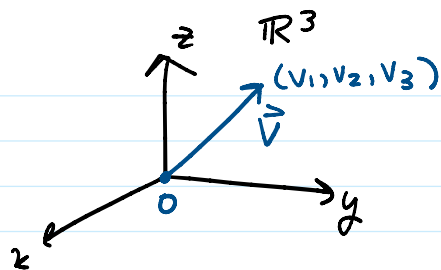


Review of Vectors

\mathbb{R}^3 - denotes 3D space

position vector: $\vec{v} = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$



magnitude of \vec{v} :

$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2}$$

unit vector: a vector \vec{u} with magnitude $|\vec{u}| = 1$

coordinate unit vectors:

$$\hat{i} = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle$$

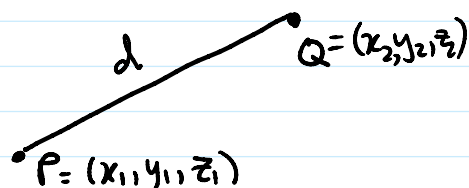
$$\hat{j} = \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle$$

$$\hat{k} = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$$

distance between two points P and Q

$$d = |\vec{PQ}|$$

$$= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$



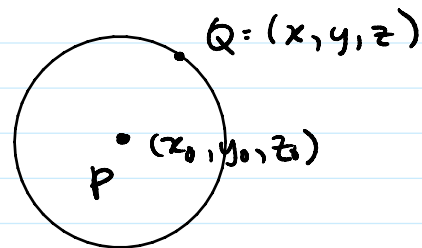
equation of sphere:

radius r

center (x_0, y_0, z_0)

sphere is the set of all points Q
such that $|\vec{PQ}|^2 = r^2$

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = r^2$$

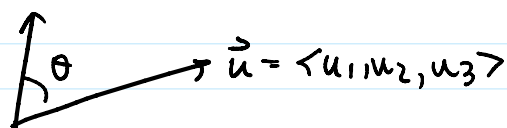


dot product of \vec{u} and \vec{v} :

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3$$

$$= |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{v} = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$$

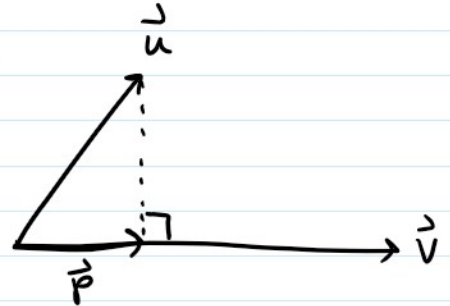


the dot product is a scalar

Orthogonal: \vec{u} and \vec{v} are orthogonal if and only if $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$

Orthogonal projection of \vec{u} onto \vec{v} :

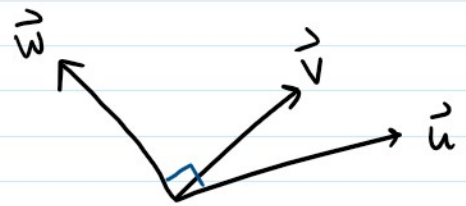
$$\vec{p} = \text{proj}_{\vec{v}}(\vec{u}) = \left(\frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}} \right) \vec{v}$$



cross product of \vec{u} and \vec{v} :

$$\vec{w} = \vec{u} \times \vec{v}$$

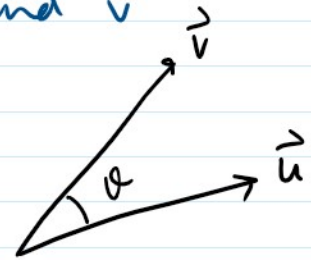
$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i} \begin{vmatrix} u_2 & u_3 \\ v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} - \hat{j} \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} + \hat{k} \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \\ v_1 & v_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (u_2 v_3 - u_3 v_2) \hat{i} - (u_1 v_3 - u_3 v_1) \hat{j} + (u_1 v_2 - v_1 u_2) \hat{k} \end{aligned}$$



\vec{w} is orthogonal to both \vec{u} and \vec{v}

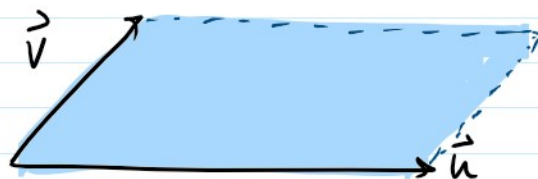
magnitude of the cross product:

$$|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}| = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \sin \theta$$



Area of parallelogram with sides \vec{u} and \vec{v} :

$$A = |\vec{u} \times \vec{v}|$$



Area of triangle with sides \vec{u} and \vec{v} :

$$A = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{u} \times \vec{v}|$$

