

# Solutions

Name: Caleb McWhorter

1. (5 points) Consider the vectors

$$\vec{a} = \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle$$

$$\vec{b} = \langle 0, 3, 4 \rangle$$

Find  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} &= \hat{i} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - \hat{j} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \hat{k} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (8 - -3)\hat{i} - \hat{j}(4 - 0(-1)) + \hat{k}(3 - 0) \\ &= 11\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 3\hat{k} \\ &= \langle 11, -4, 3 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

2. (5 points) Find the symmetric equation of the line passing through
- $(1, 3, -2)$
- parallel to the vector
- $\langle 2, -1, 6 \rangle$
- .

$$\langle 2, -1, 6 \rangle t + \langle 1, 3, -2 \rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2t + 1 \\ y = 3 - t \\ z = 6t - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } t &= \frac{x-1}{2} & \rightarrow & \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{3-y}{1} = \frac{z+2}{6} \\ t &= 3-y \\ t &= \frac{z+2}{6} \end{aligned}$$

## Solutions

Name: Caleb McWhorter

1. (5 points) Consider the vectors

$$\vec{a} = \langle 2, -1, 3 \rangle$$

$$\vec{b} = \langle 1, 0, 4 \rangle$$

Find  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} &= \hat{i} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - \hat{j} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \hat{k} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \hat{i}(-4 - 0) - \hat{j}(8 - 3) + \hat{k}(0 - -1) \\
 &= -4\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} + \hat{k} \\
 &= \langle -4, -5, 1 \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

2. (5 points) Find the symmetric equation of the line passing through
- $(0, -2, 1)$
- parallel to the vector
- $\langle 3, 1, -5 \rangle$
- .

$$\langle 3, 1, -5 \rangle t + \langle 0, -2, 1 \rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3t \\ y = t - 2 \\ z = -5t + 1 \end{cases}$$

So

$$t = \frac{x}{3}$$

$$t = \frac{y+2}{1}$$

$$t = \frac{z-1}{-5}$$

$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-5}$$