# MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS 

For practice only. Not to be submitted.

1. Given vectors $\mathbf{u}=\left[\begin{array}{c}1 \\ 4 \\ -5\end{array}\right]$ and $\mathbf{v}=\left[\begin{array}{l}-3 \\ -1 \\ -2\end{array}\right]$, find the projection of $\mathbf{u}$ onto $\mathbf{v}$ and the projection of $\mathbf{v}$ onto $\mathbf{u}$.
2. Find the distance from the point $P(0,-1,1)$ to the line $\ell$ defined by the equation

$$
\left[\begin{array}{l}
x \\
y \\
z
\end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{l}
4 \\
3 \\
4
\end{array}\right]+t\left[\begin{array}{c}
-1 \\
0 \\
3
\end{array}\right]
$$

3. (a) Find the distance from the point $P(-7,-2,-2)$ to the plane $\pi$ with equation $-x+y-$ $3 z=4$.
(b) Identify the point lying on $\pi$ which is closest to $P$.
4. (a) Find two orthogonal vectors which lie in the plane $\pi$ whose equation is $6 x-y-z=0$.
(b) Find the projection of $\mathbf{w}=\left[\begin{array}{l}0 \\ 8 \\ 3\end{array}\right]$ onto $\pi$.
