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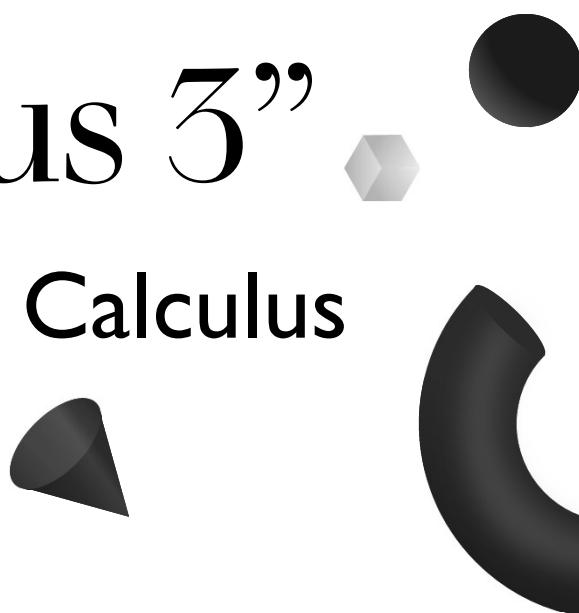


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1

# “Calculus 3”



## Multi-Variable Calculus

Instructor: Alvaro Lozano-Robledo

### Day 2

2

## Any Reminders? Any Questions?

- Slides will be posted on GitHub!  
<https://github.com/alozanoroble/MATH-2110Q-Spring-2026>
- Videos will be posted on YouTube... but they may lag!
- First two worksheets are available in HuskyCT (extra credit)
- First quiz (Friday) will be on derivatives and integrals

3

## Questions?

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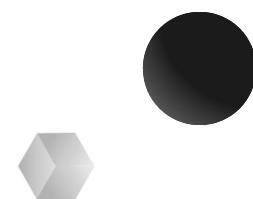


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5

# “Calculus 3”



## Multi-Variable Calculus

Instructor: Alvaro Lozano-Robledo



## More on Vectors

6

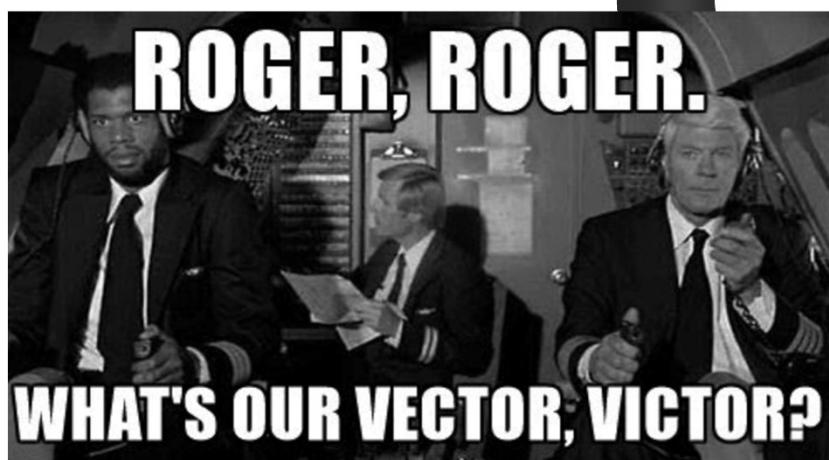
# Today – Finish Vectors!

- Vectors
  - Vector addition and scalar multiplication
  - Components and length
  - Properties
  - Applications

7

## Vectors

A **vector** is a mathematical object with both magnitude (size) and direction, represented as a directed line segment (arrow).



8

## Vector Addition and Scalar Multiplication

9

Example: Let  $u = (2, 3)$  and  $v = (-1, 1)$ . Find  $u+2v$  and  $u-2v$ .

10

Example: Let  $u = (2, 3, 0)$  and  $v = (-1, 1, 2)$ .

Find  $u+v$  and  $u-v$ .

11

## Length of a Vector

12

Example: Let  $\mathbf{a} = (4, 0, 3)$  and  $\mathbf{b} = (-2, 1, 5)$ .  
Find the lengths of  $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$  and  $\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$ .

