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18/SCII18 1011

MAT 102

Architecture.

$$4i - 2j + k = A$$

$$4i - 2j + k = B$$

$$4i - 2j + k = C$$

$$(A \cdot B) \cdot C$$

$$(4i - 2j + k) \cdot (4i - 2j + k) = (8 \cdot A)$$

$$(4i - 2j + k) \cdot (4i - 2j + k) =$$

1  $A = 5i - 7j - 6k$

$$B = j + 4k$$

$$C = 9i + 4jk$$

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

$$A \cdot B = 5i - 7j - 6k \cdot j + 4k$$

$$= 5i - 6j - 2k$$

$$C - A = 4i - j + 7k$$

$$-8(5i - 6j - 2k) \cdot (4i - j + 7k)$$

$$= -160i + 48j - 112k$$

2

3 Acceleration =  $\frac{Av}{A}$

Since we are dealing with position vectors let  $P(x, y, z)$  be any point on the curve and  $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$  be the position vector of  $P$  relative to  $O$  as the origin

Substituting  $x, y, z$  in  $\vec{r}$

$$\text{we have } \vec{r} = (-t^2)\hat{i} + (t^2)\hat{j} + (1+t)\hat{k}$$

$$\therefore \vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = 16t\hat{i} + 2t\hat{j} - 4t\hat{k} + \hat{k}$$

$$4 \quad A = 1 + 2j - 4k$$

$$B = 2i - 3j + k$$

$$C = 4j - 3k$$

$$(A \times B) \text{ (cross)}$$

$$(A \times B) = (1 + 2j + 4k \times 2i - 3j + k)$$

$$= (2i + -6j - 4k) \times 4j - 3k$$

$$= -24j + 12k //$$

$$5 \quad R = 4 \sin 3t i + 4e^{3t} j + 7t^3 k$$

$$\int R dt = \frac{-4}{3} \cos 3t i + \frac{4e^{3t}}{3} j + \frac{7t^4}{4} k$$