

Math 120 QR

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Fall 2024

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Chapter 1

1.1 12.1 notes

Definition 1.1.1: Distance Formula

Defintion:

$$|P_1P_2| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$



Definition 1.1.2: Equation of a sphere

Defintion: An equation of a sphere with center $C(h, k, l)$, and radius r is

$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 + (z - l)^2$$

In particular, if the center is the origin O , than an equation of the sphere is

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$



1.2 12.2 Notes

Definition 1.2.1: Vector Addition

If \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} are vectors positioned so the initial point of \mathbf{v} is at the terminal point of \mathbf{u} , then the **sum** $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$ is the vector from the initial point of \mathbf{u} to the terminal point of \mathbf{v} .



Definition 1.2.2: Scalar Multiplication

If c is a scalar and \mathbf{v} is a vector, then the **scalar multiple** $c\mathbf{v}$ is the vector whose length is $|c|$ times the length of \mathbf{v} and whose direction is the same as \mathbf{v} if $c > 0$ and is opposite to \mathbf{v} if $c < 0$ or $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$, then $c\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$.



Example 1.2.1:

Given the points $A(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ and $B(x_2, y_2, z_2)$, the vector \mathbf{a} with representation \overrightarrow{AB} is:

$$\mathbf{a} = \langle x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1 \rangle$$



Example 1.2.2:

If $\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle$, then:

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \langle a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2 \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = \langle a_1 - b_1, a_2 - b_2 \rangle$$

$$c\mathbf{a} = \langle ca_1, ca_2 \rangle$$

Similarly, for three dimensional vectors,

$$\langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle + \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle = \langle a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3 \rangle$$

$$\langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle - \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle = \langle a_1 - b_1, a_2 - b_2, a_3 - b_3 \rangle$$

$$c\langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle = \langle ca_1, ca_2, ca_3 \rangle$$



Note:-

Properties of vectors: If \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , and \mathbf{c} are vectors in V_n and c and d are scalars then

- $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a}$
- $\mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) = (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) + \mathbf{c}$
- $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{a}$
- $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a} + -\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$
- $c(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = c\mathbf{a} + c\mathbf{b}$
- $(c + d)\mathbf{a} = c\mathbf{a} + d\mathbf{a}$
- $(cd)\mathbf{a} = c(d\mathbf{a})$
- $l\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}$



1.3 12.3 Notes

Definition 1.3.1: Dot Product

If $\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$, then the **dot product** of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} is the number $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ given by

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3$$

Properties of the Dot Product: If \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , and \mathbf{c} are vectors in V_3 and c is a scalar, then

1. $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a} = |\mathbf{a}|^2$
2. $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a}$
3. $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c}$
4. $(c\mathbf{a}) \cdot \mathbf{b} = c(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot (c\mathbf{b})$
5. $\mathbf{0} \cdot \mathbf{a} = 0$

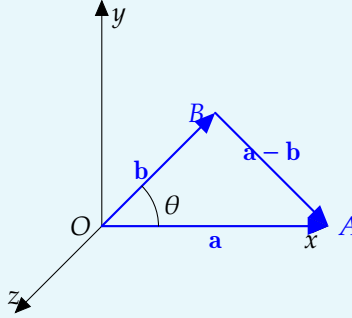


Definition 1.3.2: Geometric Definition of the Dot Product

If θ is the angle between vectors \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} , then

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| \cos(\theta)$$

Proof:



$$|AB|^2 = |OA|^2 + |OB|^2 - 2|OA||OB| \cos \theta$$

Corollary: If θ is the angle between nonzero vectors \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} , then

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}|}$$



Note:-

Two vectors \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are orthogonal if and only if $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$



Example 1.3.1 (Direction Angles and Cosines)

The **direction angles** of a nonzero vector \mathbf{a} are the angles α , β , and γ (in the interval $[0, \pi]$) that \mathbf{a} makes with the positive x -, y -, and z -axes, respectively.

The cosines of these direction angles, $\cos \alpha$, $\cos \beta$, and $\cos \gamma$, are called the **direction cosines** of the vector \mathbf{a} . Using Corollary 6 with \mathbf{b} replaced by \mathbf{i} , we obtain:

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{i}}{|\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{i}|} = \frac{a_1}{|\mathbf{a}|} \quad (1)$$

Similarly, we also have:

$$\cos \beta = \frac{a_2}{|\mathbf{a}|} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{a_3}{|\mathbf{a}|} \quad (2)$$

By squaring the expressions in Equations 8 and 9 and adding, we see that:

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1 \quad (3)$$

We can also use Equations 8 and 9 to write:

$$\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle = \langle |\mathbf{a}| \cos \alpha, |\mathbf{a}| \cos \beta, |\mathbf{a}| \cos \gamma \rangle = |\mathbf{a}| \langle \cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \rangle$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{1}{|\mathbf{a}|} \mathbf{a} = \langle \cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \rangle \quad (4)$$

which says that the direction cosines of \mathbf{a} are the components of the unit vector in the direction of \mathbf{a} .

Definition 1.3.3: Projections

The **scalar projection** of \mathbf{b} onto \mathbf{a} (also called the **component of \mathbf{b} along \mathbf{a}**) is defined to be the signed magnitude of the vector projection, which is the number $|\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta$, where θ is the angle between \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} . This is denoted by $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b}$. Observe that it is negative if $\pi/2 < \theta \leq \pi$. The equation

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta = |\mathbf{a}|(|\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta)$$

shows that the dot product of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} can be interpreted as the length of \mathbf{a} times the scalar projection of \mathbf{b} onto \mathbf{a} . Since

$$|\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|} \cdot \mathbf{b}$$

the component of \mathbf{b} along \mathbf{a} can be computed by taking the dot product of \mathbf{b} with the unit vector in the direction of \mathbf{a} . We summarize these ideas as follows.

