SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

CHAPTER 7

7.6.3 $\int (px+q)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\; dx.$

We choose constants A and B such that

$$px + q = \mathrm{A}\left[\frac{d}{dx}(ax^2+bx+c)\right] + \mathrm{B}$$

$$= \mathrm{A}(2ax + b) + \mathrm{B}$$

Comparing the coefficients of x and the constant terms on both sides, we get

$$2a\mathrm{A} = p \text{ and } \mathrm{A}b + \mathrm{B} = q$$

Solving these equations, the values of A and B are obtained. Thus, the integral reduces to

$$\mathrm{A}\int (2ax+b)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\; dx + \mathrm{B}\int \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\; dx$$

$$= \mathrm{AI}_1 + \mathrm{BI}_2$$

where $\quad \mathrm{I}_1 = \int (2ax+b)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\; dx$

Put $ax^2 + bx + c = t$, then $(2ax + b)dx = dt$

So $\quad \mathrm{I}_1 = \frac{2}{3}(ax^2+bx+c)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \mathrm{C}_1$

Similarly, $\quad \mathrm{I}_2 = \int \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\; dx$

is found, using the integral formulae discussed in [7.6.2, Page 328 of the textbook].

Thus $\int (px+q)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\,dx$ is finally worked out.

Example 25 Find $\int x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx$

Solution Following the procedure as indicated above, we write

$$x = A\left[\frac{d}{dx}\left(1+x-x^2\right)\right]+B$$

$$= A(1-2x)+B$$

Equating the coefficients of x and constant terms on both sides,

We get $-2A = 1$ and $A + B = 0$

Solving these equations, we get $A = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $B = \frac{1}{2}$. Thus the integral reduces to

$$\int x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\int (1-2x)\sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx + \frac{1}{2}\int \sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}I_1 + \frac{1}{2}I_2 \qquad (1)$$

Consider $I_1 = \int (1-2x)\sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx$

Put $1 + x - x^2 = t$, then $(1 - 2x)dx = dt$

Thus $I_1 = \int (1-2x)\sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx = \int t^{\frac{1}{2}}dt = \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_1$

$$= \frac{2}{3}\left(1+x-x^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_1$$, where C_1 is some constant.

Further, consider $\qquad I_2 = \int \sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}\,dx$

Put $x - \frac{1}{2} = t.$ Then $dx = dt$

Therefore, $\qquad I_2 = \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 - t^2}\,dt$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t \sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \sin^{-1} \frac{2t}{\sqrt{5}} + C_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(2x-1)}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - (x - \frac{1}{2})^2} + \frac{5}{8} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(2x-1)\sqrt{1+x-x^2} + \frac{5}{8} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C_2,$$

where C_2 is some constant.

Putting values of I_1 and I_2 in (1), we get

$$\int x\sqrt{1+x} - x^2 dx = -\frac{1}{3}(1+x-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{8}(2x-1)\sqrt{1+x-x^2}$$

$$+ \frac{5}{16} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C,$$

where $\qquad C = -\frac{C_1 + C_2}{2}$ is another arbitrary constant.

Insert the following exercises at the end of EXERCISE 7.7 as follows:

12. $x\sqrt{x+x^2}$ 13. $(x+1)\sqrt{2x^2+3}$ 14. $(x+3)\sqrt{3-4x-x^2}$

Answers

12. $\frac{1}{3}(x^2+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{(2x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x}}{8} + \frac{1}{16}\log|x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{x^2+x}| + C$

13. $\frac{1}{6}(2x^2+3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{2x^2+3} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2+\frac{3}{2}}\right| + C$

14. $-\frac{1}{3}(3-4x-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{7}{2}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \frac{(x+2)\sqrt{3-4x-x^2}}{2} + C$

CHAPTER 10

10.7 Scalar Triple Product

Let $\vec{a}$, $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ be any three vectors. The scalar product of $\vec{a}$ and $(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$, i.e., $\vec{a}\cdot(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$ is called the scalar triple product of $\vec{a}$, $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ in this order and is denoted by $[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}]$ (or $[\vec{a}\,\vec{b}\,\vec{c}]$). We thus have

$$[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = \vec{a}\cdot(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$$

