

## SCALAR PRODUCTS

**5 minute review.** Recap how the standard unit basis vectors  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{k}$  work, and cover the fact that  $a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j} + c\mathbf{k}$  is often written as  $(a, b, c)$ . Recap the scalar product, both as  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = |\mathbf{u}||\mathbf{v}| \cos \theta$  (where  $\theta$  is the angle between  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$ ) and as  $(a, b, c) \cdot (x, y, z) = ax + by + cz$ . Remind students how to find the angle between two vectors (or save it for the warm-up).

**Class warm-up.** A force  $\mathbf{F}_1$  has magnitude 3N and makes angles of  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  and  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$  with  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{k}$  respectively. Express  $\mathbf{F}_1$  in component form, and find the angle between  $\mathbf{F}_1$  and  $\mathbf{F}_2 = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ . (Use a diagram and trigonometry, or solve algebraically.)

**Problems.** Choose from the below.

### 1. Solving vector equations.

- (a) The vectors  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\mathbf{c}$  are given by

$$\mathbf{a} = (p, 1, -3), \quad \mathbf{b} = (1, q, 1), \quad \mathbf{c} = (0, 1, r)$$

where  $p$ ,  $q$ ,  $r$  are unknown. Given that  $\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b} = 2\mathbf{c}$ , find  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $r$ .

- (b) Given that  $\mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = t\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$  and that  $\mathbf{a}$  is perpendicular to  $\mathbf{b}$ , calculate  $t$ .

### 2. Forces.

- (a) A force  $\mathbf{F}$  of magnitude 20N is inclined at an angle  $\theta$  to the horizontal. Given that its vertical component is 10N, find the horizontal component and the value of  $\theta$ .
- (b) Three forces  $\mathbf{F}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_2$  and  $\mathbf{F}_3$  act on a particle. Given that  $\mathbf{F}_1 = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_2 = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$  and that the resultant force is given by  $\mathbf{F} = 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$ , find  $\mathbf{F}_3$ .

### 3. Vectors and geometry.

- (a) Given the points  $A(-2, 3, 5)$ ,  $B(3, 1, 6)$  and  $C(13, -3, 8)$ , express  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  and  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  in terms of  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{k}$ . Show that the points  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  lie on a straight line and calculate the ratio  $AB : BC$ .
- (b) Find the angles (to the nearest degree) of the triangle whose vertices are at  $(5, 3, 2)$ ,  $(6, 5, 4)$  and  $(7, -1, 3)$ .

### 4. More geometry.

- (a) The *distributive law* for the scalar product says, roughly speaking, that brackets can be expanded in the usual way; that is,  $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c}$ . Simplify  $(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \cdot (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})$ .
- (b) The points  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  lie on a circle centred at the origin  $O$  and  $AOC$  is a diameter of the circle. Let  $\overrightarrow{OA} = \mathbf{a}$  and  $\overrightarrow{OB} = \mathbf{b}$ . Draw a diagram and express  $\overrightarrow{BA}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{BC}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}$  in terms of  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ . Hence show that angle  $ABC$  is a right angle.

For the warm-up,  $\mathbf{F}_1 = (3/2, -3/2, -3/\sqrt{2})$  and it makes an angle of 1.991 radians with  $\mathbf{F}_2$  (to 3d.p.).

**Selected answers and hints.**

1. (a)  $p = -2, q = 1/2, r = -1/2$ .  
(b)  $t = -5/2$ .
2. (a) The horizontal component is  $10\sqrt{3}\text{N}$ , and  $\theta = \pi/6$ .  
(b)  $F_3 = 3\mathbf{j} - 5\mathbf{k}$ .
3. (a)  $\overrightarrow{AB} = 5\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$  and  $\overrightarrow{AC} = 15\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k} = 3\overrightarrow{AB}$ . The ratio  $AB : BC$  is 1 : 2.  
(b) The angles are  $28^\circ, 45^\circ$  and  $107^\circ$ , to the nearest degree.
4. (a)  $(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \cdot (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = |\mathbf{a}|^2 - |\mathbf{b}|^2$ .  
(b)  $\overrightarrow{BA} = \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}, \overrightarrow{BC} = -\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = |\mathbf{b}|^2 - |\mathbf{a}|^2 = 0$ , so  $\overrightarrow{BA}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BC}$  are perpendicular.

For more details, start a thread on the discussion board.