

1. (5 Pts) If $\vec{u} = \langle 3, 4 \rangle$, find a vector \vec{w} that points in the direction opposite to \vec{u} and that has length π .

$$\vec{w} = -\pi \frac{\vec{u}}{|\vec{u}|} = -\pi \frac{\langle 3, 4 \rangle}{\sqrt{9+16}} = -\frac{\pi}{5} \langle 3, 4 \rangle$$

$$\boxed{\vec{w} = -\frac{\pi}{5} \langle 3, 4 \rangle}$$

2. (3 Pts) If $\vec{v} = \langle 1, -3 \rangle$

SEE SECOND PROBLEM ON REVERSE SIDE

2. (5 Pts) If $\vec{v} = \langle 1, -3 \rangle$, $\vec{w} = \langle -2, 3 \rangle$ and $2\vec{v} = 3\vec{u} - 4\vec{w}$, find \vec{u} .

$$2\vec{v} = 3\vec{u} - 4\vec{w}$$

$$3\vec{u} = 2\vec{v} + 4\vec{w} = \langle 2-8, -6+12 \rangle = \langle -6, 6 \rangle$$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{2}{3} (\vec{v} + 2\vec{w}) = \langle -2, 2 \rangle = 2\langle -1, 1 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (\langle 1, -3 \rangle + \langle -4, 6 \rangle)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \langle -3, 3 \rangle$$

$$= 2\langle -1, 1 \rangle$$

$$\boxed{\vec{u} = 2\langle -1, 1 \rangle}$$