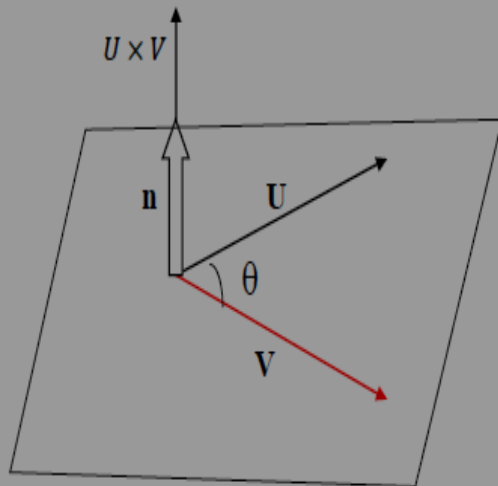


### 3. Vector/cross product

If  $U$  and  $V$  are not parallel, they determine a plane. A unit vector ( $n$ ) is perpendicular to the plane by (right hand rule).

This means that we choose ( $n$ ) to be unit vector. The cross product ( $U \times V$ ) means that ( $U \times V$ ).



#### Properties of cross product

1.  $U \times V = -V \times U$
2.  $U \times (V + W) = U \times V + U \times W$
3.  $0 \times U = 0$

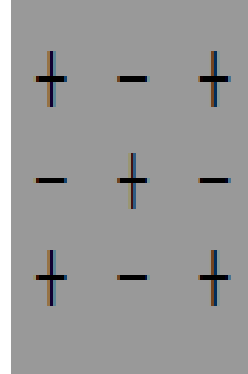


Calculate cross products, by using Determinates.

$$\text{If } U = u_1 i + u_2 j + u_3 k$$

$$V = v_1 i + v_2 j + v_3 k$$

$$U \times V = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\text{Area of plane} = |U \times V|$$

**Example 1: Find  $U \times V$ . IF  $U = i + j + k$  .  $V = -2i + 2j + k$  and find area of plane.**

**Solution //**

$$U \times V =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -i - 3j + 4k$$

$$\text{Area of plane} = |U \times V|$$

$$= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-3)^2 + (4)^2} = \sqrt{26}$$



**Example 2: Find unit vector perpendicular to the plane**

**.  $P(1. -1. 2)$ .  $Q(2. 0. -1)$ .  $R(0. 2. 1)$  and find area of plane.**

**Solution //**

$$\mathbf{PQ} = (2-1)\mathbf{i} + (0-(-1))\mathbf{j} + (-1-2)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{PR} = (0-1)\mathbf{i} + (2-(-1))\mathbf{j} + (1-2)\mathbf{k} = -\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$$

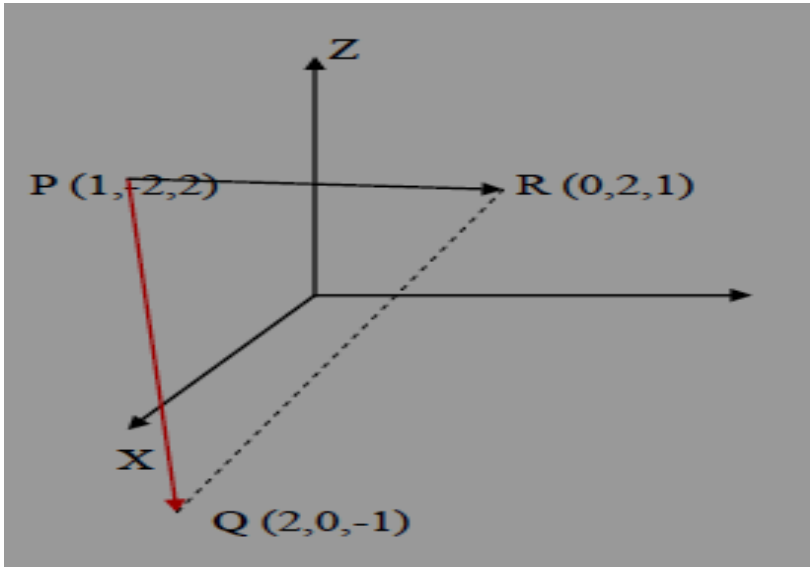
$$\mathbf{PQ} \times \mathbf{PR} = \begin{bmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{PQ} \times \mathbf{PR} &= i \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - j \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 8\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\mathbf{PQ} \times \mathbf{PR}| = \sqrt{(8)^2 + (4)^2 + (4)^2} = \sqrt{96}$$

$$\text{Unit vector} = \frac{\mathbf{PQ} \times \mathbf{PR}}{|\mathbf{PQ} \times \mathbf{PR}|} = \frac{8\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{96}}$$

$$\text{Area of plane} = |\mathbf{PQ} \times \mathbf{PR}| = \sqrt{96}$$



**Exercise:** Find unit vector perpendicular to the plane  $P(1,1,1), Q(2,1,3), R(0,2,1)$  and find area of plane