

HOMEWORK 2

13.3

8.

$$\begin{aligned} a \cdot b &= (4j - 3k)(2i + 4j + 6k) = (0 \cdot 2)i + (4 \cdot 4)j + ((-3) \cdot 6)k \\ &= 16j - 18k \end{aligned}$$

11.

$$u \cdot v = |u||v| \cos \theta (u, v) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

12.

$$u \cdot v = |u||v| \cos \theta (u, v) = 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u \cdot w = |u||w| \cos \theta (u, w) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

25.

$$\vec{PQ} (1, 3, -2)$$

$$\vec{PR} (5, 1, -3)$$

$$\vec{QR} = (4, -2, -1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{PQ} \cdot \vec{PR} &= \langle 1, 3, -2 \rangle \cdot \langle 5, 1, -3 \rangle \\ &= 14 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{PQ} \cdot \vec{QR} &= \langle 1, 3, -2 \rangle \cdot \langle 4, -2, -1 \rangle \\ &= 4 - 6 + 2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

HENCE, $\vec{PQ} \perp \vec{QR}$ so ΔPQR is RIGHT-ANGLED.

36.

$$\text{comp}_a b = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a|} = \frac{\langle 1, 2 \rangle \cdot \langle -4, 1 \rangle}{|\langle 1, 2 \rangle|} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\text{proj}_a b = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a|^2} a = \frac{-2}{5} \langle 1, 2 \rangle = \left\langle -\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{4}{5} \right\rangle$$

50.

$$(r-a) \cdot (r-b) = 0$$

$$\langle x-a_1, y-a_2, z-a_3 \rangle \cdot \langle x-b_1, y-b_2, z-b_3 \rangle = 0$$

$$(x-a_1)(x-b_1) + (y-a_2)(y-b_2) + (z-a_3)(z-b_3) = 0$$

$$x^2 - (a_1+b_1)x + a_1b_1 + y^2 - (a_2+b_2)y + a_2b_2 + z^2 - (a_3+b_3)z + a_3b_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(x - \frac{a_1+b_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{a_2+b_2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(z - \frac{a_3+b_3}{2}\right)^2 &= \\ &= \left(\frac{a_1+b_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a_2+b_2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a_3+b_3}{2}\right)^2 - a_1b_1 - a_2b_2 - a_3b_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{a_1+b_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{a_2+b_2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(z - \frac{a_3+b_3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}(a_1-b_1)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(a_2-b_2)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(a_3-b_3)^2$$

CENTER $C\left(\frac{a_1+b_1}{2}, \frac{a_2+b_2}{2}, \frac{a_3+b_3}{2}\right)$

RADIUS $r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(a_1-b_1)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(a_2-b_2)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(a_3-b_3)^2}$

13.4

① $a \times b = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = i \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2i - j + 3k$

$a \cdot (a \times b) = \langle 1, 2, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle 2, -1, 3 \rangle = 0$

$b \cdot (a \times b) = \langle 0, 3, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle 2, -1, 3 \rangle = 0$

④ $a \times b = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = i \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2i + 2k$

$a \cdot (a \times b) = \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle -2, 0, 2 \rangle = 0$

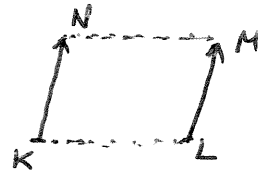
$b \cdot (a \times b) = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle -2, 0, 2 \rangle = 0$

⑩ $(i+j+k) \times (2i+k) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = i \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = i + j - 2k$

DESIRED VECTORS ARE $\pm \frac{i+j-2k}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+2^2}} = \pm \frac{i+j-2k}{\sqrt{6}}$

24. NOTICE THAT

$$\overrightarrow{KN} = \langle 2, 5, 0 \rangle = \overrightarrow{LM}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{AREA} &= |\overrightarrow{KN} \times \overrightarrow{KL}| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \right| = |15i - 6j + 2k| \\ &= \sqrt{15^2 + (-6)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{265} \end{aligned}$$

26. (a) $\overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle -3, 2, -1 \rangle$

$$\overrightarrow{PR} = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{normal vector} &= \overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = i \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= i + 2j + k \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\text{AREA} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR}| = \frac{1}{2} |i + 2j + k| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{6}$$

32.

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle 2, 3, 3 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{PR} = \langle -1, -1, -1 \rangle$$

$$\overrightarrow{PS} = \langle 6, -2, 2 \rangle$$

$$\text{VOLUME} = |\overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot (\overrightarrow{PR} \times \overrightarrow{PS})| =$$

$$= \left| \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 6 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right| =$$

$$= \left| 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 6 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \left| 2(-4) - 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 8 \right| = 4$$

35.

$$\begin{aligned} |\tau| &= |r \times F| = |r||F| \sin 80^\circ = \\ &= 0.18 \cdot 60 \cdot \sin 80^\circ = 10.8 \sin 80^\circ \\ &\approx 10.6 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$