

# MTH241 Fall 2024: Exam 01

Instructor: Dr. Ling Liang

Date: September 25, 2024

Time: 3:00pm - 3:50pm

Name:

UID:

Closed book, no calculator, show your work clearly.

1. (15pt) Mark True or False for each of the following statements. (**Grading:** 3pt each)

(a) Let  $P, Q, R$  be any three points in the space, then  $\|\vec{PQ}\| \leq \|\vec{PR}\| + \|\vec{RQ}\|$ .

Your answer: **True**    **False**

(b) Let  $\vec{a}$  be a vector and  $c$  be any number, then  $\|c\vec{a}\| = c\|\vec{a}\|$ .  $\| -2a \| = 2 \|a\|$

Your answer: **True**    **False**

(c) Let  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  be nonzero vectors and  $\theta$  be the angle between them. Then,  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \|\vec{a}\|\|\vec{b}\|\sin(\theta)$ .

Your answer: **True**    **False**

(d) Any three points in the spaces that are not on the same line uniquely determine a plane.

Your answer: **True**    **False**

(e) Any smooth curve is also piecewise smooth.

Your answer: **True**    **False**

2. (30pt) Let  $\vec{a} = -\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$  and  $\vec{b} = -2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 3\vec{k}$ .

(a) Compute  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ ,  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$  and  $\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$ . (**Grading:** 4pt for working, 3pt for correct dot product, 4pt for each of the correct cross products)

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a \cdot b = 2 + 1 + 6 = 9$$

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

$$b \times a = -a \times b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) Compute the projection of  $\vec{b}$  onto  $\vec{a}$ . (**Grading:** 4pt for working, 2pt for correct norm, 4pt for correct projection)

$$\text{pr}_{\vec{a}} \vec{b} = \left( \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{a}\|^2} \right) \vec{a} = \frac{9}{6} \vec{a} = \frac{3}{2} (-1, 1, -2)$$

$$\vec{a} = (-1, 1, -2) \rightsquigarrow \|\vec{a}\| = 6$$

- (c) Find an equation of the plane that contains a point  $P_0 = (-1, -2, -1)$  and is parallel to both  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$ . (**Grading:** 5pt for working, 5pt for correct equation)

$$\begin{aligned} N = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} &= (-1, 1, 1) \\ P_0 &= (-1, -2, -1) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} N = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} &= (-1, 1, 1) \\ P_0 &= (-1, -2, -1) \end{aligned}} \right\} \Rightarrow E: -(x+1) + (y+2) + (z+1) = 0$$

3. (30pt) Consider the following equations for the line  $\ell$  :

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{3}$$

(a) Find a point on the line and a vector that is parallel to the line. (**Grading:** 3pt for working, 6pt for correct point, 6pt for correct vector)

line:  $x = 1 + 1 \cdot t$   
 $y = 2 + 2 \cdot t$   
 $z = 3 + 3 \cdot t$

$P$   $v$

$P = (1, 2, 3)$  pt in line  
 $v = (1, 2, 3)$  vector  $\parallel$  line

(b) Let  $P_1 = (1, 1, 1)$ , find the distance  $D$  from  $P_1$  to the line  $\ell$ . (**Grading:** 5pt for working, 5pt for correct formula, 5pt for correct distance)

$$d(P_1, \ell) = \frac{\|P_1 P \times v\|}{\|v\|} = \frac{\|(0, 1, 2) \times (1, 2, 3)\|}{\|(1, 2, 3)\|} = \frac{\|(-1, 2, -1)\|}{\|(1, 2, 3)\|} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{14}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}$$

$P_1 = (1, 1, 1)$   
 $P = (1, 2, 3)$   
 $v = (1, 2, 3)$

$\} \leadsto P_1 P = (0, 1, 2)$

$$P_1 P \times v = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. (25pt) Let  $\vec{r}(t) = \cos(t)\vec{i} + \sin(t)\vec{j} + \frac{2}{3}t^{3/2}\vec{k}$  for  $t \in [0, 1]$  be the parameterization of a curve  $C$ .

(a) Determine if  $C$  is smooth on  $[0, 1]$ . (**Grading:** 4pt for working, 5pt for correct criterion of smoothness, 3pt for correct answer)

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \\ \sqrt{t} \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ b/c } \sqrt{t} > 0 \text{ for all } t \in (0, 1)$$

$$\boxed{\vec{r}'(t) \neq 0 \text{ for any } t \in (0, 1)}$$

•  $\vec{r}'(t)$  is continuous on  $[0, 1]$

Hence  $\vec{r}(t)$  is smooth

(b) Compute the length  $L$  of the curve  $C$  defined on  $[0, 1]$ . (**Grading:** 5pt for working, 5pt for correct formula, 3pt for correct distance.)

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^1 \|\vec{r}'(t)\| dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t + t} dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+t} dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+t} dt = \frac{2}{3} (t+1)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (2^{3/2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

□

Extra page: