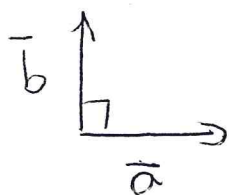


Challenge Set #3

1) Let \vec{a}, \vec{b} be as shown



$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| &= |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta \\ &= (1)(1) \sin 90 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

2) $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a})(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}) - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} RS &= \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 - (|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 - |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 \cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta)} \\ &= \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 \sin^2 \theta} \\ &= |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta \\ &= |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| \\ &= LS \end{aligned}$$

3. Let $\vec{u} = (1, 0, 1)$
 $\vec{v} = (0, 1, 1)$
 $\vec{w} = (1, 1, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} LS &= \vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) \\ &= (1, 0, 1) \times (-1, 1, -1) \\ &= (-1, 0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RS &= (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \times \vec{w} \\ &= (-1, -1, 1) \times (1, 1, 0) \\ &= (-1, 1, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore LS \neq RS$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \quad LS &= \vec{u} \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) \\
 &= (1, 0, 1) \cdot (-1, 1, -1) \\
 &= -2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 RS &= (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w} \\
 &= (-1, -1, 1) \cdot (1, 1, 0) \\
 &= -2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$LS = RS$$

$$4) \quad \text{Let } \vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3), \vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3), \vec{w} = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$$

$$LS = \vec{u} \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{w})$$

$$= (u_1, u_2, u_3) \cdot (v_2 w_3 - w_2 v_3, v_1 w_3 - v_3 w_1, v_1 w_2 - w_1 v_2)$$

$$= u_1 v_2 w_3 - u_1 w_2 v_3 + u_2 v_1 w_3 - u_2 v_3 w_1 + u_3 v_1 w_2 - u_3 w_1 v_2$$

$$= u_2 v_3 w_1 - u_3 v_2 w_1 + u_3 v_1 w_2 - u_1 w_2 v_3 + u_1 v_2 w_3 - u_2 v_1 w_3$$

$$= (u_2 v_3 - u_3 v_2, u_3 v_1 - u_1 v_3, u_1 v_2 - u_2 v_1) \cdot (w_1, w_2, w_3)$$

$$= (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w}$$

$$5) (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = 2\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$

$$L.S. = \vec{a} \times \vec{a} + \vec{a} \times \vec{b} - \vec{b} \times \vec{a} - \vec{b} \times \vec{b}$$

$$= \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$

$$= 2\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$

$$= R.S.$$

$$6. \vec{u} = (3, -2, 1)$$

$$\vec{x} = (0, 1, 2)$$

$$\vec{y} = (1, 0, -3)$$

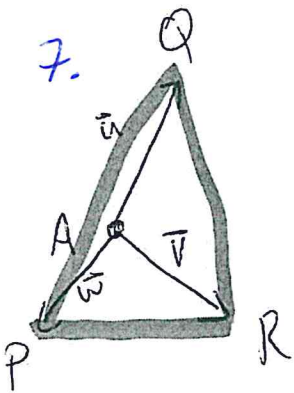
$$\vec{z} = (2, 3, 0)$$

$$(\vec{x} \times \vec{y}) \cdot \vec{z} = (-3, 2, -1) \cdot (2, 3, 0)$$

$$= -6 + 6 + 0$$

$$= 0$$

$\therefore \vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}$ are coplanar



From pt P, the triangle has vectors

\vec{PQ} and \vec{PR}

$$\vec{PQ} = -\vec{w} + \vec{u}$$

$$\vec{PR} = -\vec{w} + \vec{v}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} |(-\vec{w} + \vec{u}) \times (-\vec{w} + \vec{v})|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} | \vec{w} \times \vec{w} - \vec{w} \times \vec{v} - \vec{u} \times \vec{w} + \vec{u} \times \vec{v} |$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\vec{v} \times \vec{w} + \vec{w} \times \vec{u} + \vec{u} \times \vec{v})$$

