

2.8.9

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Question

Let $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ be three vectors with magnitudes given by

$$\|\mathbf{a}\| = 3, \quad \|\mathbf{b}\| = 4, \quad \|\mathbf{c}\| = 5 \quad (1)$$

Each vector is perpendicular to the sum of the other two, so

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) = 0, \quad \mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{a}) = 0, \quad \mathbf{c} \cdot (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

Introduce notation:

$$s = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}, \quad t = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c}, \quad u = \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a} \quad (3)$$

From (2) the equations become

$$s + u = 0, \quad t + s = 0, \quad u + t = 0 \quad (4)$$

Theoretical solution

From the first equation,

$$u = -s \quad (5)$$

From the second equation,

$$t = -s \quad (6)$$

Substitute (5) and (6) into the third equation:

$$(-s) + (-s) = -2s = 0 \Rightarrow s = 0 \quad (7)$$

Hence,

$$s = t = u = 0 \quad (8)$$

Theoretical solution

Thus **a**, **b**, **c** are mutually perpendicular Now compute the square of the magnitude:

$$\|\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{c}\|^2 + 2(s + t + u) \quad (9)$$

Substitute values from (1) and (8):

$$= 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 2(0 + 0 + 0) \quad (10)$$

$$= 9 + 16 + 25 = 50 \quad (11)$$

Therefore,

$$\|\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}\| = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}. \quad (12)$$

Final Answer:

$$\boxed{5\sqrt{2}}$$

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Define mutually perpendicular vectors
a = np.array([3, 0, 0])
b = np.array([0, 4, 0])
c = np.array([0, 0, 5])
s = a + b + c # resultant (3,4,5)

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
```

```
# Plot main vectors
ax.quiver(0, 0, 0, *a, color='r', linewidth=2,
          arrow_length_ratio=0.08, normalize=False, label='a (3)')
ax.quiver(0, 0, 0, *b, color='g', linewidth=2,
          arrow_length_ratio=0.08, normalize=False, label='b (4)')
ax.quiver(0, 0, 0, *c, color='b', linewidth=2,
          arrow_length_ratio=0.08, normalize=False, label='c (5)')

# Plot resultant
ax.quiver(0, 0, 0, *s, color='m', linewidth=2,
          arrow_length_ratio=0.05, normalize=False,
          label='a+b+c')
```

```
# Axis limits
ax.set_xlim(0, 8)
ax.set_ylim(0, 8)
ax.set_zlim(0, 8)

# Axis labels
ax.set_xlabel("X-axis")
ax.set_ylabel("Y-axis")
ax.set_zlabel("Z-axis")
ax.set_title("Mutually Perpendicular Vectors and their Resultant")

ax.legend()
plt.show()
```

C Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

int main() {
    // Given magnitudes
    int a = 3, b = 4, c = 5;
    // Since a, b, c are mutually perpendicular (proved in
        solution),
    //  $|a + b + c|^2 = |a|^2 + |b|^2 + |c|^2$ 
    int sum_sq = a*a + b*b + c*c;

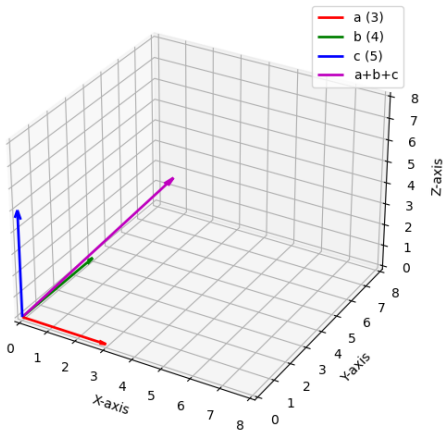
    double magnitude = sqrt(sum_sq);

    // Print result
    printf("The magnitude  $|a + b + c| = %.2f$ \n", magnitude);

    return 0;
}
```


Plot-Using by Python

Mutually Perpendicular Vectors and their Resultant



```
import ctypes
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load the compiled C library
lib = ctypes.CDLL("./vector_calc.so") # use "vector_calc.dll" on
Windows

# Call the C function
lib.vector_magnitude.restype = ctypes.c_double
magnitude = lib.vector_magnitude()
print("Result from C code |a+b+c| =", magnitude)
```

Python and C Code

```
# ---- Plotting in Python ----
a = np.array([3, 0, 0])
b = np.array([0, 4, 0])
c = np.array([0, 0, 5])
resultant = a + b + c

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")

# plot vectors
origin = np.array([0, 0, 0])
ax.quiver(*origin, *a, color='r', label='a (3)')
ax.quiver(*origin, *b, color='g', label='b (4)')
ax.quiver(*origin, *c, color='b', label='c (5)')
ax.quiver(*origin, *resultant, color='m', label='a+b+c')
```

```
ax.set_xlim([0, 8])
ax.set_ylim([0, 8])
ax.set_zlim([0, 8])

ax.set_xlabel("X axis")
ax.set_ylabel("Y axis")
ax.set_zlabel("Z axis")
ax.set_title("C code calculation + Python plot")

ax.legend()
plt.show()
```

Plot-Using by both C and Python

C code calculation + Python plot

