

NAME: EKWESOR CHINAZA MOHENNA
 DEPARTMENT: ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING
 MATRIC NO: 191ENGO4015 SERIAL NO: 19
 MAT102 ASSIGNMENT

(i) $A = 2i - j$ $B = 3i + j - 11k$ $C = 4i + 4j - 5k$

(a) $-3A + 7B - 8C$

$$= -3(2i - j) + 7(3i + j - 11k) - 8(4i + 4j - 5k)$$

$$= -6i + 3j + 21i + 7j - 77k - 32i - 32j + 40k$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-17i - 22j - 37k}}$$

(ii) $K = 2A + 4B - C$

$$K = 2(2i - j) + 4(3i + j - 11k) - (4i + 4j - 5k)$$

$$K = 4i - 2j + 12i + 4j - 44k - 4i - 4j + 5k$$

$$K = 12i - 2j - 39k$$

$$|K| = \sqrt{12^2 + (-2)^2 + (-39)^2} = \sqrt{144 + 4 + 1521} = \sqrt{1669} = 40.85$$

\therefore direction cosines of K $\cos \alpha = \frac{12}{\sqrt{1669}}$ $\cos \beta = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1669}}$ $\cos \gamma = \frac{-39}{\sqrt{1669}}$

(iii) $A \times (B \times C)$

$$B \times C = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 & 1 & -11 \\ 4 & 4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = +i \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -11 \\ 4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -11 \\ 4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 39i - 29j + 8k$$

$$A \times (B \times C) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 39 & -29 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = +i \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -29 & 8 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 39 & 8 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 39 & -29 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -8i - 16j - 19k$$

$\therefore A \times (B \times C) = \underline{\underline{-8i - 16j - 19k}}$

(iv) $(3A \times B) \cdot (C \times 2B)$

$$3A \times B = 3(2i - j) \times (3i + j - 11k)$$

$$(6i - 3j) \times (3i + j - 11k) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 6 & -3 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -11 \end{vmatrix} = +i \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -11 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 3 & -11 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 33i + 66j + 15k$$

$$A \times 2B = 2i - j \times 2(3i + j - 11k)$$

$$= 2i - j \times 6i + 2j - 22k$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & -22 \end{vmatrix} = +i \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -22 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 6 & -22 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 22i + 44j + 10k$$

$$(3A \times B) \cdot (A \times 2B) = (33i + 66j + 15k) \cdot (22i + 44j + 10k)$$

$$= (33 \times 22) + (66 \times 44) + (15 \times 10)$$

$$= 726 + 2904 + 150$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3780}}$$

$$(11) A - 2B - C = 2i - j - 2(3i + j - 11k) - (4i + 4j - 5k)$$

$$= 2i - j - 6i - 2j + 22k - 4i - 4j + 5k$$

$$= (2 - 6 - 4)i + (-1 - 2 - 4)j + (22 + 5)k$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-8i - 7j + 27k}}$$

(2) \Rightarrow perpendicular vectors: Two vectors

(2) \Rightarrow perpendicular vectors are vectors in which their scalar or dot product is equal to zero. That is; $\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = 0$ given \underline{a} and \underline{b} are vectors.

\Rightarrow Given \underline{A} , \underline{B} and \underline{C} are vectors, they are said to be coplanar when $\underline{A} \cdot (\underline{B} \times \underline{C}) = 0$