

The volume of the parallelepiped is

$$\text{Volume} = |\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| |\mathbf{c}| |\cos \phi| = \underbrace{|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|}_{\text{area of base}} \cdot \underbrace{|\mathbf{c}|}_{\text{height}} = \underbrace{|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| |\mathbf{c}| \cos \phi}_{\text{area of base} \times \text{height}}$$

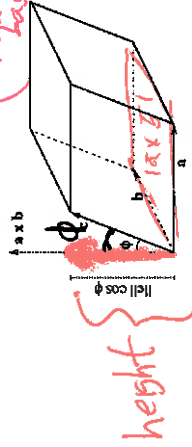


Figure: Niyakamp DQ. The scalar triple product. From Math Insight. <http://mathinsight.org/scalar-triple-product>

Scalar triple product:

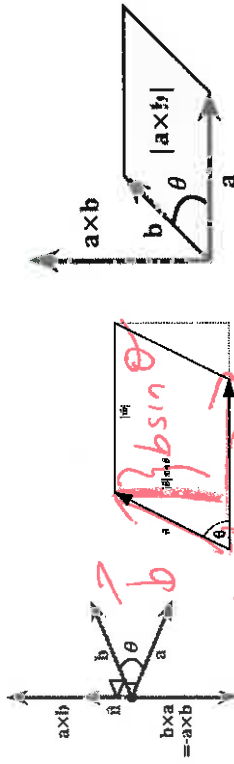
$$(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} \cdot (c_1 \mathbf{i} + c_2 \mathbf{j} + c_3 \mathbf{k})$$

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

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

Direction: Perpendicular to  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ . ← **USING RIGHT HAND RULE**

Length:  $|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta = \text{area of parallelogram with sides } \mathbf{a} \text{ \& } \mathbf{b}$ .



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