CROSS PRODUCT WORKSHEET

APRIL 22, 2019

Theorem (Properties of the Cross Product). Let \vec{u}, \vec{v} , and \vec{w} be vectors and c be a scalar. (i) $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = -\vec{v} \times \vec{u}$ (anticommutativity)

(i) $\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \vec{v} \times \vec{u}$ (difficult division) (ii) $\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} + \vec{w}) = \vec{u} \times \vec{v} + \vec{u} \times \vec{w}$ (distributivity) (iii) $c(\vec{u} \times v) = (c\vec{u}) \times \vec{v} = \vec{u} \times (c\vec{v})$ (scaling property) (iv) $\vec{u} \times \vec{0} = \vec{0}$ (v) $\vec{v} \times \vec{v} = \vec{0}$ (vi) $\vec{u} \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{w}$ (triple scalar product)

1. Given vectors $\vec{u} = \langle u_1, u_2, u_3 \rangle$ and $\vec{v} = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$, show that $\vec{u} \times \vec{v}$ is orthogonal to \vec{u} .

2. Using only the geometric interpretation of the cross product and the right-hand rule (i.e., no determinants), compute the following cross products.



3. Let *u* = ⟨3, 2, −1⟩ and *v* = ⟨1, 1, 0⟩.
(a) Compute *u* × *v*.

(b) Compute $\vec{v} \times \vec{u}$.

(c) Sketch \vec{u} , \vec{v} , $\vec{u} \times \vec{v}$ and $\vec{v} \times \vec{u}$.

4. Consider the points A = (3, -1, 2), B = (2, 1, 5), and C = (1, -2, -2).
(a) Find the area of the parallelogram *ABCD* with adjacent sides *AB* and *AC*.

(b) Find the area of the triangle *ABC*.

(c) Find the distance from the point *A* to the line *BC*.