

# MArefSetup

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Quadratic equations</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Solutions to a quadratic equation . . . . .	1
1.2	The discriminant . . . . .	2
<b>2</b>	<b>The scalar product</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	Vectors in cartesian form . . . . .	7
<b>3</b>	<b>Using Matlab</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Using Tikz</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Testing pdftex graphics</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Package tests</b>	<b>12</b>

## List of Figures

1	Examples of quadratic functions with zero, one and two real roots. . . . .	4
2	Two vectors with angle between them. . . . .	5
3	A triangle is formed by two vectors and their difference. . . . .	8
4	$\mathbb{R}^3$ as a direct sum of a line and a plane . . .	11
5	$\mathbb{R}^2 = V_1 \oplus V_2$ . . . . .	11

## List of Tables

2	Number of real roots of a quadratic equation, given the discriminant . . . . .	3
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# Test

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## 1 Quadratic equations

A quadratic equation is an equation with the form  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  where  $x$  represents an unknown and  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are known numbers with  $a \neq 0$ .

### 1.1 Solutions to a quadratic equation

A solution to a quadratic equation is a value of  $x$  such that the equation balances. The solutions to quadratic equations can be found by using the quadratic formula:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}. \quad (1)$$

**Example.**

For instance, the solutions to  $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$  are:

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \times 1 \times -3}}{2 \times 1} \\&= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{2} \\&= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} \\&= \frac{-2 \pm 4}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Hence,  $x = 1$  or  $x = -3$ .

## 1.2 The discriminant

**Definition 1.1** (Discriminant).

The **discriminant** of a quadratic equation with coefficients  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  is:

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac.$$

**Remark 1.2.**

**Note that** this is the expression beneath the square root

symbol in the quadratic formula (1).

We can use the discriminant to determine the number of real roots of a quadratic equation. The number depends on the value of  $\Delta$  as in table 2.

Value of $\Delta$	Real roots
$\Delta > 0$	Two, distinct
$\Delta = 0$	One, repeated
$\Delta < 0$	Zero

Table 2: Number of real roots of a quadratic equation, given the discriminant

Figure 1 shows an example of each possibility<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>The image is due to Olin, CC-BY-AS 3.0 downloaded from Wikimedia Commons

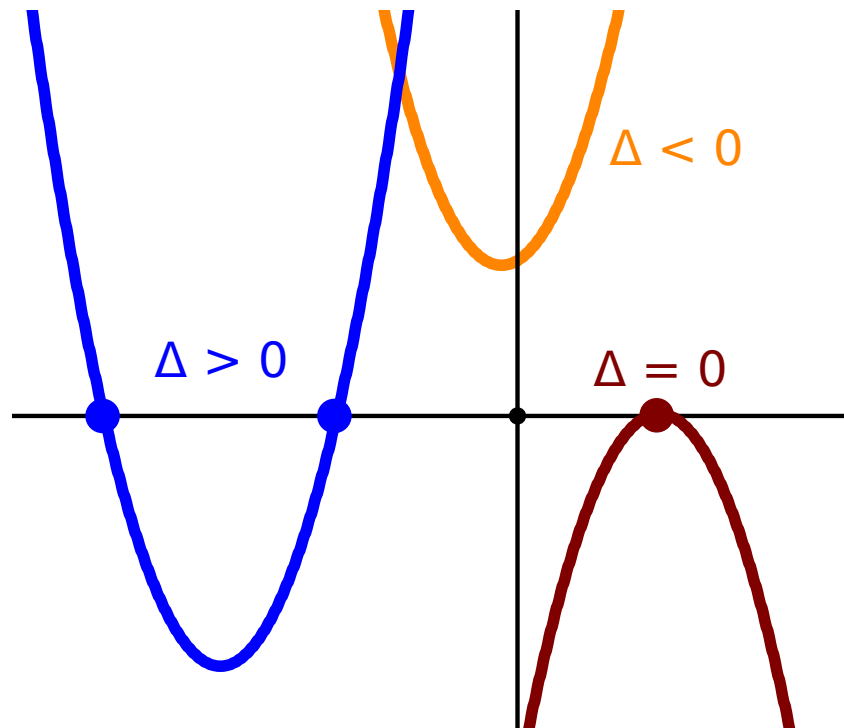


Figure 1: Examples of quadratic functions with zero, one and two real roots.

## 2 The scalar product

Consider two vectors  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  drawn so their tails are at the same point.

We define the scalar product of  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  as follows.

