

§ 12.5 #s 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 14, 17, 21, 25, 28, 30, 34, 41, 44, 45, 50, 53, 58, 61, 64, 78

49 Find direction vector \vec{v} for the line of intersection of the planes:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x+y+z=1 \\ x+z=0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x=0 \Rightarrow z=0 \\ 0+y+0=1 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (0,1,0) \text{ shared} \\ \text{by both.} \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 - R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

Interpret

$$x+y+z=1 \Rightarrow x+1+z=1 \quad z \text{ is free!}$$

$$\boxed{y=1} \quad \boxed{x=-z}$$

$$\{(x,y,z) \mid x=-z, y=1, z=z\}$$

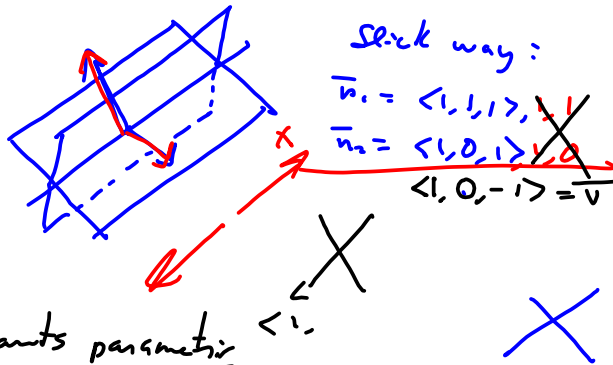
$$\{(x,y,z) \mid x=-t, y=1, z=t\}$$

$$\boxed{x=-t, y=1, z=t}$$

$$\vec{r} = \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle + t \langle -1, 0, 1 \rangle$$

Direction Vector $\vec{v} = \langle -1, 0, 1 \rangle$

Book says $\vec{v} = \langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle$?



#58 wants parametric eqns of the line

By hook or crook, need ONE POINT on the line:

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + t\vec{v}$$

$$= \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle + t \langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle$$

$$x=t, y=1, z=-t$$

$$x=-t, y=1, z=t$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 49$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$(h, k) = (0, 0), r = 7$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 49$$

$$(h, k, l) = (0, 0, 0), r = 7$$

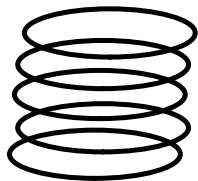
Level curves, traces.

when in doubt

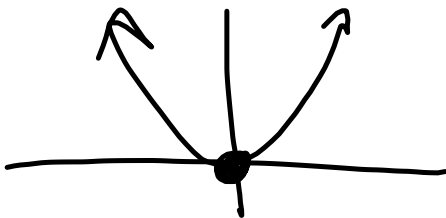
$$x^2 + y^2 = 49 \text{ in 3-D is ?}$$

Independent of z , so its trace in the xy -plane is the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 49$ $z = 0$

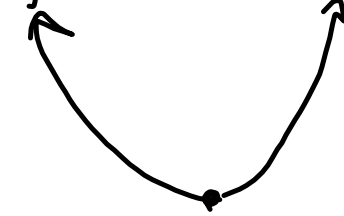
$z = 1$: Same Deal



$$y = x^2 \text{ parabola}$$



$$y = 2(x-h)^2 + K$$



$$(h, k) = (-3, -16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= x^2 + 6x - 7 \\ &= x^2 + \underline{6}x + 3^2 - 9 - 7 \\ &= (x+3)^2 - 16 \end{aligned}$$

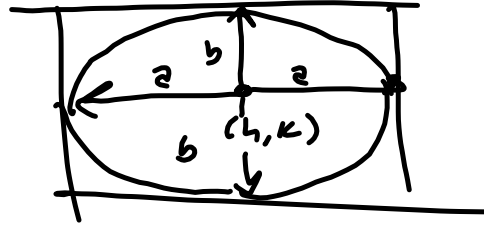
$$y = x^2 - 7x - 92$$

$$= x^2 - 7x + \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{49}{4} - \frac{368}{4} = \left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{417}{4}$$

Ellipses

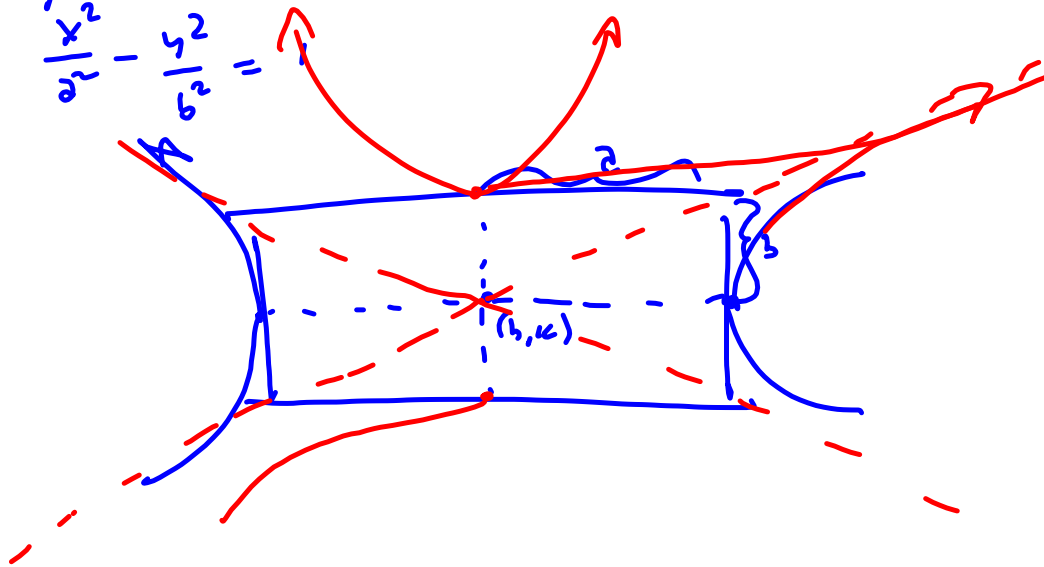
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$$



Hyperbola

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$



$$\frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1$$

S' 12.6 #s 1, 2, 4, 9, 11, 13, 15, 21-28, 31, 37
 ↓
Just answers