Geometry I, 2007 : Mid-term test

Last name:

First name:

Student number:

The duration of this test is **40 minutes**. Answer **all** 10 questions. Each question is worth 1 mark. Only the final answer to a question will be marked, so indicate this answer clearly. Calculators are **not** allowed.

Answer all questions in the spaces provided. You may do additional rough work on the backs of the question sheets, but this will not be looked at.

1. Let A = (-3, 1, 1), B = (2, -1, 3). Determine the vector represented by \overrightarrow{AB} .

2. Let $\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Determine the vector of length 1 having direction opposite that of \underline{u} .

3. Determine Cartesian equations for the line through the point (-3, 1, 1) and in the direction of the vector $\begin{pmatrix} 2\\-1\\3 \end{pmatrix}$.



$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\\ -1\\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

5. Determine a Cartesian equation for the plane through the point (-3, 1, 1) and orthogonal to the vector $\begin{pmatrix} 2\\ -1\\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

6. Determine all solutions of the following system of linear equations in x, y, z:

 $\begin{cases} x, y, z, \\ x - y - z = -2 \\ -3x + 3y + 4z = 7 \\ 2x - 3y + z = -2 \end{cases}$

7. Suppose \underline{u} and \underline{v} are non-zero vectors with $|\underline{u} \times \underline{v}| = -\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v}$. Is this possible? If not, why not? If so, determine the angle θ between \underline{u} and \underline{v} .

8. Suppose $\underline{u}, \underline{v}, \underline{w}$ is a right-handed triple of vectors. Exactly which of the following are right-handed triples?

- (a) $\underline{v} \times \underline{w}, \underline{w}, \underline{v}$
- (b) $\underline{w}, \underline{v}, \underline{u}$
- (c) $-\underline{v}, \underline{u}, -\underline{w}$
- (d) $\underline{u}, -\underline{w}, \underline{v}$
- (e) $\underline{v}, \underline{v} \times (-\underline{w}), \underline{w}$

9. Determine the volume of a parallepiped with sides corresponding to $\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ and } \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}.$

10. Consider the planes defined by x - 2y + 2z = 3 and by y + z = 0. Determine a non-zero vector parallel to both of these planes.