

# Math 126 Spring 2010

Work with projections, dot products, and cross-products.

1. Decide for each expression below whether it is a vector (**V**), a scalar (**S**), or nonsense (**N**). Note that  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\mathbf{u}$ , and  $\mathbf{v}$  are vectors, while  $c$  and  $d$  are scalars.

Circle one:

- |     |  |          |          |          |
|-----|--|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{u} - c\mathbf{v})$                  | <b>V</b> | <b>S</b> | <b>N</b> |
| (b) | $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} + c)$                            | <b>V</b> | <b>S</b> | <b>N</b> |
| (c) | $(c + d) \cdot \mathbf{a}$                                     | <b>V</b> | <b>S</b> | <b>N</b> |
| (d) | $\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}$   | <b>V</b> | <b>S</b> | <b>N</b> |
| (e) | $\frac{\mathbf{a}}{c}$   | <b>V</b> | <b>S</b> | <b>N</b> |
| (f) | $\frac{c}{\mathbf{a}}$   | <b>V</b> | <b>S</b> | <b>N</b> |
| (g) | $(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{u}$              | <b>V</b> | <b>S</b> | <b>N</b> |
| (h) | $\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{u})$             | <b>V</b> | <b>S</b> | <b>N</b> |
| (i) | $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{u})$              | <b>V</b> | <b>S</b> | <b>N</b> |
| (j) | $(c\mathbf{a}) \times \mathbf{b}$                              | <b>V</b> | <b>S</b> | <b>N</b> |
| (k) | $c(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v})$ | <b>V</b> | <b>S</b> | <b>N</b> |

2. Determine whether each of the following is true or false. If it is true, prove it. If it is false, give a counterexample. Note that  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are vectors and  $c$  is a scalar.

- (a) Suppose  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$ . Then it must be true that at least one of  $\mathbf{a}$  or  $\mathbf{b}$  must be the zero vector.
- (b) Suppose  $c\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$ . Then it must be true that either  $c = 0$  or  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$  (or both).

3. Suppose that  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are nonzero vectors.

- (a) Show by examples that  $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{b}$  and  $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{b}}\mathbf{a}$  can be the same and can be different. What conditions on  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  will guarantee they are the same?
- (b) Your friend who skips class frequently says, "I'm confused. Isn't  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a}$ ? If that is true, how can  $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{b}$  and  $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{b}}\mathbf{a}$  be different?" What is your answer?
- (c) Show by examples that  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{b}$  and  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{b}}\mathbf{a}$  can be the same and can be different. What conditions on  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  will guarantee they are the same?