1. Let $(\mathbf{i},\mathbf{j},\mathbf{k})$ be a right oriented orthonormal basis of $\mathbb{V}^3$. Consider the vectors $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{b} = 7\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}$. Determine $\mathbf{a}\times\mathbf{b}$ in terms of the given basis vectors.

2. With respect to a right oriented orthonormal basis of $\mathbb{V}^3$ consider the vectors $\mathbf{a}(3,-1,-2)$ and $\mathbf{b}(1,2,-1)$. Calculate

$$\mathbf{a}\times\mathbf{b},\quad (2\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{b})\times\mathbf{b},\quad (2\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{b})\times(2\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}).$$

3. Determine the distances between opposite sides of a parallelogram spanned by the vectors $\overrightarrow{AB}(6,0,1)$ and $\overrightarrow{AC} = (1.5,2,1)$ if the coordinates of the vectors are given with respect to a right oriented orthonormal basis.

4. Consider the vectors $\mathbf{a}(2,3,-1)$ and $\mathbf{b}(1,-1,3)$ with respect to an orthonormal basis.

1. Determine the vector subspace $\langle\mathbf{a},\mathbf{b}\rangle^\perp$.
2. Determine the vector $\mathbf{p}$ which is orthogonal to $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ and for which $\mathbf{p}\cdot(2\mathbf{i}-3\mathbf{j}+4\mathbf{k}) = 51$.

5. Consider the points $A(1,2,0)$, $B(3,0,-3)$ and $C(5,2,6)$ with respect to an orthonormal coordinate system.

1. Determine the area of the triangle ABC.
2. Determine the distance from C to AB.

6. Let ABC be a triangle and let $\mathbf{u} = \overrightarrow{AB}$, $\mathbf{v} = \overrightarrow{BC}$, $\mathbf{w} = \overrightarrow{CA}$. Show that

$$\mathbf{u}\times\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}\times\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w}\times\mathbf{u}.$$

and deduce the law of sines in a triangle.

7. With respect to a right oriented orthonormal coordinate system consider the vectors $\mathbf{a}(2,-3,1)$, $\mathbf{b}(-3,1,2)$ and $\mathbf{c}(1,2,3)$. Calculate $(\mathbf{a}\times\mathbf{b})\times\mathbf{c}$ and $\mathbf{a}\times(\mathbf{b}\times\mathbf{c})$.

8. Fix $\mathbf{v}\in\mathbb{V}^3$ and let $\psi:\mathbb{V}^3\to\mathbb{V}^3$ be the map $\phi(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{v}\times\mathbf{w}$. Is the map linear? Explain why. Give the matrix of ϕ relative to a right oriented orthonormal basis. What changes if we define ϕ by $\phi(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{w}\times\mathbf{v}$?

9. Let $(\mathbf{i},\mathbf{j},\mathbf{k})$ be a right oriented orthonormal basis. Determine the matrices of the linear maps $\phi,\psi:\mathbb{V}^3\to\mathbb{V}^3$ defined by $\phi(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{w}\times\mathbf{v}$ and $\psi(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v}\times\mathbf{u}$ where

1. $\mathbf{w} = -\mathbf{i}+3\mathbf{j}+\mathbf{k}$,
2. $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{i}+\mathbf{k}$,
3. $\mathbf{u} = 2\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}$,
4. $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{i}+\mathbf{j}+\mathbf{k}$.

10. Prove the following identities:

1. the Jacobi identity,
2. the Lagrange identity,
3. the formula for the cross product of two cross products.

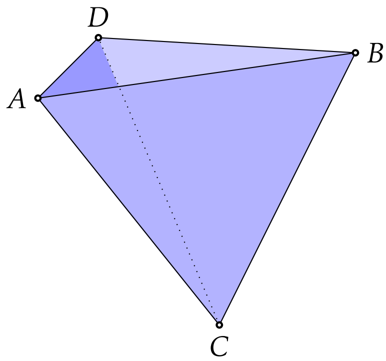
11. Let $(\mathbf{i},\mathbf{j},\mathbf{k})$ be a right oriented orthonormal basis. Consider the vectors $\mathbf{a}=\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{j}$, $\mathbf{b}=\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{c}=\mathbf{k}$. Determine if

1. $(\mathbf{a},\mathbf{b},\mathbf{c})$ is a basis of $\mathbb{V}^3$,
2. if it is a basis, decide if it is left or right oriented.

12. The points $A(1,2,-1)$, $B(0,1,5)$, $C(-1,2,1)$ and $D(2,1,3)$ are given with respect to an orthonormal coordinate system. Are the four points coplanar?

13. Let $(\mathbf{i},\mathbf{j},\mathbf{k})$ be an orthonormal basis and consider the vectors $\mathbf{u}=-\mathbf{i}+3\mathbf{j}+\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{w}=\mathbf{k}$. Determine the matrix of the linear map $\phi:\mathbb{V}^3\to\mathbb{R}$ defined by $\phi(\mathbf{v})=[\mathbf{v},\mathbf{u},\mathbf{w}]$.

14. Determine the volume of the tetrahedron with vertices $A(2,-1,1)$, $B(5,5,4)$, $C(3,2,-1)$ and $D(4,1,3)$ given with respect to an orthonormal system.



15. The volume of a tetrahedron $ABCD$ is 5. With respect to an orthonormal system $Oxyz$ the vertices are $A(2,1,-1)$, $B(3,0,1)$, $C(2,-1,3)$ and $D\in Oy$. Determine the coordinates of D.

16. With respect to an orthonormal system consider the vectors $\mathbf{a}(8,4,1)$, $\mathbf{b}(2,2,1)$ and $\mathbf{c}(1,1,1)$. Determine a vector $\mathbf{d}$ satisfying the following properties

1. the angles of $\mathbf{d}$ with $\mathbf{a}$ and with $\mathbf{b}$ are congruent,
2. $\mathbf{d}$ is orthogonal to $\mathbf{c}$,
3. $(\mathbf{a},\mathbf{b},\mathbf{c})$ and $(\mathbf{a},\mathbf{b},\mathbf{d})$ have the same orientation.