

27.  $2\mathbf{a} = 2\langle -1, 2 \rangle = \langle -2, 4 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \langle -1, 2 \rangle + \langle 3, 1 \rangle = \langle 2, 3 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = \langle -1, 2 \rangle - \langle 3, 1 \rangle = \langle -4, 1 \rangle$ ,  
 $2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = 2\langle -1, 2 \rangle + \langle 3, 1 \rangle = \langle 1, 5 \rangle$ , and  $|2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}| = |\langle 1, 5 \rangle| = \sqrt{1^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{26}$ .
29.  $2\mathbf{a} = 2(3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}) = 6\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = (3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}) + 2\mathbf{i} = 5\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = (3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}) - 2\mathbf{i} = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}$ ,  
 $2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = 2(3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}) + 2\mathbf{i} = 8\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}$ , and  $|2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}| = |8\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}| = \sqrt{8^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{5}$ .
31.  $2\mathbf{a} = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{j}\right) = \mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{j}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{4}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{j}\right) = \frac{5}{4}\mathbf{i} + \frac{5}{4}\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{j}\right) - \left(\frac{3}{4}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{j}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}\mathbf{i} + \frac{7}{4}\mathbf{j}$ ,  
 $2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{j}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{4}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{j}\right) = \frac{7}{4}\mathbf{i} + \frac{11}{4}\mathbf{j}$ , and  $|2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}| = \left|\frac{7}{4}\mathbf{i} + \frac{11}{4}\mathbf{j}\right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{11}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{170}}{4}$ .
33.  $2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b} = 2(2\mathbf{i}) - 3(-6\mathbf{j}) = 4\mathbf{i} + 18\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{b} = \frac{1}{2}(2\mathbf{i}) + \frac{1}{3}(-6\mathbf{j}) = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}$
35.  $a\mathbf{u} + b\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w} \Rightarrow a\langle -1, 3 \rangle + b\langle 2, 4 \rangle = \langle 6, 4 \rangle \Leftrightarrow \langle -a + 2b, 3a + 4b \rangle = \langle 6, 4 \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -a + 2b = 6 \\ 3a + 4b = 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow a = -1.6 \text{ and } b = 2.2$ .
49. A unit vector in the direction of  $\mathbf{b}$  is  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{\mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|} = \left\langle \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right\rangle$ , and so  $\mathbf{a} = 5\mathbf{u} = \left\langle \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \right\rangle$ .
53.  $2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b} = 2\langle -3, 4 \rangle - 3\langle 1, 2 \rangle = \langle -9, 2 \rangle$  and a unit vector in the direction of this vector is  
 $\mathbf{u} = \frac{2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b}}{|2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{\langle -9, 2 \rangle}{\sqrt{(-9)^2 + 2^2}} = \left\langle -\frac{9\sqrt{85}}{85}, \frac{2\sqrt{85}}{85} \right\rangle$ . Thus, the required vector is  $3\mathbf{u} = \left\langle -\frac{27\sqrt{85}}{85}, \frac{6\sqrt{85}}{85} \right\rangle$ .

## 11.2 Coordinate Systems and Vectors in Three-Space

33. Denote the point on the sphere by  $A(1, 3, 5)$ . Then its radius is  $d(A, C)$ , where  $C(-1, 2, 4)$  is its center. Thus,  
 $r = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{6}$ . Therefore, the required equation is  $(x + 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2 + (z - 4)^2 = 6$ .
37.  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4x + 6y = 0$ . Completing the squares in  $x$  and  $y$ , we obtain  $[x^2 - 4x + (-2)^2] + [y^2 + 6y + (3)^2] + z^2 = 4 + 9$   
 $\Leftrightarrow (x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 + z^2 = 13$ . Thus, the sphere has center  $(2, -3, 0)$  and radius  $\sqrt{13}$ .
53.  $\mathbf{a} = \langle -1, 2, 0 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 2, 3, -1 \rangle$ , so  $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \langle 1, 5, -1 \rangle$ ,  
 $2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b} = 2\langle -1, 2, 0 \rangle - 3\langle 2, 3, -1 \rangle = \langle -2, 4, 0 \rangle - \langle 6, 9, -3 \rangle = \langle -8, -5, 3 \rangle$ ,  
 $|3\mathbf{a}| = |3\langle -1, 2, 0 \rangle| = |\langle -3, 6, 0 \rangle| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 6^2 + 0^2} = 3\sqrt{5}$ ,  
 $|-2\mathbf{b}| = |-2\langle 2, 3, -1 \rangle| = |\langle -4, -6, 2 \rangle| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-6)^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{14}$ , and  
 $|\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}| = |(-1, 2, 0) - (2, 3, -1)| = |(-3, -1, 1)| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{11}$ .

56.  $\mathbf{a} = -2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{b} = 2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ , so  $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = -2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$ ,  
 $2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b} = 2(-2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{k}) - 3(2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}) = (-4\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{k}) - (6\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}) = -4\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j} + 11\mathbf{k}$ ,  
 $|\mathbf{3a}| = |3(-2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{k})| = |-6\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{k}| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + 12^2} = 6\sqrt{5}$ ,  
 $|-2\mathbf{b}| = |-2(2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k})| = |-4\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$ , and  
 $|\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}| = |(-2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{k}) - (2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k})| = |-2\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-2)^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{33}$ .

