M311 Calculus III Recitation

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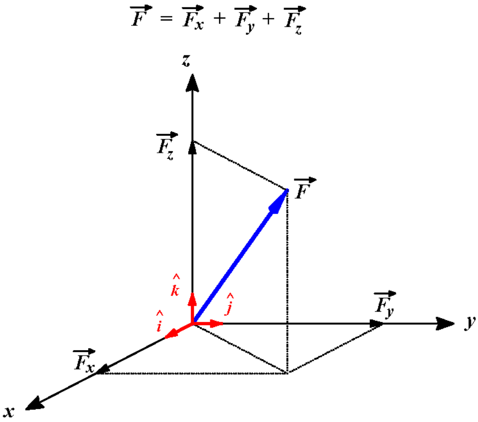
Fall 2019


$\vec{F} = \vec{F_x} + \vec{F_y} + \vec{F_z}$
z
$\vec{F_z}$
$\vec{F}$
$\hat{k}$
$\hat{j}$
$\hat{i}$
$\vec{F_y}$
y
$\vec{F_x}$
x

Suppose $a = \langle 2, 3, 0 \rangle$ and $b = \langle -1, 0, 1 \rangle$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |a + 2b| &= |\langle 2, 3, 0 \rangle + 2\langle -1, 0, 1 \rangle| \\ &= |\langle 2, 3, 0 \rangle + \langle -2, 0, 2 \rangle| \\ &= |\langle 0, 3, 2 \rangle| \\ &= \sqrt{0^2 + 3^2 + 2^2} \\ &= \sqrt{13} \end{aligned}$$

Dot products are a special case of matrix multiplication. Suppose $a = \langle 2, 3, 0 \rangle$ and $b = \langle -1, 0, 1 \rangle$. Then

$$a \cdot b = 2(-1) + 3(0) + 0(1) = -2$$

Compare to $(2, 3, 0)(-1, 0, 1)^T$ where these are now thought of as matrices and T denotes transpose.

- Dot product gives a computationally conducive way to get a handle on angles between vectors.
- $a \cdot b = |a||b| \cos\theta$ where θ is the angle between the two vectors.
- In particular, since $\cos\theta = 0$ if and only if $\theta = \pi/2 + k\pi$, we can conclude that $a \perp b \Leftrightarrow a \cdot b = 0$.
- Note: dot product takes two vectors and gives a number.
- In the previous example, since the dot product was nonzero, we can conclusively say that the vectors were not orthogonal.

Computing unit vectors perpendicular to $j - k$ and $i + j$:

$$(j - k) \times (i + j) = i - j - k$$

However, this vector is not a unit vector! We must normalize by dividing by the magnitude, in this case, $1/\sqrt{3}$.

Finding the area of a parallelogram given the corner points.

1. Plot the vectors and draw in the parallelogram
2. Identify two vectors that determine the parallelogram
3. Compute the magnitude of the cross product.

Finding a vector orthogonal to the plane given three points on the plane.

1. The plane through P, Q, R must contain the vectors formed by the points, such as PQ and PR.
2. Find a vector orthogonal to both of these vectors with the corss product.
3. This vector must then be orthogonal to the plane itself.

Find equation of line containing $P_0 = (2, 1, 0)$ and direction perpendicular to $i + j$ and $j + k$.

1. Compute a vector orthogonal to both
2. Say the vector is (a, b, c). Then the parametric equation is $x = 2 + at, y = 1 + bt, z = ct$.

Line segment from $r_0 = \langle 6, -1, 9\rangle$ to $r_1 = \langle 7, 6, 0\rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned} r(t) &= (1-t)r_0 + tr_1 \\ &= (1-t)\langle 6, -1, 9\rangle + t\langle 7, 6, 0\rangle \\ &= \langle 6, -1, 9\rangle - t\langle 6, -1, 9\rangle + t\langle 7, 6, 0\rangle \\ &= \langle 6, -1, 9\rangle + t\langle 1, 7, -9\rangle \end{aligned}$$

How do you determine whether two lines are parallel given their direction vectors?

1. Say we have two lines with direction vectors v_1 and v_2.
2. Determine whether there exists a constant such that $v_1 = cv_2$.
3. If there is, then the two lines are parallel. If not, it may be possible that the lines intersect or are skew.

- The equation of a plane depends heavily on the normal vector.
- Main goal: find the normal vector
- Our strategy to doing so involves taking two cross products of vectors.
- Therefore, in all problems, get such vectors, either on the plane, parallel to the plane, etc.

- Note that both problems have one coordinate equal to $\cos t$ and another coordinate has $\sin t$.
- Use $\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$
- Incorporate the third coordinate

- Statistics on Exam 1
- The cumulative grades on Canvas are not correct.
- As a result, if you want to know your current grade in the class, you'll need to compute it.

Suppose that $f : \mathbf{R}^n \to \mathbf{R}$. For example, say f is a function of two variables x, y. Then we can talk about the (partial) derivatives wrt x or y.

- Partial derivative wrt x is denoted as f_x
- It is defined as the change in f when all other variables, which in this case is just y, is treated as a constant.
- To compute it, we should think of all other variables as a constant then take the derivative as we would in single variable calculus.

Given $f(x,y) = \sqrt{3x+4y}$, compute all first order partials.
Solution:

$$f_x = (3x+4y)_x^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2}(3x+4y)^{-1/2} \cdot (3x+4y)_x = \frac{3}{2}(3x+4y)^{-1/2}$$

All the variables are being square rooted, so we first apply the Chain Rule, which then focuses the derivative on the variables themselves. Remember, in this case, y is treated as a constant, so $4y$ is also a constant and therefore, zeros out.

Compute first order partials of $f(x, y) = x\sin(xy)$

$$f_y = x(\sin(xy))_y = x\cos(xy)\cdot(xy)_y = x^2\cos(xy)$$

In this case x is treated as a constant, so we focus on the sin term and Chain Rule as before.

$$f_x = xy\cos(xy) + \sin(xy)$$

Now, x is a variable so it appears in both the first factor and also the sin term! This means we must use the Product Rule.

- As in single variable calculus, we will have reason to take second and higher order partials (actually in this class, usually just second).
- The idea is the same as in one variable: we take one derivative at a time and keep track of each derivative.
- The twist is that there are multiple variables.
- Notation: f_{xy} means take the derivative wrt x first and then take derivative wrt y.
- Most of the time, $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$.
- Start memorizing this formula now: $f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2$

Compute second mixed partials of

$$f(x, y) = \log(x + 2y)$$

We need both first order partials: $f_x = (x + 2y)^{-1}$ and $f_y = 2(x + 2y)^{-1}$. Now,

$$f_{xy} = \left((x+2y)^{-1}\right)_y = -\frac{(x+2y)_y}{(x+2y)^2} = -\frac{2}{(x+2y)^2}$$

and

$$f_{yx} = \left(2(x+2y)^{-1}\right)_x = -\frac{2(x+2y)_x}{(x+2y)^2} = -\frac{2}{(x+2y)^2}$$