### Department of Mathematics and Statistics

# MATH 133: Vectors, Matrices and Geometry

#### Test 1

# Due by 1 pm Friday October 24, 2003

### Justify all of your assertions

## Make sure the course number, your name, student number and instructor's name are at the top of each page

- 1. Let P(1, -2, 3), A(2, 1, -1), B(3, -1, 4) be given points in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and let L be the line passing through A and B.
  - (a) Find parametric equations for the line L;
  - (b) Find the distance of the point P to the line L;
  - (c) Find the coordinates of the point Q on L which is closest to P;
  - (d) Find the equation of the plane perpendicular to L and passing through P.
- 2. Let x 2y + 3z = 2, 2x + y 3z = 3 be given planes in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and let L be the line of intersection of these two planes.
  - (a) Find parametric equations for L;
  - (b) Find the equation of the plane containing L and the point P(1, -1, 1);
  - (c) If ax + by + cz = d is the equation of the plane found in 2(b), show that the vector (a, b, c, d) is a linear combination of the vectors (1, -2, 3, 2), (2, 1, -3, 3).
- 3. Consider the system of equations

$$x_1 + cx_2 + 2x_3 + cx_4 = 1$$
$$2x_1 + 2cx_2 + 5x_3 + x_4 = c + 1$$
$$cx_1 + c^2x_2 + 3cx_3 - 2x_4 = c + 2$$

where c is a parameter.

- (a) Find the reduced echelon form of the augmented matrix of the given system;
- (b) What are the values of c for which the given system of equations is consistent;
- (c) Find a parametric description of the solution set of the given system for each value of c found in 3(b).

Note that your answers to 3(a) and 3(c) depend on the value of c.