


Math 203  
Lab Handout


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# VECTORS:

To define a vector write the vector in the form  $a = a_1, a_2, a_3$  and then click .

## Sum of vectors:

Example:  $a = a_1, a_2, a_3$  press ,  $b = b_1, b_2, b_3$  click , then

write  $a + b$  and click .

### Ex1 :

1- define the vectors  $a = 6, 2, 3$  ,  $b = -1, 5, 2$

2- find  $a + b$


## Dot product of vectors:

To find dot product (scalar product) write  $a \cdot b$  and then click .

### Ex2 :

for  $a$  and  $b$  defined in Ex 1 find  $a \cdot b$


## Cross product of vectors:

To find cross product : write  $a \times b$  and then click .

### Ex 3:

Find the cross product for :  $u = 1, 2, 0$  ,  $v = 0, 3, 1$  then verify that it is orthogonal to both  $u$  and  $v$ .

## Length of a vector:

To find the length of a vector : define the vector then write  $|a|$  and then click .

### Ex 4:

find the length of the vector  $u$  and then find the unit vector that has the same direction of  $u$ .

## Angle between two vectors:

To find the angle between two vectors:

$$\cos \theta = \frac{A \cdot B}{|A| |B|}$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle between the vectors  $A$  and  $B$ , you can use the dot product to find the angle between two vectors.

**Example** Define  $A = 1, 2, -3$  and  $B = -2, 1, 2$  and solve the equation  $\cos \theta = \frac{A \cdot B}{|A| |B|}$ , to get

Solution is:  $\left\{ -\arccos\left(\frac{1}{7}\sqrt{14}\right) \right\}$

Apply Evaluate Numerically to get 2.1347.

**Ex 5:**

Find the angle between the two vectors and determine whether they are orthogonal:

1-  $a = -5, 3, 7$  ,  $b = 6, -8, 2$

2-  $u = -1, 2, 5$  ,  $v = 3, 4, -1$

**The volume of the parallelepiped spanned by three vectors  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$**

$V = |A \cdot B \cdot C|$ .

**Example:**

find the volume of the parallelepiped spanned by  $1, 1, 0$  ,  $1, 0, 1$  , and  $0, 1, 1$  .

**How to plot Quadric surfaces:**

To obtain an implicit plot of an equation involving three variables

1. Enter the equation in your document.
2. From the Plot 3D submenu, choose Implicit.

**Ex 6:**

**Sketch and define then determine the axis and find traces of the following surfaces**

1-  $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} - z^2 = -1$

2-  $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{16} = 1$

3-  $z = x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2}$


4-  $16x^2 - 9y^2 + 16z^2 - 32x - 36y + 36 = 0$

5-  $3z = -y^2 + x^2$

6-  $z^2 = x^2 - y^2 = 0$

## Vector functions and space curves

To define a vector function : write the vector function in the form

$r(t) = f(t), g(t), h(t)$  and then click  .

to find derivative of a vector function : write  $\frac{d}{dt}r(t)$  and click  .

to find integral of a vector function : write  $\int_a^b r(t) dt$  and click  .

## to plot a vector function :

1. define the vector function  $r(t)$
2. From the Plot3D submenu, choose rectangular


Ex 7:

A) If  $r(t) = (1 - t^2, t \exp(-t), \frac{\sin t}{t})$       B)  $r(t) = (t, t^2, t^3)$


C)  $r(t) = (t - \frac{3}{2} \sin t, 1 - \frac{3}{2} \cos t, t)$       D)  $r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, \ln t)$

1. find  $\int_0^1 r(t) dt$
2. find  $\frac{d}{dt} r(t)$
3. sketch  $r(t)$

## function of several variables:

To define a function of several variables : write the function  $f(x,y)$  , then click  .

to find the derivative of the function  $f(x,y)$  : write  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y)$  and click  .

to find the double integral of the function  $f(x,y)$  : write  $\int_a^c \int_b^d f(x,y) dy dx$  and click  .

Ex 8:

For  $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$  find

1.  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$
2.  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$
3.  $\int_0^1 \int_1^2 f dy dx$


### To plot a defined function $f$ of two variables

1. Select the function name  $f$  or select the expression  $f(x,y)$  .
2. From the Plot 3D submenu, choose Rectangular.

Ex 9:

Sketch the function      A)  $f(x,y) = \frac{\sin x \sin y}{xy}$       B)  $f(x,y) = \frac{-3y}{x^2 + y^2 + 1}$

## Gradient of a function of several variables:

To evaluate the gradient of a function of several variables: define the function  $f$ , then write  $f$  and click 


### To plot a gradient field


1. Type an expression  $f(x, y)$ .
2. Leave the insertion point in the expression, and from the Plot 2D submenu, choose Gradient.

Ex 10 :

If A)  $f = xy^2z^3$ , B)  $h(x, y) = xy \sin xy$ , find the gradient of the function and plot its graph.

## Vector field

To find the divergent of a vector field : define the vector field ,then write  $F$  and click 

to find the curl of a vector field : define the vector field ,then write  $F$  and click 

### To plot a two-dimensional vector field

1. Type a pair of two-variable expressions
2. Leave the insertion point in the vector, and from the Plot 2D submenu, choose Vector Field

Ex 11:

For A)  $F = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - |y^2 - t^2|^2)}}, \frac{y^2 - t^2}{\sqrt{(1 - |y^2 - t^2|^2)}} \right)$

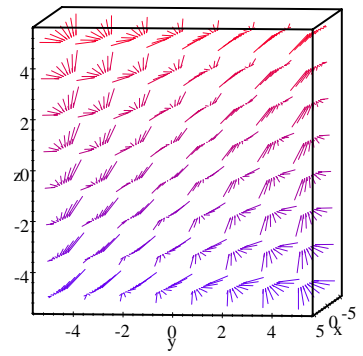
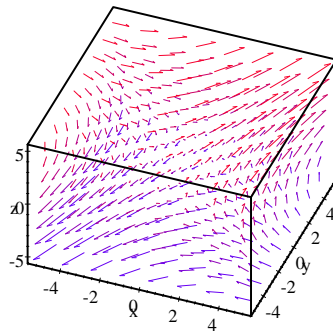
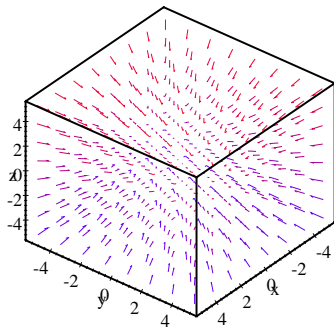
B)  $F = (\ln(1 - y^2), \ln(1 - x^2))$ , plot  $F$

### To plot a three-dimensional vector field

1. Type three three-variable expressions, representing the  $x$ -,  $y$ -, and  $z$ -components of a vector field, into a vector.
2. Leave the insertion point in the vector.
3. From the Plot 3D submenu, choose Vector Field.

### To change the view

1. Click the frame until a small box appears in the upper-right corner of the frame.
2. With the left mouse button held down, rotate the plot.



**Ex 12:**

For A)  $F = (xz, 2xz, zy)$

B)  $F = \left( \frac{y}{z}, -\frac{x}{z}, \frac{z}{4} \right)$

C)  $F = (yz, xz, xy)$  find

1.  $\nabla \cdot F$
2.  $\nabla \times F$
3. sketch  $F$ .