

1. Suppose $\vec{u} = \langle u_1, u_2, u_3 \rangle$ and $\vec{v} = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$.

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

(b) Compute (and expand) $\|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\|^2$

(c) Now, compute (and expand) $\|\vec{u}\|^2 \cdot \|\vec{v}\|^2 - (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})^2$

(d) How do these last two expressions compare?

2. Suppose θ is the angle between \vec{u} and \vec{v} .

(a) Use the property of the dot product derived on the last worksheet to rewrite

$$\|\vec{u}\|^2 \cdot \|\vec{v}\|^2 - (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})^2$$

(b) Rewrite this using another trigonometry function.

(c) Simplify as much as possible.

3. We have just proved the following formula:

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

4. Suppose \vec{u} and \vec{v} are vectors in \mathbb{R}^3 in standard position. Compute the area of the resulting parallelogram.

5. Suppose \vec{u} , \vec{v} and \vec{w} are vectors in \mathbb{R}^3 in standard position. These three vectors form a *parallelepiped*. Compute its volume.