13

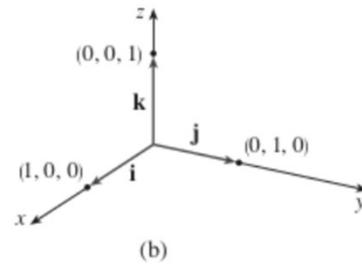
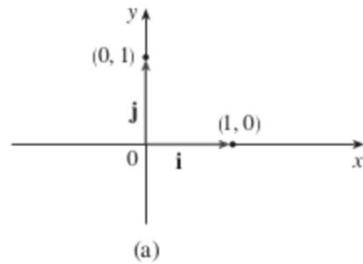
### Properties of Vectors

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

1.  $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a}$
2.  $\mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) = (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) + \mathbf{c}$
3.  $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{a}$
4.  $\mathbf{a} + (-\mathbf{a}) = \mathbf{0}$
5.  $c(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = c\mathbf{a} + c\mathbf{b}$
6.  $(c + d)\mathbf{a} = c\mathbf{a} + d\mathbf{a}$
7.  $(cd)\mathbf{a} = c(d\mathbf{a})$
8.  $1\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}$

—

14



## Standard Basis Vectors

- $\mathbf{i} = (1, 0, 0)$
- $\mathbf{j} = (0, 1, 0)$
- $\mathbf{k} = (0, 0, 1)$

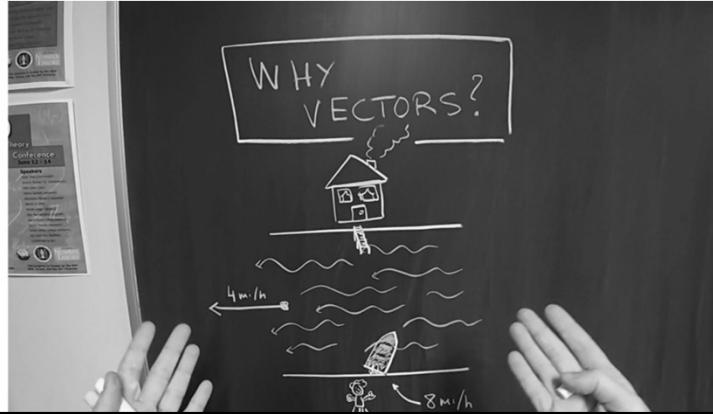
15

Example: Let  $\mathbf{a} = 4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{b} = -2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k}$ .  
Find the length of  $\mathbf{c} = 2\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$  in terms of  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$ , and  $\mathbf{k}$ .

16

## Example (an application of vectors):

A woman launches a boat from the south shore of a straight river that flows directly west at 4 mi/h. She wants to land at the point directly across on the opposite shore. If the speed of the boat (relative to the water) is 8 mi/h, in what direction should she steer the boat in order to arrive at the desired landing point?



