

1. Let $\vec{a} = \langle -1, 2, 4 \rangle$ and $\vec{b} = \langle -2, -3, 5 \rangle$.

(a) Find $3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b} &= 3 \langle -1, 2, 4 \rangle - 2 \langle -2, -3, 5 \rangle \\ &= \langle -3, 6, 12 \rangle - \langle -4, -6, 10 \rangle \\ &= \langle 1, 12, 2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

(b) Find $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= \langle -1, 2, 4 \rangle \cdot \langle -2, -3, 5 \rangle \\ &= (-1)(-2) + (2)(-3) + (4)(5) \\ &= 2 - 6 + 20 \\ &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

(c) Find $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{i} + \vec{j})$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{i} + \vec{j}) &= \langle -1, 2, 4 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle \\ &= (-1)(1) + (2)(1) + (4)(0) \\ &= -1 + 2 + 0 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

2. Let $\vec{u} = \langle a, b, \frac{1}{4} \rangle$. Find values of a and b so that \vec{u} is perpendicular to $\langle 2, 4, 0 \rangle$ and \vec{u} is a unit vector.

We need to satisfy the following two properties:

(1) We want $\vec{u} \perp \langle 2, 4, 0 \rangle$ and (2) We want $|\vec{u}| = 1$.

In order to satisfy (1), we set $\vec{u} \cdot \langle 2, 4, 0 \rangle = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u} \cdot \langle 2, 4, 0 \rangle &= 0 \\ \langle a, b, \frac{1}{4} \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 4, 0 \rangle &= 0 \\ 2a + 4b &= 0 \\ 2a &= -4b \\ a &= -2b \end{aligned}$$

In order to satisfy (2), we need to set $|\vec{u}| = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}|\vec{u}| &= 1 \\ \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} &= 1 \\ \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + \frac{1}{16}} &= 1 \\ a^2 + b^2 + \frac{1}{16} &= 1 \\ a^2 + b^2 &= \frac{15}{16}\end{aligned}$$

We need to solve the equations $a = -2b$ and $a^2 + b^2 = \frac{15}{16}$ simultaneously.

Substituting the first into the second, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}(-2b)^2 + b^2 &= \frac{15}{16} \\ 4b^2 + b^2 &= \frac{15}{16} \\ 5b^2 &= \frac{15}{16} \\ b^2 &= \frac{3}{16} \\ b &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

If $b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$, then $a = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$. If $b = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{4}$, then $a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

So there are 2 possible solutions.

$\vec{u} = \langle \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \rangle$ or $\vec{u} = \langle \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \rangle$

(Note: you did not need to come up with both solutions.)