**Definition 2.1** (Scalar product).

The **scalar product** of  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  is

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta$$

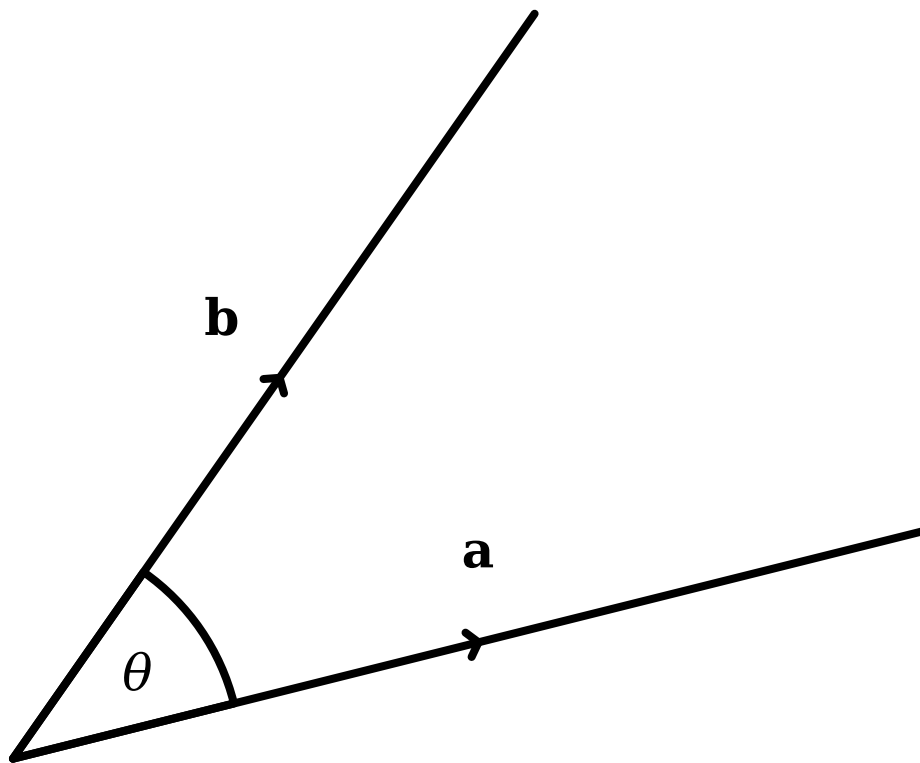


Figure 2: Two vectors with angle between them.

where

- $|\mathbf{a}|$  is the modulus of  $\mathbf{a}$ ,
- $|\mathbf{b}|$  is the modulus of  $\mathbf{b}$ , and
- $\theta$  is the angle between  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ .

**Remark 2.2.**

It is important to use the dot symbol for the scalar product (also called the dot product). You must not use a  $\times$  symbol as this denotes the vector product which is defined differ-



ently.

**Example 2.3.**

Let

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The angle between these vectors is  $\theta = 45^\circ$ . Then  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{8}$  and  $|\mathbf{b}| = 4$ . So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta \\ &= \sqrt{8} \times 4 \times \cos 45^\circ \\ &= 4\sqrt{8} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 4 \frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{2}} = 4\sqrt{4} = 8. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the result is a scalar, not a vector.

## 2.1 Vectors in cartesian form

When vectors are given in cartesian form there is an alternative formula for calculating the scalar product.

### Proposition 2.4.

If  $\mathbf{a} = a_1\mathbf{i} + a_2\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{b} = b_1\mathbf{i} + b_2\mathbf{j}$  then

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2.$$

**Proof.** Consider the vector  $\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 - a_1 \\ b_2 - a_2 \end{pmatrix}$ . The modulus of this is

$$|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{(b_1 - a_1)^2 + (b_2 - a_2)^2}.$$

Note from figure 3 that the vectors  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$  and  $\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}$  form a triangle:

Let  $\theta$  denote the angle between  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ . Then, the cosine rule yields:

$$|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}|^2 = |\mathbf{a}|^2 + |\mathbf{b}|^2 - 2|\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}|\cos\theta. \quad (2)$$

