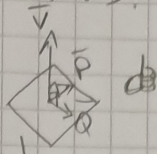


Vector product of 2 vectors.

$$V. \text{ product} = \vec{V} = \vec{P} \times \vec{Q}$$



Direction = Right hand Rule

$$V = PQ \sin \theta$$

V. product = Cross product (diff name)

$$\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q} = -\vec{Q} \cdot \vec{P}; \quad \vec{P} \cdot (\vec{Q}_1 + \vec{Q}_2) = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q}_1 + \vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q}_2$$

$$(\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q}) \cdot \vec{S} = \vec{P} \cdot (\vec{Q} \cdot \vec{S})$$

Rectangular Components.

if  $\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{k}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} &= 0 & \vec{j} \cdot \vec{i} &= -\vec{k} \\ \vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} &= \vec{k} & \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} &= 0 \\ \vec{i} \cdot \vec{k} &= -\vec{j} & \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} &= \vec{i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{k} \cdot \vec{i} &= \vec{j} \\ \vec{k} \cdot \vec{j} &= -\vec{i} \\ \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{V} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (P_x \vec{i} + P_y \vec{j} + P_z \vec{k}) \cdot (Q_x \vec{i} + Q_y \vec{j} + Q_z \vec{k}) \\ &= P_x Q_x \vec{k} - P_x Q_z \vec{j} - P_y Q_x \vec{k} + P_y Q_z \vec{i} \\ &\quad + P_z Q_x \vec{j} - P_z Q_y \vec{i} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = V_i + V_j + V_k$$

$$V_i = P_y Q_z - P_z Q_y = V_x$$

$$V_j = -P_x Q_z + P_z Q_x = V_y$$

$$V_k = P_x Q_y - P_y Q_x = V_z$$

Varignon's Theorem

$$r \cdot (\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 \dots + \vec{F}_n) = r \cdot \vec{F}_1 + r \cdot \vec{F}_2 + r \cdot \vec{F}_3 + \dots + r \cdot \vec{F}_n$$

Expansion of Determinant.

$$V = \begin{vmatrix} (+)\vec{i} & (-)\vec{j} & (+)\vec{k} \\ P_x & P_y & P_z \\ Q_x & Q_y & Q_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$V_x = P_y Q_z - P_z Q_y$$

$$V_y = (P_x Q_z - P_z Q_x)$$

$$V_z = P_x Q_y - P_y Q_x$$