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19/ENG05/017

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MAT102  
April, 16th, 2020

1. If  $A = 5i - 7j - 6k$ ,  $B = j + 4k$ ,  $C = 9i - 4j + k$ , find  $-8(A+B) \cdot (C-A)$

solution

$$-8(A+B) \cdot (C-A)$$

$$-8(A+B) = -8[5i - 7j - 6k + j + 4k]$$

$$-8[5i - 6j - 2k]$$

$$-8(A+B) = -40i + 48j + 16k$$

$$(C-A) = 9i - 4j + k - [5i - 7j - 6k]$$

$$4i + 3j + 7k$$

$$-8(A+B) \cdot (C-A)$$

$$-40i + 48j + 16k \cdot 4i + 3j + 7k$$

$$-160 + 144 + 112$$

$$\therefore -8(A+B) \cdot (C-A) = 96$$

2. Find a unit vector tangent to the space curve  $x = -3t$ ,  $y = t^2$ ,  $z = 4t^3$  at the point where  $t = 1$

solution

$$\vec{r} = xi + yj + zk$$

$$\vec{r} = -3ti + t^2j + 4t^3k$$

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

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \Big|_{t=1} = -3i + 2j + 12k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right| &= \sqrt{-3^2 + 2^2 + 12^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9 + 4 + 144} \\ &= \sqrt{157} \\ &= 12.53 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{T} = \frac{\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}}{\left| \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right|}$$

$$\vec{T} = \frac{-3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 12\hat{k}}{12.53}$$

12.53

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

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r} = 8t^2\hat{i} + (t^2 - 4t)\hat{j} + (t + 1)\hat{k}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \text{velocity} = 16t\hat{i} + (2t - 4)\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = \text{acceleration} = 16\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$$

$$\therefore \text{acceleration} = 16\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$$

4 If  $A = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$ ,  $B = 2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ ,  $C = 4\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ . find  $((A \times B) \times C)$

solution

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

$$A \times B =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A \times B = (2 - 12)\hat{i} - (1 - (-8))\hat{j} + (-3 - 4)\hat{k}$$
$$= -10\hat{i} - 9\hat{j} - 12\hat{k}$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ -10 & -9 & -12 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(A \times B) \times C = (27 - (-48))\hat{i} - (30 - 0)\hat{j} + (-40 - 0)\hat{k}$$
$$= 75\hat{i} - 30\hat{j} - 40\hat{k}$$

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

solution

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 4 \sin 3t i dt = -\frac{4}{3} \cos 3t i \Big|_0^1 \\ & \int_0^1 4e^{3t} j dt = \frac{4}{3} e^{3t} j \Big|_0^1 \\ & \int_0^1 7t^3 k dt = \frac{7t^4}{4} k \Big|_0^1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int_0^1 R dt = \left( -\frac{4}{3} \cos 3 \right) i + \left( \frac{4}{3} e^3 \right) j + \left( \frac{7}{4} \right) k$$

$$\int_0^1 R dt = -1.332 i + 26.78 j + 1.75 k$$