

Quiz 1

Name: _____ Student Number: _____

NO CALCULATORS ALLOWED.

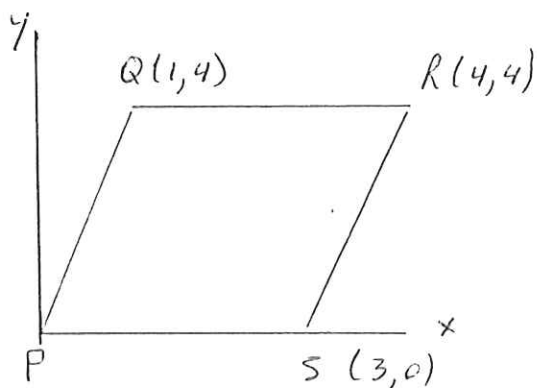
5 X 2 = 10 MARKS

1. a) $\sin -75^\circ = -\sin(30^\circ + 45^\circ)$
 $= -[\sin 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ]$
 $= -\left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$
 $= -\frac{(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{2\sqrt{2}}$

b) What is the period of $y = \tan 3x$?

Period of $\tan x$ is π
 \therefore period of $\tan 3x$ is $\frac{\pi}{3}$

2. Find the area of the parallelogram PQRS.



$$\vec{PQ} = (1, 4, 0)$$

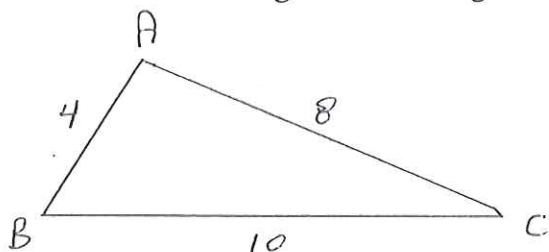
$$\vec{QR} = (3, 0, 0)$$

$$\vec{PQ} \times \vec{QR} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (0, 0, -12)$$

\therefore area of PQRS is $|\vec{PQ} \times \vec{QR}| = 12$ square units

3. Find the cosines of all angles in the triangle below given the side lengths indicated.



$$\text{Cosine Law: } 10^2 = 8^2 + 4^2 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 8 \cos A$$

$$\cos A = -0.3125 \quad (\text{Note } \cos A < 0 \Rightarrow A > 90^\circ)$$

$$\text{Also: } 8^2 = 10^2 + 4^2 - 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 4 \cos B$$

$$\cos B = 0.65$$

$$\text{Also: } 4^2 = 10^2 + 8^2 - 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 8 \cos C$$

$$\cos C = 0.925$$

4. Find the unit vector pointing from (1,2,3) to (3,-1,0).

$$\vec{r} = (3, -1, 0) - (1, 2, 3)$$

$$= (2, -3, -3)$$

$$|\vec{r}| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-3)^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{22}$$

$$\therefore \hat{r} = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{22}} (2, -3, -3)$$

5. Find the first 4 nonzero terms for the Taylor expansion of $\ln x$ about the point $x=1$. Use this to write down an expression for $\ln 2$.

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

$$f(x) = \ln x$$

$$f(1) = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(1) = 1$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2}$$

$$f''(1) = -1$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$f^{(3)}(1) = 2$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{-3!}{x^4}$$

$$f^{(4)}(1) = -3!$$

$$\vdots$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n} \quad f^{(n)}(1) = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!$$

$$\therefore \ln x = 0 + (x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} - \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} + \dots$$

$$\ln 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \dots$$

$$= 0.693$$