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Electrical Electronic Engg

MAT102 SERIAL NO. 121

19/eng041040

$$A = 2i - j \quad B = 3i + j - 11k \quad C = 4i + 4j - 5k$$

$$-2A + 7B - 8C$$

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

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

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

$$K = 2A + 4B - C$$

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore \text{direction cosines of } K \text{ is } \cos \alpha = \frac{12}{\sqrt{1669}} \quad \cos \beta = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1669}}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{-39}{\sqrt{1669}}$$

$A \times (B \times C)$

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

$$= 39\hat{i} - 29\hat{j} + 8\hat{k}$$

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

$$= -8\hat{i} - 16\hat{j} - 19\hat{k}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 726 + 2904 + 150$$

$$= 3780$$

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

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

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

$$= -8i - 4j + 27k$$

2)  $\Rightarrow$  perpendicular vectors are vectors in which their scalar or dot product is equal to zero, that is;  $a \cdot b = 0$  given  $a$  and  $b$  are vectors

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