

1. (10 pts) Let

$$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Compute the triple product $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 0 \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 1 \\ &= 0 + 1 + 1 \\ &= \boxed{2} \end{aligned}$$

2. (10 pts) Let \vec{a} and \vec{b} be as above. Use dot product to find the angle between \vec{a} and \vec{b} . (Hint: $\cos(60^\circ) = 1/2$.)

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\| \cos \theta \quad (\theta = \angle(\vec{a}, \vec{b})) \\ \Rightarrow \cos \theta &= \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\|} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{0^2+1^2+1^2} \cdot \sqrt{1^2+0^2+1^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \boxed{60^\circ} = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

Bonus. (5 pts) Let \vec{a} and \vec{b} be two vectors (not necessarily the same as above). Use dot product to prove the *parallelogram law*:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\|^2 + \|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\|^2 &= 2(\|\vec{a}\|^2 + \|\vec{b}\|^2). \\ \|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\|^2 + \|\vec{a} - \vec{b}\|^2 &= (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \\ &= (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}) + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}) \\ &= 2\|\vec{a}\|^2 + 2\|\vec{b}\|^2 \\ &= 2(\|\vec{a}\|^2 + \|\vec{b}\|^2). \end{aligned}$$