

Due: Wed, September 27

- [5] 1. Let  $\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$ . Find a unit vector in the direction of  $\vec{u}$  and a vector of norm 4 in the direction opposite to  $\vec{u}$ .
- [5] 2. Find all vectors  $\vec{u}$  that are parallel to  $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$  and satisfy  $\|\vec{u}\|^2 = 2\|\vec{v}\|^2$ .
- [10] 3. (a) Let  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  be vectors of magnitude 2 and 5, respectively, and suppose that  $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = -3$ . Find  $(\vec{u} - \vec{v}) \cdot (2\vec{u} - 3\vec{v})$  and  $\|\vec{u} + \vec{v}\|$ .  
(b) The two vectors  $3\vec{u} + \vec{v}$  and  $\vec{u} - 4\vec{v}$  are perpendicular. Find the angle between  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  if  $\|\vec{u}\| = 2\|\vec{v}\|$ .
- [5] 4. Let  $\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2k - 3 \\ 3k - k^2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ . Determine all values of  $k$  for which  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  are orthogonal.
- [5] 5. Find all real numbers  $x$  such that  $\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  are at an angle of  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ .
- [5] 6. Let  $\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .  
(a) Show that  $\vec{u}$  is orthogonal to  $\vec{v} - \vec{w}$ .  
(b) Show that  $\vec{u}$  is orthogonal to  $a\vec{v} + b\vec{w}$  for any scalars  $a$  and  $b$ .
- [5] 7. Let  $\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\vec{v}$  be a unit vector in the plane. What are the possible values of  $\|\vec{u} + \vec{v}\|$ ? Give a unit vector  $\vec{v}$  such that  $\|\vec{u} + \vec{v}\| = \sqrt{3}$ .
- [5] 8. Give vectors  $\vec{u}$ ,  $\vec{v}$ , and  $\vec{w}$  such that  $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$  and  $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = 0$ , but  $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} \neq 0$ .
- [5] 9. Given unit vector  $\vec{u}$ , is it possible to find a vector  $\vec{v}$  such that  $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = -3$  and  $\|\vec{v}\| = 2$ ? Give an example or explain why this can't be done.