Annexure II

CLASS XII

CHAPTER 5

Theorem 5 (To be inserted on page 173 under the heading theorem 5)

(i) Derivative of Exponential Function $f(x) = e^x$.

If $f(x) = e^x$, then

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{e^{x+\Delta x} - e^x}{\Delta x}$$

$$= e^x \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{e^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x}$$

$$= e^x \cdot 1 \quad [\text{since} \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = 1]$$

Thus, $\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x$.

(ii) Derivative of logarithmic function $f(x) = \log_e x$.

If $f(x) = \log_e x$, then

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_e (x+\Delta x) - \log_e x}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_e \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \frac{\log_e \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)}{\frac{\Delta x}{x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \quad [\text{since} \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\log_e (1+h)}{h} = 1]$$

Thus, $\frac{d}{dx} \log_e x = \frac{1}{x}$

7.6.3. $\displaystyle\int (px+q)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\,dx$.

We choose constants A and B such that

$$px + q = \mathrm{A}\left[\frac{d}{dx}(ax^2+bx+c)\right]+\mathrm{B}$$

$$= \mathrm{A}(2ax + b) + \mathrm{B}$$

Comparing the coefficients of x and the constant terms on both sides, we get

$$2a\mathrm{A} = p \text{ and } \mathrm{A}b + \mathrm{B} = q$$

Solving these equations, the values of A and B are obtained. Thus, the integral reduces to

$$\mathrm{A}\int (2ax+b)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\,dx+\mathrm{B}\int\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\,dx$$

$$= \mathrm{AI}_1 + \mathrm{BI}_2$$

where $\quad \mathrm{I}_1 = \displaystyle\int (2ax+b)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\,dx$

Put $ax^2 + bx + c = t$, then $(2ax + b)dx = dt$

So $\quad \mathrm{I}_1 = \dfrac{2}{3}(ax^2+bx+c)^{\frac{3}{2}}+\mathrm{C}_1$

Similarly, $\quad \mathrm{I}_2 = \displaystyle\int\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\,dx$

is found, using the integral formula discussed in [7.6.2, Page 328 of the textbook].

Thus $\displaystyle\int (px+q)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\,dx$ is finally worked out.

Example 25 Find $\displaystyle\int x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx$

Solution Following the procedure as indicated above, we write

$$x = \mathrm{A}\left[\frac{d}{dx}\left(1+x-x^2\right)\right]+\mathrm{B}$$

$$= \mathrm{A}(1-2x)+\mathrm{B}$$

Equating the coefficients of x and constant terms on both sides,

We get $-2\mathrm{A} = 1$ and $\mathrm{A} + \mathrm{B} = 0$

Solving these equations, we get $\mathrm{A} = -\dfrac{1}{2}$ and $\mathrm{B} = \dfrac{1}{2}$. Thus the integral reduces to

$$\int x\sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\int (1-2x)\sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx + \frac{1}{2}\int \sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{I}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{I}_2 \qquad (1)$$

Consider $\mathrm{I}_1 = \int (1-2x)\sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx$

Put $1 + x - x^2 = t$, then $(1 - 2x)dx = dt$

Thus $\mathrm{I}_1 = \int (1-2x)\sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx = \int t^{\frac{1}{2}}dt = \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} + \mathrm{C}_1$

$= \frac{2}{3}\left(1+x-x^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \mathrm{C}_1$, where C_1 is some constant.

Further, consider $\mathrm{I}_2 = \int \sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}\,dx$

Put $x - \frac{1}{2} = t$. Then $dx = dt$

Therefore, $\mathrm{I}_2 = \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 - t^2}\,dt$

$$= \frac{1}{2}t\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - t^2} + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{5}{4}\sin^{-1}\frac{2t}{\sqrt{5}} + \mathrm{C}_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\frac{(2x-1)}{2}\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - (x-\frac{1}{2})^2} + \frac{5}{8}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(2x-1)\sqrt{1+x-x^2} + \frac{5}{8}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C_2$$, where C_2 is some constant.

Putting values of I_1 and I_2 in (1), we get

$$\int x\sqrt{1+x}-x^2dx = -\frac{1}{3}(1+x-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{8}(2x-1)\sqrt{1+x-x^2}$$

$$+ \frac{5}{16}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C,$$

where $\mathrm{C} = -\frac{\mathrm{C}_1 + \mathrm{C}_2}{2}$ is another arbitrary constant.

