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 MAT 102

1. If  $A = 4i + j - 2k$ ,  $B = 3i - 2j + k$  and  $C = i - 2k$ . Find:

(a)  $(A - 2B) \times C$

(b)  $A \times (2C \times 3B)$

solution

(a)  $A = 4i + j - 2k$

$\cdot 2B = 6i - 4j + 2k$

$A - 2B = -2i + 5j - 4k$

$C = i + 0j - 2k$

$$(A - 2B) \times C = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -2 & 5 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i(-10 - 0) - j(4 - (-4)) + k(0 - 5)$$

$$= -10i - 8j - 5k$$

(b)  $2C = 2i + 0j - 4k$

$3B = 9i - 6j + 3k$

$$2C \times 3B = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 0 & -4 \\ 9 & -6 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 9 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 9 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i(0 - 24) - j(6 - (-36)) + k(-12 - 0)$$

$$= -24i - 42j - 12k$$

$$A \times (2C \times 3B) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ -24 & -42 & -12 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -42 & -12 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -24 & -12 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -24 & -42 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i(-12 - 84) - j(-48 - 48) + k(-168 - 24)$$

$$= -96i + 96j - 192k$$

d:

2.  $A = Pi - 6j - 3k$ ,  $B = 4i + 3j - k$  and  $C = i - 3j + 2k$ . Find the value of  $P$  for which  $A, B$  and  $C$  are co-planar.

Solution

$$A = Pi - 6j - 3k$$

$$B = 4i + 3j - k$$

$$C = i - 3j + 2k$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} P & -6 & -3 \\ 4 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$0 = +P \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - (-6) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$0 = P(6 - 3) + 6(8 - (-1)) - 3(8 - (-1))$$

$$0 = 3P + 54 - 27$$

$$0 = 3P + 27$$

$$\frac{3P = 27}{3 \quad 3}$$

$$\therefore P = 9$$