

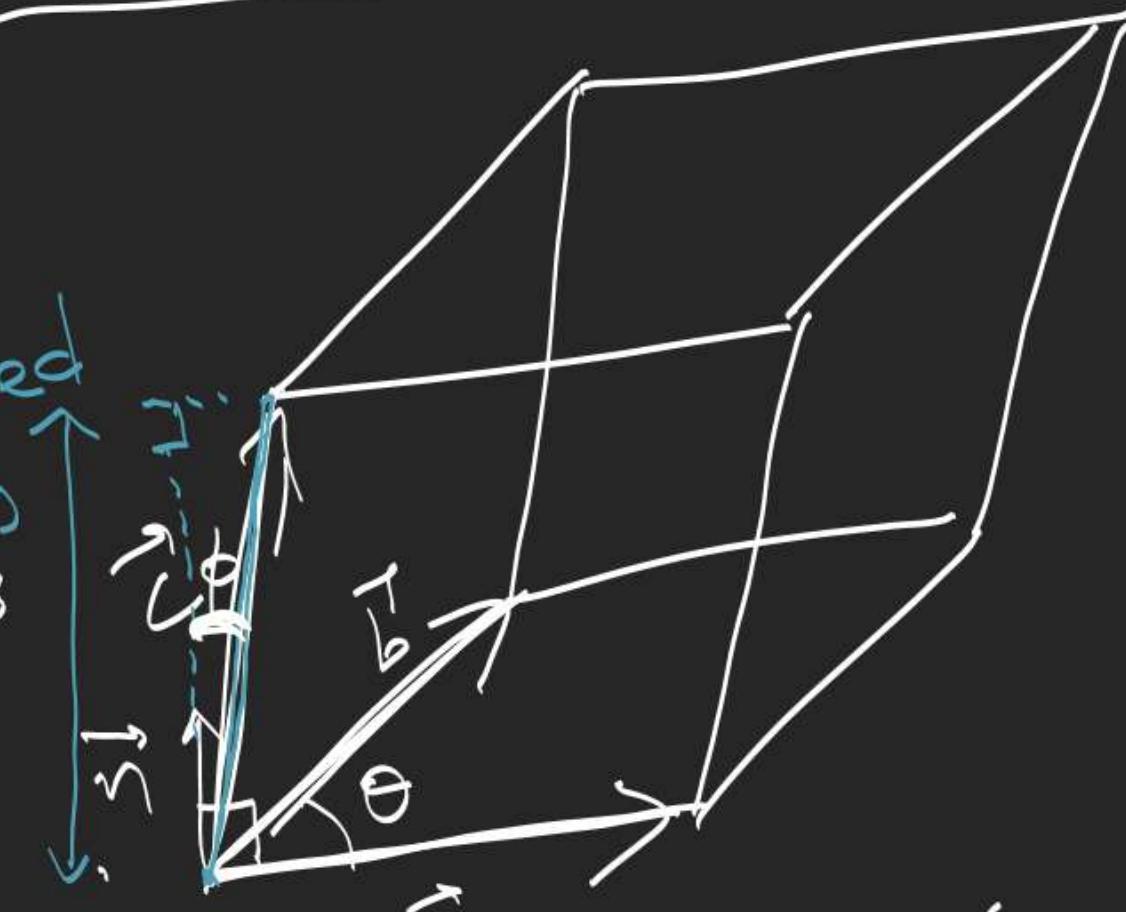
Triple Product :

| | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|--------------|--|
| $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{c}$ | \checkmark | $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \vec{c}$ | \times | $\xrightarrow{\text{Scalar Triple Product}}$ \downarrow $\text{Vector Triple Product}$ |
| $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}$ | \times | $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}$ | \checkmark | |
| $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \times \vec{c}$ | \times | $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c}$ | \checkmark | |

Scalar Triple Product (Box Product)

$$[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} =$$

$[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]$ | = Volume of parallelepiped
 Let $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ non coplanar vectors
 Coterminating edges



$$[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] \leq |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| |\vec{c}|$$

$$[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| |\vec{c}|$$

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$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{c})$$

$$(\text{Base Area})(\text{Height}) (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{c}) = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta |\vec{c}|$$

(Area of Base) (Height) = (Area of Base) (Position of n)

