## Review: Planes in 123

Let P be the plane in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  containing (1,1,1), (1,2,3), and (3,2,1)

(a) Find a parametric representation of P.

(b) Use the dot product to find a normal vector to P.

(c) Find an equation for P of the form ax+by+cz=d for a,b,c,d in IR.

(a) Consider the distinct points A = (0,1,1), B = (3,4,4), C = (1,-1,-4). Compute the displacement vectors  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  and  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  to confirm these are not scalar multiples of one another, and find an equation of the form ax + by + cz = d for the plane they lie in.

(b) Find a writ vector that is normal to the plane

whose equation is 6x-2y-3z=4.

(c) Are the planes in (a) and (b) parallel? Why?

Review: Spans and subspaces

Problem 3 For each of the following subsets of IR2 or IR

write down a collection of finitely many vectors whose span is that set, or explain why there is no such collection.

(a) The line x+y=1

(b) The line x+y=0

(c) The unit disc x2+y2 <1

(2) 403

(e) The plane x+y+z=0.

Which of the following subsets S of R3 are linear Subspaces? If S is a linear subspace, write it as a span. If not, describe it geometrically and explain why not.

(a) The set S<sub>1</sub> of points (x,y,z) in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with both z=x+2y and z=5x.

(b) The set  $S_2$  of points (x,y,z) in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with either z=x+2y or z=5x.

(c) The set 
$$S_3$$
 of points  $(x,y,z)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  of the form  $t\begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\3 \end{bmatrix} + t'\begin{bmatrix} 2\\1\\0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3\\3\\3 \end{bmatrix}$  for some scalars  $t$  and  $t'$ .

For each collection of vectors in R2, sketch its span. Is it a point, line, or all of R2?

(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(b) [1], [0]

 $(C) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

(e) [0]

For each collection of vectors in R3, sketch its span. Is it a point, line, plane, or all of R3

$$(9)$$
  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} P \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P \\ P \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P \\ P \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P \\ P \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P \\ P \end{bmatrix}$$