

Activity – The Dot Product

Part 1. Definition and Algebraic Properties of the Dot Product

Definition. Suppose \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} are vectors whose component forms are $\mathbf{v} = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{w} = \langle w_1, w_2 \rangle$. The dot product of \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} is given by

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \cdot \langle w_1, w_2 \rangle = v_1 w_1 + v_2 w_2$$

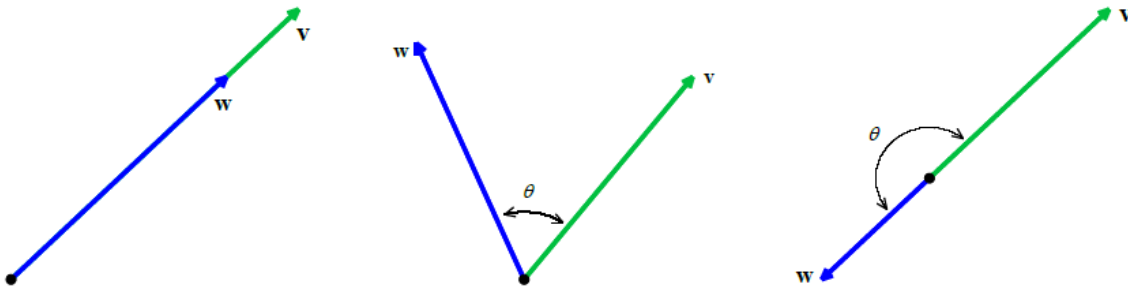
- Do you get a vector or a scalar when you compute the dot product of two vectors?
- Does $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{v}$?
- Find $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}$. Find $\|\mathbf{v}\|$. How are these two quantities related?
- $\mathbf{v} = \langle -2, 1 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{w} = \langle 3, -3 \rangle$. Find $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w}$.

Theorem 9.5. Properties of the Dot Product:

- Commutative Property:** For all vectors \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} , $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{v}$.
- Distributive Property:** For all vectors \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} , $\mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w}$.
- Scalar Property:** For all vectors \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} , and scalars k , $(k\mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{w} = k(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{v} \cdot (k\mathbf{w})$.
- Relation to Magnitude:** For all vectors \mathbf{v} , $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \|\mathbf{v}\|^2$.

Part 2. Geometric Properties of the Dot Product

Let θ be the angle between two vectors \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} . We choose to define $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$. Find θ for the vectors shown below.



Theorem 9.6. Geometric Interpretation of the Dot Product: If \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} are nonzero vectors then $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = \|\mathbf{v}\| \|\mathbf{w}\| \cos(\theta)$, where θ is the angle between \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} .

Part 3. Determining the Angle Between Two Vectors.

Using $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = \|\mathbf{v}\| \|\mathbf{w}\| \cos(\theta)$, solve for θ .

Theorem 9.7. Let \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} be nonzero vectors and let θ be the angle between \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} . Then

$\theta =$

Find the angle between the following pairs of vectors:

1. $\mathbf{v} = \langle 3, -3\sqrt{3} \rangle$ and $\mathbf{w} = \langle -\sqrt{3}, 1 \rangle$
2. $\mathbf{v} = \langle 2, 2 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{w} = \langle 5, -5 \rangle$
3. $\mathbf{v} = \langle 3, -4 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{w} = \langle 2, 1 \rangle$

If the angle between two vectors is $\frac{\pi}{2}$ or 90° , we call the vectors _____

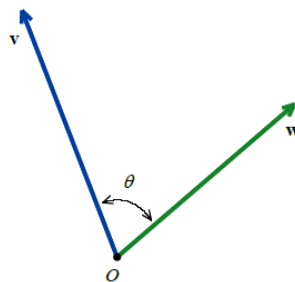
and we write _____.

If \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} are orthogonal, what would $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w}$ equal?

Part 4. Orthogonal Projection

1. Draw a perpendicular line from the tip of \mathbf{v} to \mathbf{w} .
2. Label the point of intersection with \mathbf{R} .
3. Make a new vector $\mathbf{p} = \vec{OR}$.

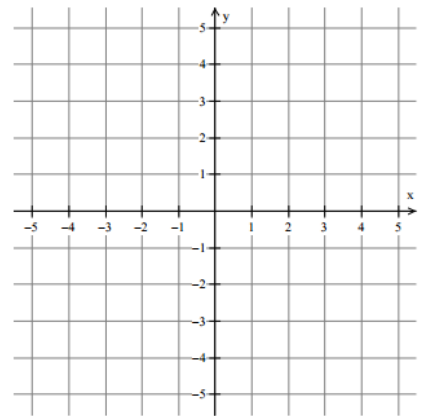
This new vector \mathbf{p} is called the projection of \mathbf{v} onto \mathbf{w} .



Theorem 9.9. If \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} are nonzero vectors, then the **orthogonal projection of \mathbf{v} onto \mathbf{w}** , denoted $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{v})$, is given by

$$\text{proj}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{v}) = \left(\frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w}}{\|\mathbf{w}\|^2} \right) \mathbf{w}$$

Given vectors $\mathbf{v} = \langle -2, 4 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{w} = \langle 3, 3 \rangle$, find $\mathbf{p} = \text{proj}_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{v})$.



Plot \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{p} in standard position on the graph.

Part 5. Work

Theorem 9.10. Work as a Dot Product: Suppose a constant force \mathbf{F} is applied to move an object along the vector \overrightarrow{PQ} , from P to Q . The work W done by \mathbf{F} is given by

$$W = \mathbf{F} \cdot \overrightarrow{PQ} = \|\mathbf{F}\| \|\overrightarrow{PQ}\| \cos(\theta),$$

where θ is the angle between \mathbf{F} and \overrightarrow{PQ} .

Taylor exerts a force of 10 pounds to pull her wagon a distance of 50 feet over level ground. If the handle of the wagon makes a 30° angle with the horizontal, how much work did Taylor do pulling the wagon?