Observations

1. Since $(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$ is a vector, $\vec{a}\cdot(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$ is a scalar quantity, i.e. $[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}]$ is a scalar quantity.
2. Geometrically, the magnitude of the scalar triple product is the volume of a parallelopiped formed by adjacent sides given by the three

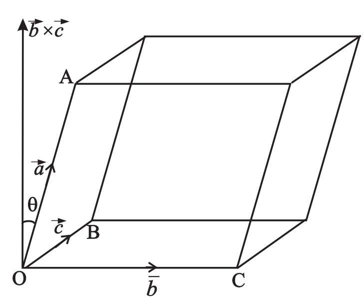

Fig. 10.28

vectors $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ (Fig. 10.28). Indeed, the area of the parallelogram forming the base of the parallelopiped is $\left|\vec{b}\times\vec{c}\right|$. The height is the projection of $\vec{a}$ along the normal to the plane containing $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ which is the magnitude of the component of $\vec{a}$ in the direction of $\vec{b}\times\vec{c}$ i.e., $\dfrac{\left|\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})\right|}{\left|(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})\right|}$. So the required volume of the parallelopiped is $\dfrac{\left|\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})\right|}{\left|(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})\right|}\,|\vec{b}\times\vec{c}| = \left|\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})\right|$,

3. If $\vec{a} = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = c_1\hat{i} + c_2\hat{j} + c_3\hat{k}$, then

$$\vec{b}\times\vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$= (b_2c_3 - b_3c_2)\ \hat{i} + (b_3c_1 - b_1c_3)\ \hat{j} + (b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)\ \hat{k}$

and so

$$\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c}) = a_1(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) + a_2(b_3c_1 - b_1c_3) + a_3(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

4. If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ be any three vectors, then

$[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = [\vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{a}] = [\vec{c}, \vec{a}, \vec{b}]$

(cyclic permutation of three vectors does not change the value of the scalar triple product).

Let $\vec{a} = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = c_1\hat{i} + c_2\hat{j}_3\hat{k}$.

Then, just by observation above, we have

$$[\vec{a},\ \vec{b},\vec{c}\,]=\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$= a_1\ (b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) + a_2\ (b_3c_1 - b_1c_3) + a_3\ (b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)$

$= b_1\ (a_3c_2 - a_2c_3) + b_2\ (a_1c_3 - a_3c_1) + b_3\ (a_2c_1 - a_1c_2)$

$$=\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$= [\ \vec{b},\vec{c},\vec{a}\ ]$

Similarly, the reader may verify that

$= [\vec{a},\ \vec{b},\vec{c}\,] = [\vec{a},\ \vec{b},\vec{c}\,]$

Hence $\qquad [\vec{a},\ \vec{b},\vec{c}\,] = [\ \vec{b},\vec{c},\vec{a}\ ] = [\ \vec{c},\vec{a},\vec{b}\ ]$

5. In scalar triple product $\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$, the dot and cross can be interchanged. Indeed,

$$\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c}) = [\vec{a},\ \vec{b},\vec{c}\,] = [\ \vec{b},\vec{c},\vec{a}\ ] = [\ \vec{c},\vec{a},\vec{b}\ ] = \vec{c}.(\vec{a}\times\vec{b}) = (\vec{a}\times\vec{b}).\vec{c}$$

6. $= [\vec{a},\ \vec{b},\vec{c}\,] = -\,[\ \vec{a},\ \vec{c},\vec{b}\ ]$. Indeed

$= [\vec{a},\ \vec{b},\vec{c}\,] = \vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$

$= \vec{a}.(-\vec{c}\times\vec{b})$

$= -(\vec{a}.(\vec{c}\times\vec{b}))$

$= -\left[\vec{a},\vec{c},\vec{b}\right]$

7. $[\vec{a}, \vec{a}, \vec{b}] = 0$ Indeed

$$[\vec{a}, \vec{a}, \vec{b}] = [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{a}\ ]$$

$$= [\vec{b}, \vec{a}, \vec{a}]$$

$$= \vec{b}\,.\,(\vec{a} \times \vec{a})$$

$$= \vec{b}\,.\,\vec{0} = 0. \qquad (\text{as } \vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0})$$

Note: The result in 7 above is true irrespective of the position of two equal vectors.

