## Question Q1.13

Can you find two vectors with different lengths that have a vector sum of zero? What length restrictions are required for three vectors to have a vector sum of zero? Explain your reasoning.

## Solution

The only way to have two vectors sum to zero is if they are equal and opposite.

$$\mathbf{v}_{1} + \mathbf{v}_{2} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\langle v_{1x}, v_{1y}, v_{1z} \rangle + \langle v_{2x}, v_{2y}, v_{2z} \rangle = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$\langle v_{1x} + v_{2x}, v_{1y} + v_{2y}, v_{1z} + v_{2z} \rangle = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$v_{1x} + v_{2x} = 0$$

$$v_{1y} + v_{2y} = 0$$

$$v_{1z} + v_{2z} = 0$$

$$v_{2x} = -v_{1x}$$

$$v_{2y} = -v_{1y}$$

$$v_{2z} = -v_{1z}$$

$$v_{2z} = -v_{1z}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{1z} + \langle v_{1x}, v_{1y}, v_{1z} \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{2z} = \langle -v_{1x}, -v_{1y}, -v_{1z} \rangle = -\langle v_{1x}, v_{1y}, v_{1z} \rangle = -\mathbf{v}_{1}$$

For three vectors to sum to zero, it's necessary to have

$$\mathbf{v}_{1} + \mathbf{v}_{2} + \mathbf{v}_{3} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\langle v_{1x}, v_{1y}, v_{1z} \rangle + \langle v_{2x}, v_{2y}, v_{2z} \rangle + \langle v_{3x}, v_{3y}, v_{3z} \rangle = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$\langle v_{1x} + v_{2x} + v_{3x}, v_{1y} + v_{2y} + v_{3y}, v_{1z} + v_{2z} + v_{3z} \rangle = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$$

$$v_{1x} + v_{2x} + v_{3x} = 0$$

$$v_{1y} + v_{2y} + v_{3y} = 0$$

$$v_{1z} + v_{2z} + v_{3z} = 0$$

$$v_{3x} = -v_{1x} - v_{2x}$$

$$v_{3y} = -v_{1y} - v_{2y}$$

$$v_{3z} = -v_{1z} - v_{2z}$$

www.stemjock.com

The first two vectors are free to be anything,

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \langle v_{1x}, v_{1y}, v_{1z} \rangle$$
$$\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle v_{2x}, v_{2y}, v_{2z} \rangle$$

but the third vector is constrained.

$$\mathbf{v}_{3} = \langle v_{3x}, v_{3y}, v_{3z} \rangle$$
  
=  $\langle -v_{1x} - v_{2x}, -v_{1y} - v_{2y}, -v_{1z} - v_{2z} \rangle$   
=  $-\langle v_{1x} + v_{2x}, v_{1y} + v_{2y}, v_{1z} + v_{2z} \rangle$