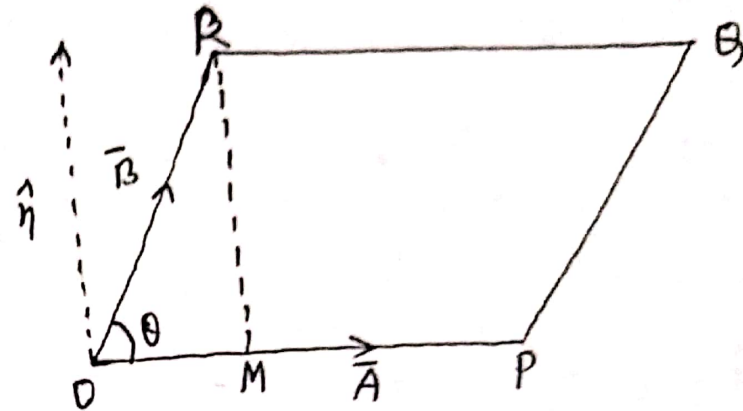


Geometrical Interpretation of $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$:

$\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ represents the vector area of the parallelogram whose adjacent sides are \vec{A} and \vec{B} .



$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = OP \cdot OR \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \hat{n}$$

$$= OP \cdot RM \cdot \hat{n}$$

$$= \text{Base} \cdot \text{height} \cdot \hat{n}$$

$$= \text{vector area of parallelogram } OPBR.$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{RM}{OR}$$

⊠ Vector product is not commutative $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \neq \vec{b} \times \vec{a}$

Proof: $\vec{b} \times \vec{a} = |\vec{b}| |\vec{a}| \sin(-\theta) \hat{n}$
 $= -|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta \cdot \hat{n}$
 $= -\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$

Formula : Work done = Force \cdot Displacement

Ex.2: Constant forces $\vec{P} = 2\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$ and $\vec{Q} = -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ act on particle. Determine the work done when the particle is displaced from A to B, the position vectors of A and B being $4\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ and $6\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ respectively.

Solⁿ: Total force = $(2\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}) + (-\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k})$
 $= \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$

Displacement, $\vec{AB} = \vec{B} - \vec{A}$
 $= (6\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 3\hat{k}) - (4\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k})$
 $= 2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - \hat{k}$

\therefore Work done = Force \cdot Displacement
 $= (\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}) \cdot (2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - \hat{k})$
 $= 1 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 4 - 5 \cdot 1$
 $= 2 - 12 - 5 = -15$
 $= 15. \text{ (Ans.)}$

Triple Products

Scalar triple product:

Let $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ be three vectors then their dot product is written as $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$.

If $\vec{a} = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = c_1\hat{i} + c_2\hat{j} + c_3\hat{k}$

$$\text{then } \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}) \cdot [\hat{i}(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) - \hat{j}(b_1c_3 - b_3c_1) + \hat{k}(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)]$$

$$= a_1(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) - a_2(b_1c_3 - b_3c_1) + a_3(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)$$

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

* Similarly, $\vec{b} \cdot (\vec{c} \times \vec{a})$ and $\vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$ have the same value.

$$\therefore \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{b} \cdot (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) = \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$$

Note: 1. The value of the product changes if the order is non-cycle.

2. $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})$, $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})$ are meaningless.

Vector product of three vectors:

Let \vec{a} , \vec{b} and \vec{c} be three vectors, then their vector product is written as $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$.

Let $\vec{a} = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = c_1\hat{i} + c_2\hat{j} + c_3\hat{k}$

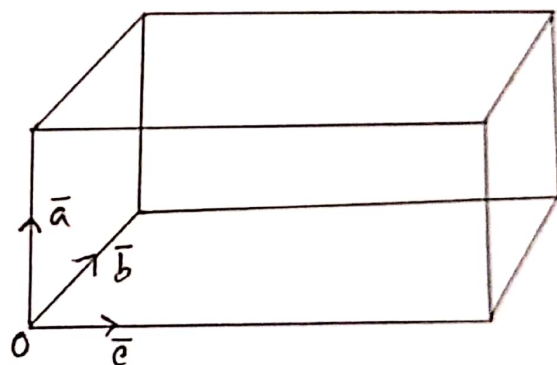
$$\text{then } \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})\vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})\vec{c}$$

Geometrical interpretation of $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$:

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \text{Volume of the parallelepiped}$$

Parallelepiped = A solid figure having six faces, all parallelograms; all opposite pairs of faces being similar and parallel.

In the figure, \vec{a} , \vec{b} and \vec{c} are the co-terminous edges or sides of the parallelepiped.



Note: If $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = 0$, then \vec{a} , \vec{b} and \vec{c} are co-planar.

Ex: Find the volume of parallelepiped if $\vec{a} = -3\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$,

$\vec{b} = -3\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = 7\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ are the three co-terminous edges of the parallelepiped.

Solⁿ: Volume of the parallelepiped = $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$

Exercise: Determine λ and μ by using vectors, such that the points $(-1, 3, 2)$, $(-4, 2, -2)$ and $(5, \lambda, \mu)$ lie on a straight line.