

Do you use "AI" (ChatGPT, Gemini,...) for your math coursework?

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“Calculus 3”

Multi-Variable Calculus

Instructor: Álvaro Lozano-Robledo

Day 2

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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

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Questions?

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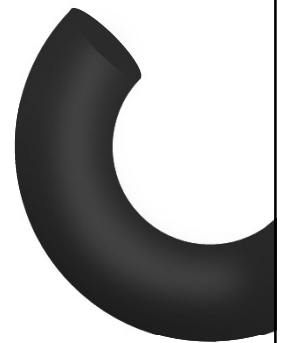
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“Calculus 3”



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More on Vectors

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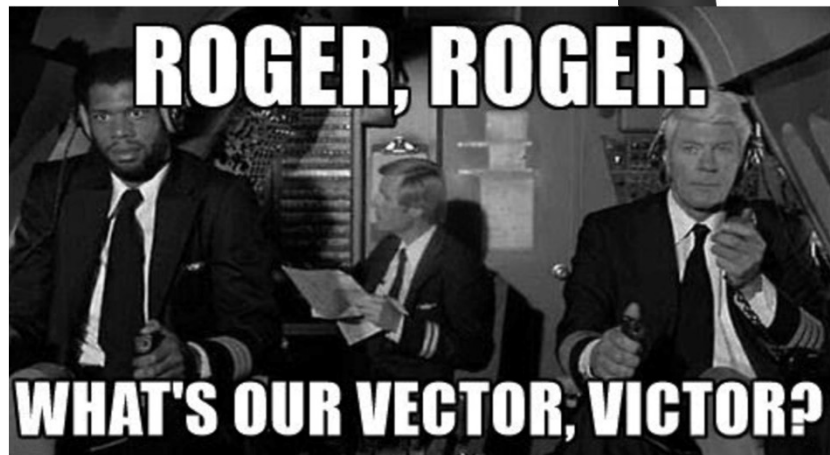
Today – Finish Vectors!

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

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Vectors

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



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Vector Addition and Scalar Multiplication

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

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

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Length of a Vector

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

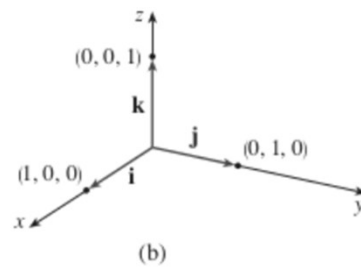
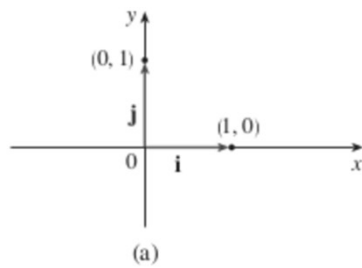
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Properties of Vectors

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. $1\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}$

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Standard Basis Vectors

- $i = (1, 0, 0)$
- $j = (0, 1, 0)$
- $k = (0, 0, 1)$

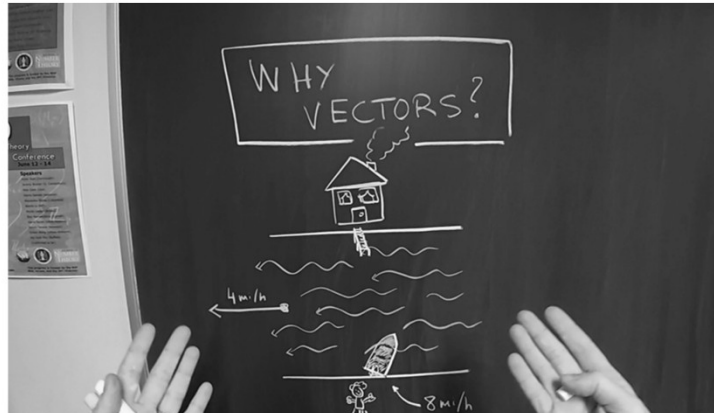
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Example: Let $a = 4i + 3k$ and $b = -2i + j + 5k$.
Find the length of $c = 2a - b$ in terms of i, j , and k .

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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?



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Questions?

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The Dot Product



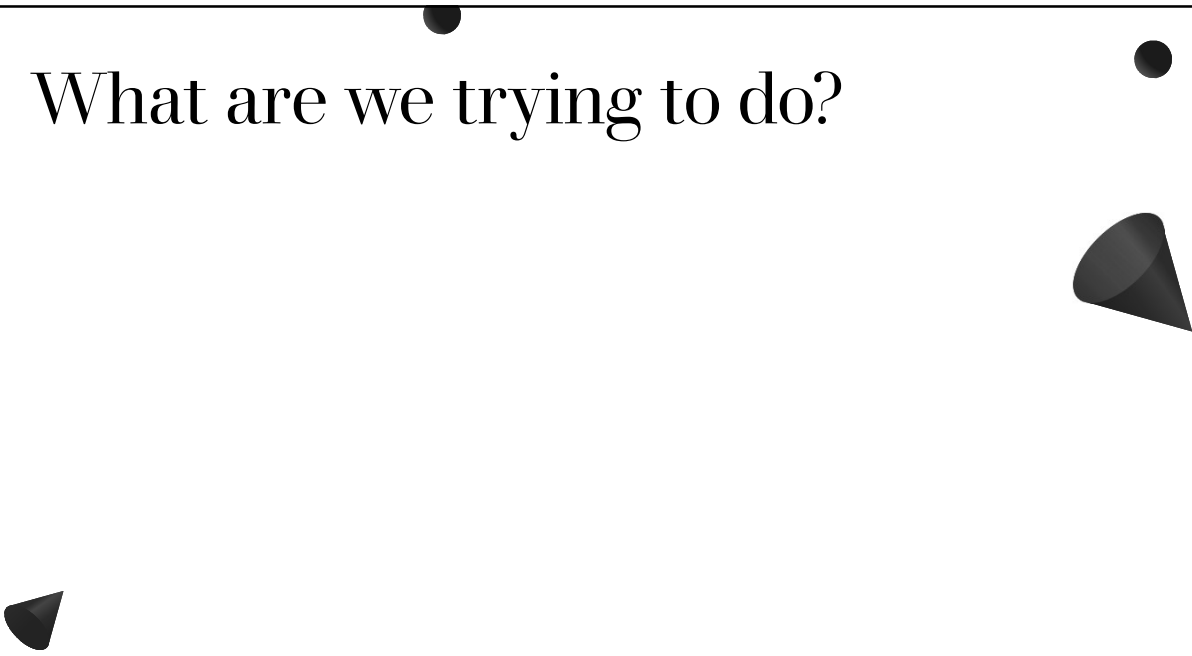
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Today!

