

# Calculus 3, Exam 1 Formulas

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## Vector Operations/Identities

$$v \cdot w = \|v\| \|w\| \cos\theta$$

$$v \cdot v = \|v\|^2$$

$$v \perp w \Leftrightarrow v \cdot w = 0$$

Unit vector:

$$e_u = \frac{u}{\|u\|}$$

Projection of  $u$  along  $v$ :

$$u_{||v} = \left( \frac{u \cdot v}{v \cdot v} \right) v = \left( \frac{u \cdot v}{\|v\|^2} \right) v = \left( \frac{u \cdot v}{\|v\|} \right) e_v$$

Component of  $u$  along  $v$ :

$$\frac{u \cdot v}{\|v\|} = \|u\| \cos\theta$$

$u$  perpendicular to  $v$ :

$$u_{\perp v} = u - u_{||v}$$

Decomposition of vector  $u$  with respect to  $v$  (derived from above):

$$u = u_{\perp v} + u_{||v}$$

# Cross Product

Cross product of  $v$  and  $w$ :

$$v \times w = \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v_2 & v_3 \\ w_2 & w_3 \end{pmatrix} i - \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_3 \end{pmatrix} j + \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \\ w_1 & w_2 \end{pmatrix} k$$

$$(\text{Example for row } i): \begin{pmatrix} v_2 & v_3 \\ w_2 & w_3 \end{pmatrix} i \dots = (v_2 w_3 - v_3 w_2) i \dots$$

About cross product:

$$(v \times w) \perp v \text{ and } (v \times w) \perp w$$

$$||v \times w|| = ||v|| ||w|| \sin \theta$$

$$\text{Area of parallelogram spanned by } v \text{ and } w = ||v \times w||$$

## Lines and Planes in Space

Equation of a line:

A line through  $p_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$  in the direction of  $v = \langle a, b, c \rangle$  is described as:

$$r(t) = r_0 + t v = \langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle + t \langle a, b, c \rangle$$

where  $r_0 = \overline{Op_0}$  (a vector from  $O$  the origin to  $p_0$ ), and  $t$  is independent.

Parametric equations for line (derived from above):

$$x(t) = x_0 + at$$

$$y(t) = y_0 + bt$$

$$z(t) = z_0 + ct$$

Equation of a plane:

Vector form:

$$n \cdot \langle x, y, z \rangle = d$$

Scalar form:

$$a(x - x_0) + b(y - y_0) + c(z - z_0) = 0$$

or

$$ax + by + cz = d$$

where

$$d = ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0$$

## Other

Arc length:

$$s(t) = \int_0^T ||r'(t)|| \, dt$$

Speed:

$$\frac{d}{dt}s(t) = ||r'(t)||$$

Tangent plane:

For  $z = f(x, y)$ :

$$\text{tangent plane at } (x_0, y_0): f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$