63.  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 1, 2, 2 \rangle$ , so  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2} = 3$ .

a.  $\mathbf{u}_1 = \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{a} = \left\langle \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right\rangle$

b.  $\mathbf{u}_2 = \left\langle -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right\rangle$

65.  $\mathbf{a} = -\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ , so  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 3^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{11}$ .

a.  $\mathbf{u}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}(-\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}) = -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{11}\mathbf{i} + \frac{3\sqrt{11}}{11}\mathbf{j} - \frac{\sqrt{11}}{11}\mathbf{k}$

b.  $\mathbf{u}_2 = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{11}\mathbf{i} - \frac{3\sqrt{11}}{11}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\sqrt{11}}{11}\mathbf{k}$

71.  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 3, -1, 2 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle$ , so  $\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b} = \langle 3, -1, 2 \rangle - 2\langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle = \langle 1, -1, 4 \rangle$  and

$|\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$ . Therefore, a unit vector in the direction of  $\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}$  is  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}\langle 1, -1, 4 \rangle$ ,

and the required vector is  $2\mathbf{u} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}}\langle 1, -1, 4 \rangle = \left\langle \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \right\rangle$ .

## 11.3 The Dot Product

ET 10.3

5.  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}) = 2 - 6 = -4$

7.  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \langle 0, 1, -3 \rangle \cdot \langle 10, \pi, -\pi \rangle = \pi + 3\pi = 4\pi$

23.  $\cos 45^\circ = \frac{\langle 1, c \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 2 \rangle}{\sqrt{1+c^2}\sqrt{1+4^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1+2c}{\sqrt{1+c^2}\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{10}\sqrt{1+c^2} = 2+4c \Rightarrow 10(1+c^2) = 4+16c+16c^2 \Rightarrow$

$6c^2 + 16c - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (3c-1)(c+3) = 0 \Rightarrow c = -3$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$ . If  $c = \frac{1}{3}$ , then  $\theta = 45^\circ$ , and if  $c = -3$ , then  $\theta = 135^\circ$ , so the desired value of  $c$  is  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

31. If  $\langle c, 2, -1 \rangle$  and  $\langle 2, 3, c \rangle$  are orthogonal, then  $\langle c, 2, -1 \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 3, c \rangle = 0$ ; that is,  $2c + 6 - c = 0 \Leftrightarrow c = -6$ .

32. Let  $\mathbf{v} = a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j} + c\mathbf{k}$  be a vector orthogonal to both  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{b} = -2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}$ . Then

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{a} = a + b + c = 0 \\ \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{b} = -2a + c = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{Solving the system, we find } a = \frac{1}{2}c \text{ and } b = -\frac{3}{2}c, \text{ so } \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{2}c\mathbf{i} - \frac{3}{2}c\mathbf{j} + c\mathbf{k} \Rightarrow$$

$|\mathbf{v}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}c^2 + \frac{9}{4}c^2 + c^2} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}|c|$ . Thus, one such unit vector is  $\frac{\mathbf{v}}{|\mathbf{v}|} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14}\mathbf{i} - \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{14}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\sqrt{14}}{7}\mathbf{k}$ . Note that the other unit vector is  $-\frac{\mathbf{v}}{|\mathbf{v}|} = -\frac{\sqrt{14}}{14}\mathbf{i} + \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{14}\mathbf{j} - \frac{\sqrt{14}}{7}\mathbf{k}$ .

37.  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$  and  $\gamma = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Since  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$ , we have  $\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow$

$\cos^2 \beta = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ . Thus,  $\cos \beta = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ , and so  $\beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$  or  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ .

41.  $\mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{b} = 3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}$ .

a.  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \left( \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|^2} \right) \mathbf{a} = \left[ \frac{(2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}) \cdot (3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k})}{4 + 1 + 16} \right] (2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}) = \frac{6+4}{21} (2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}) = \frac{20}{21}\mathbf{i} + \frac{10}{21}\mathbf{j} + \frac{40}{21}\mathbf{k}$

b.  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{b}} \mathbf{a} = \left( \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|^2} \right) \mathbf{b} = \left[ \frac{(2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}) \cdot (3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k})}{9 + 1} \right] (3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}) = \frac{6+4}{10} (3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}) = 3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}$

43.  $\mathbf{a} = \langle -3, 4, -2 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle$ .

a.  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \left( \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|^2} \right) \mathbf{a} = \left( \frac{\langle -3, 4, -2 \rangle \cdot \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle}{9 + 16 + 4} \right) \langle -3, 4, -2 \rangle = \frac{4}{29} \langle -3, 4, -2 \rangle = \left\langle -\frac{12}{29}, \frac{16}{29}, -\frac{8}{29} \right\rangle$

b.  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{b}} \mathbf{a} = \left( \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|^2} \right) \mathbf{b} = \left( \frac{\langle -3, 4, -2 \rangle \cdot \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle}{1} \right) \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle = 4 \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle = \langle 0, 4, 0 \rangle$