HW 1

Exercise 1. Let A = (1, 2), B = (3, 1). Draw the points A + B, A + 2B, A + 3B, A - B, A - 2B, and A - 3B on a sheet of graph paper (or a reasonably drawn set of axes).

Exercise 2. Which of the following pairs of vectors are perpendicular?

- (1,-1,1),(2,1,5)
- (1,-1,1),(2,3,1)
- (-5,2,7),(3,-1,2)
- $(\pi, 2, 1), (2, -\pi, 0)$

Exercise 3. Suppose $A = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ is perpendicular to every vector X. Show that A is the zero vector.

Exercise 4. Determine the interior angles of the triangle whose vertices are (2, -1, 1), (1, -3, -5), and (3, -4, -4).

Exercise 5. Let A_1, \ldots, A_r be vectors which are mutually perpendicular (i.e. $A_i \cdot A_j = 0$ whenever $i \neq j$). Suppose c_1, \ldots, c_r are numbers such that

$$c_1 A_1 + \dots + c_r A_r = 0.$$

Show that we must have $c_i = 0$ for each i = 1, ..., r.

Exercise 6. Let P = (1, 3, -1) and Q = (-4, 5, 2). Determine the coordinates of the following points

- The midpoint of the line segment between P and Q
- The point on this line segment that is two thirds of the way from P to Q.

Exercise 7. Find the equation of the plane passing through the points (2, 1, 1), (3, -1, 1), and (4, 1, -1).

Exercise 8. Find a parametric representation for the line of intersection of the planes

$$2x + y + 5z = 2$$

$$3x - 2y + z = 3.$$

Exercise 9. Compute the area of the parallelogram spanned by the vectors (3, -2, 4) and (5, 1, 1).