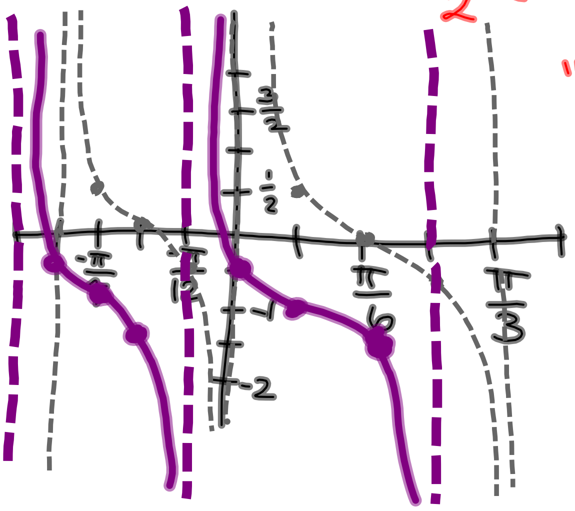
Review:

Graph $y = \frac{1}{2}\cot\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 1$

$= \frac{1}{2}\cot 3\left(x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - 1$

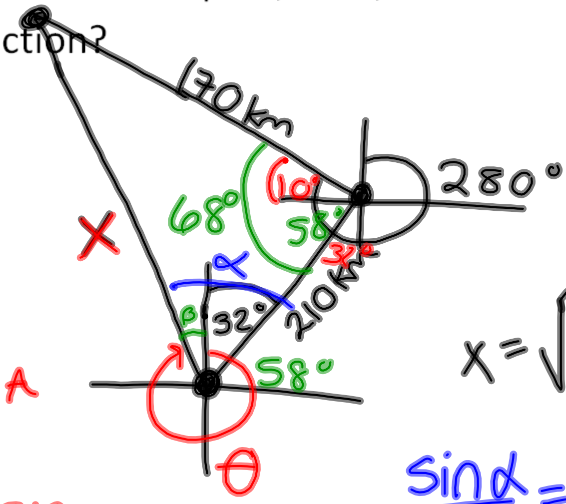


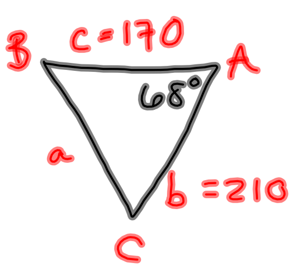
"amp": $\frac{1}{2}$ left $\frac{\pi}{12}$

period: $\frac{\pi}{3}$ down 1

$$\text{period} = \frac{\pi \text{ or } 2\pi \text{ (orig. per.)}}{b \text{ (x-coeff.)}}$$

7.5 #28. An airplane flies 032° for 210 km, and then 280° for 170 km. How far is the plane then, from the starting point, and in what direction?





$$x = \sqrt{170^2 + 210^2 - 2(170)(210)\cdot\cos 68^\circ}$$

$$\frac{\sin\alpha}{170} = \frac{\sin 68^\circ}{x}$$

$$\alpha = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{170\sin 68^\circ}{x}\right)$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$$

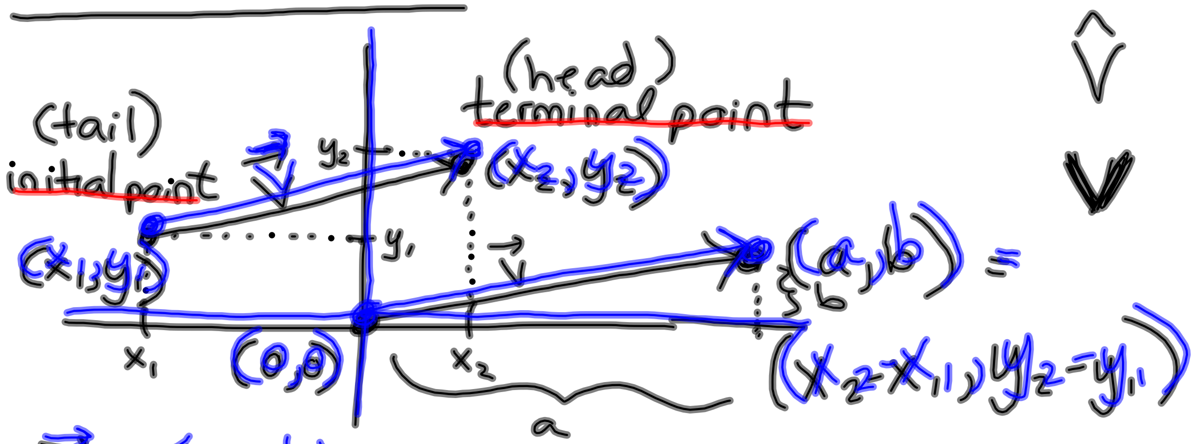
$$a = \sqrt{}$$

Vectors! (7.5 & 7.6)

$\vec{v}$

$\hat{v}$

$\mathbf{V}$



$\vec{v} = \langle a, b \rangle$ = "component form" of the vector whose initial point is $(0,0)$ and terminal point is (a, b)

magnitude of $\vec{v} = |\vec{v}| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$\overrightarrow{CD}$, $C(2,5)$, $D(3,-1)$

initial pt terminal pt

find a vector $\vec{v}$ equivalent to $\overrightarrow{CD}$ whose initial point is $(0,0)$.