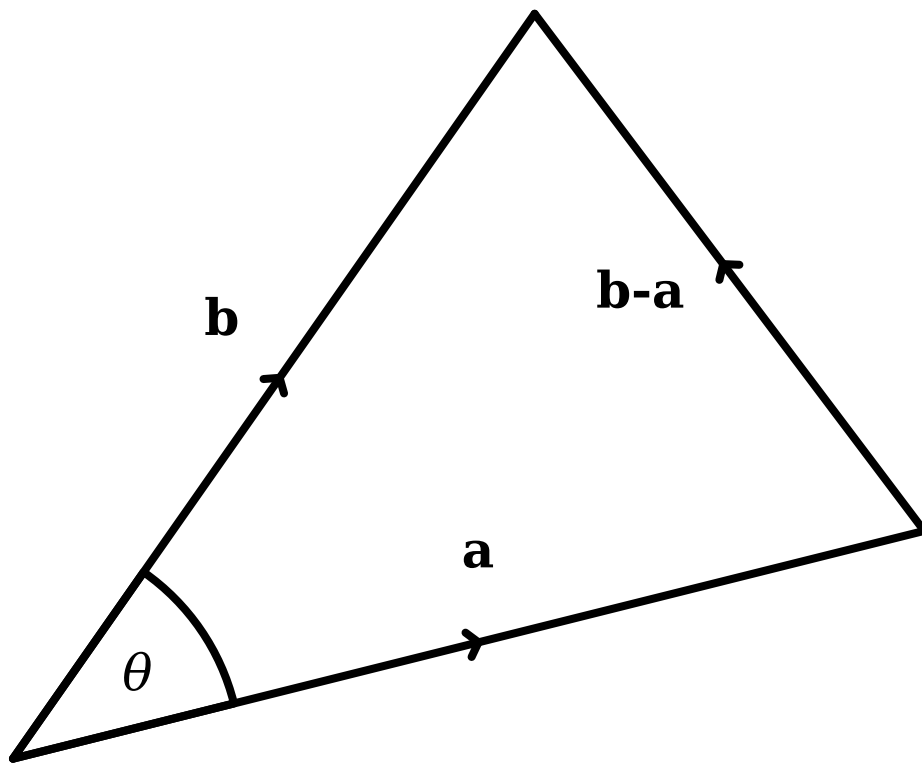


Figure 3: A triangle is formed by two vectors and their difference.

Substituting the definition of the scalar product of  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  into equation 2 gives:

$$|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}|^2 = |\mathbf{a}|^2 + |\mathbf{b}|^2 - 2(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}).$$

Rearranging:

$$(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) = \frac{1}{2} (|\mathbf{a}|^2 + |\mathbf{b}|^2 - |\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}|^2).$$

Writing this in terms of components produces:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) &= \frac{1}{2} (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + b_1^2 + b_2^2 - (b_1 - a_1)^2 - (b_2 - a_2)^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + b_1^2 + b_2^2 - b_1^2 + 2b_1a_1 - a_1^2 - b_2^2 + 2b_2a_2 - a_2^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (2b_1a_1 + 2b_2a_2) \\
 &= a_1b_1 + a_2b_2
 \end{aligned}$$

as required. □

### Example 2.5.

Consider again the vectors

$$\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Calculating the scalar product using the components:

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 = 2 \times 4 + 2 \times 0 = 8.$$

Note that if we are given vectors in this form, the scalar prod-

uct may be used to calculate the angle between them. Since  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 8$  and we have:

$$|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{8}$$

$$|\mathbf{b}| = 4.$$

Hence,

$$8 = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta$$

$$= 4\sqrt{8} \cos \theta.$$

Rearranging:

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{8}{4\sqrt{8}} \right) = 45^\circ.$$

### 3 Using Matlab

Two calculate the scalar product in Matlab the dot function is used.

Create two vectors:

```
> A = [4 -1 2];
> B = [2 -2 -1];
```

Calculate the scalar product:

```
> C = dot(A,B)
```

C = 8

## 4 Using Tikz

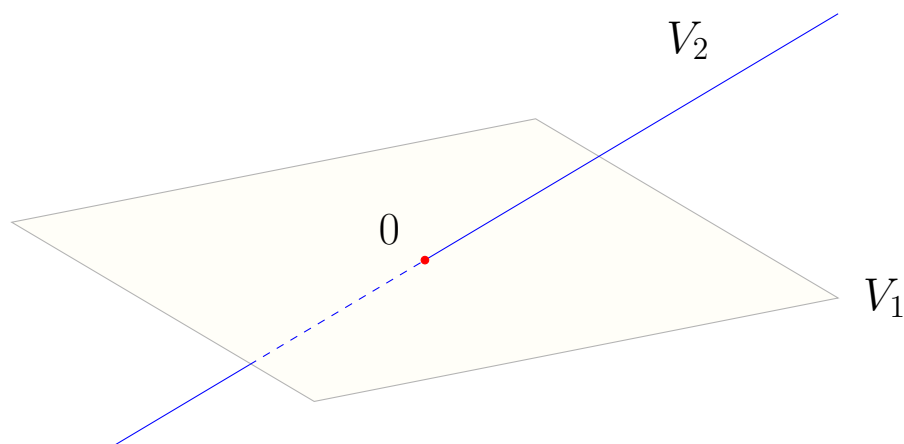


Figure 4:  $\mathbb{R}^3$  as a direct sum of a line and a plane

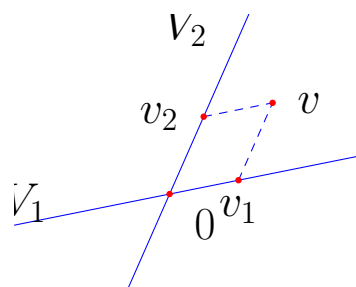


Figure 5:  $\mathbb{R}^2 = V_1 \oplus V_2$

## 5 Testing pdftex graphics

## 6 Package tests

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