

## 2.9.4

Shriyansh Chawda-EE25BTECH11052 August 23, 2025

# Question

If  $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ ,  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1$ , and  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ , then find  $|\vec{b}|$ .  
(12, 2022)

# Solution

We are given the vectors in component form:

$$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

$$\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

From the dot product:

# Solution

$$\vec{a}^\top \vec{b} = 1 \implies \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$b_1 + b_2 + b_3 = 1 \quad (5)$$

From the cross product:

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = (b_3 - b_2)\hat{i} + (b_1 - b_3)\hat{j} + (b_2 - b_1)\hat{k} \quad (6)$$

Comparing Equation (0.2) and (0.6)

$$b_3 - b_2 = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$b_1 - b_3 = 1 \quad (8)$$

Substituting values in (0.5):

# Solution

$$(1 + b_3) + (b_3) + b_3 = 1 \quad (9)$$

$$1 + 3b_3 = 1 \quad (10)$$

$$3b_3 = 0 \implies b_3 = 0 \quad (11)$$

So, now for  $b_2$  and  $b_1$

$$b_2 = b_3 = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$b_1 = 1 + b_3 = 1 + 0 = 1 \quad (13)$$

$$\text{So, } \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

To find magnitude,

$$\vec{b}^\top \vec{b} = 1 \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \quad (15)$$

The magnitude of vector  $\vec{b}$  is **1**.