1. Determine the projection of the vector $\mathbf{a}=\langle 2,1,-3\rangle$ onto the vector $b = \langle -3, 2, 2 \rangle$.

$$Proj_{2}^{2} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\vec{c} \cdot \vec{b}} = \frac{-6 + 2 - 6}{9 + 4 + 4} < -3, 2, 2 >$$

$$= \frac{-10}{17} < -3, 2, 2 > = \left(\frac{30}{17}, \frac{-20}{17}, \frac{-20}{17}\right)$$
The Scalar projection is $a \cdot b = -10$

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2. Determine the angle between the vectors $\mathbf{x} = \langle 1, 1, 4 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{y} = \langle -2, 1, 1 \rangle$. You may leave your answer in a form involving an inverse trigonometric function.

3 =
$$\sqrt{3} = ||\vec{x}|| ||\vec{y}|| \cos \theta$$

$$-2 + 1 + 4 = \sqrt{1 + 1 + 16} \sqrt{4 + 1 + 1} \cos \theta$$

$$3 = \sqrt{18} \sqrt{6} \cos \theta$$

$$3 = 6\sqrt{3} \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} = \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}})$$
3. Let $\mathbf{v} = \langle 2, 0, 1 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{w} = \langle 1, -2, 3 \rangle$. Compute $\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}$.

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\omega} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{x} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{\lambda} (0 - 2) - \hat{j} (6 - 1) + \hat{k} (-4 - 0)$$

$$= \langle 2, -5, -4 \rangle$$