

Answer on Question #54705, Math Calculus

Draw diagrams to show two vectors a and b , and the vectors $a + b$ and $a - b$.

When is the magnitude of $a + b$ less than that of $a - b$?

When is the magnitude of $a + b$ equal to that of $a - b$?

When is $|a + b| = |a| + |b|$?

Solution

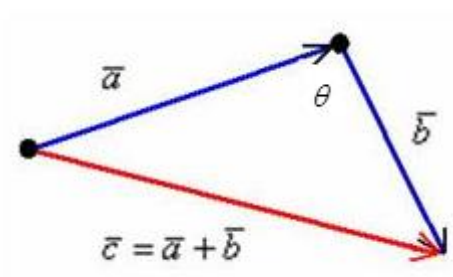


Fig.1 $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$

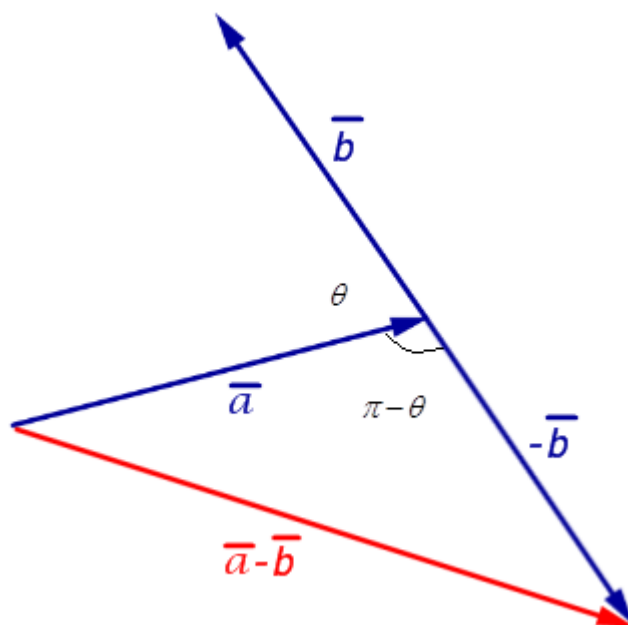


Fig.2 $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$

See Fig.1:

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}} = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\theta)} \quad (1)$$

where θ is the angle between vectors \vec{a} and $+\vec{b}$.

See Fig.2:

$$|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |-\vec{b}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot (-\vec{b})} = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\pi - \theta)} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| < |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| &\Rightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 < |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\theta) < |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\pi - \theta) \Rightarrow \\ 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\theta) &> 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\pi - \theta) \Rightarrow \cos(\theta) > \cos(\pi - \theta) \Rightarrow \cos(\theta) > -\cos(\theta) \Rightarrow 2\cos(\theta) > 0 \Rightarrow \\ \cos(\theta) > 0 &\Rightarrow \theta \in [0, \pi/2) \end{aligned}$$

The magnitude of $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ less than that of $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ if $\theta \in [0, \pi/2)$.

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| &\Rightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\theta) = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\pi - \theta) \Rightarrow \\ 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\theta) &= 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\pi - \theta) \Rightarrow \cos(\theta) = \cos(\pi - \theta) \Rightarrow \cos(\theta) = -\cos(\theta) \Rightarrow 2\cos(\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \\ \cos(\theta) = 0 &\Rightarrow \theta = \pi/2 \end{aligned}$$

The magnitude of $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ equal to that of $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ if $\theta = \pi/2$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = (|\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}|)^2 &\Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\theta) = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \Rightarrow 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\theta) = \\ = 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| &\Rightarrow \cos(\theta) = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}|$ if vectors \vec{a} and \vec{b} are parallel.

