

2. Determine if the equation is a sphere. Find its center and radius.

$$x^2 - 4x + y^2 - 2y + z^2 - 6z = -10$$

Solution: $\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 - 2y + 1 + z^2 - 6z + 9 = 4 + 1 + 9 - 10$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-3)^2 = 4$$

- It's a sphere
- radius is ~~4~~ 2
- center is (2, 1, 3)

3. Consider the triangle $P(2, 2, 0)$, $Q(2, 1, 3)$ and $R(3, 2, 1)$. Determine if it is equilateral, isosceles, or scalene.



$$d(P, R) = \sqrt{(2-3)^2 + (2-2)^2 + (0-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$d(P, Q) = \sqrt{(2-2)^2 + (2-1)^2 + (0-3)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$d(R, Q) = \sqrt{(3-2)^2 + (2-1)^2 + (1-3)^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

The triangle is scalene.

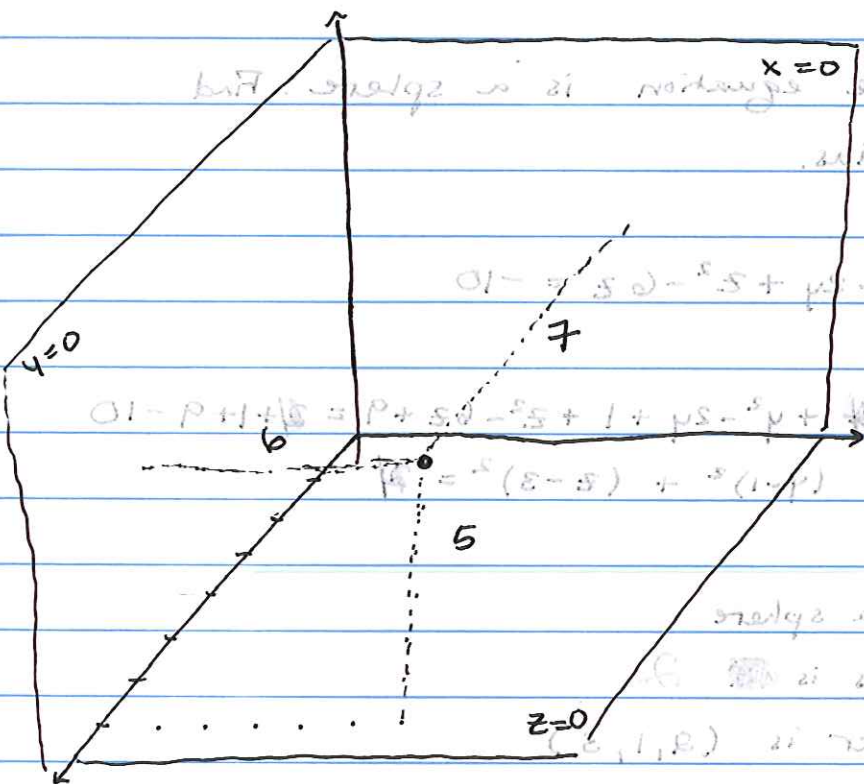
$$\left\langle \frac{P}{\|P\|}, \frac{Q}{\|Q\|}, \frac{R}{\|R\|} \right\rangle$$

$$\langle 0, 1, 5, 8 \rangle = 4 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 8 = 44$$

$$\| \langle 0, 1, 5, 8 \rangle \| = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2 + 5^2 + 8^2}$$

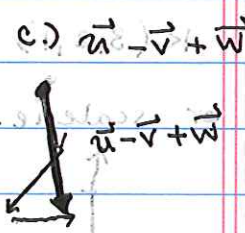
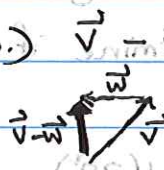
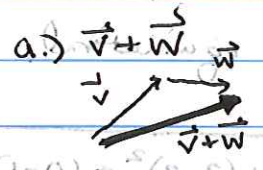
$$\left\langle \frac{0}{\sqrt{91}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{91}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{91}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{91}} \right\rangle$$

4.



The shortest distance is 5. Therefore, the largest radius we can get without leaving the first octant is 5.

5. Add the vectors



6. Find the unit vector that has the same direction

(a) $\langle 4, 1, 7 \rangle$

$$|\langle 4, 1, 7 \rangle| = \sqrt{4^2 + 1^2 + 7^2} = \sqrt{66}$$

Solution: $\langle \frac{4}{\sqrt{66}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{66}}, \frac{7}{\sqrt{66}} \rangle$

(b) $8\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 10\vec{k} = \langle 8, -2, 10 \rangle$

$$\sqrt{8^2 + (-2)^2 + 10^2} = \sqrt{168}$$

Solution: $\langle \frac{8}{\sqrt{168}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{168}}, \frac{10}{\sqrt{168}} \rangle = \langle \frac{4}{\sqrt{42}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{42}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{42}} \rangle$

7. Find \vec{AB} .

a. $A(0, 0, 0)$, $B(1, 2, 1)$

Sol: $\vec{AB} = \langle 1-0, 2-0, 1-0 \rangle$
 $= \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle$

b. $A(1, 2, 12)$, $B(0, 0, 0)$

Sol: $\vec{AB} = \langle 0-1, 0-2, 0-12 \rangle$
 $= \langle -1, -2, -12 \rangle$

c. $A(1, 0, 20)$, $B(40, 1, 1)$

Sol: $\vec{AB} = \langle 40-1, 1-0, 1-20 \rangle$
 $= \langle 39, 1, -19 \rangle$

8.) Find $\vec{v} + \vec{w}$ and $\vec{w} - \vec{v}$

$$\vec{v} = \langle 2, \sqrt{2}, \pi \rangle, \vec{w} = \langle -7, \sqrt{3}, \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$$

Solution:

$$\vec{v} + \vec{w} = \langle -5, \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \rangle$$

$$\vec{w} - \vec{v} = \langle -9, \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$$