

Triple Product -

$$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{c} \quad \checkmark$$

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

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

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \vec{c} \quad \times$$

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} \quad \checkmark$$

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} \quad \checkmark$$

vector Triple Product.

Scalar Triple Product

Scalar Triple Product (Box Product)

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

$|[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]| = \text{Volume of parallelepiped with } \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \text{ as edges}$

Let $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ non coplanar vectors
co-terminous edges

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

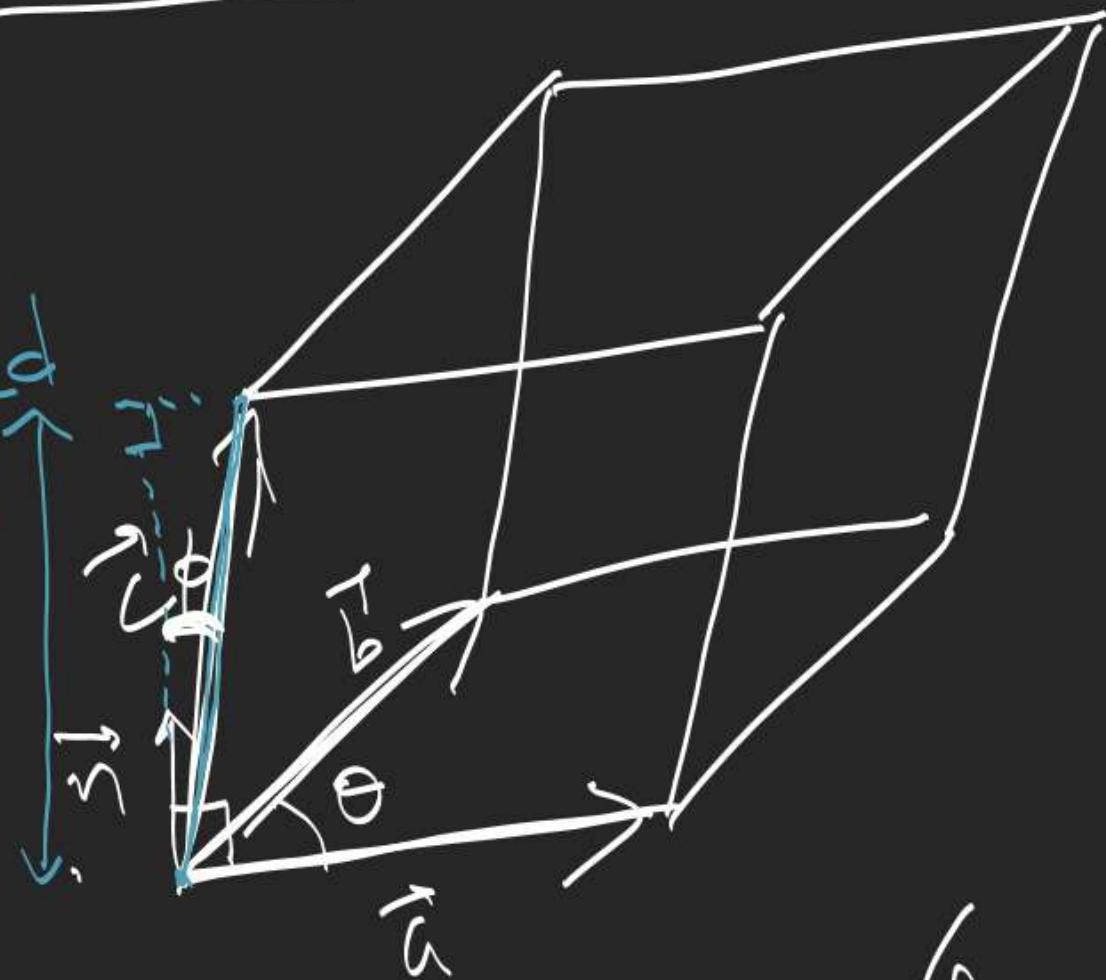
$$[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| |\vec{c}|$$

↓
cube

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

$$(\text{Area of } \square) (\text{Proj. of } \vec{c} \text{ on } \hat{n}) = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta |\vec{c}| \cos \phi$$

(Base (Area) (Height)) = (Area of sqm) (Proj. of \vec{c} on \hat{n})



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

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

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

\nwarrow \nearrow
 \searrow

$$\underbrace{(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})}_{\perp \text{ to } \vec{c}} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$$

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

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.

