

On the vector triple product $\vec{U} \times (\vec{V} \times \vec{W})$

In the orthonormal system of coordinates we have the following relations for the versors $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{i} \times \hat{j} &= \hat{k} \\ \hat{j} \times \hat{k} &= \hat{i} \\ \hat{k} \times \hat{i} &= \hat{j} \\ \hat{i} \times \hat{i} &= 0 \\ \hat{j} \times \hat{j} &= 0 \\ \hat{k} \times \hat{k} &= 0\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

In the vector triple product $\vec{U} \times (\vec{V} \times \vec{W})$ the vector $\vec{V} \times \vec{W}$ is normal to the plane of vectors \vec{V} and \vec{W} . Therefore vector $\vec{U} \times (\vec{V} \times \vec{W})$ lies in the plane of vectors \vec{V} and \vec{W}

$$\vec{U} \times (\vec{V} \times \vec{W}) = r\vec{V} + s\vec{W}\tag{2}$$

Let

$$\vec{V} = V\hat{i}\tag{3}$$

$$\vec{W} = a\hat{i} + b\hat{j}\tag{4}$$

$$\vec{U} = c\hat{i} + d\hat{j} + e\hat{k}\tag{5}$$

Then

$$\vec{V} \times \vec{W} = V\hat{i} \times (a\hat{i} + b\hat{j}) = Va\hat{i} \times \hat{i} + Vb\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = Vb\hat{k}\tag{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{U} \times (\vec{V} \times \vec{W}) &= (c\hat{i} + d\hat{j} + e\hat{k}) \times (Vb\hat{k}) \\ &= Vbc\hat{i} \times \hat{k} + Vbd\hat{j} \times \hat{k} + Vbe\hat{k} \times \hat{k} = -Vbc\hat{j} + Vbd\hat{i}\end{aligned}\tag{7}$$

We can write

$$(ac + bd)\vec{V} = (ac + bd)V\hat{i} = (\vec{U} \cdot \vec{W})\vec{V} = Vac\hat{i} + Vbd\hat{i}\tag{8}$$

$$(Vc)\vec{W} = (\vec{U} \cdot \vec{V})\vec{W} = (Vc)(a\hat{i} + b\hat{j}) = Vac\hat{i} + Vbc\hat{j}\tag{9}$$

Now from equation (8) we subtract equation (9) obtaining

$$\vec{U} \times (\vec{V} \times \vec{W}) = (\vec{U} \cdot \vec{W})\vec{V} - (\vec{U} \cdot \vec{V})\vec{W}\tag{10}$$

References

- [1] Lindgren, B.W. (1963) *Vector Calculus* The Macmillan Company, New York, Collier-Macmillan Limited, London

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