Note $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are linearly dependent (coplanar)

if $[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] = 0$

$$\vec{c} = x\vec{a} + y\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{c} + (-x)\vec{a} + (-y)\vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \circ$

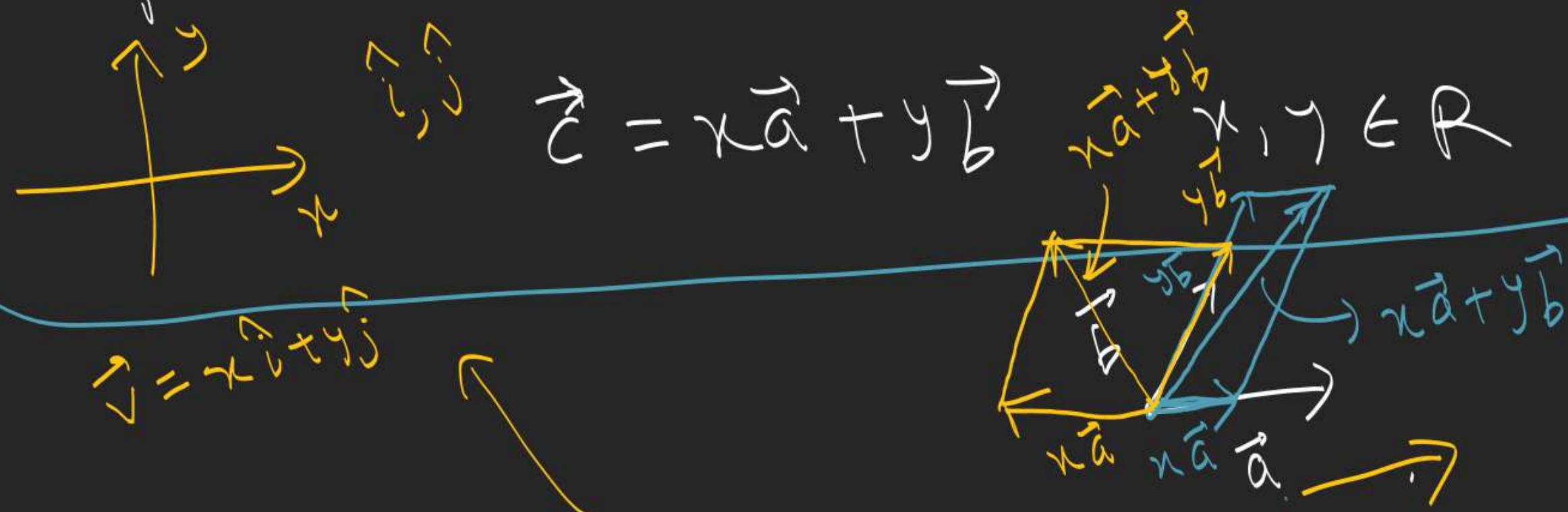
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$\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ is zero

