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Calculus II

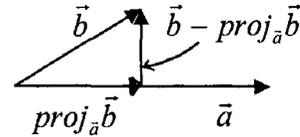
Test IV

April 27, 2011

Name \_\_\_\_\_

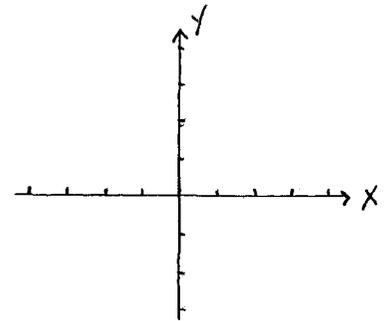
Prof. D'Archangelo

- (10) 1. Prove that for any two non-zero vectors  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$ ,  $\vec{b} - \text{proj}_{\vec{a}}\vec{b}$  is perpendicular to  $\vec{a}$ . Show all steps and give reasons.



- (20) 2. Consider the two vectors  $\vec{a} = \langle -3, 4 \rangle$  and  $\vec{b} = \langle 1, 3 \rangle$ .

a) Sketch both vectors on the axes to the right. (with tails at the origin)



(b) Find the angle (degrees) between  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$ .

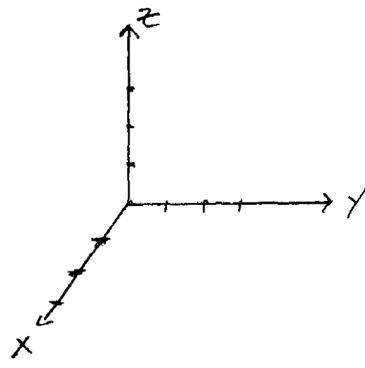
(c) Find the scalar component of  $\vec{b}$  onto  $\vec{a}$ ,  $(\text{comp}_{\vec{a}}\vec{b})$ .

(d) Find the vector projection of  $\vec{b}$  onto  $\vec{a}$ ,  $(\text{proj}_{\vec{a}}\vec{b})$  and sketch it in your graph above.

(15)

3. Consider the three points in space:  $P(1, 0, 0)$ ,  $Q(0, 2, 0)$ , and  $R(0, 0, 3)$ .

a) Sketch the triangle in 3-d space on the axes to the right.

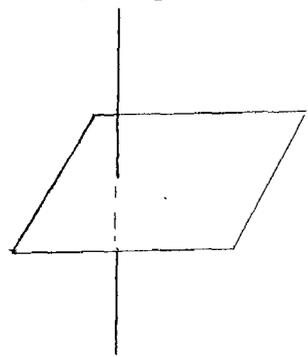


b) Find the area of the triangle  $\Delta PQR$ .

c) Find parametric equations for the line going through the points P and R.

(10)

4. Find an equation for the plane going through the origin and perpendicular to the line given parametrically by  $x = 1 + 2t$ ,  $y = 1 + 3t$ ,  $z = -2 + 4t$ .



(15)

5. State whether each of the following is a vector, a scalar, or makes no sense:

(a)  $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})\vec{c}$

(b)  $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot |\vec{c}|$

(c)  $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c}$

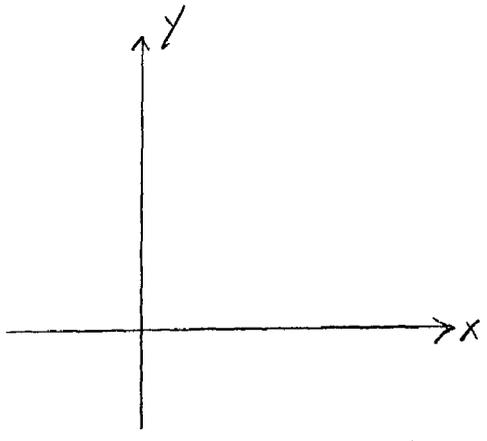
(d)  $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$

(e)  $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \times \vec{c}$

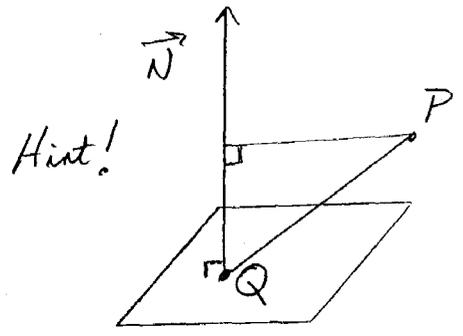
(f)  $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + |\vec{c}|$

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- (10) 6. Two forces  $\vec{F}_1$  and  $\vec{F}_2$  each with magnitude 10 Newtons make angles of  $30^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$  respectively with the positive  $x$ -axis in the 2-d plane. If  $\vec{F} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2$ , find the magnitude and the angle  $\vec{F}$  makes with the positive  $x$ -axis.



- (10) 7. Find the distance between the point  $P(1, 1, 1)$  and the plane  $x + 2y + 3z = 1$ .



- (10) 8. Where does the line given parametrically by  $x = 3 + t$ ,  $y = 2 + 3t$ ,  $z = -2 + 2t$  intersect the plane  $x + y - z = 3$ ?