

Name: _____ PID: _____

- Print your *NAME* on every page and write your *PID* in the space provided above.
 - Show all of your work in the spaces provided. No credit will be given for unsupported answers, even if correct.
 - Supporting work for a problem must be on the page containing that problem. No scratch paper will be accepted.
 - No calculators, tablets, phones, or other electronic devices are allowed during this exam. You may use one page of handwritten notes, but no books or other assistance.
-

- (1 pt) 0. Follow the instructions on this exam and any additional instructions given during the exam.
- (6 pt) 1. Let $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$ and let $\mathbf{w} = 3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}$. Compute $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w}$ and $\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}$. (Simplify completely.)

NAME: _____

(9 pt) 2. Let $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$ and let $\mathbf{w} = 3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}$ (same as in Question 1). Compute the following:

(a) A unit vector in the direction of \mathbf{v} .

(b) The angle between \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} .

(c) The magnitude of $\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w}$.

(Your answers may include trigonometric or inverse trigonometric functions.)

NAME: _____

- (6 pt) 3. Find the equation for the plane through the origin that is perpendicular to both the plane $x + 3y - 2z + 100 = 0$ and the plane $x + 2z = 0$, or show that no such plane exists.

NAME: _____

- (6 pt) 4. Find the equation for the plane containing the point $(1, 1, 1)$ and perpendicular to both the plane $2x + y - 3z + 2 = 0$ and the line $\vec{\ell}(t) = (1, -2, -7) + t(2, 5, 3)$, or show that no such plane exists. (Check to make sure all requirements are met.)

NAME: _____

- (6 pt) 5. Find the area of the triangle having vertices at the points $(1, 1, 0)$ and $(3, 4, 2)$ and $(2, 0, 1)$.

NAME: _____

(6 pt) 6. Compute the following multivariable limits, or show that they do not exist.

(a) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{5x}{x^2 + y^2}$

(b) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0, \frac{\pi}{3})} \frac{\cos(xy^2) - 1}{2xy^2}$