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**CARLETON UNIVERSITY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS**

*MATH 2004-C (Fall 2018)*  
*Test 1 (Tuesday, September 17, 2019)*

Time: 50 minutes (no cellphones, notes, books, talking). Use the back of the paper how your work for long answer questions.

**MARKS**

- (1) 1. Which of the following vectors is perpendicular to  $\mathbf{v} = (-1, -1, 2)$ ?
- (a)  $(1, -1, 1)$  (b)  $(1, -3, -1)$  (c)  $(-1, 3, -2)$
- (1) 2. A vector  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3$  is given as  $v = |\nu| \left( \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right), \cos(\theta), \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right)$ . What is  $\theta$ ?
- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b) 0 (c)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$
- (1) 3. Let  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{u}$  be two vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Then the cross product  $\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}$  is
- (a) perpendicular to both  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{u}$   
(b) parallel to both  $\mathbf{v}$  and  $\mathbf{u}$   
(c) Non of the above necessarily.
- (1) 4. Which of the following lines is parallel to the vector  $\mathbf{v} = (1, 2)$ ?
- (a)  $y = 2x - 5$  (b)  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$  (c)  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2$
- (1) 5. Which of the following lines is perpendicular to the plane  $-2x - y + 3z = 7$  ( $t$  represents a parameter)
- (a)  $x = -2 + t$   $y = 1 - t$   $z = 2 + 3t$   
(b)  $x = 1 - 2t$   $y = 1 - t$   $z = 2 + 3t$   
(c)  $x = -1 + 2t$   $y = 3 + t$   $z = -2 + 3t$

- (4) 6. Write the equation of a line going through the origin and perpendicular to the plane  $3x - 2y = z - 7$ .

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 3t \\ y &= -2t \\ z &= -t \end{aligned}$$

- (4) 7. Consider planes  $S: 2x - y + z$  and  $S': x - 2y + 3z = 0$ . Find the angle between  $S$  and  $S'$  and their intersection.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y + z &= 0 \Rightarrow 3y - 5z = 0 \Rightarrow z = \frac{3}{5}y \\ -2x + x - 2y + 3z &= 0 \Rightarrow x - 2y - 3z = 2y - \frac{9}{5}y - \frac{3}{5}y \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{5}y \\ y = \frac{t}{5} \\ z = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{t}{5} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \theta_0 = \frac{|\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2|}{|\mathbf{n}_1| |\mathbf{n}_2|} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{14}} \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{7}{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{14}}$$

**2**