

Quiz 6

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Abstract—This document contains the solution of the question from NCERT 12th standard chapter 10 exercise 10.5 problem 15

1 EXERCISE 10.5

- 1) Prove that $(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2$, if and only if \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} are perpendicular, given $\mathbf{a} \neq 0, \mathbf{b} \neq 0$.

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{b} \quad (1.0.1)$$

$$= \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2 + 2\mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{b} \quad (1.0.2)$$

If

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2 \quad (1.0.3)$$

Then,

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2 \quad (1.0.4)$$

$$\|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2 + 2\mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{b} = \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2 \quad (1.0.5)$$

$$2\mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{b} = 0 \quad (1.0.6)$$

$\mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{b} = 0$ implies that the two vectors are perpendicular.

If

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2 \quad (1.0.7)$$

then \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are perpendicular.

If \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are perpendicular then,

$$\mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{b} = 0 \quad (1.0.8)$$

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2 + 2\mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{b} \quad (1.0.9)$$

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2 \quad (1.0.10)$$

Hence, if \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are perpendicular then,

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2 \quad (1.0.11)$$

Hence, $(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2$, if and only if \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} are perpendicular.

Example:

Let us take,

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.0.12)$$

$$\|\mathbf{a}\|^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 = 1 + 4 = 5 \quad (1.0.13)$$

$$\|\mathbf{b}\|^2 = (-2)^2 + 1^2 = 4 + 1 = 5 \quad (1.0.14)$$

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.0.15)$$

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})^\top (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^\top \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.0.16)$$

$$= 1 + 9 = 10 \quad (1.0.17)$$

$$\|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2 = 5 + 5 = 10 \quad (1.0.18)$$

$$\mathbf{a}^\top \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.0.19)$$

$$= -2 + 2 = 0 \quad (1.0.20)$$