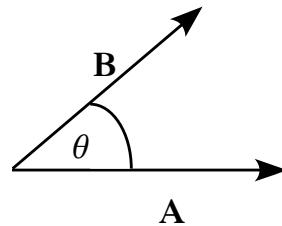


The Vector Cross Product

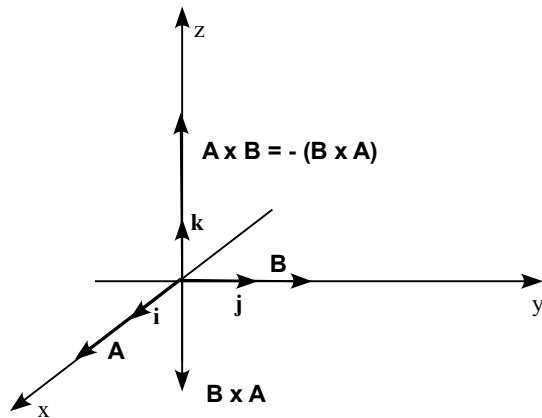
$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B}$$
 Vector Cross Product

$$C = AB \sin \theta$$
 Magnitude of Vector Cross Product



Properties of Cross Product

1. The direction of $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ is given by the right-hand rule (RHR).
2. The direction of $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ is perpendicular to the plane formed by $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$.
3. $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = -(\vec{B} \times \vec{A})$



4. a) If \vec{A} is parallel to \vec{B} , then $|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = AB \sin 0 = 0$
- b) If \vec{A} is antiparallel to \vec{B} , then $|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = AB \sin \pi = 0$
5. \vec{A} is perpendicular to \vec{B} , then $|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = AB \sin 90 = AB$
6. $\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} + \vec{C}) = \vec{A} \times \vec{B} + \vec{A} \times \vec{C}$
7. $\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{A} \times \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \times \vec{B}$
8.

$$\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}, \quad \hat{j} \times \hat{k} = \hat{i}, \quad \hat{k} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j}$$

$$\hat{i} \times \hat{i} = 0, \quad \hat{j} \times \hat{j} = 0, \quad \hat{k} \times \hat{k} = 0$$

9.

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} \times \vec{B} &= (A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}) \times (B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k}) \\ &= \hat{i}(A_y B_z - A_z B_y) - \hat{j}(A_x B_z - B_x A_z) + \hat{k}(A_x B_y - B_x A_y)\end{aligned}$$

Also,

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$$

The Torque Vector

$$\boxed{\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}} \text{ Torque Vector}$$

Ex.

$$\vec{r} = 3\hat{i} - \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{F} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}[(0)(1) - (-1)(1)] - \hat{j}[(3)(1) - (2)(-1)] + \hat{k}[(3)(1) - (0)(2)]$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \hat{i} - 5\hat{j} + 3\hat{k} \text{ (N}\cdot\text{m)}$$