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Assignment 1

Jaswanth Chowdary Madala

1) Let $\overrightarrow{d} = \hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$, $\overrightarrow{b} = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$ and $\overrightarrow{c} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$. Find a vector \overrightarrow{d} which is perpendicular to both \overrightarrow{d} and \overrightarrow{b} , and $\overrightarrow{c} \cdot \overrightarrow{d} = 15$. **Solution:** The vector perpendicular to both \overrightarrow{A} and \overrightarrow{B} has the direction that of $\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}$. Here we have

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.0.1}$$

Given that vector \overrightarrow{d} is perpendicular to both \overrightarrow{d} and \overrightarrow{b} , and $\overrightarrow{c} \cdot \overrightarrow{d} = 15$

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{D} = 0 \tag{0.0.2}$$

$$\mathbf{B}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{D} = 0 \tag{0.0.3}$$

$$\mathbf{C}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{D} = 15\tag{0.0.4}$$

Joining all the equations in matrix form gives,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} \\ \mathbf{B}^{\mathsf{T}} \\ \mathbf{C}^{\mathsf{T}} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.0.5}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (0.0.6)

The augmented matrix for the system equations in (0.0.6) is expressed as

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\
3 & -2 & 7 & 0 \\
2 & -1 & 4 & 15
\end{pmatrix}$$
(0.0.7)

$$\underset{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - 2R_1}{\overset{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 3R_1}{\longleftrightarrow}} \tag{0.0.8}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & -14 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -9 & 0 & 15
\end{pmatrix}$$
(0.0.9)

$$\stackrel{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - \frac{9}{14}R_2}{\longleftrightarrow} \tag{0.0.10}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\
0 & -14 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -\frac{9}{14} & 15
\end{pmatrix}$$
(0.0.11)

The augmented matrix for the system equations is reduced to Row echelon form, From the above equation 0.0.11 we get the vector **D** as

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{160}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{3} \\ -\frac{70}{3} \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.0.12}$$