10.7.1 Coplanarity of Three Vectors

Theorem 1 Three vectors $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are coplanar if and only if $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = 0$.

Proof Suppose first that the vectors $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are coplanar.

If $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are parallel vectors, then, $\vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \vec{0}$ and so $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = 0$.

If $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are not parallel then, since $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are coplanar, $\vec{b} \times \vec{c}$ is perpendicular to $\vec{a}$.

So $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = 0$.

Conversely, suppose that $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = 0$. If $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b} \times \vec{c}$ are both non-zero, then we conclude that $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b} \times \vec{c}$ are perpendicular vectors. But $\vec{b} \times \vec{c}$ is perpendicular to both $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$. Therefore, $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ must lie in the plane, i.e. they are coplanar. If $\vec{a} = 0$, then $\vec{a}$ is coplanar with any two vectors, in particular with $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$. If $(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = 0$, then $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are parallel vectors and so, $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are coplanar since any two vectors always lie in a plane determined by them and a vector which is parallel to any one of it also lies in that plane.

Note: Coplanarity of four points can be discussed using coplanarity of three vectors. Indeed, the four points A, B, C and D are coplanar if the vectors $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}$ and $\overrightarrow{AD}$ are coplanar.

Example 26 Find $\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$, if $\vec{a}=2\hat{i}+\hat{j}+3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = \hat{i}+2j+k$ and $\vec{c}=3\hat{i}+\hat{j}+2\hat{k}$.

Solution We have $\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})=\begin{vmatrix}2 & 1 & 3\\ -1 & 2 & 1\\ 3 & 1 & 2\end{vmatrix}=-10.$

Example 27 Show that the vectors
$\vec{a}=\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i}+3j-4\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c}=\hat{i}-3\hat{j}+5\hat{k}$ are coplanar.

Solution We have $\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})=\begin{vmatrix}1 & -2 & 3\\ -2 & 3 & -4\\ 1 & -3 & 5\end{vmatrix}=0.$

Hence, in view of Theorem 1, $\vec{a},\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are coplanar vectors.

Example 28 Find λ if the vectors
$\vec{a}=\hat{i}+3\hat{j}+\hat{k}$, $\vec{b}=2\hat{i}-\hat{j}-\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c}=\lambda\hat{i}+7\hat{j}+3\hat{k}$ are coplanar.

Solution Since $\vec{a},\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are coplanar vectors, we have $[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}]=0$, i.e.,

$$\begin{vmatrix}1 & 3 & 1\\ 2 & -1 & -1\\ \lambda & 7 & 3\end{vmatrix}=0.$$

$\Rightarrow$ $1(-3+7)-3(6+\lambda)+1(14+\lambda)=0$
$\Rightarrow$ $\lambda=0.$

Example 29 Show that the four points A, B, C and D with position vectors $4\hat{i}+5\hat{j}+\hat{k}, -(\hat{j}+\hat{k}), 3\hat{i}+9\hat{j}+4\hat{k}$ and $4(-\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\hat{k})$, respectively are coplanar.

Solution We know that the four points A, B, C and D are coplanar if the three vectors $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}$ and $\overrightarrow{AD}$ are coplanar, i.e., if

$$[\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC} \text{ and } \overrightarrow{AD}] = 0$$

Now $\overrightarrow{AB} = -(\hat{j}+\hat{k})-(4\hat{i}+5\hat{j}+\hat{k}) = -4\hat{i}-6\hat{j}-2\hat{k})$

$\overrightarrow{AC} = (3\hat{i}+9\hat{j}+4\hat{k})-(4\hat{i}+5\hat{j}+\hat{k}) = -\hat{i}+4\hat{j}+3\hat{k}$

and $\overrightarrow{AD} = 4(-\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\hat{k})-(4\hat{i}+5\hat{j}+\hat{k}) = -8\hat{i}-\hat{j}+3\hat{k}$

Thus $[\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC} \text{ and } \overrightarrow{AD}] = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -6 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \\ -8 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$

Hence A, B, C and D are coplanar.

