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MATH 102 Assignment:

1) If $A = 2i - j$, $B = 3i + j - 11k$ and $C = 4i + 4j - 5k$ find the following

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

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

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

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

$$= -17i - 22j - 37k$$

(ii) If $K = 2A + 4B - C$, find the direction cosine of K

$$2A = 2(2i - j) = 4i - 2j$$

$$4B = 4(3i + j - 11k) = 12i + 4j - 44k$$

$$\therefore K = [4i - 2j] + [12i + 4j - 44k] - [4i + 4j - 5k]$$

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

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

$$l = \cos \alpha = \frac{12}{\sqrt{1669}}, \quad m = \cos \beta = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1669}}, \quad n = \cos \gamma = \frac{-39}{\sqrt{1669}}$$

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

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

$$B \times C = 39i - 29j + 8k$$

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

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

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

$$3A \times B = 3A = 3(2i - j) = 6i - 3j$$

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

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

$$(A \times 2B) \Rightarrow 2B = 2(3i + j - 11k) = 6i + 2j - 22k$$

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

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

$$(3A \times B) \cdot (A \times 2B) = (33i - 66j + 15k) \cdot (22i + 44j + 10k) = (33 \times 22) + (-66 \times 44) + (15 \times 10) = 726 - 2904 + 150 = -2028$$

$$(v) A - 2B - C$$

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

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

$$= -8i + j + 27k$$

2.) Define Perpendicular and Co-planar vectors

Two vectors A and B are said to be perpendicular if and only if their scalar product is equal to zero.

Two vectors are said to be co-planar when they are parallel to a same plane whereas their scalar triple product is zero.