

Calc III - Ch 12 - Required Practice

12.1

#1. (3D graph)

#2. A plane.

#3. Side lengths: 6, 6, $\sqrt{40}$, isosceles, but not a right triangle.

$$\#4. (x-1)^2 + (y+4)^2 + (z-3)^2 = 25$$

Intersection is the circle $(x-1)^2 + (z-3)^2 = 9$

$$\#5. (x-2)^2 + (y-0)^2 + (z+6)^2 = \frac{81}{2}$$

center: $(2, 0, -6)$, radius = $\sqrt{\frac{81}{2}}$

$$\#6. (x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z-7)^2 = 11$$

#7. All point inside a sphere centered at the origin with radius = $\sqrt{3}$.

12.2

#1. (sketches)

#2. A sketch.

#3. Find a unit vector that has the same direction as the given vector

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{98}} \langle 9, -1, 4 \rangle \text{ or } \left\langle \frac{9}{\sqrt{98}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{98}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{98}} \right\rangle.$$

#4. 22.204 mi/hr, 8° West of North (N 8° W)..

$$\#5. \vec{T}_1 = \langle -4.112, 7.121 \rangle \text{ lbs}$$

$$\vec{T}_2 = \langle 4.112, 2.879 \rangle \text{ lbs}$$

#6. 30.091 N (Newtons)

ANSWERS ONLY

12.3

#1. Meaningless, meaningful, meaningful.

#2. 14

$$\#3. 7st - 2s^2t^2$$

#4. 32

$$\#5. \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\#6. \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{-8\sqrt{7} + 18}{40} \right) \approx 94.5^\circ$$

$$\#7. \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{28}} \right) \approx 100.89^\circ$$

#8. Neither, orthogonal, parallel

$$\#9. b = 0, b = 2, b = -2$$

$$\#10. \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\rangle$$

#11. 1838.5 ft-lbs

12.4

#1. $\langle 10, -8, 2 \rangle$

#2. Scalar, Meaningless, Vector.

#3. $25\sqrt{3}$, into the page

#4. $\langle 5, -3, 1 \rangle, \langle -5, 3, -1 \rangle,$

#5. (make $\vec{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$ and write out the cross-products)

#6. 16

#7. $\langle 6, 3, 2 \rangle, \frac{7}{2}$

#8. 3

#9. (triple product = 0)

12.5

#1.

$$\vec{r} = \langle 2, 2.4, 3.5 \rangle + t \langle 3, 2, -1 \rangle \text{ or } \vec{r} = \langle 2 + 3t, 2.4 + 2t, 3.5 - t \rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + 3t \\ y = 2.4 + 2t \\ z = 3.5 - t \end{cases} \quad -\infty < t < \infty$$

$$\vec{r} = \langle 1, 3, 2 \rangle + t \langle -5, 0, -2 \rangle \text{ or } \vec{r} = \langle 1 - 5t, 3, 2 - 2t \rangle$$

#2.
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 - 5t \\ y = 3 \\ z = 2 - 2t \end{cases} \quad -\infty < t < \infty$$

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

#3.
$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + t \\ y = 1 - t \\ z = t \end{cases} \quad -\infty < t < \infty$$

$$x - 2 = 1 - y = z$$

#4. Cross-product = zero vector, so yes, is parallel

#5. $\vec{r} = \langle 2 + 2t, -1 + 7t, 4 - 3t \rangle \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$

#6. $x + y - z = -1$

#7. $-9x + 12y + 11z = 0$ (many possible answers)

#8. $x + y + z = 4$ (very challenging)

#9. $-x + 2y - 4z = 1$ (very challenging)

#10. $(7, -4, 3)$

#11. perpendicular

#12. $4x + 8y + 4z = 20$ or $x + 2y + z = 5$

12.6

(for day 1 problems, see filled-in notes)

#1. Elliptical cylinder (sketch)

#2. Parabolic cylinder (sketch)

#3. Cylinder with cosine rulings (sketch)

#4. xy-hyperbola sketches, xz-hyperbola sketches, yz-ellipse sketches, elliptical paraboloid (3D sketch)

#5. $(x-2)^2 - (y+1)^2 + (z-1)^2 = 0$ circular cone (sketch)#6. Region between a circular cylinder and a cone between $z = 1$ and $z = 2$ (sketch)#7. Elliptical paraboloid: $x^2 + z^2 = y$

Ch12 Test Review

#1. 6, 6, $\sqrt{40}$, isosceles, but not a right triangle.

#2. Not on a line, Yes on a line

#3. $\langle 2, -18 \rangle$, $\langle 1, -42 \rangle$, 10

#4. $\left\langle -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right\rangle$

#5. $\vec{T}_1 = \langle -23.124, 29.597 \rangle$ Newtons

$\vec{T}_2 = \langle 23.124, 19.403 \rangle$ Newtons

#6. $\vec{T}_1 = \langle -196.16, 3.92 \rangle$ Newtons

$\vec{T}_2 = \langle 196.16, 3.92 \rangle$ Newtons

#7. $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) \approx 36.87^\circ$

#8. $b = 0$, $b = 2$, $b = -2$

#9. $\langle 5, -3, 1 \rangle$, $\langle -5, 3, -1 \rangle$

#10. $\left\langle \frac{-8}{\sqrt{96}}, \frac{-4}{\sqrt{96}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{96}} \right\rangle$, $\left\langle \frac{8}{\sqrt{96}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{96}}, \frac{-4}{\sqrt{96}} \right\rangle$

#11.

$\vec{r} = \langle 6, 1, -3 \rangle + t \langle -4, 3, 8 \rangle$ or $\vec{r} = \langle 6 - 4t, 1 + 3t, -3 + 8t \rangle$

$$\begin{cases} x = 6 - 4t \\ y = 1 + 3t & -\infty < t < \infty \\ z = -3 + 8t \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{6-x}{4} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z+3}{8}$$

#12. $\vec{r} = \langle -t, 1, t \rangle \quad -\infty < t < \infty$

#13. $x + 2y - 3z = -16$

#14. $x + 2y + 4z = 35$

#15. xy-hyperbola sketches, xz-ellipse sketches, yz-hyperbola sketches, hyperboloid of one sheet, y-axis is main axis, (3D sketch)

#16. $3\sqrt{2}$, $3\sqrt{2}$, out of the page

#17. $\langle 11, -4, -1 \rangle$, $\sqrt{14}$, -1 , $\langle -3, -7, -5 \rangle$