Example 30 Prove that $[\vec{a}+\vec{b}, \vec{b}+\vec{c}, \vec{c}+\vec{a}] = 2\,[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}]$.

Solution We have

$$\left[\vec{a}+\vec{b}, \vec{b}+\vec{c}, \vec{c}+\vec{a}\right] = (\vec{a}+\vec{b}).((\vec{b}+\vec{c})\times(\vec{c}+\vec{a}))$$

$$= (\vec{a}+\vec{b}).(\vec{b}\times\vec{c}+\vec{b}\times\vec{a}+\vec{c}\times\vec{c}+\vec{c}\times\vec{a})$$

$$= (\vec{a}+\vec{b}).(\vec{b}\times\vec{c}+\vec{b}\times\vec{a}+\vec{c}\times\vec{a}) \qquad (\text{as } \vec{c}\times\vec{c}=\vec{0})$$

$$= \vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})+\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{a})+\vec{a}.(\vec{c}\times\vec{a})+\vec{b}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})+\vec{b}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{a})+\vec{b}.(\vec{c}\times\vec{a})$$

$$= \left[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}\right]+\left[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{a}\right]+\left[\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{a}\right]+\left[\vec{b}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}\right]+\left[\vec{b}, \vec{b}, \vec{a}\right]+\left[\vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{a}\right]$$

$$= 2\left[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}\right] \qquad (\text{Why ?})$$

Example 31 Prove that $\left[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}+\vec{d}\right] = \left[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}\right]+[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{d}]$

Solution We have

$$\left[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}+\vec{d}\right] = \vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times(\vec{c}+\vec{d}))$$

$$= \vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c}+\vec{b}\times\vec{d})$$

$$= \vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})+\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{d})$$

$$= \left[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}\right]+\left[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{d}\right].$$

Exercise 10.5

1. Find $\left[\vec{a}\,\vec{b}\,\vec{c}\right]$ if $\vec{a}=\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+3\hat{k}, \vec{b}=2\hat{i}-3\hat{j}+\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c}=3i+j-2\hat{k}$
(Ans. 24)
2. Show that the vectors $\vec{a}=\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+3\hat{k}, \vec{b}=-2\hat{i}+3\hat{j}-4\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c}=\hat{i}-3\hat{j}+5\hat{k}$ are coplanar.
3. Find λ if the vectors $\hat{i}-\hat{j}+\hat{k}, 3\hat{i}+\hat{j}+2\hat{k}$ and $\hat{i}+\lambda\hat{j}-3\hat{k}$ are coplanar.
(Ans. $\lambda = 15$)
4. Let $\vec{a}=\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\hat{k}, \vec{b}=\hat{i}$ and $\vec{c}=c_1\hat{i}+c_2\hat{j}+c_3\hat{k}$ Then
(a) If $c_1 = 1$ and $c_2 = 2$, find c_3 which makes $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ coplanar (Ans. $c_3 = 2$)
(b) If $c_2 = -1$ and $c_3 = 1$, show that no value of c_1 can make $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ coplanar.
5. Show that the four points with position vectors
$4\hat{i}+8\hat{j}+12\hat{k}, 2\hat{i}+4\hat{j}+6\hat{k}, 3\hat{i}+5\hat{j}+4\hat{k}$ and $5\hat{i}+8\hat{j}+5\hat{k}$ are coplanar.
6. Find x such that the four points A (3, 2, 1) B (4, x, 5), C (4, 2, –2) and D (6, 5, –1) are coplanar. (Ans. $x = 5$)
7. Show that the vectors $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ coplanar if $\vec{a}+\vec{b}$, $\vec{b}+\vec{c}$ and $\vec{c}+\vec{a}$ are coplanar.