

Name: _____
Student ID: _____

Test 3

This test is graded out of 43 marks. No books, notes, graphing calculators or cell phones are allowed. You must show all your work, the correct answer is worth 1 mark the remaining marks are given for the work. If you need more space for your answer use the back of the page.

Question 1. Let $\mathbf{u} = (2, -1, 0)$, $\mathbf{v} = (-4, 0, 2)$ and $\mathbf{w} = (2, 1, 3)$.

- (3 marks) Find the angle between \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} .
- (3 marks) Find a unit vector orthogonal to both \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v}
- (3 marks) Compute the scalar triple product of \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{w} .
- (1 mark) Find the volume of the parallelepiped defined by \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{w} .

Question 2. (5 marks) Using projections find the area of the triangle defined by $\mathbf{u} = (1, 3, 0)$ and $\mathbf{v} = (-2, 0, -3)$.

Question 3. (2 marks) Find the equation of the line passing through the points: $P_1(-2, 1, 3)$ and $P_2(1, -2, 1)$.

Question 4. (3 marks) Find the equation of the plane passing through the points: $P_1(7, -3, 3)$, $P_2(2, -1, 1)$ and $P_3(0, 0, 3)$.

Question 5. (5 marks) Find the equation of the plane which contains the line $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, -1) + t(1, 3, 4)$ and is parallel to the intersection of $x + 3z = 1$ and $y + 2z = 2$.

Question 6.

- a. (2 marks) Determine if the two planes are parallel: $3x + y - z = 10$ and $-9x - 3y + 3z = -101$.
- b. (2 marks) Determine if the two planes are perpendicular: $2x - z = 101$ and $y + z = -101$.
- c. (2 marks) Determine if the line and the plane are perpendicular: $(x, y, z) = (1, 2, 2) + t(2, -1, 2)$ and $-2x + 3y - 6z = 1$.
- d. (2 marks) Does the point $(2, 0, -3)$ lie on the line $(x, y, z) = (-1, -2, 2) + t(6, 4, -10)$.

Question 7. (5 marks) Find the distance between the line $(x, y, z) = (-2, 2, 3) + t(3, 0, 6)$ and the plane $-2x + y + z = 10$.

Question 8. (5 marks) Maximize $P = 4x + 5y$ subject to

$$-x + y \leq 40$$

$$2x - y \leq 10$$

Bonus Question. (3 marks) Prove: If \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{a} are non-zero vectors then

$$||\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{u}|| = ||\mathbf{u}|| |\cos \theta|$$

where θ is the angle between \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{a} .