PRODUCTO CRUZ

 $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ Busco C E R3 cm la propiedod de que CLay CLb

 $\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$  $b = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$  $\mathbf{C} = \langle c_1, c_2, c_3 \rangle$ 

1c.a = 0 b. C = 0 (a, C, + a, C, + a, C, = 0 b1 C1 + b2 C2 + b3 C3 = 0

multiplier la 1º euroción por \$3, obtengo

Amultiplier le 2° souver su por a3 y oftenjo

(2) a, b, c, + a, b, c, + a, b, c, = 0

1-2 a, b, c, + a, b, c, + a, b, c, =0 - a3 b1 C1 + a3 b2 (2 + a) 3 (3 = 0

 $(a_1b_3 - a_3b_1) c_1 + (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2) c_2 = 0$ 

$$(a_1b_3-a_3b_1) C_1 = -(a_2b_3-a_3b_2) C_2$$
  
Si tomo  $C_1 = a_2b_3 - a_3b_2$   
 $C_2 = -(a_1b_3-a_3b_1)$   
 $C_3 = a_1b_2 - a_2b_1$ 

## PROPIEDADES

- (1) axb La axb L b
- $(2) \quad \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$
- (3)  $a \times b = -(b \times a)$
- (4) ter, (ta) xb = t(axb) = ax(tb)
- (5)  $a \times (b+c) = a \times b + a \times c$  $(a+b) \times c = a \times c + b \times c$
- (6) a. (bxc) = (axb). c
- (7) ax(bxc) = (a·c) b (a·b) c

INTERPRETACION GEOMÉTRICA

(X) = R

(X) = R

(X) = C

(X)

Falta determinar on longitud.

## Tevrema

 $|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cdot \text{ren } \theta$ donde  $\theta$  es el angulo en te  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \cdot 0 \leq \theta \leq T \sim 180^{\circ}$ 

$$\frac{Dum}{|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|^{2}} = \frac{(a_{2}b_{3} - a_{3}b_{2})^{2} + (a_{1}b_{2} - a_{3}b_{1})^{2} + (a_{1}b_{2} - a_{2}b_{1})^{2}}{(a_{1}b_{3} - a_{3}b_{2})^{2} + (a_{1}b_{3} - a_{3}b_{1})^{2} + (a_{1}b_{2} - a_{2}b_{1})^{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{a_{2}^{2} b_{3}^{2} - 2 a_{2} a_{3} b_{2} b_{3} + a_{3}^{2} b_{2}^{2} + a_{1}^{2} b_{3}^{2} - 2 a_{1} a_{3} b_{1} b_{3} + a_{3}^{2} b_{1}^{2}}{(a_{1}^{2} + a_{2}^{2} + a_{2}^{2})(b_{1}^{2} + b_{2}^{2} + b_{3}^{2})} - \frac{(a_{1}b_{1} + a_{2}b_{2} + a_{3}b_{3})^{2}}{(a_{1}b_{1} + a_{2}b_{2} + a_{3}^{2})(b_{1}^{2} + b_{2}^{2} + b_{3}^{2})} - \frac{(a_{1}b_{1} + a_{2}b_{2} + a_{3}b_{3})^{2}}{(a_{1}^{2} + a_{2}^{2} + a_{3}^{2})(b_{1}^{2} + b_{2}^{2} + b_{3}^{2})} - \frac{(a_{1}b_{1} + a_{2}b_{2} + a_{3}b_{3})^{2}}{(a_{1}^{2} + a_{2}^{2} + a_{3}^{2})(b_{1}^{2} + b_{2}^{2} + b_{3}^{2})} - \frac{(a_{1}b_{1} + a_{2}b_{2} + a_{3}b_{3})^{2}}{(a_{1}^{2} + a_{2}^{2} + a_{3}^{2})(b_{1}^{2} + b_{2}^{2} + b_{3}^{2})} - \frac{(a_{1}b_{1} + a_{2}b_{2} + a_{3}b_{3})^{2}}{(a_{1}^{2} + a_{2}^{2} + a_{3}^{2})(b_{1}^{2} + a_{2}^{2} + a_{3}^{2})^{2}} - \frac{(a_{1}b_{1} + a_{2}b_{2} + a_{3}^{2})(b_{1}^{2} + a_{3}^{2} + a_{3}^{2})^{2}}{(a_{1}^{2} + a_{2}^{2} + a_{3}^{2})(b_{1}^{2} + a_{3}^{2} + a_{3}^{2})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{|\mathbf{a}|^{2} |\mathbf{b}|^{2} - |\mathbf{a}|^{2} |\mathbf{b}|^{2} - |\mathbf{a}|^{2} |\mathbf{b}|^{2} - |\mathbf{a}|^{2} |\mathbf{b}|^{2} + a_{3}^{2} + a_{$$

= 
$$|\mathbf{a}|^2 |\mathbf{b}|^2 (1 - (\omega)^2 \theta)$$
  
=  $|\mathbf{a}|^2 |\mathbf{b}|^2 \sin^2 \theta$ 

## COROLARIOS

(1) 
$$a \times b = 0 \iff a // b$$
  
 $(\Rightarrow) 0 = |a||b| \text{ ren }\theta$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{ ren }\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \Pi$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{ servicion}$ 

a hilling

área = 16/. h

Por tisjonome Tria ele mentel

h = |a|. rent.

## PRODUCTO TRIPLE a,b,c ER3 Lemz

$$\frac{e^{mz}}{a \cdot (b \times c) = (a \times b) \cdot c}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\mathbf{Q} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle \cdot \langle b_2 c_3 - b_3 c_2, -(b_1 c_3 - b_3 c_1), b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1 \rangle \\
= \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle \cdot \langle \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}, -\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \rangle = \\
= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \\
= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \\
= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \\
= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \\
= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \\
= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \\
= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \\
= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \\
= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \\
= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \\
= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \\
= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c$$

Significado geométrico

bxc la la como de la como colordo el brotumen de la cope?

V = propode la bar, × petrore,

l c x b |

l c x b |

si o es el ángulo entre bxc g a

si h = |a| cos o

V= |bxc||a||606| = [a.(bxc) duejo, el producto triple (m roln alroluto) es el volumen del paraleleps pedo que generon los 3 vectores. En consecuencia, el volo absolute del determinante es el volumen del parolele-pipedo junerodo por los filos de la motriz.