Scalar projection of \mathbf{b} onto \mathbf{a} : $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|}$

Vector projection of \mathbf{b} onto \mathbf{a} : $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|^2} \right) \mathbf{a} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|^2} \mathbf{a}$



1.4 12.4 Notes (Cross Product)

Definition 1.4.1: Cross Product

Given two nonzero vectors $\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$, suppose that a nonzero vector $\mathbf{c} = \langle c_1, c_2, c_3 \rangle$ is perpendicular to both \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} . Then $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c} = 0$ and $\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} = 0$, and so:

$$a_1 c_1 + a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_3 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$b_1 c_1 + b_2 c_2 + b_3 c_3 = 0 \quad (2)$$

To eliminate c_3 , we multiply (1) by b_3 and (2) by a_3 and subtract:

$$(a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1) c_1 + (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) c_2 = 0 \quad (3)$$

Equation (3) has the form $p c_1 + q c_2 = 0$, for which an obvious solution is $c_1 = q$ and $c_2 = -p$. So, a solution of (3) is:

$$c_1 = a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2$$

$$c_2 = a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3$$

Substituting these values into (1) and (2), we then get:

$$c_3 = a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1$$

This means that a vector perpendicular to both \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} is:

$$\langle c_1, c_2, c_3 \rangle = \langle a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2, a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3, a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \rangle$$

The resulting vector is called the **cross product** of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} and is denoted by $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$.



Definition 1.4.2: Cross Product of two vectors

If $\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$ then the **cross product** of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} is:

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle a_2b_3 - a_3b_2, a_3b_1 - a_1b_3, a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 \rangle$$



Note:-

Determinant of order 2:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$



Note:-

Determinant of order 3:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$



Definition 1.4.3: Second definition of cross product

Arithmetic Definition:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} &= \begin{bmatrix} i & j & k \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{bmatrix} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \sin(\theta) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{bmatrix} i - \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{bmatrix} j + \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} k \\ &= (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2)i - (a_1b_3 - a_3b_1)j + (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)k \end{aligned}$$

The vector $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ is orthogonal to both \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b}



Example 1.4.1: Proof that $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ is orthogonal to both \mathbf{a}

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} a_1 - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} a_2 + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} a_3 \\ &= a_1(a_2b_3 - a_3b_2) - a_2(a_1b_3 - a_3b_1) + a_3(a_1b_2 - a_2b_1) \\ &= a_1a_2b_3 - a_1a_3b_2 - a_2a_1b_3 + a_2a_3b_1 + a_3a_1b_2 - a_3a_2b_1 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



Definition 1.4.4: sin definition of cross product

If θ is the angle between \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} (so $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$), then the length of the cross product $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ is given by:

$$|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| \sin(\theta)$$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|^2 &= (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2)^2 + (a_3b_1 - a_1b_3)^2 + (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)^2 \\ &= a_2^2b_3^2 - 2a_2a_3b_2b_3 + a_3^2b_2^2 + a_3^2b_1^2 - 2a_1a_3b_1b_3 + a_1^2b_3^2 + a_1^2b_2^2 - 2a_1a_2b_1b_2 + a_2^2b_1^2 \\ &= (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2) - (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3)^2 \\ &= |\mathbf{a}|^2|\mathbf{b}|^2 - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})^2 \\ &= |\mathbf{a}|^2|\mathbf{b}|^2 - |\mathbf{a}|^2|\mathbf{b}|^2 \cos^2 \theta \quad (\text{by Theorem 12.3.3}) \\ &= |\mathbf{a}|^2|\mathbf{b}|^2(1 - \cos^2 \theta) \\ &= |\mathbf{a}|^2|\mathbf{b}|^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

Taking square roots and observing that $\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta} = \sin \theta$ because $\sin \theta \geq 0$ when $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$, we have

$$|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta$$



Note:-

Two nonzero vectors \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are parallel if and only if

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$$



Example 1.4.2: Geometric interpretation of $|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta$

If \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are represented by directed line segments with the same initial point, then they determine a parallelogram with base $|\mathbf{a}|$, altitude $|\mathbf{b}| \sin(\theta)$ and area

$$A = |\mathbf{a}|(|\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta) = |\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|$$

Thus we have the following way of interpreting the magnitude of a cross product:

The length of the cross product of $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ is equal to the area of the parallelogram determined by \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} .



Note:-

If we apply the following theorem:

The vector $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ is orthogonal to both \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} , and

$$|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta$$

to the standard basis vectors $\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}$ using $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{j} &= \mathbf{k} & \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{k} &= \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{i} &= \mathbf{j} \\ \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{i} &= -\mathbf{k} & \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{j} &= -\mathbf{i} & \mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{k} &= -\mathbf{j} \end{aligned}$$



Note:-

If \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , and \mathbf{c} are vectors and c is a scalar, then

1. $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = -\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$
2. $(c\mathbf{a}) \times \mathbf{b} = c(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a} \times (c\mathbf{b})$
3. $\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c}$
4. $(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}$
5. $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c}$
6. $\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{c}$

**Example 1.4.3: Proof of property 5 of cross products**

If $\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$, $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$, and $\mathbf{c} = \langle c_1, c_2, c_3 \rangle$, then:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) &= a_1(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) + a_2(b_3c_1 - b_1c_3) + a_3(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1) \\
 &= a_1b_2c_3 - a_1b_3c_2 + a_2b_3c_1 - a_2b_1c_3 + a_3b_1c_2 - a_3b_2c_1 \\
 &= (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2)c_1 + (a_3b_1 - a_1b_3)c_2 + (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)c_3 \\
 &= (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Definition 1.4.5: Triple Products**

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