

19/Sept/072 - Ogondu Nkechi Martin

Maths 102.

1.  $M = p\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ ,  $N = 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ ,  $O = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

Finding the value of  $P$  @  $M$  and  $N$  perpendicular.

Solution.

$$M \cdot N = (P)(4) + (-6)(3) + (-3)(-1)$$

$$= 4P + (-18) + 3$$

$$= 4P - 18 + 3$$

$$= 4P - 15, \quad 4P = 15, \quad P = 15/4$$

$M$  and  $N$  and  $O$  are coplanar; Solution

$$\vec{M} \cdot (\vec{N} \times \vec{O})$$

$$(\vec{N} \times \vec{O}) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 4 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(6 - 3) - \hat{j}(8 - -1) + \hat{k}(-12 - 3)$$
$$= 3\hat{i} - 9\hat{j} - 15\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{M} \cdot (\vec{N} \times \vec{O})$$

$$(P)(3) + (-6)(-9) + (-3)(-15)$$

$$3P + 54 + 45, \quad 3P + 99 = 0$$

$$3P = -99$$

$$P = -99/3$$

$$P = -33$$

2. Find the direction cosines and the unit vector along the sum of  $6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ ,  $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$  and  $5\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ .

Solution.

$$\text{Sum of vectors} = (6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}) + (2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 6\hat{k}) + (5\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k})$$
$$= 13\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 8\hat{k}$$

Direction cosines of  $13\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 8\hat{k}$ .

$$\sqrt{13^2 + 3^2 + 8^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{173}$$

$$= 13.15$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{13}{13.15} = 0.988$$

$$\cos \theta = 0.76$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0.76)$$

$$\theta = 40.50^\circ$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{8}{13-15}$$

$$= 0.28$$

$$\beta = \cos^{-1}(0.28) = 76.82^\circ$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{8}{13-15} = 0.64$$

$$= 0.64$$

$$\gamma = \cos^{-1}(0.64)$$

$$\gamma = 52.55^\circ$$

$$\text{Unit vector} = \frac{10\mathbf{i} + 9\mathbf{j} + 8\mathbf{k}}{13-15}$$

Q3) If  $\mathbf{F} = 3u\mathbf{i} + u^2\mathbf{j} + (u+2)\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{V} = 2u\mathbf{i} - 3u\mathbf{j} + (u-2)\mathbf{k}$ , evaluate the integral of  $(\mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{V}) \cdot d\mathbf{r}$  from 0 to 1.

Solution  $(\mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{V})$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 3u & u^2 & (u+2) \\ 2u & -3u & (u-2) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \mathbf{i}(u^2(u-2) - 3u(u+2)) - \mathbf{j}(3u(u-2) - 2u(u+2)) + \mathbf{k}(3u(-3u) - 2u^3)$$

$$= \mathbf{i}(u^3 - 2u^2 - 3u^2 - 6u) - \mathbf{j}(3u^2 - 6u - 2u^2 - 4u) + \mathbf{k}(-9u^2 - 2u^3)$$

$$= \mathbf{i}(u^3 - 2u^2 - 3u^2 - 6u) - \mathbf{j}(3u^2 - 6u - 2u^2 - 4u) + \mathbf{k}(-9u^2 - 2u^3)$$

$$= \mathbf{i}(u^3 - 2u^2 - 3u^2 - 6u) - \mathbf{j}(3u^2 - 6u - 2u^2 - 4u) + \mathbf{k}(-9u^2 - 2u^3)$$

$$= \mathbf{i}(u^3 - 2u^2 - 3u^2 - 6u) - \mathbf{j}(3u^2 - 6u - 2u^2 - 4u) + \mathbf{k}(-9u^2 - 2u^3)$$

$$= \mathbf{i}(u^3 - 2u^2 + 3u^2 + 6u) - \mathbf{j}(3u^2 - 6u - 2u^2 - 4u) + \mathbf{k}(-9u^2 - 2u^3)$$

$$= \mathbf{i}(u^3 + u^2 + 6u) - \mathbf{j}(u^2 - 10u) + \mathbf{k}(-2u^3 - 9u^2)$$

$$\int_0^1 (u^3 + u^2 + 6u)\mathbf{i} - (u^2 - 10u)\mathbf{j} + (-2u^3 - 9u^2)\mathbf{k} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{u^4}{4} + \frac{u^3}{3} + 6u^2 \right) \mathbf{i} - \left( \frac{u^3}{3} - 10u^2 \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( -\frac{2u^4}{4} - \frac{9u^3}{3} \right) \mathbf{k}$$

$$\left| \left( \frac{u^4}{4} + \frac{u^3}{3} + 3u^2 \right) \mathbf{i} - \left( \frac{u^3}{3} - 10u^2 \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( -\frac{u^4}{2} - 3u^3 \right) \right|_0^1$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + 3 \right) \mathbf{i} - \left( \frac{1}{3} - 10 \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( -\frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{43}{12} \mathbf{i} + \frac{14}{3} \mathbf{j} - \frac{7}{2} \mathbf{k}$$