17

## Questions?

18

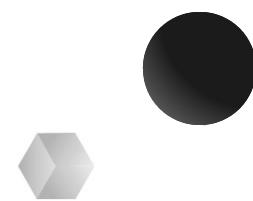


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19

# “Calculus 3”



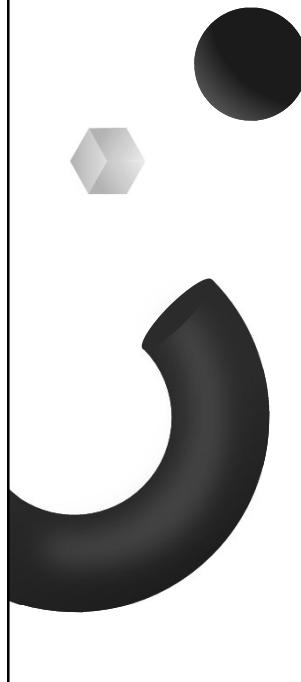
## Multi-Variable Calculus

Instructor: Alvaro Lozano-Robledo



## The Dot Product

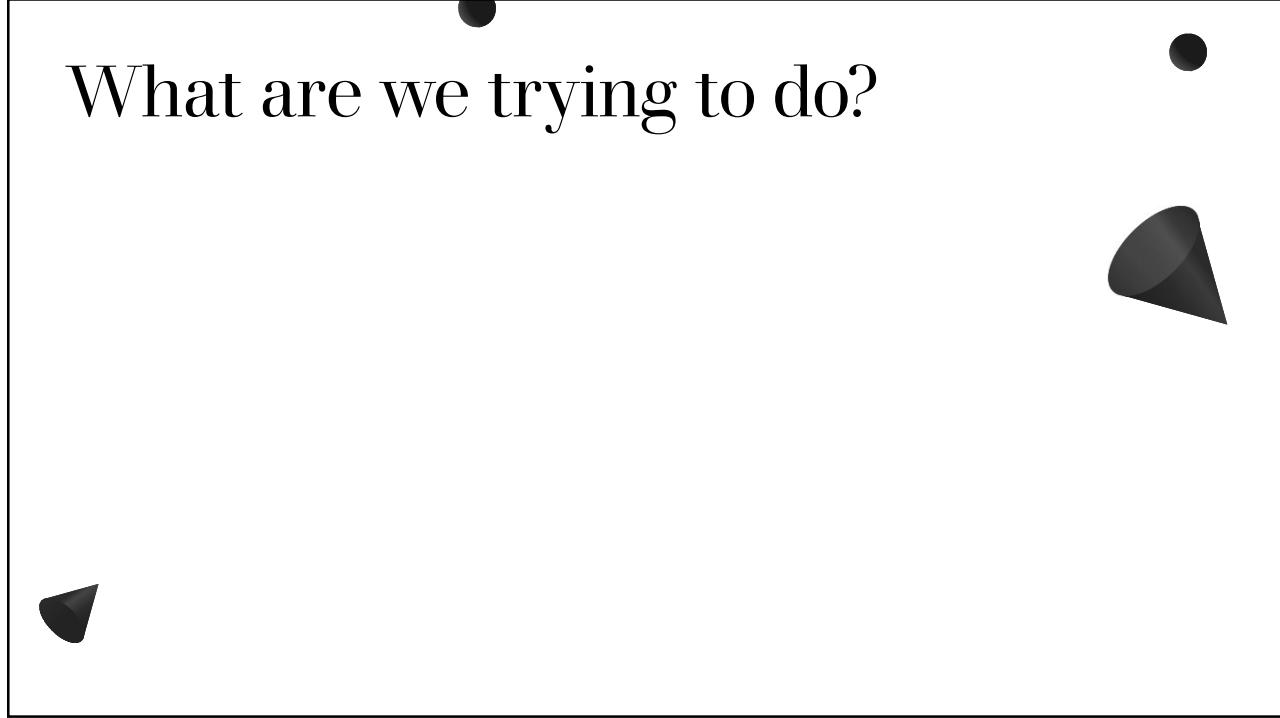
20



# Today!

- The Dot Product
  - Definition and Properties
  - Direction Angles
  - Projections

21



What are we trying to do?

22

# The Dot Product

## 1 Definition of the 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

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3$$

23

# The Dot Product

**Example:** Find the dot product of the vectors  
 $\mathbf{a} = (1,0)$  and  $\mathbf{b} = (2,3)$ .

24

## The Dot Product

**Example:** Find the dot product of the vectors  
 $a = (1,0,-1)$  and  $b = (2,5,2)$ .

25

## Properties of the Dot Product

26

## Properties of the Dot Product

**Theorem.** Two vectors  $u$  and  $v$  are perpendicular  
**if and only if** their dot product  $u \cdot v = 0$ .

27

## Properties of the Dot Product

**Theorem.** Two vectors  $u$  and  $v$  are perpendicular  
**if and only if** their dot product  $u \cdot v = 0$ .

**Theorem.** If the angle between the vectors  $u$  and  $v$  is  $\theta$  then

$$u \cdot v = |u||v|\cos(\theta)$$

28

where  $|u|$  and  $|v|$  are their lengths.

