Matgeo-2.10.28

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Question

Q 2.10.28. For non-zero vectors $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$, the relation

$$\left|(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c}\right| = \|\mathbf{a}\| \, \|\mathbf{b}\| \, \|\mathbf{c}\|$$

holds if and only if

1. $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0, \ \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} = 0$
2. $\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} = 0, \ \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a} = 0$
3. $\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a} = 0, \ \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$
4. $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a} = 0$

Solution

Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{c} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad G = A^\top A = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{c} \\ \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{c} \\ \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{c} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1}$$

The scalar triple product equals the determinant of the column matrix,

$$(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{c} \end{pmatrix} = \det A. \tag{2}$$

Hence

$$|(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c}|^2 = (\det A)^2 = \det(A^\top A) = \det G. \tag{3}$$

By Hadamard's inequality for the positive semidefinite Gram matrix G,

$$\det G \leq (\mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{a})\,(\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{b})\,(\mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{c}) = \|\mathbf{a}\|^2\,\|\mathbf{b}\|^2\,\|\mathbf{c}\|^2, \tag{4}$$

with equality iff the columns of A are pairwise orthogonal, i.e.,

Solution

Solution

$$\mathbf{a}\cdot\mathbf{b}=0, \qquad \mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{c}=0, \qquad \mathbf{c}\cdot\mathbf{a}=0. \tag{5}$$

Taking square roots in (4.3) and (4.4) yields

$$|(\mathbf{a}\times\mathbf{b})\cdot\mathbf{c}| = \|\mathbf{a}\|\,\|\mathbf{b}\|\,\|\mathbf{c}\| \iff (4.5) holds. \tag{6}$$

Thus the correct option is $\boxed{(d)}$.

Plot

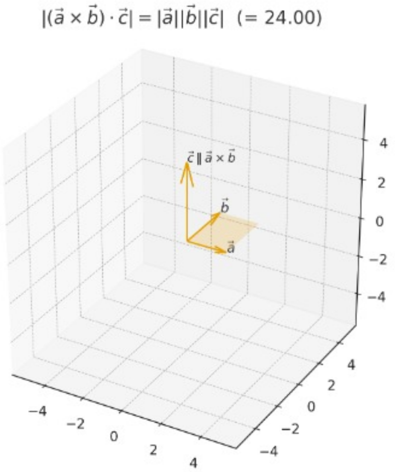

Figure: Illustration of $|(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c}| = |\mathbf{a}|\,|\mathbf{b}|\,|\mathbf{c}|$ with $\mathbf{a} \perp \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{c} \parallel (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})$.