

Dot and cross product

Math 251 Calculus 3

September 18, 2013

Warm-up, I

► Ready?

Warm-up, I

- ▶ Ready?
- ▶ OK FAST what is the dot product–cosine formula?

Warm-up, I

- ▶ Ready?
- ▶ OK FAST what is the dot product–cosine formula?
- ▶ $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = \|\vec{v}\| \|\vec{w}\| \cos \theta$

Warm-up, I

- ▶ Ready?
- ▶ OK FAST what is the dot product–cosine formula?
- ▶ $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = \|\vec{v}\| \|\vec{w}\| \cos \theta$
- ▶ Here, we agree to always choose $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$.

Warm-up, I

- ▶ Ready?
- ▶ OK FAST what is the dot product–cosine formula?
- ▶ $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = \|\vec{v}\| \|\vec{w}\| \cos \theta$
- ▶ Here, we agree to always choose $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$.
- ▶ Suppose $\|\vec{v}\| = 3$ and $\|\vec{w}\| = 2$. What are the maximal and minimal possible values of $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}$?

Warm-up, II

- Suppose $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = \|\vec{v}\| \|\vec{w}\|$. What can you conclude about the orientation of the vectors? It helps to picture them in standard position.

Warm-up, II

- ▶ Suppose $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = \|\vec{v}\| \|\vec{w}\|$. What can you conclude about the orientation of the vectors? It helps to picture them in standard position.
- ▶ Suppose $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = -\|\vec{v}\| \|\vec{w}\|$. Now what can you conclude?

Warm-up, II

- ▶ Suppose $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = \|\vec{v}\| \|\vec{w}\|$. What can you conclude about the orientation of the vectors? It helps to picture them in standard position.
- ▶ Suppose $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = -\|\vec{v}\| \|\vec{w}\|$. Now what can you conclude?
- ▶ Suppose $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = 0$. Now what can you conclude?

Frequent uses of dot product

- ▶ Test for *orthogonality*: i.e., whether two vectors are perpendicular
- ▶ *Projection*: part 3 of Workshop 02

Cross product

- ▶ Cross product of vectors is specific to \mathbf{R}^3 ... kind of.

Cross product

- ▶ Cross product of vectors is specific to \mathbf{R}^3 ... kind of.
- ▶ It is designed to “complete” an independent set.

Cross product

- ▶ Cross product of vectors is specific to \mathbf{R}^3 ... kind of.
- ▶ It is designed to “complete” an independent set.
- ▶ Fundamental properties:

Cross product

- ▶ Cross product of vectors is specific to \mathbf{R}^3 ... kind of.
- ▶ It is designed to “complete” an independent set.
- ▶ Fundamental properties:
 - ▶ *Anticommutativity:* $\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = -\vec{w} \times \vec{v}$

Cross product

- ▶ Cross product of vectors is specific to \mathbf{R}^3 ... kind of.
- ▶ It is designed to “complete” an independent set.
- ▶ Fundamental properties:
 - ▶ *Anticommutativity*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = -\vec{w} \times \vec{v}$
 - ▶ *Nilpotence*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{v} = 0$

Cross product

- ▶ Cross product of vectors is specific to \mathbf{R}^3 ... kind of.
- ▶ It is designed to “complete” an independent set.
- ▶ Fundamental properties:
 - ▶ *Anticommutativity*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = -\vec{w} \times \vec{v}$
 - ▶ *Nilpotence*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{v} = 0$
 - ▶ *Zerodivisors*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = 0$ iff $\vec{w} = \lambda \vec{v}$ or $\vec{v} = 0$

Cross product

- ▶ Cross product of vectors is specific to \mathbf{R}^3 ... kind of.
- ▶ It is designed to “complete” an independent set.
- ▶ Fundamental properties:
 - ▶ *Anticommutativity*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = -\vec{w} \times \vec{v}$
 - ▶ *Nilpotence*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{v} = 0$
 - ▶ *Zerodivisors*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = 0$ iff $\vec{w} = \lambda \vec{v}$ or $\vec{v} = 0$
 - ▶ *Bilinearity*:

Cross product

- ▶ Cross product of vectors is specific to \mathbf{R}^3 ... kind of.
- ▶ It is designed to “complete” an independent set.
- ▶ Fundamental properties:
 - ▶ *Anticommutativity*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = -\vec{w} \times \vec{v}$
 - ▶ *Nilpotence*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{v} = 0$
 - ▶ *Zerodivisors*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = 0$ iff $\vec{w} = \lambda \vec{v}$ or $\vec{v} = 0$
 - ▶ *Bilinearity*:
 - ▶ $(\lambda \vec{v}) \times \vec{w} = \vec{v} \times (\lambda \vec{w}) = \lambda(\vec{v} \times \vec{w})$

Cross product

- ▶ Cross product of vectors is specific to \mathbf{R}^3 ... kind of.
- ▶ It is designed to “complete” an independent set.
- ▶ Fundamental properties:
 - ▶ *Anticommutativity*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = -\vec{w} \times \vec{v}$
 - ▶ *Nilpotence*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{v} = 0$
 - ▶ *Zerodivisors*: $\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = 0$ iff $\vec{w} = \lambda \vec{v}$ or $\vec{v} = 0$
 - ▶ *Bilinearity*:
 - ▶ $(\lambda \vec{v}) \times \vec{w} = \vec{v} \times (\lambda \vec{w}) = \lambda(\vec{v} \times \vec{w})$
 - ▶ $(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) \times \vec{w} = \vec{u} \times \vec{w} + \vec{v} \times \vec{w}$

Cross product

- ▶ Cross product of vectors is specific to \mathbf{R}^3 ... kind of.
- ▶ It is designed to “complete” an independent set.
- ▶ Fundamental properties:
 - ▶ *Anticommutativity:* $\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = -\vec{w} \times \vec{v}$
 - ▶ *Nilpotence:* $\vec{v} \times \vec{v} = 0$
 - ▶ *Zerodivisors:* $\vec{v} \times \vec{w} = 0$ iff $\vec{w} = \lambda \vec{v}$ or $\vec{v} = 0$
 - ▶ *Bilinearity:*
 - ▶ $(\lambda \vec{v}) \times \vec{w} = \vec{v} \times (\lambda \vec{w}) = \lambda(\vec{v} \times \vec{w})$
 - ▶ $(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) \times \vec{w} = \vec{u} \times \vec{w} + \vec{v} \times \vec{w}$
 - ▶ $\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} + \vec{w}) = \vec{u} \times \vec{v} + \vec{u} \times \vec{w}$

Computing cross products

- There is a method based on the formula for 3×3 determinants outlined in the text.

Computing cross products

- ▶ There is a method based on the formula for 3×3 determinants outlined in the text.
- ▶ I prefer to use bilinearity/distributivity, combined with the fundamental relations

Computing cross products

- ▶ There is a method based on the formula for 3×3 determinants outlined in the text.
- ▶ I prefer to use bilinearity/distributivity, combined with the fundamental relations
 - ▶ $\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}$

Computing cross products

- ▶ There is a method based on the formula for 3×3 determinants outlined in the text.
- ▶ I prefer to use bilinearity/distributivity, combined with the fundamental relations
 - ▶ $\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}$
 - ▶ $\hat{j} \times \hat{k} = \hat{i}$

Computing cross products

- ▶ There is a method based on the formula for 3×3 determinants outlined in the text.
- ▶ I prefer to use bilinearity/distributivity, combined with the fundamental relations
 - ▶ $\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}$
 - ▶ $\hat{j} \times \hat{k} = \hat{i}$
 - ▶ $\hat{k} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j}$