Insert the following exercises at the end of EXERCISE 7.7 as follows:

12. $x\sqrt{x+x^2}$ 13. $(x+1)\sqrt{2x^2+3}$ 14. $(x+3)\sqrt{3-4x-x^2}$

Answers

12. $\frac{1}{3}(x^2+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}-\frac{(2x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x}}{8}+\frac{1}{16}\log|x+\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{x^2+x}|+C$

13. $\frac{1}{6}(2x^2+3)^{\frac{3}{2}}+\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{2x^2+3}+\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}\log\left|x+\sqrt{x^2+\frac{3}{2}}\right|+C$

14. $-\frac{1}{3}(3-4x-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}+\frac{7}{2}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{7}}\right)+\frac{(x+2)\sqrt{3-4x-x^2}}{2}+C$

CHAPTER 10

10.7 Scalar triple product Let $\vec{a},\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ be any three vectors. The scalar product of $\vec{a}$ and $(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$, i.e., $\vec{a}\cdot(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$ is called the scalar triple product of $\vec{a},\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ in this order and is denoted by $[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}]$ (or $[\vec{a}\,\vec{b}\,\vec{c}]$). We thus have

$$[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}]=\vec{a}\cdot(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$$

Observations

1. Since $(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$ is a vector, $\vec{a}\cdot(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$ is a scalar quantity, i.e. $[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}]$ is a scalar quantity.

2. Geometrically, the magnitude of the scalar triple product is the volume of a parallelopiped formed by adjacent sides given by the three vectors $\vec{a},\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ (Fig. 10.28). Indeed, the area of the parallelogram forming the base of the parallelopiped is $|\vec{b}\times\vec{c}|$. The height is the projection of $\vec{a}$ along the normal to the plane containing $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ which is the magnitude of the component of $\vec{a}$ in the direction of $\vec{b}\times\vec{c}$ i.e., $\frac{|\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})|}{|(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})|}$. So the required volume of the parallelopiped is $\frac{|\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})|}{|(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})|}|\vec{b}\times\vec{c}|=|\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})|$,

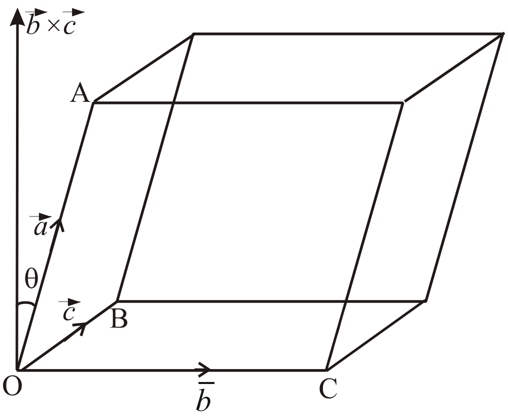

Fig. 10.28

3. If $\vec{a}=a_1\hat{i}+a_2\hat{j}+a_3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b}=b_1\hat{i}+b_2\hat{j}+b_3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c}=c_1\hat{i}+c_2\hat{j}+c_3\hat{k}$, then

$$\vec{b}\times\vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (b_2c_3 - b_3c_2)\ \hat{i} + (b_3c_1 - b_1c_3)\ \hat{j} + (b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)\ \hat{k}$$

and so

$$\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c}) = a_1(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) + a_2(b_3c_1 - b_1c_3) + a_3(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

4. If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ be any three vectors, then

$$[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = [\vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{a}] = [\vec{c}, \vec{a}, \vec{b}]$$

(cyclic permutation of three vectors does not change the value of the scalar triple product).

