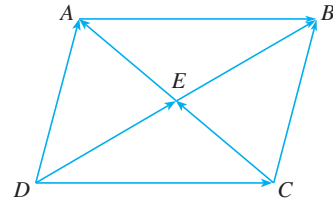


MA 213 Worksheet #2

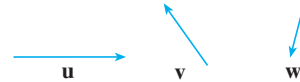
Section 12.2

- 1 12.2.3 Name all the equal vectors in the parallelogram shown.



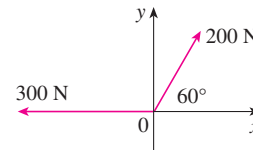
- 2 12.2.5 Copy the vectors in the figure and use them to draw the following vectors.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} & \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{w} \\ \mathbf{c} & \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{w} & \mathbf{d} & \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w} \end{array}$$



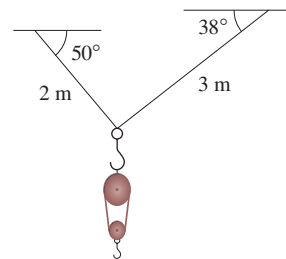
- 3 12.2.13 For $A(0, 3, 1)$ and $B(2, 3, -1)$, find a vector \mathbf{a} with representation given by the directed line segment \overrightarrow{AB} . Draw \overrightarrow{AB} and the equivalent representation starting at the origin.
- 4 12.2.21 Find $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$, $4\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b}$, $|\mathbf{a}|$ and $|\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}|$ for $\mathbf{a} = 4\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}$ and $\mathbf{b} = 2\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{k}$.
- 5 12.2.25 Find a unit vector that has the same direction as $8\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$.

- 6 12.2.29 If \mathbf{v} lies in the first quadrant and makes an angle $\pi/3$ with the positive x -axis and $|\mathbf{v}| = 4$, find \mathbf{v} in component form.
- 7 12.2.33 Find the magnitude of the resultant force and the angle it makes with the positive x -axis.



Additional Recommended Problems

- 8 12.2.37 A block-and tackle pulley hoist is suspended in a warehouse by ropes of lengths 2 m and 3 m. The hoist weighs 350 N. The ropes, fastened at different heights, make angles of 50° and 38° with the horizontal. Find the tension in each rope and the magnitude of each tension.



- 9 12.2.45 Let $\mathbf{a} = \langle 3, 2 \rangle$, $\mathbf{b} = \langle 2, -1 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{c} = \langle 7, 1 \rangle$. Show, by means of sketch, that there are scalars s and t such that $\mathbf{c} = s\mathbf{a} + t\mathbf{b}$. Find the exact values of s and t .
- 10 12.2.47 If $\mathbf{r} = \langle x, y, z \rangle$ and $\mathbf{r}_0 = \langle x_0, y_0, z_0 \rangle$, describe the set of all points (x, y, z) such that $|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0| = 1$.