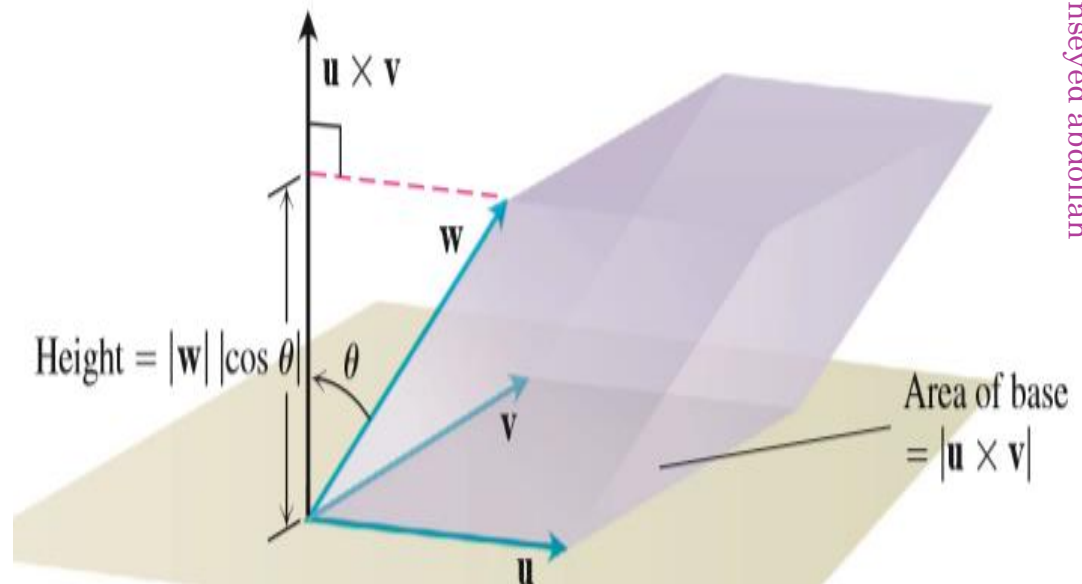
1. The dot product of two vectors is a scalar; the cross product is another vector (perpendicular to each of the original).
2. A dot product is commutative; a cross product is not. In fact,

$$\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u} = -(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v})$$

Volume of the parallelepiped

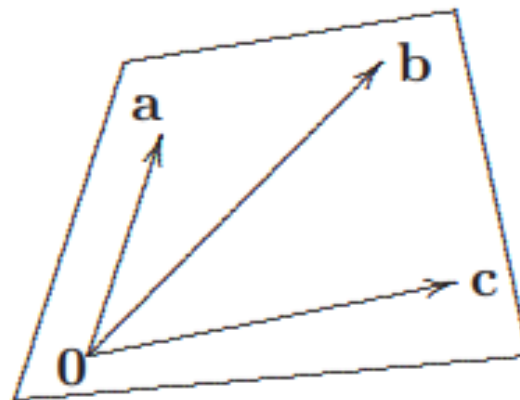
The volume of the parallelepiped determined by the vectors \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , and \mathbf{w} is the magnitude of their scalar triple product: $V = |(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{w}|$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \text{area of base} \cdot \text{height} \\ &= |\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| |\mathbf{w}| |\cos \theta| \\ &= |(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{w}| \end{aligned}$$



Corollary:

The vectors a, b, c are coplanar (i.e. they all lie on a plane) if and only if $a \cdot (b \times c) = 0$.



a, b, c are coplanar

Examples:

1-Find the volume of the box (parallelepiped) determined by $u=i+2j-k$, $v=-2i+3k$, and $w=7j-4k$.

2- Show that the vectors $a = \langle 1, 4, -7 \rangle$, $b = \langle 2, -1, 4 \rangle$, $c = \langle 0, -9, 18 \rangle$ are coplanar.

Homework :

1- Show that $\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) + \mathbf{b} \times (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) + \mathbf{c} \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{0}$.

2- Show that

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \times (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d}) &= (\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d})) \mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d})) \mathbf{a} \\ &= (\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{d})) \mathbf{c} - (\mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})) \mathbf{d}.\end{aligned}$$

3- Suppose the vectors $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d}$ are coplanar. Show that $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \times (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d}) = \mathbf{0}$.