

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A}) = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \cdot \vec{A} + \vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt}$$

$$\left[\frac{d}{dt} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \right]$$

$$= \vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} + \vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} = 2\vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt}$$

$$\left[\vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \cdot \vec{A} \right]$$

② $|\vec{A}| = \text{constant}$

Let $|\vec{A}| = c$ where c is a constant

Now $|\vec{A}|^2 = \vec{A} \cdot \vec{A}$

[Let consider in 3D space (2D)

if $\vec{A} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$

then obviously $|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$]

$\Rightarrow \vec{A} \cdot \vec{A} = c^2$ [$c = \text{constant}$]

∴ Differentiating with respect to t

$\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \cdot \vec{A} + \vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} = 0$

∴ $\frac{d}{dt} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$]

$\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \cdot \vec{A} + \vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} + \vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow 2\vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} = 0$

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[since scalar product commutative so

$\vec{A} \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \cdot \vec{A}$]

$\Rightarrow |\vec{A}| \left| \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \right| \cos \theta = 0$ [θ angle between \vec{A} and $\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt}$]

$\therefore \left| \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \right| \neq 0, |\vec{A}| \neq 0$

so $\cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ$

\vec{A} is perpendicular to $\frac{d\vec{A}}{dt}$