$\vec{v}$ = terminal pt. − initial pt

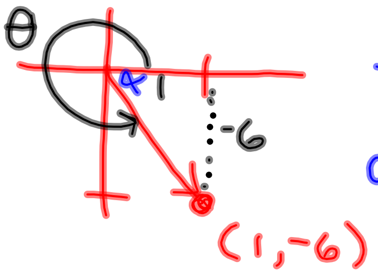
$\vec{v} = \langle 3-2, -1-5 \rangle = \boxed{\langle 1, -6 \rangle}$

Determine the magnitude and direction angle of $\vec{v} = \langle 1, -6 \rangle$.

magnitude: $|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$

$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{1^2+(-6)^2} = \boxed{\sqrt{37}}$

direction angle: measured counter-clockwise from positive x-axis



$\tan\alpha = \frac{-6}{1}$

$\alpha = |\tan^{-1}(-6)|$

reference angle

$\alpha = \left|\tan^{-1}\frac{b}{a}\right|$

Vector operations

$\vec{v} = \langle a,b \rangle$; $\vec{\omega} = \langle c,d \rangle$; $k \in \mathbb{R}$

k is a real number, not a vector

1. $|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$
2. "scalar multiplication" $k\vec{v} = k\langle a,b \rangle = \langle ka,kb \rangle$
3. $\vec{v}+\vec{\omega} = \langle a+c, b+d \rangle$
4. $-\vec{v} = \langle -a,-b \rangle$ (same vector, pointing in opposite direction)
5. $\vec{v}-\vec{\omega} = \langle a-c, b-d \rangle$
6. $\vec{0} = \langle 0,0 \rangle$ "zero vector"

$\vec{v} = \langle 12, -5 \rangle$; $\vec{w} = \langle 2, 7 \rangle$

a. $|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{12^2 + (-5)^2} = \boxed{13}$

b. $\vec{v} + \vec{w} = \langle 12+2, -5+7 \rangle = \boxed{\langle 14, 2 \rangle}$

c. $-5\vec{v} = \langle -5(12), -5(-5) \rangle = \boxed{\langle -60, 25 \rangle}$

d. $3\vec{v} - 4\vec{w} = \langle 3(12) - 4(2), 3(-5) - 4(7) \rangle$

$= \boxed{\langle 28, -43 \rangle}$

$3\vec{v} = \langle 3(12), 3(-5) \rangle$
$= \langle 36, -15 \rangle$

$4\vec{w} = \langle 4(2), 4(7) \rangle =$
$= \langle 8, 28 \rangle$

$3\vec{v} - 4\vec{w} = \langle 36 - 8, -15 - 28 \rangle$
$= \langle 28, -43 \rangle$

Vector Multiplication

$\vec{V} \cdot \vec{W}$ vs. $\vec{V} \times \vec{W}$

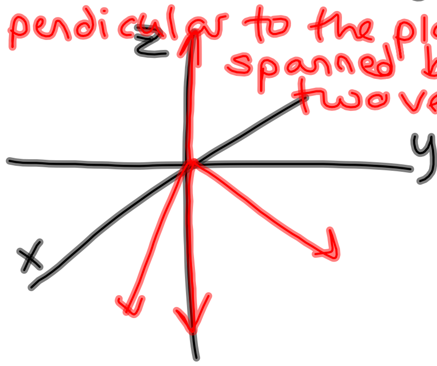
"dot product" — result is a scalar

$\vec{v} = \langle a, b \rangle$; $\vec{w} = \langle c, d \rangle$

$\boxed{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = ac + bd}$

"cross product" — result is a vector

perpendicular to the plane spanned by the two vectors



$\vec{V}_1 = \langle 1,2 \rangle$; $\vec{V}_2 = \langle -3,4 \rangle$; $\vec{V}_3 = \langle 5,-6 \rangle$

$\vec{V}_1 \cdot \vec{V}_2 = 1(-3) + 2(4) = -3+8 = \boxed{5}$

$\vec{V}_1 \cdot \langle \vec{V}_2 + \vec{V}_3 \rangle = \langle 1,2 \rangle \cdot \langle -3+5, 4+(-6) \rangle$

$= \langle 1,2 \rangle \cdot \langle 2,-2 \rangle$

$= 1(2) + 2(-2) = 2 - 4 = \boxed{-2}$

<u>HW</u>

Collect Wed: Ch5 & Ch6 Tests

7.5 #27,29

7.6 #9-26 all

(due Friday)