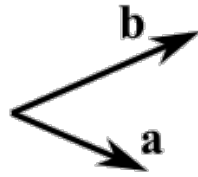


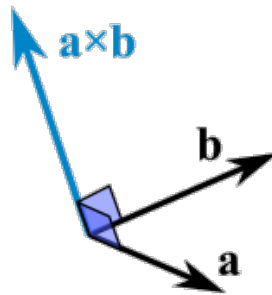
Cross Product

These are two [vectors](#):



They can be **multiplied** using the "Cross Product"
(also see [Dot Product](#)).

The Cross Product $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ of two vectors is another vector that is at right angles to both:



And it all happens in 3 dimensions!

Calculating

You can calculate the Cross Product this way:

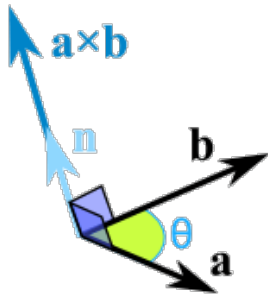
$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \sin(\theta) \mathbf{n}$$

$|\mathbf{a}|$ is the magnitude (length) of vector \mathbf{a}

$|\mathbf{b}|$ is the magnitude (length) of vector \mathbf{b}

θ is the angle between \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b}

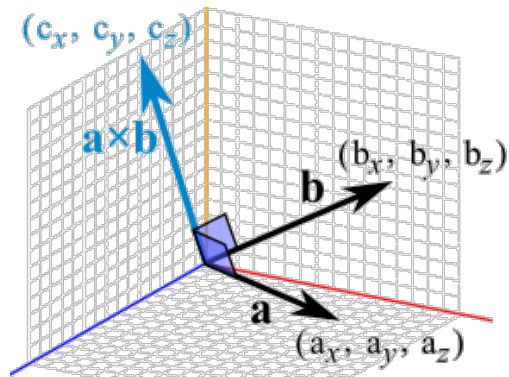
\mathbf{n} is the [unit vector](#) at right angles to both \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b}



So the **length** is: the length of \mathbf{a} times the length of \mathbf{b} times the sine of the angle between \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} ,

Then you multiply by the vector \mathbf{n} to make sure it heads in the right **direction**.

OR you can calculate it this way:



When \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} start at the origin point $(0,0,0)$, the Cross Product will end at:

- $c_x = a_y b_z - a_z b_y$
- $c_y = a_z b_x - a_x b_z$
- $c_z = a_x b_y - a_y b_x$

They both work!

Example: What is the cross product of $\mathbf{a} = (2,3,4)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (5,6,7)$

- $c_x = a_y b_z - a_z b_y = 3 \times 7 - 4 \times 6 = -3$
- $c_y = a_z b_x - a_x b_z = 4 \times 5 - 2 \times 7 = 6$
- $c_z = a_x b_y - a_y b_x = 2 \times 6 - 3 \times 5 = -3$

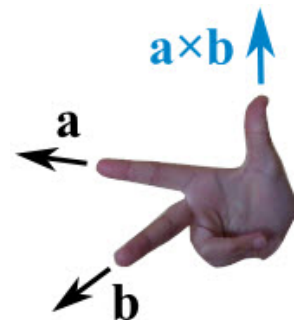
Answer: $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = (-3,6,-3)$

Which Way?

The cross product could point in the completely opposite direction and still be at right angles to the two other vectors, so we have the:

"Right Hand Rule"

With your right-hand, point your index finger along vector \mathbf{a} , and point your middle finger along vector \mathbf{b} : the cross product goes in the direction of your thumb.



Dot Product

The Cross Product gives a **vector** answer, and is sometimes called the "vector product"

But there is also the [Dot Product](#) which gives a **scalar** (ordinary number) as an answer.



Question: What do you get when you cross an elephant with a banana?

Answer: $|\mathbf{elephant}| |\mathbf{banana}| \sin(\theta) \mathbf{n}$

[Question 1](#) [Question 2](#) [Question 3](#) [Question 4](#) [Question 5](#) [Question 6](#)
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