

Closing Tue, Jan. 12: 12.1, 12.2, 12.3

Closing Thu, Jan. 14: 12.4(1), 12.4(2)

12.4 The Cross Product

We define the cross product, or vector product, for two 3-dimensional vectors,

$\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$,

$$\text{by } \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$(a_2b_3 - a_3b_2)\mathbf{i} - (a_1b_3 - a_3b_1)\mathbf{j} + (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)\mathbf{k}$$

Ex: If $\mathbf{a} = \langle 1, 2, 0 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{b} = \langle -1, 3, 2 \rangle$,
then

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$(\quad - \quad) \mathbf{i} - (\quad - \quad) \mathbf{j} + (\quad - \quad) \mathbf{k}$$

12.5 Intro to Lines in 3D

In order to describe lines in 3D, we use parametric equations. Here is an example of 2D parametric lines:

Ex: Consider the 2D line: $y = 4x + 5$.

- (a) Find a vector that is parallel to the line. Call this vector \mathbf{v} .
- (b) Find a vector whose head touches the line when drawn from the origin. Call this vector \mathbf{r}_0 .
- (c) We can reach all other points on the line by walking along \mathbf{r}_0 , then adding scale multiples of \mathbf{v} .

This same idea works to describe any line in 2- or 3-dimensions.

The equation for a line in 3D:

Find

$\mathbf{v} = \langle a, b, c \rangle =$ a vector parallel to the line.

$\mathbf{r}_0 = \langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle =$ a position vector (*i.e.* (x_0, y_0, z_0) is a point on the line)

Then all other points on the line can be obtained by

$$\langle x, y, z \rangle = \langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle + t \langle a, b, c \rangle,$$

which is sometimes written as:

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_0 + t \mathbf{v}$$

