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February 24, 2011

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First name:

1 (5 points): Find a parametrization for the line in which the planes

$$x + y + z = 1$$
 and $x + y = 2$

intersect.

In order to obtain a parametrization for the line in which the planes intersect we need to first find a normal vector to each plane. A normal vector to the plane x + y + z = 1 is

$$\mathbf{n}_1 = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$$

and a normal vector to the plane x + y = 2 is

$$n_2 = \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle.$$

Taking the vector product of these normal vectors we obtain a vector that is parallel to the direction of the line, i.e.,

$$v = n_1 \times n_2 = \langle -1, 1, 0 \rangle.$$

Finally finding a point on the intersection of the two planes by setting x = 0, since we have 2 equations and 3 unknowns, so y = 2 and 2 + z = 1, therefore z = -1. Thus P = (0, 2, -1) lies in both planes. The vector line equation is therefore

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \overrightarrow{OP} + t \cdot \mathbf{v} = \langle 0, 2, -1 \rangle + t \langle -1, 1, 0 \rangle.$$

Hence a parametrization for the line is

$$x = -t$$

$$y = 2 + t$$
,

$$z = -1$$
.

2 (5 points): Find the function $f(x,y) = \sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}$ domain and range and describe its level curve.

The domain of f is all x, y such that $9 - x^2 - y^2 \ge 0 \Leftrightarrow 9 \ge x^2 + y^2$ or all points on and inside the circle of radius 3 centered at (0,0). Using the domain of the f, we find that the range is [0,3]. Let k be in the range of f, then set $k = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2} \Leftrightarrow k^2 = 9 - x^2 - y^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 9 - k^2$ which are circles of radius $\sqrt{9 - k^2}$ centered at (0,0), except when k=3 which we have a point (0,0).