

1. (12 points)

- 6(a) Find the equation of the plane that contains the point  $(1, -2, 3)$  and the line given by  $x = 4t, y = 1 - t, z = 5 + 2t$ .

NEED TWO VECTORS PARALLEL TO THE PLANE.

POINTS ON PLANE:  $A(0, 1, 5)$ ,  $B(4, 0, 7)$ ,  $C(1, -2, 3)$   
 $t=0$   $t=1$  gives

VECTORS:  $\vec{AB} = \langle 4, -1, 2 \rangle$ ,  $\vec{AC} = \langle 1, -3, -2 \rangle$   
 $\vec{AB}$  is direction vector for line

NORMAL:  $\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (2 - (-6))\hat{i} - (-8 - 2)\hat{j} + (-12 - (-1))\hat{k}$   
 $= \langle 8, 10, -11 \rangle$

PLANE:  $8(x - 1) + 10(y + 2) - 11(z - 3) = 0$

$$8x + 10y - 11z + 45 = 0$$

- 6(b) Consider the line through the point  $(0, 3, 5)$  that is orthogonal to the plane  $2x - y + z = 20$ . Find the point of intersection of the line and the plane.  
(Hint: Start by finding parametric equations for the line).

LINE EQUATIONS:  $x = 0 + 2t$ ,  $y = 3 - t$ ,  $z = 5 + t$   
NORMAL TO PLANE:  $\langle 2, -1, 1 \rangle$   
DIRECTION VECTOR FOR THE LINE

INTERSECTION:  $2x - y + z = 20$   
 $2(2t) - (3 - t) + (5 + t) = 20$

$$\Rightarrow 4t - 3 + t + 5 + t = 20$$

$$6t = 18$$

$$t = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (6, 0, 8)$$

ASIDE: You could now find the dist. from  $(0, 3, 5)$  to  $(6, 0, 8)$  to get the distance to the plane.

2. (5 pts) Consider the surface  $z = x^2 + 2y^2$ .

(a) Describe the traces parallel to the given plane (no work needed, just circle your answers).

i. Parallel to the  $yz$ -plane (when  $x$  is fixed):

PARABOLAS   CIRCLES   ELLIPSES   HYPERBOLAS   NONE OF THESE

ii. Parallel to the  $xz$ -plane (when  $y$  is fixed):

PARABOLAS   CIRCLES   ELLIPSES   HYPERBOLAS   NONE OF THESE

iii. Parallel to the  $xy$ -plane (when  $z$  is fixed,  $z > 0$ ):

PARABOLAS   CIRCLES   ELLIPSES   HYPERBOLAS   NONE OF THESE

(b) Clearly circle the name of the surface given by  $z = x^2 + 2y^2$ :

CONE

SPHERE

ELLIPSOID

PARABOLIC CYLINDER

CIRCULAR CYLINDER

ELLIPTICAL CYLINDER

HYPERBOLIC CYLINDER

HYPERBOLOID

CIRCULAR PARABOLOID

ELLIPTIC PARABOLOID

HYPERBOLIC PARABOLOID

NONE OF THESE