Let $\vec{a} = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = b_1\hat{i} + b_2\hat{j} + b_3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = c_1\hat{i} + c_2\hat{j}_3\hat{k}$. Then, just by observation above, we have

$$[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1\ (b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) + a_2\ (b_3c_1 - b_1c_3) + a_3\ (b_1c_2 - b_2c_1)$$
$$= b_1\ (a_3c_2 - a_2c_3) + b_2\ (a_1c_3 - a_3c_1) + b_3\ (a_2c_1 - a_1c_2)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= [\vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{a}]$$

Similarly, the reader may verify that

$$= [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = [\vec{c}, \vec{a}, \vec{b}]$$

Hence $\quad [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = [\vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{a}] = [\vec{c}, \vec{a}, \vec{b}]$

5. In scalar triple product $\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$, the dot and cross can be interchanged. Indeed,

$$\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c}) = [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = [\vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{a}] = [\vec{c}, \vec{a}, \vec{b}] = \vec{c}.(\vec{a}\times\vec{b}) = (\vec{a}\times\vec{b}).\vec{c}$$

6. $= [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = -[\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{b}]$. Indeed

$= [\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}\,] = \vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$

$= \vec{a}.(-\vec{c}\times\vec{b})$

$= -(\vec{a}.(\vec{c}\times\vec{b}))$

$= -\left[\vec{a},\vec{c},\vec{b}\right]$

7. $[\vec{a},\vec{a},\vec{b}]=0.$ Indeed

$[\vec{a},\vec{a},\vec{b}]=[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{a},]$

$= [\vec{b},\vec{a},\vec{a}]$

$=\vec{b}.(\vec{a}\times\vec{a})$

$=\vec{b}.\vec{0}=0.$ (as $\vec{a}\times\vec{a}=\vec{0}$)

Note: The result in 7 above is true irrespective of the position of two equal vectors.

10.7.1 Coplanarity of three vectors

Theorem 1 Three vectors $\vec{a}$, $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are coplanar if and only if $\vec{a}\cdot(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})=0$.

Proof : Suppose first that the vectors $\vec{a}$, $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are coplanar.

If $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are parallel vectors, then, $\vec{b}\times\vec{c}=\vec{0}$ and so $\vec{a}\cdot(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})=0$.

If $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are not parallel then, since $\vec{a}$, $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are coplanar, $\vec{b}\times\vec{c}$ is perpendicular to $\vec{a}$.

So $\vec{a}\cdot(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})=0$.

Conversely, suppose that $\vec{a}\cdot(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})=0$. If $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}\times\vec{c}$ are both non-zero, then we conclude that $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}\times\vec{c}$ are perpendicular vectors. But $\vec{b}\times\vec{c}$ is perpendicular to both $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$. Therefore $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ must lie in the plane, i.e. they are coplanar. If $\vec{a}=0$, then $\vec{a}$ is coplanar with any two vectors, in particular with $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$. If $(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})=0$, then $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are parallel vectors and so, $\vec{a}$, $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are coplanar since any two vectors always lie in a plane determined by them and a vector which is parallel to any one of it also lies in that plane.

Note: Coplanarity of four points can be discussed using coplanarity of three vectors. Indeed, the four points A, B, C and D are coplanar if the vectors $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}$ and $\overrightarrow{AD}$ are coplanar.

Example 26: Find $\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})$, *if* $\vec{a}=2\hat{i}+\hat{j}+3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b}=-\hat{i}+2j+k$ and $\vec{c}=3\hat{i}+\hat{j}+2\hat{k}$.

Solution : We have $\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})=\begin{vmatrix}2 & 1 & 3\\ -1 & 2 & 1\\ 3 & 1 & 2\end{vmatrix}=-10.$

Example 27: Show that the vectors $\vec{a}=\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+3\hat{k}$, $\vec{b}=-2\hat{i}+3j-4\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c}=\hat{i}-3\hat{j}+5\hat{k}$ are coplanar.

Solution : We have $\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})=\begin{vmatrix}1 & -2 & 3\\ -2 & 2 & -4\\ 1 & -3 & 5\end{vmatrix}=0.$

Hence, in view of Theorem 1, $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are coplanar vectors.

Example 28: Find λ if the vectors $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k},\ \vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = \lambda\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ are coplanar.

Solution : Since $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are coplanar vectors, we have $[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] = 0$, i.e.,

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ \lambda & 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$\Rightarrow \quad 1\,(-3 + 7) - 3\,(6 + \lambda) + 1\,(14 + \lambda) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad \lambda = 0.$

Example 29: Show that the four points A, B, C and D with position vectors $4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k}, -(\hat{j} + \hat{k}), 3\hat{i} + 9\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ and $4(-\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$, respectively are coplanar.