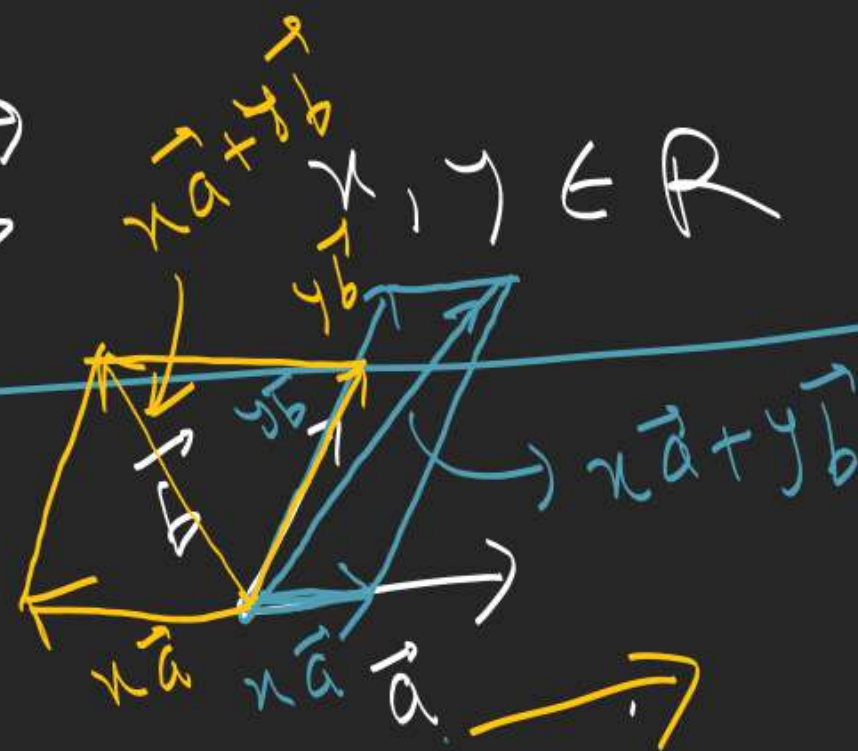


$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$$

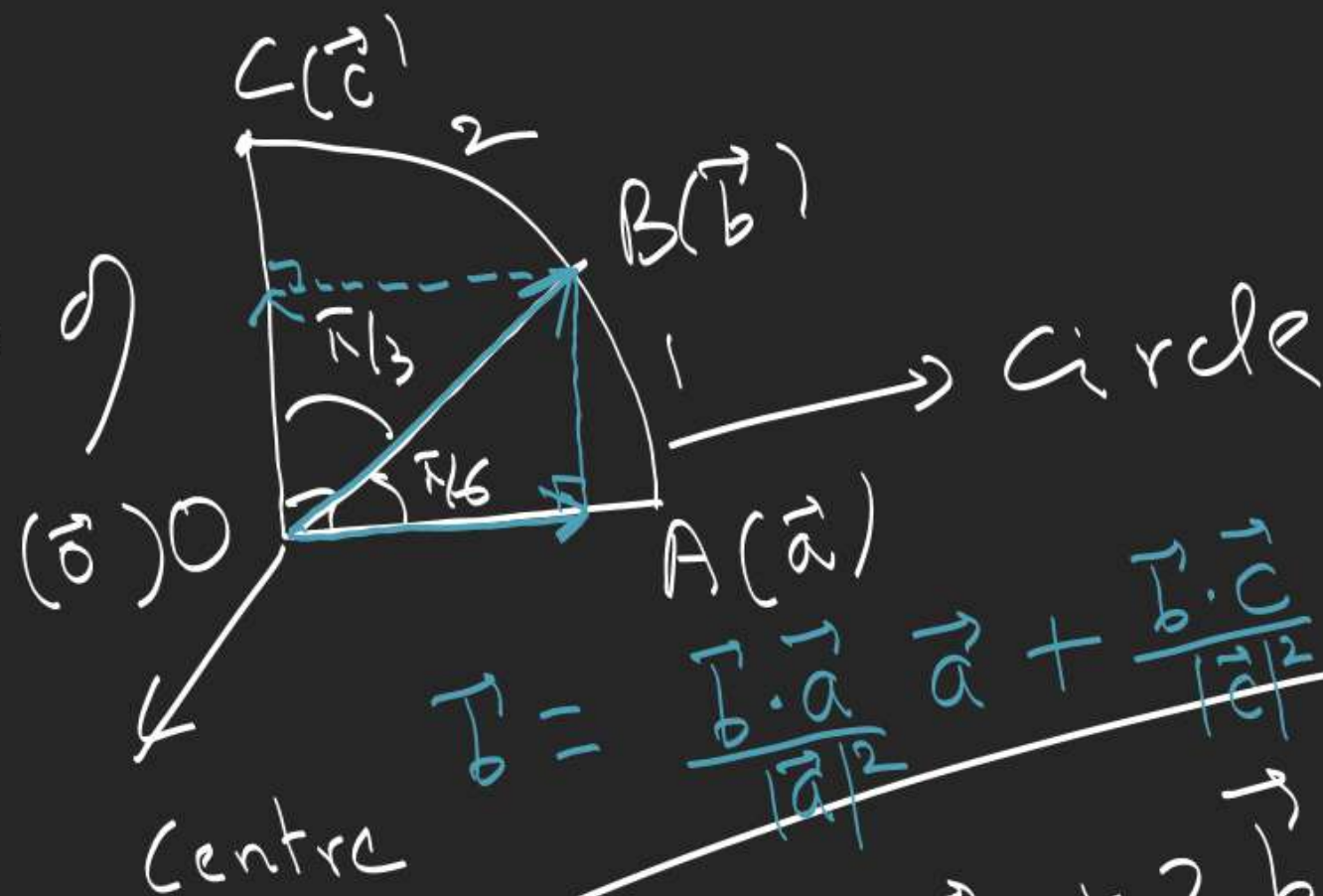


$$\vec{c} = x\vec{a} + y\vec{b}$$

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$



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



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

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

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

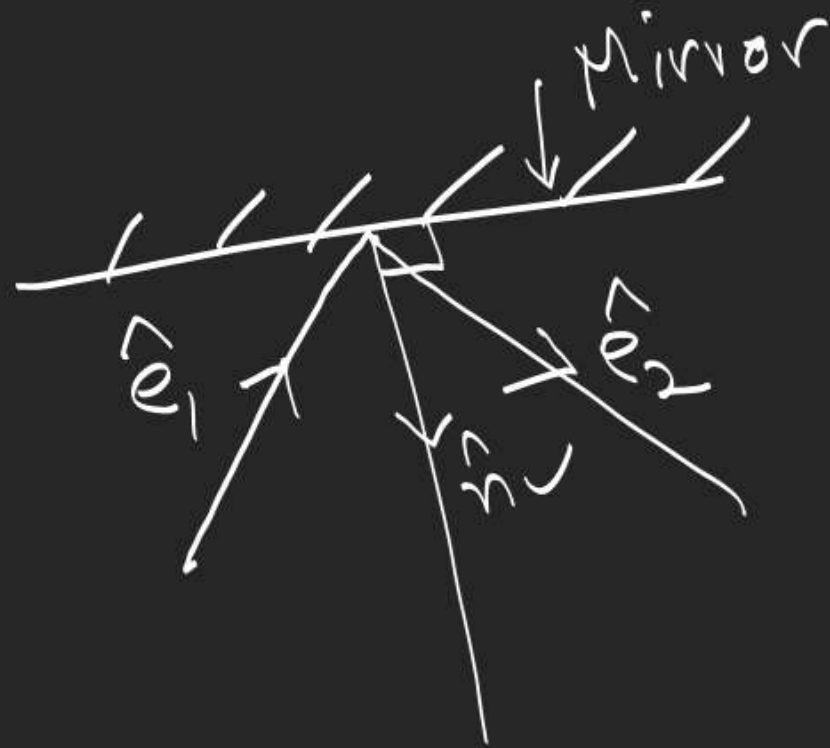
$$0 = x + y\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

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

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

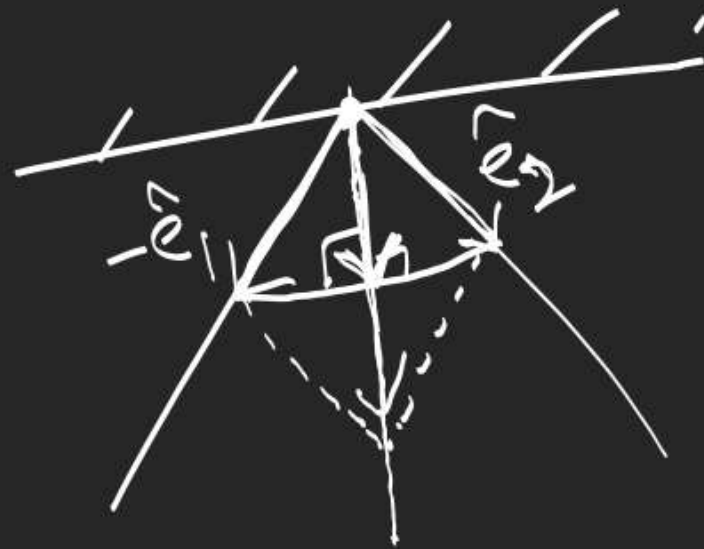
$$y = 2, \quad x = -\sqrt{3}$$

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



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

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

Let $z \neq 0$

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

Contradiction

$z=0$

$\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$

$$x_1\hat{i} + y_1\hat{j} + z_1\hat{k} = x_2\hat{i} + y_2\hat{j} + z_2\hat{k}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 \\ y_1 - y_2 \\ z_1 - z_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow x_1 - x_2 = 0, y_1 - y_2 = 0, z_1 - z_2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2, y_1 = y_2, z_1 = z_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]$$

$$\vec{a} = a_1 \hat{i} + a_2 \hat{j} + a_3 \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{b} = b_1 \hat{i} + b_2 \hat{j} + b_3 \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{c} = c_1 \hat{i} + c_2 \hat{j} + c_3 \hat{k}$$

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (c_1 \hat{i} + c_2 \hat{j} + c_3 \hat{k})$$

$$(c_{11} \hat{i} + c_{12} \hat{j} + c_{13} \hat{k}) \cdot (c_1 \hat{i} + c_2 \hat{j} + c_3 \hat{k})$$

$$= c_1 c_{11} + c_2 c_{12} + c_3 c_{13}$$

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

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

any two are collinear

