# MATH 10
# ASSIGNMENT 17: CROSS-PRODUCT

MAR 25, 2018

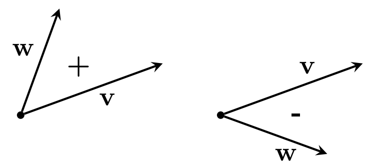
## Signed area: review

Recall that we had defined “wedge product” of two vectors in the plane by

$$\mathbf{v} \wedge \mathbf{w} = x_1 y_2 - y_1 x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \tag{1}$$

One can think of $\mathbf{v} \wedge \mathbf{w}$ as “signed area”:

$$\mathbf{v} \wedge \mathbf{w} = \begin{cases} S_{ABCD}, & \text{if rotation from } \mathbf{v} \text{ to } \mathbf{w} \text{ is counterclockwise} \\ -S_{ABCD}, & \text{if rotation from } \mathbf{v} \text{ to } \mathbf{w} \text{ is clockwise} \end{cases}$$




The wedge product (and thus, the signed area) is in many ways easier than the usual area. Namely, we have:

**1.** It is linear: $(\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2) \wedge \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{v}_1 \wedge \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{v}_2 \wedge \mathbf{w}$
**2.** It is anti-symmetric: $\mathbf{v} \wedge \mathbf{w} = -\mathbf{w} \wedge \mathbf{v}$

## Cross-product

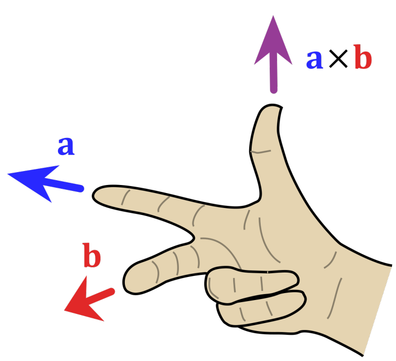
If $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ are two vectors in $\mathbb{R}^3$, then we can define a different kind of product, called the cross-product, which is a vector in $\mathbb{R}^3$, defined by

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 z_2 - z_1 y_2 \\ z_1 x_2 - x_1 z_2 \\ x_1 y_2 - y_1 x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

For example, if $\mathbf{v}$, $\mathbf{w}$ are vectors in the $xy$ plane, then $\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}$ is the vector in the direction of $z$-axis.

So defined cross-product has several important properties:

**1.** It is linear in $\mathbf{v}$, $\mathbf{w}$: $(\mathbf{v}' + \mathbf{v}'') \times \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{v}' \times \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{v}'' \times \mathbf{w}$, and similar for $\mathbf{w}$
**2.** It is skew-symmetric: $\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w} = -\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{v}$
**3.** $|\mathbf{u}|$ = area of the parallelogram with sides $\mathbf{v}$, $\mathbf{w}$
**4.** $\mathbf{u}$ is perpendicular to the plane containing $\mathbf{v}$, $\mathbf{w}$
**5.** Direction of $\mathbf{u}$ is determined by so-called right hand rule:




Thus, if $\mathbf{v}$ is along positive direction of $x$ axis, and $\mathbf{w}$ is in the positive direction of $y$-axis, then $\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}$ will be in the positive direction of the $z$-axis.

**1.** Check that if $\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}$ are unit vectors along positive directions of $x$, $y$, $z$ axes respectively, then

$$\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{k}$$

and similar for the cyclic permutations of these three vectors: $\mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{i}$, $\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{i} = \mathbf{j}$

**2.** Use explicit computation to check that if $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}$, then $\mathbf{u} \bullet \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \bullet \mathbf{w} = 0$.

**3.** (a) Use cross-product to construct a vector perpendicular to both of the vectors below:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) Write equation of the plane through points $(0,0,0)$, $(1,0,2)$, $(1,1,1)$.

**4.** Show that if all vertices of a triangle in a plane have integer coordinates, then its area $A$ is a half-integer (i.e., $2A \in \mathbb{Z}$). Is the same true for any polygon?

**5.** (From 2018 AMC 12A). The solutions to the equations $z^2 = 4 + 4\sqrt{15}i$ and $z^2 = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}i$, where $i = \sqrt{-1}$, form the vertices of a parallelogram in the complex plane. Find the area of this parallelogram.

**6.** For three vectors $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ in $\mathbb{R}^3$, define the triple product $T(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ by the formula

$$T(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}) \bullet \mathbf{u}$$

(note that it is a number, not a vector). The notation $T$ is not standard.

(a) Write an explicit formula the triple product in terms of $x$, $y$, and $z$ components of $\mathbf{u}$, $\mathbf{v}$, $\mathbf{w}$.

(b) Check that the triple product is linear in each of the three vectors and is skew-symmetric:

$$T(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = -T(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{w})$$

and similarly for any other interchange of any two of the three vectors.

(c) Show that for a parallelepiped $P$ with edges given by vectors $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$, its volume is given by

$$V_P = |T(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})|$$

**7.** What is the volume of a tetrahedron with vertices $A = (0,0,0)$, $B = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$, $C = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$, $D = (x_3, y_3, z_3)$?