Solution : We know that the four points A, B, C and D are coplanar if the three vectors $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}$ and $\overrightarrow{AD}$ are coplanar, i.e., if

$$[\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AD}] = 0$$

Now $\quad \overrightarrow{AB} = -(\hat{j} + \hat{k}) - (4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k}) = -4\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} - 2\hat{k})$

$\overrightarrow{AC} = (3\hat{i} + 9\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}) - (4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k}) = -\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$

and $\quad \overrightarrow{AD} = 4(-\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) - (4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + \hat{k}) = -8\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$

Thus $\quad [\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AD}] = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -6 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \\ -8 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$

Hence A, B, C and D are coplanar.

Example 30 : Prove that $[\vec{a} + \vec{b}, \vec{b} + \vec{c}, \vec{c} + \vec{a}] = 2[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}]$.

Solution : We have

$$[\vec{a} + \vec{b}, \vec{b} + \vec{c}, \vec{c} + \vec{a}] = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}).((\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \times (\vec{c} + \vec{a}))$$

$$= (\vec{a} + \vec{b}).(\vec{b} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{a} + \vec{c} \times \vec{c} + \vec{c} \times \vec{a})$$

$$= (\vec{a} + \vec{b}).(\vec{b} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{a} + \vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \qquad (\text{as } \vec{c} \times \vec{c} = \vec{0})$$

$$= \vec{a}.(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) + \vec{a}.(\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) + \vec{a}.(\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) + \vec{b}.(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) + \vec{b}.(\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) + \vec{b}.(\vec{c} \times \vec{a})$$

$$= [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] + [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{a}] + [\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{a}] + [\vec{b}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] + [\vec{b}, \vec{b}, \vec{a}] + [\vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{a}]$$

$$=2\left[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}\right] \qquad \text{(Why?)}$$

Example 31 : Prove that $\left[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}+\vec{d}\right]=\left[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}\right]+[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{d}]$

Solution We have

$$\left[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}+\vec{d}\right]=\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times(\vec{c}+\vec{d}))$$

$$=\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c}+\vec{b}\times\vec{d})$$

$$=\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})+\vec{a}.(\vec{b}\times\vec{d})$$

$$=\left[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{c}\right]+\left[\vec{a},\vec{b},\vec{d}\right]$$

EXERCISE 10.5

1. Find $\left[\vec{a}\,\vec{b}\,\vec{c}\right]$ if $\vec{a}=\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+3\hat{k},\vec{b}=2\hat{i}-3\hat{j}+\hat{k}$ and $c=3i+j-2\hat{k}$

(Answer : 24)

2. Show that the vectors $\vec{a}=\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+3\hat{k},\vec{b}=-2\hat{i}+3\hat{j}-4\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c}=\hat{i}-3\hat{j}+5\hat{k}$ are coplanar.

3. Find λ if the vectors $\hat{i}-\hat{j}+\hat{k},3\hat{i}+\hat{j}+2\hat{k}$ and $\hat{i}+\lambda\hat{j}-3\hat{k}$ are coplanar. (Answer : $\lambda=15$)

4. Let $\vec{a}=\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\hat{k},\vec{b}=\hat{i}$ and $\vec{c}=c_1\hat{i}+c_2\hat{j}+c_3\hat{k}$ Then

   (a) If $c_1=1$ and $c_2=2$, find c_3 which makes $\vec{a},\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ coplanar (Answer : $c_3=2$)

   (b) If $c_2=-1$ and $c_3=1$, show that no value of c_1 can makes $\vec{a},\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ coplanar.

5. Show that the four points with position vectors

   $4\hat{i}+8\hat{j}+12\hat{k},2\hat{i}+4\hat{j}+6\hat{k},3\hat{i}+5\hat{j}+4\hat{k}$ and $5\hat{i}+8\hat{j}+5\hat{k}$ are coplanar.

6. Find x such that the four points A (3, 2, 1) B (4, x, 5), C (4, 2, –2) and D (6, 5, –1) are coplanar. (Answer $x=5$)

7. Show that the vectors $\vec{a},\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ coplanar if $\vec{a}+\vec{b},\ \vec{b}+\vec{c}$ and $\vec{c}+\vec{a}$ are coplanar.

MATHEMATICS