$\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$

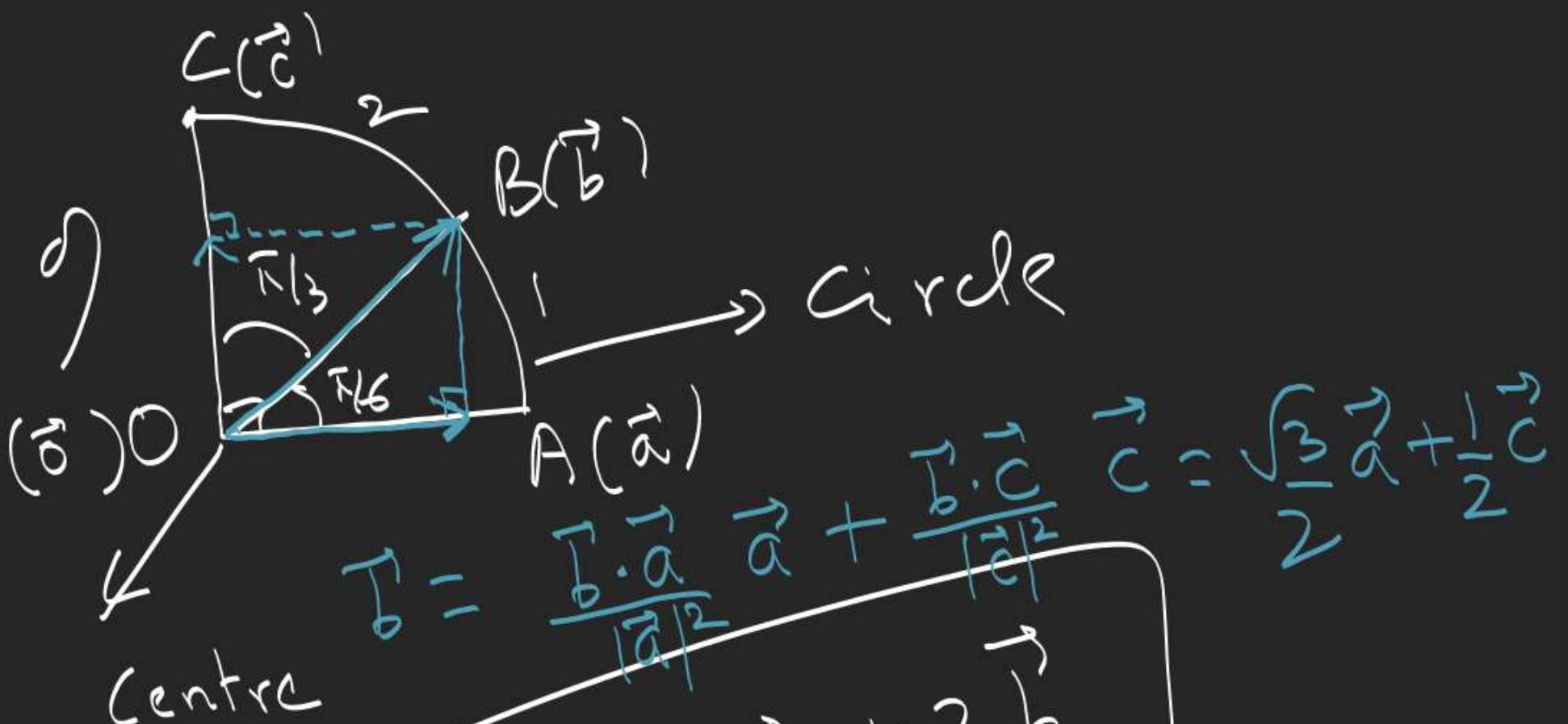
Theorem for Plane

If \vec{a}, \vec{b} are non collinear vectors, then any vector \vec{c} coplanar with \vec{a}, \vec{b} can be expressed as their linear combination



1.

Express \vec{c} in terms of \vec{a}, \vec{b} .



$$\vec{c} = x\vec{a} + y\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = x\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + y\vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$0 = x + y\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

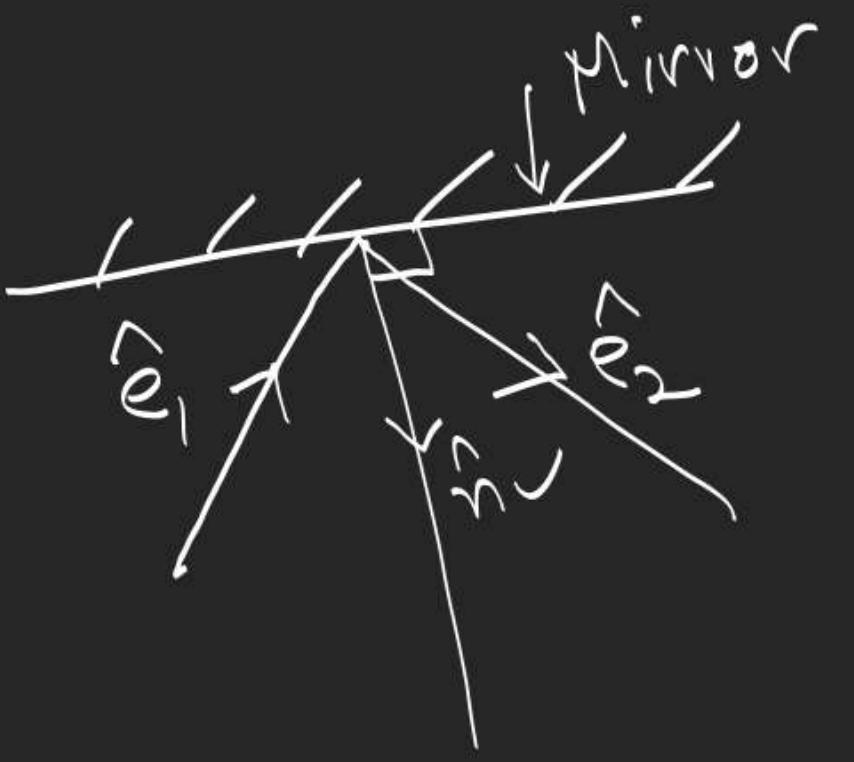
$$\vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} = x\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + y\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$1 = 0 + y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$y = 2 \quad | \quad x = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\vec{c} = -\sqrt{3}\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$$