## Properties of the Dot Product

**Theorem.** Two vectors  $u$  and  $v$  are perpendicular if and only if their dot product  $u \cdot v = 0$ .

**Theorem.** If the angle between the vectors  $u$  and  $v$  is  $\theta$  then

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{u \cdot v}{|u||v|}$$

where  $|u|$  and  $|v|$  are their lengths.

29

## The Dot Product

**Example:** Find the angle between the two vectors  $a = (1,0,-1)$  and  $b = (2,5,2)$ .

30

## The Dot Product

**Example:** The angle between the two vectors

$$\mathbf{a} = (1, 1, 0) \text{ and } \mathbf{b} = (\sqrt{3}/2, \sqrt{3}/2, 1).$$



31



**Are the vectors  $2\mathbf{i}+2\mathbf{j}-\mathbf{k}$  and  $5\mathbf{i}-4\mathbf{j}+2\mathbf{k}$  perpendicular?**

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32

## The Dot Product

**Example:** Are the vectors  $2\mathbf{i}+2\mathbf{j}-\mathbf{k}$  and  $5\mathbf{i}-4\mathbf{j}+2\mathbf{k}$  perpendicular?

33

## Questions?

34

# “Calculus 3”

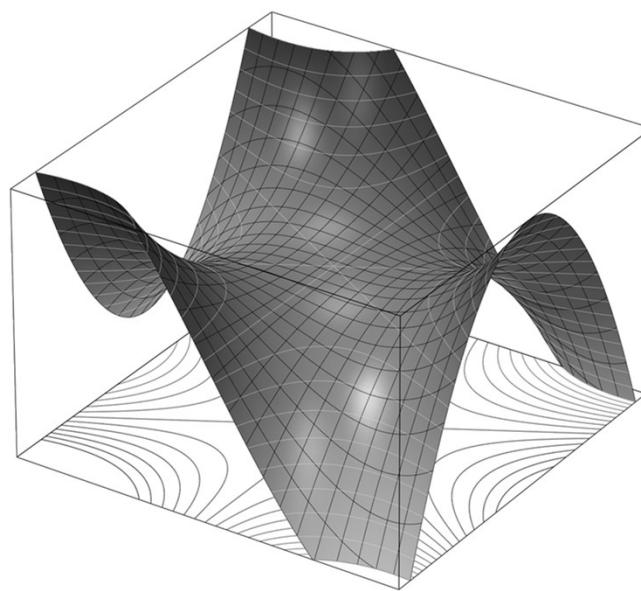
## Multi-Variable Calculus

Instructor: Álvaro Lozano-Robledo

### The Cross Product

35

## Why Vectors?



36

Why Vectors?



37

Given two vectors, find a perpendicular one

38

19

# Given two vectors, find a perpendicular one

## 4 Definition of the Cross 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 **cross product** of  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  is the vector

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2, a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3, a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \rangle$$

39

# A Slight Digression: Determinants

40

20

# Given two vectors, find a perpendicular one

## 4 Definition of the Cross 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 **cross product** of  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  is the vector

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2, a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3, a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

41

Example: Find the cross product of  
(1, 1, 0) and (0, 1, 0).

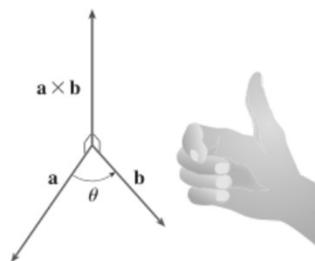
42

Example: Find the cross product of  
 $(1, 1, 1)$  and  $(1, 0, -1)$ .

43

## Properties of the Cross Product

The right-hand rule gives the direction of  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ .



44

## Properties of the Cross Product

### 9 Theorem

If  $\theta$  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

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

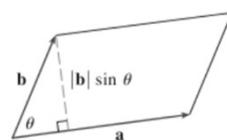
45

### 9 Theorem

If  $\theta$  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

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

**Figure 2**



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

46

**Example:** Find a vector perpendicular to the plane that passes through the points  $(1,0,0)$ ,  $(0,1,0)$ , and  $(0,0,1)$ .

47

Thank you

Until next time.

48

Questions?