

MAS 117, Section 2 - Mathematics II – Summer 2006

Quiz 1

SOLUTION.

1. Let $\|\mathbf{u}\| = 1$, $\|\mathbf{v}\| = 2$, and the angle between them is $\pi/6$. Find $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}$

1. $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

2. $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \sqrt{3}$

3. $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \sin(\pi/3)$

4. $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{2}$

5. none of the above

The correct answer is 2.

Because $\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\|}$, it follows that $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\| \cos \theta$. And since $\cos(\pi/6) = \sqrt{3}/2$, substituting in

this equation we get $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = (1)(2)(\sqrt{3}/2) = \sqrt{3}$

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2. The equation of the plane passing through the point P(1, -1, 0) and normal to the vector \mathbf{n} (1, 2, 3) is

1. $x - 2y + 3z + 2 = 0$

2. $2x + y + 3z + 1 = 0$

3. $-x + 2y - 3z + 3 = 0$

4. $x + 2y + 3z + 1 = 0$

5. none of the above

The correct answer is 4.

Applying the formula of the equation of the plane passing through a point and normal to a given vector we obtain

$$1(x - 1) + 2(y + 1) + 3(z - 0) = 0$$

Simplifying we get answer number 4.

3. The slope of the tangent line to the curve $r = 2 \sin \theta$ at the point where $\theta = \pi/6$ is

1. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

2. $\sqrt{3}$

3. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

4. $\frac{1}{2}$

5. None of the above

The correct answer is 2.

The formula for finding slope of a curve in polar coordinates is

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{r \cos \theta + r' \sin \theta}{-r \sin \theta + r' \cos \theta} = \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{-2 \sin^2 \theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta} = \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{1/2} = \sqrt{3}$$

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4. The terminal point of $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$ with initial point $(-1, 2, -1)$ is

1. $(1, -1, 1)$

2. $(0, 4, -4)$

3. $(2, 0, 0)$

4. $(1, 4, -2)$

5. None of the above

The correct answer is 2.

Let P_1 and P_2 be the initial and terminal points. Then

$$\vec{P_1 P_2} = P_2 - P_1 = u \Rightarrow P_2 = P_1 + u = (-1, 2, -1) + (1, 2, -3) = (-1+1, 2+2, -1-3) = (0, 4, -4)$$