



$$\vec{\mu} \times \vec{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{\mu} & \vec{\lambda} & \vec{\mu} \\ \nu_{x} & \nu_{y} \\ \nu_{x} & \nu_{y} \end{bmatrix} + (\mu_{x} \cdot \nu_{y} - \mu_{y} \cdot \nu_{x}) \vec{k} \\

* Geomplo: Producto cruz de $\vec{\mu} = (2, 3, 5)$ g $\vec{V} = (-1, 2, 3)$

$$\vec{\mu} \times \vec{V} = \begin{bmatrix} i & 3 & K \\ 2 & 5 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = (9 + 10) i - (6 + 5) j + (4 + 3) K$$

$$\vec{\mu} \times \vec{V} = -i - \mathcal{U}j + 7 K //

• Zariea 2

- Determinan elánquela que formam los aectores: $\mu = (2, 4, 5)$ g $\nu = (-2, 6, 4)$

g elproducto cruz.

$$\cos(0) = \frac{\mu_{x} \vee \nu_{x} + \mu_{y} \vee \nu_{x} + \mu_{z} \vee \nu_{x} + \nu_{y}^{2} + \nu_{z}^{2}}{\sqrt{\mu_{x}^{2} + \mu_{y}^{2} + \mu_{z}^{2}}} \cdot \int \nu_{x}^{2} + \nu_{y}^{2} + \nu_{z}^{2} + \nu_$$$$$$

A continuacion se presenta una tabla sobre resultantes a las operaciones v

vector * vector	escalar		
vector * pseudo vector	pseudo vector		
pseudo vector * pseudo vector	escalar		
vector x vector	pseudo vector		
pseudo vector x pseudo vector	pseudo vector		