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Multi-variable Calculus

Assignment NO 1

• Question NO "3"

Given - vector

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 = \vec{r} &= (t_1 + y) + 1(-2\vec{i} - \vec{j}) \\ u_2 &= (\vec{j} + t\vec{k}) + u(-2\vec{j} + \vec{k}) \end{aligned}$$

(shortest distance between the time t_1 and t_2)

$$\vec{a}_1 = t_1 + \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{a}_2 = \vec{j} + t\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{b}_1 = -2\vec{j} - \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{b}_2 = -2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1 &= \vec{j}(0) + t\vec{k} - t_1\vec{j} \\ &= -t_1\vec{j} + t\vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \vec{i}(-1-0) - \vec{j}(-2-0) + \vec{k}(4-0) \\ &= -\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 4\vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2| = \sqrt{1+4+16} = \sqrt{21}$$

• (shortest Distance b/w points)

$$d = \frac{|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1)|}{|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2|}$$

$$= \frac{(i + 2j + 4k) \cdot (-t_1 i + t k)}{\sqrt{21}}$$

$$= \frac{-t_1 + 4t}{\sqrt{21}}$$

Given

$$\left| \frac{3t}{\sqrt{2L}} \right| = \sqrt{2L}$$

$$3t = 2L$$

$$t = 7$$

Question

$$NO \quad \frac{12}{=}$$

Part "a"

$$AB \times CD = (1-2)i + (41-12)j - 4k$$

$$(-5i + 2j + 4k) - [(1-2)i + (41-12)j - 4k] = 3d - 30$$

$$|3d - 30| \sqrt{(1-2)^2 + (41-12)^2 + 16} = 3$$

$$d^2 - 5d + 4 = 0$$

(A. 67)

Part "b"

$$d=1, \quad n_1 = 5i + 13j - 7k$$

$$d=4, \quad n_2 = 8i + 25j - 7k$$

$$\text{For line } 2 \quad 3 = 10 - 5d - 24 + 8d - 16$$

$$\sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (12-4d)^2} = 42$$

$$= 3$$

$$(d-10)^2 = 164 - 100d + 17d^2$$

$$= 17d^2 - 100d + 164$$

Question NO "5"

$$\text{Part } \left(\frac{x}{25} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{16} \right)^2 = 1$$

$$a = 25$$

$$a^2 = 5^2$$

$$b = 16$$

$$b = (4)^2$$

$$a > b$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\text{Major} = \sqrt{(\pm a, 0)} = (\pm 5, 0)$$

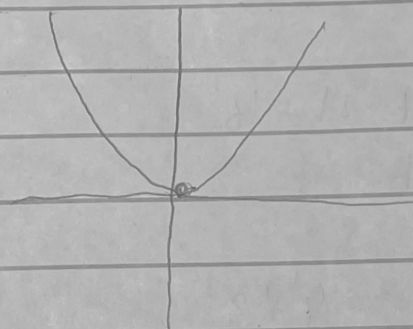
$$\text{Minor} = (0, \pm b) = (0, \pm 4)$$

$$F = (\pm c, 0) = (\pm 3, 0)$$

$$c = a^2 - b^2$$

$$c^2 = 9, \quad c = 3$$

Part "b"



$$x^2 = 4py$$

$$p = b$$

$$\sqrt{(0,0)}$$

$$F(0, b) \text{ on } y \text{ axis}, \quad x = 0$$

$$(y-k)^2 = 4p(x-h)^2$$

$$(x)^2 = 4p(y)^2$$

$$y^2 = 100x$$

$$4P = 100x$$

$$P = 100$$

$$P = 25 \quad y$$

$$F = (25, 0)$$

Axis of Parabola x $y=0$

$$D.E = (x = -25)$$

Part "c"

$$Major = 10$$

$$Minor = 8$$

$$c = 0$$

$$c^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$a > b$$

$$a^2 = 10$$

$$b^2 = 8$$

$$a = 3.21$$

$$b = 2.21$$

$$a > b$$

$$V = (\pm 3.21, 0)$$

$$V = (0, \pm 2.21)$$

$$F = (\pm, 0)$$

$$F = (\pm 0.62)$$

Part "d"

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$$

$$(4)^2 + (2-b)^2 = r^2$$

And

$$(0)^2 + (2-b)^2 = r^2$$

comparing

$$(b-2)^2 = b^2 + 4^2$$

$$(-2)(2b-2) = 16$$

$$b = -3$$

So

$$r^2 = 4^2 + 3^2$$

$$r^2 = 25$$

$$r = 5$$

Question NO 09:-

The Points A, B, C from Position vectors
..... form of $ax+by+cz=0$

• Solution:-

$$A(4, -4, 1)$$

$$B(-4, 3, -4)$$

$$C(4, -1, -2)$$

$$AB = OB - OA$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ 7 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} = -8i + 7j - 5k$$

$$AC = OC - OA$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 3j - 3k$$

$$AB \times AC$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -8 & 7 & -5 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

By Taking Deter

$$= i + 4j + 4k$$

$$d = a \cdot n = (4i - 4j + k) \cdot (i + 4j + 4k) \\ = 4 - 16 + 4$$

$$\text{if plane } r \cdot n = d$$

$$r \cdot n = d$$

$$(x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}) = -8$$

$$x + 4y + 4z = -8$$

$$x + 4y + 4z + 8 = 0$$

Part "b"

Find Perpendicular:-

$$\text{Perp dist} = \frac{d}{|n|} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{1^2 + 4^2 + 4^2}}$$

$$= \frac{8}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$= \frac{8}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$= 1.39$$

Part "c"

$$\text{line DD} : r = a + \lambda b$$

$$r = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Some value of λ

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda \\ 3\lambda \\ -3\lambda \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = -8$$

$$2\lambda + 12\lambda - 12\lambda = -8$$

$$2\lambda = -8$$

$$\lambda = -4$$

$$r = \begin{pmatrix} 2(-4) \\ 3(-4) \\ -3(-4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (-8, -12, 12)$$