

Test 1: Ch. 12

Complete the following problems to the best of your ability. **SHOW ALL OF YOUR WORK.** Unshown work will not be graded. You may not use a calculator.

1. [15] Mark the following as true (T) or false (F). If they are false, explain why or give a counterexample.

A unit vector is a vector of magnitude one.

Two vectors are orthogonal if their cross product is zero.

The projection $\text{proj}_v \mathbf{u}$ is orthogonal to the vector \mathbf{v} .

The cross product $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$ is orthogonal to both \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} , as long as \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} aren't parallel.

Two lines are parallel if their direction vectors are scalar multiples of each other.

2. [8] Let $\mathbf{u} = \langle 4, 6 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{v} = \langle -1, 2 \rangle$. Calculate the following.

(a) $\mathbf{u} - 3\mathbf{v}$

(b) $\text{proj}_v \mathbf{u}$

3. [40] Let P be the point $(0, 2, -1)$, $Q = (1, -1, 1)$ and $R = (2, 0, 1)$.

(a) Calculate the distance between P and Q .

(b) Give a parameterisation of the line between P and R .

(c) Calculate the area of the triangle $\triangle PQR$.

(d) Find the equation of the plane containing P , Q and R .

4. [15] Find the point of intersection between the following two lines.

$$\begin{array}{lll} l_1 : & x = 2 - t, & y = 1 + t, & z = 2 + t \\ l_2 : & x = 2t, & y = 4 - t, & z = 3 - 3t \end{array}$$

5. [10] Calculate the distance between the point $S = (2, 0, 1)$ and the plane $4x - 2y - 4z = 6$.

6. [10] Sketch the surface bounded below by the elliptical paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ and above by the elliptical paraboloid $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$. Find the intersection of these two surfaces.

7. [6] What shape is determined by the equation $x^2 - 2x + y^2 + z^2 + 6z - 6 = 0$? Be specific! (That is, tell me where it is, not just what shape it is).