Cross Product of vectors

Q.1. Given a→ = i − 2j + k , b→ = 2i + j + k and c→ = i + 2j − k . Find : a→ × (b→ × c→) .

Solution : 1

a × (b × c) = (i − 2j + k) ×(2i + j + k) × (i + 2j − k)

= (a.c)b − (a.b)c

= (1 − 4 − 1)(2i + j + k) − (2 − 2 + 1)(i + 2j − k)

= − 8i − 4j − 4k − i − 2j + k

= − 9i − 6j − 3k .

Q.2. Find a unit vector perpendicular to the vectors 4i + 3j + k and 2i − j + 2k. Determine the sine angle between these two vectors.

Solution : 2

Unit vector perpendicular to a→ and b→ is given by :

[a→×b→]/|a→×b→|

Therefore, unit vector perpendicular to 4i + 3j + k and 2i − j + k is

= [(4i + 3j + k) × (2i − j + 2k)]/|(4i + 3j + k) ×(2i − j + 2k)|

= [7i − 6j − 10k]/√(47 + 36 + 100)

= (7/√185)I − (6/√185)j − 10/√185k.

Q.3. The vectors − 2i + 4j + 4k and − 4i − 2k represent the diagonals BD and AC of a parallelogram ABCD. Find the area of the parallelogram.

Solution : 3

Area of parallelogram = 1/2 |BD→×AC→| = 1/2 |(− 2i + 4j + 4k)×(− 4i − 2k)|

| i j k|

= 1/2 |−2 4 4|

|−4 0 −2|

= 1/2 |i(− 8) − j (4 + 16) + k(16)|

= 1/2 |− 8i − 20j + 16k|

= 1/2 $\sqrt{(8^2 + 20^2 + 16^2)}$

= 1/2 √(720) = 1/2×12√5 = 6√5 .

Q.4. Find the unit vector perpendicular to the two vectors : i→ + j→− k→ and 2i→ + 3j→ + k→.

Solution : 4

Let a→ = i→ + j→ − k→ and b→ = 2i→ + 3j→ + k→

Unit vector perpendicular to a→ and b→ = [a→ × b→]/|a→ × b→|

[a→ × b→ = i→(2 + 3) − j→(1 + 2) + k→(3 − 4) = 5i→ − 3j→ − k→

and |a→ ×b→| = |5i→ − 3j→ − k→| = √(25 + 9 + 1) = √(35)]

Therefore, unit vector perpendicular to a→ and b→

= [5i→ − 3j→ − k→]/√(35).

Q.5. Find the area of the parallelogram ABCD whose diagonals AC and BD are represented by the vectors 3i + j − 2k and i − 3j − 4k respectively.

Solution : 5

We are given , AC→ = 3i + j − 2k and BD→ = i − 3j − 4k.

Area of parallelogram = 1/2 |AC→×BD→|

AC →×BD→ = (3i + j − 2k)×(i − 3j − 4k)

= i(4 – 6) – j (12 + 2) + k (–9 –1)

= – 2i – 14j – 10k

│AC→×BD→│= √(4 + 196 + 100) = √(300) = 10√3

Area of parallelogram = 1/2 │AC→×BD→│= 1/2 ×10√3 = 5√3.

Q.6. Find the area of a parallelogram whose diagonals are determined by the vectors : a→ = 3i + j – 2k and b→ = i – 3j + 4k.

Solution : 6

Area = 1/2| d1 × d2|

| i j k |

= 1/2 | 3 1 –2 |

| 1 –3 4 |

= 1/2 |{i(4 – 6) – j (12 + 2) + k (– 9 – 1)|

= 1/2 |(– 2i – 14j – 10k)|

= 1/2 √(4 + 196 + 100)

= 1/2 √(300) = 5√3 sq. units.

Q.7. If a→, b→ and c→ represents the position vectors of the points with co-ordinates (2, – 10, 2), (3, 1, 2) and (2, 1, 3) respectively, find the value of a→ × (b→ × c→).

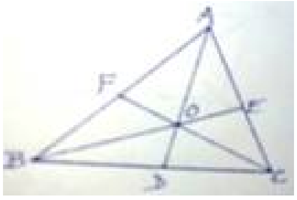
Solution : 7

a→×(b→ × c→) = (2i – 10j + 2k) × {(3i + j + 2k) × (2i + j + 3k)}

= (2i – 10j + 2k) × (i– 5j +k) = 0.

Q.8. Using vectors, show that the medians of a triangle meet at a point.

