

11	12	13	14	15	$\Sigma$

Student Nr.: .....

### Worksheet No.3 Advanced Mathematics II

**Exercise 11:** Consider the following two subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ :  $E$  is given by  $E := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1 - x_3 = 0\}$  and  $F$  is a plane that contains the points  $A = (4|0|0)$ ,  $B = (3|0|1)$  and  $C = (2|1|0)$ .

- (a) Find the parametric form of the sets  $E$  and  $F$ .
- (b) Determine the intersection  $G = E \cap F$ .
- (c) Which one of the sets  $G$ ,  $E$ ,  $F$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ? Justify your answer.

**Exercise 12:** Let the line  $G$  and the set  $E$  in  $\mathbb{R}^4$  be given by  $G : x = (0, 1, 0, -2)^\top + \lambda(2, 2, 1, 0)^\top$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $E : 3x_1 + 4x_4 = 4$ .

- (a) Determine the intersection of  $G$  and  $E$ .
- (b) Find the set  $F$  of the type  $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + a_4x_4 = c$  that contains the point  $(1|0|0|0)$  and is perpendicular to  $G$ .
- (c) Determine all the points on  $G$  that have the same distance to the set  $E$  as to the set  $F$  from part (b).

**Exercise 13:** Consider the plane  $E : x(s, t) = (3, 1, 0)^\top + s(1, -1, 2)^\top + t(0, 0, 2)^\top$  and the two lines  $G : x(u) = (4, 1, 0)^\top + u(0, 1, 0)^\top$  and  $H : x(v) = (3, 3, 3)^\top + v(2, -2, 1)^\top$ .

- (a) For each line determine its intersection with  $E$  and the distance from  $E$ .
- (b) Compute the orthogonal projections of  $G$  and  $H$  onto  $E$ .

**Exercise 14:** Let the line  $G : x(s) = (5, 1, -1)^\top + s(4, 0, -3)^\top$ ,  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ , and the two points  $P = (2|0|2)$  and  $Q = (0|2|2)$  be given.

- (a) Determine a parametric representation of the line  $H$  that passes through  $P$  and  $Q$ .
- (b) Determine the point  $R$  on  $G$  such that the plane  $E_1$  passing through  $P, Q$  and  $R$  is parallel to the plane  $E_2$  given by the equation  $2x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 0$ . How far apart are the two planes?
- (c) At what angle does  $G$  intersect the two planes?

**Exercise 15:** Determine matrices corresponding to the following linear maps:

(a)  $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 3x_3 + x_1 + x_2 \\ 2x_2 + x_3 - x_1 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

- (b) Let  $P_3$  be the space of polynomials of degree up to 3, and let  $g : P_3 \rightarrow P_3$  map each polynomial onto its derivative. The matrix representation should be with respect to the basis of monoms  $\{1, x, x^2, x^3\}$ .

**Due date:** Please hand in your homework until Thursday, 06 May, 12:00 into the AM2-box near seminar room Z1, building 01.85 (Fritz-Erler-Str. 1-3).

## Tutorial No.3

### Advanced Mathematics II

**Exercise T7:** Consider the plane  $E : 4x_1 + x_3 + 8 = 0$ , the point  $P = (2|1|1)$  and the line  $H : x(\lambda) = (4, 3, -2)^\top + \lambda(3, 1, -1)^\top$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- (a) Determine a line  $G$  through  $P$  that is orthogonal to  $E$ .
- (b) Determine the distance from  $P$  to  $E$  as well as the point  $Q$  in  $E$  closest to  $P$ .
- (c) Determine the point at which the line  $H$  intersects  $E$  and the point  $R$  on  $H$ , that is closest to  $P$ .

**Exercise T8:** Let

$$E : x_1 - x_3 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad F : x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 4.$$

be planes in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

- (a) Find the intersection line  $G$  between  $E$  and  $F$ .
- (b) For another straight line  $H$ , which lies neither in  $E$  nor in  $F$ , exist only the following possibilities:
  - it intersects  $E$  in only one point and also  $F$  in only one point. (Find the angles of intersection.)
  - it intersects one of them in only one point, but doesn't intersect the other at all,
  - it doesn't intersect any of them.

Construct an example for each of these possibilities and visualize the geometric position of the planes and the straight line.

**Exercise T9:** Let the points  $P = (2|1|0)$ ,  $Q = (1|3|-1)$  and  $R = (0|2|0)$  be given.

- (a) Represent the plane  $E$  through the points  $P$ ,  $Q$  and  $R$  in both parametric and normal form.
- (b) Does the line  $G : x(u) = (-2, -7, 0)^\top + u(3, 2, 1)^\top$  intersect the plane  $E$ ? If so determine the point and angle of intersection.
- (c) Compute the orthogonal projection of the direction vector  $(3, 2, 1)^\top$  of the line  $G$  onto the normal vector of the plane  $E$ . Using this and the intersection point of  $G$  and  $E$  determine the projection  $H$  of the line  $G$  onto  $E$ .

For detailed information regarding this course please check the page  
<http://www.math.kit.edu/iag1/lehre/am22010s/en>

**Tutorial date:** Friday 30 April