8. If $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c}$ lies in same plane of \vec{a} and \vec{b}

then I want to show $[(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c}] \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = 0$

if I let $\vec{d} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$

this becomes

$$(\vec{d} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{d} = 0$$

which is clearly true

because $\vec{d} \times \vec{c}$ is \perp to $\vec{d} + \vec{c}$

9. ∴ $\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}$ are all \perp to each other

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{z} = \vec{y} \cdot \vec{z} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = a + 2b - 6 = 0$$

$$a + 2b = 6$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \vec{x} \cdot \vec{z} = -7a + 22 + 3c = 0$$

$$-7a + 3c = -22$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \vec{y} \cdot \vec{z} = -7 + 11b - 2c = 0$$

$$11b - 2c = 7$$

For $\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}$

$$-7(a + 2b = 6)$$

$$-7a + 3c = -22$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad -14b - 3c = -20$$

For $\textcircled{4} + \textcircled{3}$

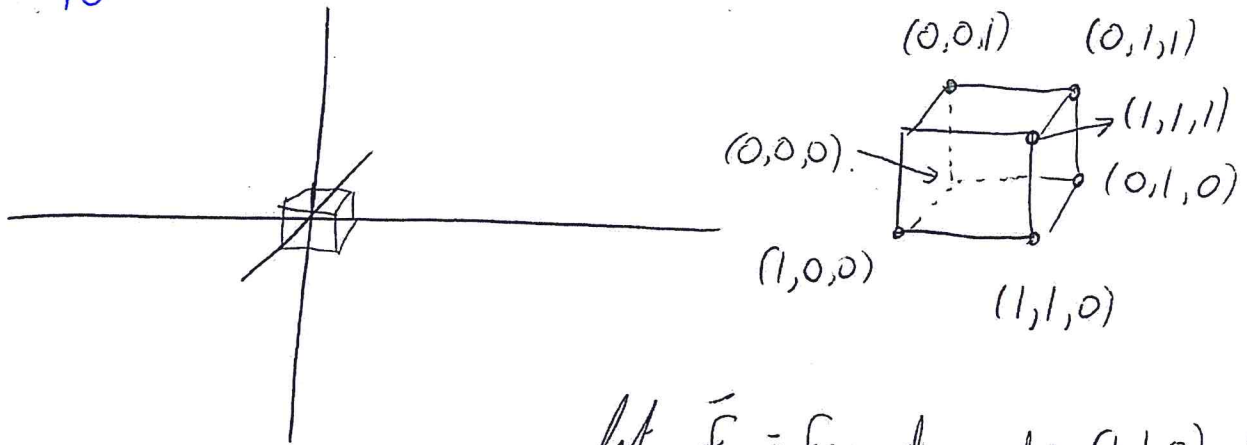
$$2(-14b - 3c = -20)$$

$$-3(11b - 2c = 7)$$

$$-61b = -61$$

$$\cdot b = 1 \quad \therefore -2a = 4$$

10



$$\text{let } \vec{F} = \text{face diagonal} = (1,1,0) - (0,0,0) \\ = (1,1,0)$$

$$\text{let } \vec{B} = \text{body diagonal} = (1,1,1)$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{F}| |\vec{B}|}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\theta = 35.3^\circ$$

11.

$$\vec{F} = 15 \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right) \leftarrow \hat{v}$$
$$= (5, 10, 10)$$

$$\vec{d}_1 = \vec{OP} = (1, -3, 4)$$

$$\vec{d}_2 = \vec{PA} = (6, 5, 1)$$

$$\therefore W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d}_1 + \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d}_2$$

$$= \vec{F} \cdot (\vec{d}_1 + \vec{d}_2) \leftarrow \vec{d}_R = \text{resultant}$$

$$= \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d}_R$$

$$= (7, 2, 5)$$

$$= (5, 10, 10) \cdot (7, 2, 5)$$

$$= 105 \text{ J}$$

12. $W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d}_1 + \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d}_2 + \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d}_3$

$$= \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d}_R$$

$$= (5, 10, 10) \cdot (7, 2, 5)$$

$$= 105 \text{ J}$$

(same as # 11)