Solution : 8



Fig

Let D, E and F be mid-points of sides BC, CA and AB of Δ ABC and O the point of intersection of medians AD and BE. Let position vectors of A, B and C be $\vec{a}$, $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ respectively.

$\vec{OD} = \vec{OB} - \vec{DB}$

$= \vec{OB} - 1/2\vec{CB}$

$= \vec{OB} - 1/2(\vec{OB} - \vec{OC})$

$= 1/2(\vec{OB} + \vec{OC})$

$= 1/2(\vec{b} + \vec{c})$

Similarly, $\vec{OE} = 1/2(\vec{a} + \vec{c})$

and $\vec{OF} = 1/2(\vec{a} + \vec{b})$

$\vec{OA}$ and $\vec{OD}$ being in opposite direction,

$\vec{OA} \times \vec{OD} = 0$

Or, $\vec{a} \times 1/2(\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = 0$

Or, $1/2[\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c})] = 0$ ------------------- (1)

Similarly, $1/2[\vec{b} \times (\vec{a} + \vec{c})] = 0$ ------------------- (2)

Adding (1) and (2), we get

$1/2[\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c})] + 1/2[\vec{b} \times (\vec{a} + \vec{c})] = 0$

Or, $1/2[\vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{a} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c}] = 0$

Or, $\vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c} = 0$ $[\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = - \vec{b} \times \vec{a}]$

Or, $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = 0$

Or, $1/2(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = 0$

Or, $\vec{OC} \times \vec{OF} = 0$

Thus we see that $\overrightarrow{OC}$ and $\overrightarrow{OF}$ are in opposite in direction i.e., median CF also passes through the point 'O' which is the intersection point of median AD and BE.
Therefore, medians of a triangle meet at a point.

Q.9. Given that $\vec{a} = i - 2j + k$, $\vec{b} = 2i + j + k$ and $\vec{c} = i + 2j - k$. Find the vector $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$.

Solution : 9

We have, $\vec{b} \times \vec{c} = (2i + j + k) \times (i + 2j - k)$

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

$= i\,[(1)(-1) - (1)(2)] - j\,[(2)(-1) - (1)(1)] + [(2)(2) - (1)(1)]$

$= -3i + 3j + 3k$

Therefore, $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (i - 2j + k) \times (-3i + 3j + 3k)$

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

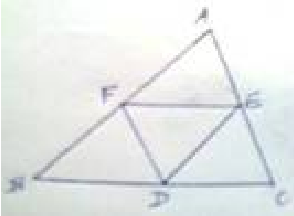
$= i[(-2)(3) - (1)(3)] - j\,[(1)(3) - (1)(-3)] + k\,[(1)(3) - (-2)(-3)]$

$= i(-9) - j(6) + k(-3)$

$= -9i - 6j - 3k$

Q.10. If D, E, F are the mid-points of the sides BC, CA, AB respectively of a triangle ABC. Show that the area of triangle DEF = 1/4[area of Δ ABC].

Solution : 10



Fig

Let A be the origin and AB and AC represents $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$.

Then, $\vec{DE} = -(1/2)\vec{b}$; $\vec{DF} = -(1/2)\vec{c}$.

Vector area of ΔDEF = $1/2\vec{DE} \times \vec{DF}$

$= 1/2[-1/2\vec{b} \times -1/2\vec{c}]$

$= 1/8(\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$

$= 1/4(1/2\ \vec{b} \times \vec{c})$

$= 1/4[1/2\ \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}]$

= 1/4 [Vector area of ΔABC]

Q.11. Show that : $i \times (\vec{a} \times i) + j \times (\vec{a} \times j) + k \times (\vec{a} \times k) = 2\vec{a}$ where, $\vec{a} = a_1i + a_2j + a_3k$.

Solution : 11

We have, $i \times (\vec{a} \times i) + j \times (\vec{a} \times j) + k \times (\vec{a} \times k)$

$= [(i.i)\vec{a} - (i.\vec{a})i] + [(j.j)\vec{a} - (j.\vec{a})j] + [(k.k)\vec{a} - (k.\vec{a})k]$

$= \vec{a} - (i.\vec{a})i + \vec{a} - (j.\vec{a})j + \vec{a} - (k.\vec{a})k$

$= 3\vec{a} - [(i.\vec{a})i + (j.\vec{a})j + (k.\vec{a})k]$

$= 3\vec{a} - [(a_1i) + (a_2j) + (a_3k)]$

$= 3\vec{a} - \vec{a}$

$= 2\vec{a}$.