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

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What are we trying to do?

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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

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

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The Dot Product

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

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The Dot Product

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

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Properties of the Dot Product

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Properties of the Dot Product

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

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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 θ then

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

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

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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 θ then

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

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

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The Dot Product

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

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The Dot Product


Example: The angle between the two vectors
 $a = (1, 1, 0)$ and $b = (\sqrt{3/2}, \sqrt{3/2}, 1)$.

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Are the vectors $2i+2j-k$ and $5i-4j+2k$ perpendicular?

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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?

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Questions?

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“Calculus 3”

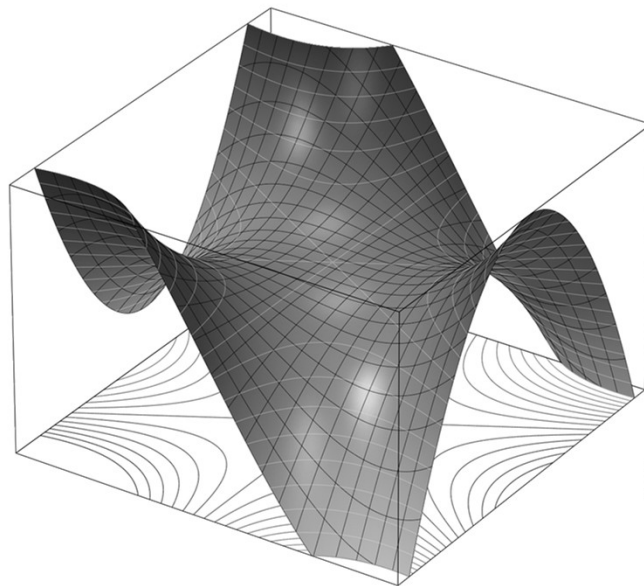
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The Cross Product

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Why Vectors?



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Why Vectors?



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Given two vectors, find a perpendicular one

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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

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

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A Slight Digression: Determinants

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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

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

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

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

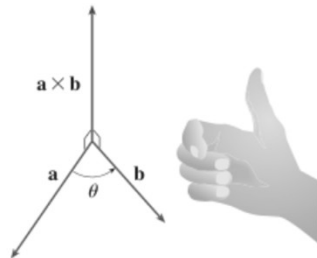
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Example: Find the cross product of
 $(1, 1, 1)$ and $(1, 0, -1)$.

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Properties of the Cross Product

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



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Properties of the Cross Product

9 Theorem

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

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

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9 Theorem

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

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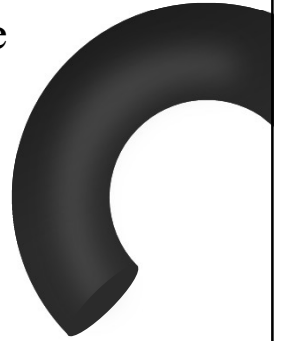
Figure 2



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} .

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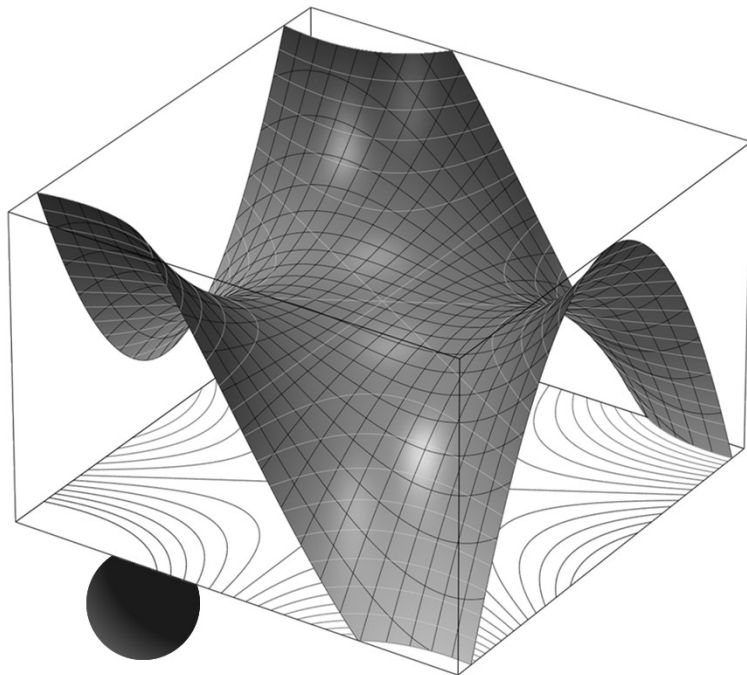
Example: Find a vector perpendicular to the plane that passes through the points $(1,0,0)$, $(0,1,0)$, and $(0,0,1)$.



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Thank you

Until next time.



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Questions?