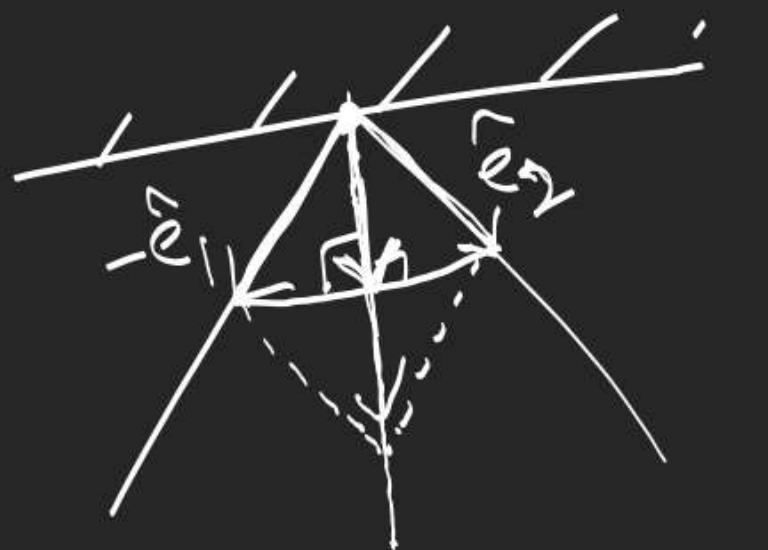
$$\vec{c} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b}}{2}$$



Express \hat{e}_2 in terms

of \hat{e}_1 & \hat{n}

$$\hat{e}_2 - \hat{e}_1 = 2 \left(\frac{-\hat{e}_1 \cdot \hat{n}}{|\hat{n}|^2} \hat{n} \right)$$



$$\hat{e}_2 = \hat{e}_1 - 2(\hat{e}_1 \cdot \hat{n})\hat{n}$$

3 non coplanar vectors are always
linearly independent
 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ non coplanar

$$x\vec{a} + y\vec{b} + z\vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{c} = -\frac{x}{z}\vec{a} - \frac{y}{z}\vec{b}$$

Let $z \neq 0$

Contradiction
 $\vec{c} = \vec{0}$

$$x_i\hat{i} + y_i\hat{j} + z_i\hat{k} = x_2\hat{i} + y_2\hat{j} + z_2\hat{k}$$

$$(x_1 - x_2)\hat{i} + (y_1 - y_2)\hat{j} + (z_1 - z_2)\hat{k} = \vec{0}$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = 0, y_1 - y_2 = 0, z_1 - z_2 = 0$$

$$(\hat{i} \hat{j} \hat{k}) \cdot \vec{k} = \hat{k} \cdot \hat{k} = 1$$

$$\cdot [\vec{a} \vec{i} \vec{j} \vec{k}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} &= a_1 \vec{i} + a_2 \vec{j} + a_3 \vec{k} \\ \vec{b} &= b_1 \vec{i} + b_2 \vec{j} + b_3 \vec{k} \\ \vec{c} &= c_1 \vec{i} + c_2 \vec{j} + c_3 \vec{k}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (c_1 \vec{i} + c_2 \vec{j} + c_3 \vec{k}) \\ &\quad (c_1 \vec{i} + c_2 \vec{j} + c_3 \vec{k}) \cdot (\vec{c}_1 + \vec{c}_2 + \vec{c}_3) \\ &= c_1 c_{11} + c_2 c_{12} + c_3 c_{13} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{b} & \vec{c} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

any two are collinear

