

Ayibade Phareze Toluwanimi

Dr Okunlola

Mechanics Department

$$\text{If } A = 5i - 7j - 6k, B = j + 4k, C = 9i - 4j + k$$

$$\text{Find } -8(A+B) \cdot (C-A)$$

Solution

$$(A+B) = 5i - 6j - 2k$$

$$-8(A+B) = -40i + 24j + 16k$$

$$(C-A) = 4i + 3j + 7k$$

$$\therefore -8(A+B) \cdot (C-A) = -160 + 168 + 112 = 24$$

2 Unit vector tangent to the space curve

$$x = -3t, y = t^2, z = 4t^3 \text{ at the point where } t = 1$$

$$r = a_x i + a_y j + a_z k$$

$$r = (-3t)i + (t^2)j + (4t^3)k$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = -3i + 2tj + 12t^2k = -3i + 2tj + 12t^2k$$

$$\left. \frac{dr}{dt} \right|_{t=1} = -3i + 2(1)j + 12(1)^2k = -3i + 2j + 12k$$

$$\left| \frac{dr}{dt} \right|_{t=1} = \sqrt{-3^2 + 2^2 + 12^2} = 13.53$$

$$\text{unit vector tangent} = \frac{\left. \frac{dr}{dt} \right|_{t=1}}{13.53} = \frac{-3i + 2j + 12k}{13.53}$$

3. A particle moves along a curve  $x = 8t^2$ ,  $y = t^2 - 4t$ ,  $z = t + 1$  where  $t$  is time. Find its acceleration

Solution

$$r = x_i + y_j + z_k$$

$$r = (-8t^2)_i + (t^2 - 4t)_j + (t + 1)_k$$

$$r = (-8t^2)_i + (t^2 - 4t)_j + (t + 1)_k$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = (-16t)_i + (2t - 4)_j + (1)_k$$

$$\text{Velocity} = -16t_i + (2t - 4)_j + (1)_k$$

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = -16i + 2j + 0k = -16i + 2j$$

4.  $A = 6i + 2j - 4k$ ,  $B = 2i - 3j + k$ ,  $C = 4j - 3k$  find

$$(A \times B) \times C$$

$$(A \times B) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 6 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = i \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(A \times B) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = i \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i(-3 - 4) - j(1 - (-8)) + k(-3 - 4)$$

$$= -7i - 9j - 7k$$

$$(A \times B) \times C = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -7 & -9 & -7 \\ 0 & -4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = i \begin{vmatrix} -9 & -7 \\ -4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} - j \begin{vmatrix} -7 & -7 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} -7 & -7 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i(27 - 28) - j(21 - 0) + k(28 - 0) = -i - 21j + 28k$$

Given  $R = 4 \sin 3t i + 4 e^{3t} j + 7t^3 k$  find the integral over  $R$  from 0 to 1

Solution

$$\int_0^1 R = \int_0^1 4 \sin 3t i + \int_0^1 4 e^{3t} j + \int_0^1 7t^3 k$$

$$= \left( \frac{-4 \cdot \cos 3t}{3} \right) i \Big|_0^1 + \left( \frac{4 e^{3t}}{3} \right) j \Big|_0^1 + \left( \frac{7t^4}{4} \right) k \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \left( \frac{-4 \cos 3(1)}{3} \right) i + \left( \frac{4 e^{3(1)}}{3} \right) j + \left( \frac{7(1)^4}{4} \right) k$$

$$= -1.33 i + 26.8 j + 1.75 k$$