

Problem 1.23

The unknown vector \mathbf{v} satisfies $\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \lambda$ and $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{c}$, where λ , \mathbf{b} , and \mathbf{c} are fixed and known. Find \mathbf{v} in terms of λ , \mathbf{b} , and \mathbf{c} .

Solution

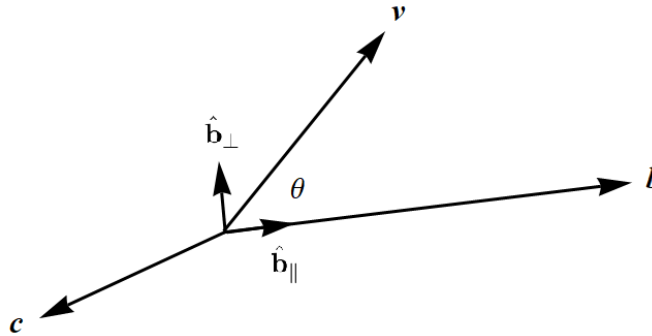
Take the magnitude of both sides of the equation involving the cross product.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{v} &= \lambda \\ |\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{v}| &= |\mathbf{c}|\end{aligned}$$

Suppose that θ is the angle between \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{v} .

$$\begin{aligned}|\mathbf{b}||\mathbf{v}| \cos \theta &= \lambda \\ |\mathbf{b}||\mathbf{v}| \sin \theta &= |\mathbf{c}|\end{aligned}$$

From the equation $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{c}$, the vector \mathbf{c} is perpendicular to the plane containing \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{v} .



A basis for this plane can be written in terms of $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\parallel}$, a unit vector parallel to \mathbf{b} , and $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\perp}$, a unit vector perpendicular to \mathbf{b} that also lies in the plane.

$$\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\parallel} = \frac{\mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|} \quad \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\perp} = \frac{\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{b}|}$$

Write \mathbf{v} in terms of these basis vectors.

$$\mathbf{v} = v_1 \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\parallel} + v_2 \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\perp}$$

To determine v_1 , take the dot product of both sides with $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\parallel}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\parallel} &= v_1 (\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\parallel} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\parallel}) + v_2 (\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\perp} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\parallel}) \\ |\mathbf{v}| \cos \theta &= v_1 (1) + v_2 (0) \\ \frac{\lambda}{|\mathbf{b}|} &= v_1\end{aligned}$$

To determine v_2 , take the dot product of both sides with $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\perp}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\perp} &= v_1 (\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\parallel} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\perp}) + v_2 (\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\perp} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\perp}) \\ |\mathbf{v}| \sin \theta &= v_1 (0) + v_2 (1) \\ \frac{|\mathbf{c}|}{|\mathbf{b}|} &= v_2\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{v} &= \frac{\lambda}{|\mathbf{b}|} \frac{\mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|} + \frac{|\mathbf{c}|}{|\mathbf{b}|} \frac{\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{b}|} \\ &= \lambda \frac{\mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|^2} + \frac{|\mathbf{c}|}{|\mathbf{b}|} \frac{\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{c}| |\mathbf{b}| \sin 90^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\lambda \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|^2} \\ &= \frac{\lambda \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}}{|\mathbf{b}|^2}.\end{aligned}$$