

**Due as follows:**

Dr. Kondratieva	THURSDAY October 14	in class or assignment box
Dr. Goodaire	Wednesday October 13	10:00 a.m.
Dr. Yuan	Wednesday October 13	in class

- [2] 1. (a) Suppose  $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$  is a vector in the plane spanned by nonparallel vectors  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$ . Show that any scalar multiple of  $\mathbf{x}$  lies in the same plane.
- [2] (b) Let  $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$  be a vector in the plane  $\pi$  whose equation is  $ax + by + cz = 0$ . Show that any scalar multiple of  $\mathbf{x}$  is also in  $\pi$ .
- [2] 2. (a) Find the distance from  $P(1, 1, 1)$  to the plane  $\pi$  with equation  $x - 3y + 4z = 10$ .
- [2] (b) Find the point of  $\pi$  which is closest to  $(1, 1, 1)$ . (See Exercise 5 in Section 1.4.)
- [2] 3. (a) Find two orthogonal vectors in the plane  $\pi$  with equation  $2x - y + z = 0$ .
- [2] (b) Use your answer to part (a) to find the projection of  $\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  on  $\pi$ .

4. Let  $\ell_1$  and  $\ell_2$  be the lines with equations

$$\ell_1: \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \ell_2: \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- [3] (a) Show that  $\ell_1$  and  $\ell_2$  are not parallel and that they do not intersect.
- [3] (b) There is a plane containing  $\ell_1$  and parallel to  $\ell_2$ . Find the equation of this plane.

- [1] 5. Determine, with justification, whether or not  $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$  is a linear combination of  $\mathbf{v}_1 =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \mathbf{v}_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$