

Math 2321 Fall 2015: Quiz 1 Solutions

Problem 1. Find the points of intersection, if any, of the plane defined by $x + 2y + 5z - 8 = 0$ and the line parameterized by $(x, y, z) = (3, 0, 7) + t(-1, 1, 1)$.

Solution. We plug in the parameterization for the line into the equation for the plane and solve for t :

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (3 - t) + 2(t) + 5(7 + t) - 8 \\ &= 6t + 30 \\ \iff t &= -5. \end{aligned}$$

Plugging this back into the parameterization gives the point

$$(x, y, z) = (3, 0, 7) - 5(-1, 1, 1) = (8, -5, 2). \quad \square$$

Problem 2. Find the area of the triangle with vertices

$$(0, 0, 0), \quad (-2, -1, -5), \quad (1, 1, 1)$$

and write a standard form equation for the plane through these 3 points.

Solution. The area of the triangle is one half of the area of the parallelogram defined by the displacement vectors $\mathbf{v}_1 = (-2, -1, -5) - (0, 0, 0) = (-2, -1, -5)$ and $\mathbf{v}_2 = (1, 1, 1) - (0, 0, 0) = (1, 1, 1)$; the area of the parallelogram is given by $|\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2|$. We compute

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 &= \det \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -2 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{i}(-1 + 5) - \mathbf{j}(-2 + 5) + \mathbf{k}(-2 + 1) \\ &= (4, -3, -1). \end{aligned}$$

This has magnitude

$$|\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2| = |(4, -3, -1)| = \sqrt{16 + 9 + 1} = \sqrt{26},$$

so the area of the triangle is $\frac{\sqrt{26}}{2}$.

The plane through the three points has tangent vectors \mathbf{v}_1 and \mathbf{v}_2 , but since we want an equation in standard form, we will use the normal vector $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = (4, -3, -1)$. Since the plane passes through $(0, 0, 0)$, it is defined by the standard form equation

$$0 = \mathbf{n} \cdot ((x, y, z) - (0, 0, 0)) = 4x - 3y - z. \quad \square$$

Problem 3. Find a parameterization of the tangent line to the curve $\mathbf{p}(t) = (5t, 2, e^t)$ at $t_0 = 0$. Use the variable s as a parameter.

Solution. The derivative/velocity of the curve is

$$\mathbf{p}'(t) = (5, 0, e^t).$$

Then $\mathbf{p}'(0) = (5, 0, 1)$ is a tangent vector to the curve at $t_0 = 0$, which is the point $\mathbf{p}(0) = (0, 2, 1)$. The tangent line is parameterized by

$$(x, y, z) = (0, 2, 1) + s(5, 0, 1), \quad s \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \square$$