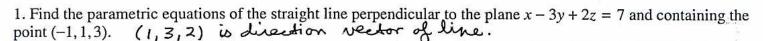
## Department of Mathematics and Statistics AMAT 219 - QUIZ 4 - Tuesday, March 21, 2006

U of C ID#

45 Minutes, Open Book, NO Calculators

To obtain credit you need to show your work. Work should be neat and organized.



$$x(t) = -1 + t$$
  
 $y(t) = 1 - 3t$   
 $z(t) = 3 + 2t$ 

2. Find the equation of the plane containing the point 
$$(-1,1,2)$$
 and the line  $\overrightarrow{l(t)} = (2,0,3) + t(1,2,0)$ .

$$(-1,1,2)$$
 and  $(2,0,3)$  are points in the plane  
As Nector  $(2-(-1),0-1,3-2)=(3,-1,1)$  is  
I normal of plane.  
 $(1,2,0)\times(3,-1,1)=(2,-1,-7)$  is normal to plane.  
 $2x-y-7z=2(2)-0-7\cdot3=-17$ 

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3. What is the point of interesction (if it exits) of the lines  $\overrightarrow{l_1(t)} = (5,-1,2) + t(2,-2,4)$  and  $\overrightarrow{l_2(t)} = (4,-1,1) + t(0,1,-1)$ .

Find t, s with 
$$l_1(t) = l_2(s)$$
, so with  $5+2t=4$ 

$$-1-2t=-1+s$$

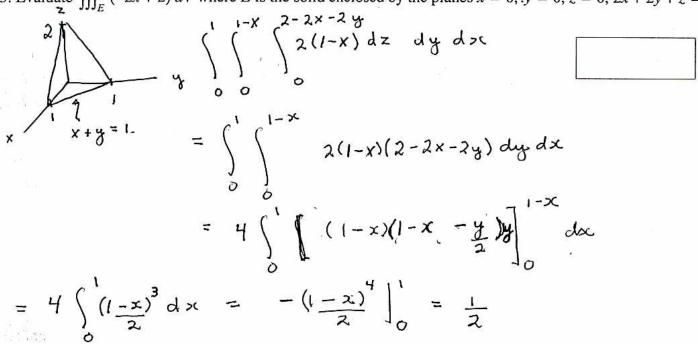
$$2+4t=1-s$$

Solution is 
$$t = -\frac{1}{2}$$
,  $s = 1$   
Point of Intersection is  $l_1(-\frac{1}{2}) = \overline{l_2(1)} = (4,0,0)$ 

4. Find the plane containing the point (0, 1, 2) and not meeting the two lines  $l_1(t) = (1, 2, 0) + t(0, -1, 1)$  and  $l_2(t) = (1, 1, -2) + t(2, 1, -1)$ .

For a line and a plane not to meet the direction vector of the line must be the direction vector of perpendicular to the normal vector of the plane. So, a normal of the the plane is  $(0,-1,1)\times(2,1,-1)=(0,2,2)$  plane is  $(0,-1,1)\times(2,1,-1)=(0,2,2)$  and the equation of the plane is y+z=3.

5. Evaluate  $\iiint_E (-2x+2) dV$  where E is the solid enclosed by the planes x=0, y=0, z=0, 2x+2y+z=2.



Surname	Given Names	Lab #	Mark (20)

I agree that this paper may be placed at the front of the classroom for pick-up.

Please initial: Yes\_\_\_\_\_or No\_\_\_\_