

Lesson Worksheet 13.4

Objective: To use the properties of vector product to find the vector product of two vectors.

For any two vectors $\mathbf{a} = a_1\mathbf{i} + a_2\mathbf{j} + a_3\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{b} = b_1\mathbf{i} + b_2\mathbf{j} + b_3\mathbf{k}$ in three-dimensional space,

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2)\mathbf{i} + (a_3b_1 - a_1b_3)\mathbf{j} + (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)\mathbf{k}$$

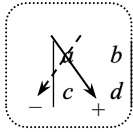
Alternatively,

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k}$$

1. Find the following vector products.

(a) $(\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}) \times (2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k})$

(b) $(3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}) \times (\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{k})$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ & & \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \blacktriangleleft \text{1st vector} \\ \blacktriangleleft \text{2nd vector} \end{matrix}$$


$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ & \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ & \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ & \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k}$$

$$=$$

For any vectors \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{c} in three-dimensional space, and scalar λ , the following are true.

1. $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$

2. $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = -(\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a})$

3. $(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}$

4. $\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c}$

5. $(\lambda\mathbf{a}) \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a} \times (\lambda\mathbf{b}) = \lambda(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})$

6. $|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|^2 = |\mathbf{a}|^2 |\mathbf{b}|^2 - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})^2$

2. It is given that $\mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} - 5\mathbf{k}$. Find the following vector products.

(a) $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$

(b) $(2\mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{a}$

(a) $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ & & \\ & & \end{vmatrix}$

$$=$$

(b) $(2\mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{a} = ()(\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a})$

◀ Use property 5.

$= ()[()(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})]$

◀ Use property 2.

$=$

3. It is given that $\mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{b} = -\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$. Find the following vector products.

(a) $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$

(b) $(2\mathbf{b}) \times (3\mathbf{a})$

→Exercise 13.4: 9

4. It is given that $\mathbf{a} = -3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{b} = -2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$.

(a) Find $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$.

(b) If $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b}$, find $\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d}$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d} \\ = & (\quad \quad \quad) \times (\quad \quad \quad) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} &= ? \\ \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{b} &= ? \end{aligned}$$

5. It is given that $\mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$.

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(a) Find $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$.

(b) If $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{d} = 3\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$, find $\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d}$.

Try More

6. If the angle between two vectors \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} is 60° , $|\mathbf{a}| = 4$ and $|\mathbf{b}| = 5$, find $|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|$.