

$$(a \cdot b) = ab \cos \theta$$

[MTH251] The scalar product of  $(a \cdot b)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 $(a \cdot b) = ab \cos \theta$

[MTH251] Given that  $(ab \neq 0)$  then by implication \_\_\_\_\_  
 $(a \neq 0 \text{ or } b \neq 0)$

[MTH251] The vector product  $x$  and  $y$  of a parallelogram with edges is \_\_\_\_\_  
 $(|X \wedge Y| = XY \sin \theta)$

[MTH251] The  $(\frac{d}{dt})(a \wedge b) =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $(\frac{da}{dt} \wedge b + a \wedge \frac{db}{dt})$

[MTH251] If  $(\theta)$  is the angle between vectors  $a$  and  $b$  then, the elementary trigonometry, the sum of the length is \_\_\_\_\_  
 $((a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos \theta)$

[MTH251] The vector product of  $(X \wedge X) =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $(0)$

[MTH251] A unit vectors  $i, j, k$  in the direction of  $x, y, z$  axes respectively is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
orthonormal triad

[MTH251] Determine  $(i \wedge j) =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $(k)$

[MTH251] Given the vector  $(i, j, k)$ , the  $(i \wedge i = j \wedge j = k \wedge k) =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $(0)$

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