

## Answer on Question #42416 – Math – Analytic Geometry

Find  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ .

$$\mathbf{a} = 10\mathbf{i} + 9\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{b} = 4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$$

what do  $\mathbf{i}$  have to do with the  $\mathbf{i}$ .

### Solution

$\vec{i}$  and  $\vec{j}$  are the unit vectors of the  $X$  and  $Y$  axes. They are perpendicular. So,

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = 1, \quad \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = 1, \quad \vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{i} = 0.$$

The scalar product of the vectors  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  is

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= (10\vec{i} + 9\vec{j}) \cdot (4\vec{i} + 3\vec{j}) = 10 \cdot 4 \cdot (\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i}) + 10 \cdot 3 \cdot (\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j}) + 9 \cdot 4 \cdot (\vec{j} \cdot \vec{i}) + 9 \cdot 3 \cdot (\vec{j} \cdot \vec{j}) = \\ &= 40 \cdot 1 + 30 \cdot 0 + 36 \cdot 0 + 27 \cdot 1 = 67. \end{aligned}$$

**Answer:** 67.