

Math 344 Homework #5 Answer key

pg. 244

(1) Find the length of the following vectors:

(a) $(2, 3, 4)$

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{4 + 9 + 16} = \boxed{\sqrt{29}}$$

(b) $(0, -1, 2, 3)$

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{0^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 9} = \boxed{\sqrt{14}}$$

(c) $(-1, -2, 0)$

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4} = \boxed{\sqrt{5}}$$

(d) $(1, 2, -3, -4)$

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (2)^2 + (-3)^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 9 + 16} = \boxed{\sqrt{30}}$$

(5) If possible, find scalars c_1, c_2, c_3 , not all zero so that:

$$c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 - 2R_1 \\ -1(R_3)}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Let $c_3 = t$.

Then $c_1 = -2t$ and $c_2 = -t$.

[17] Find all constants a such that $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$,
where $\vec{u} = (a, 2, 1, a)$ and $\vec{v} = (a, -1, -2, -3)$.

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

$$(a, 2, 1, a) \cdot (a, -1, -2, -3) = a^2 - 2 - 2 - 3a = 0$$

$$a^2 - 3a - 4 = 0$$

$$(a-4)(a+1) = 0$$

$$\boxed{a = 4 \text{ or } a = -1}$$

[21] Find the cosine of the angle between
each pair of vectors $\vec{u}$ and $\vec{v}$.

(a) $\vec{u} = (2, 3, 1)$ $\vec{v} = (3, -2, 0)$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{\|\vec{u}\| \cdot \|\vec{v}\|} = \frac{6 - 6 + 0}{\sqrt{14} (\sqrt{13})} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{182}} = 0$$

$$\boxed{\cos \theta = 0}$$

(b) $\vec{u} = (1, 2, -1, 3)$ $\vec{v} = (0, 0, -1, -2)$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{0 + 0 + 1 - 6}{\sqrt{15} \sqrt{5}} = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{75}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{75}} = \boxed{\cos \theta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

(c) $\vec{u} = (2, 0, 1)$ $\vec{v} = (2, 2, -1)$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{4 + 0 - 1}{(\sqrt{5})(3)} = \frac{3}{3\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\boxed{\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$(d.) \vec{u} = (0, 4, 2, 3) \quad \vec{v} = (0, -1, 2, 0)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{0 - 4 + 4 + 0}{\sqrt{29}(\sqrt{5})} = 0$$

$$\boxed{\cos \theta = 0}$$

(24.) Find c so that the vector $\vec{v} = (2, c, 3)$ is orthogonal to $\vec{w} = (1, -2, 1)$.

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = 0$$

$$(2, c, 3) \cdot (1, -2, 1) = 0$$

$$2 + -2c + 3 = 0$$

$$-2c + 5 = 0$$

$$-2c = -5$$

$$\boxed{c = \frac{5}{2}}$$

