

(20) ① a) Let $\vec{v} = 2i - 3j$, $\vec{w} = i + 4j$.

Find and simplify $3\vec{v} - 4\vec{w}$.

b) Let P and Q be the points $(-1, 5)$ and $(2, 4)$ respectively. Express the vector \vec{PQ} in $xi + yj$ form.

c) If $\vec{v} = 3i - 5j$, find $\|\vec{v}\|$.

d) If $\|\vec{v}\| = 4$, write the vector \vec{v} in the form $xi + yj$ if the angle it makes with the positive x axis is 210° .

(15) ② Put answers in $a + bi$ form:

a) $5(2 + 3i)^2 - (2 + i)$

b) Divide: $\frac{3 - i}{4 + i}$

c) $2i^{29} - i^{26}$

(5) ③ Solve (in $a + bi$ form)

$$x^2 + 4x + 9 = 0.$$

(10) ④ a) Convert $3.4 - 2.7j$ to polar form with $r > 0$, $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$.

b) Divide $\frac{12 \text{ cis } 100^\circ}{3 \text{ cis } 72^\circ}$ Leave answer in polar form.

(10) ⑤ a) Find $(-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}i)^5$ using De Moivre's Theorem. Answer in rectangular form.

b) Find all cube roots of -64 . Put answers in exact rectangular form.

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MAC 1114 EXAM II KEY (F'13)

① a) $3(2i-3j) - 4(i+4j) = 6i - 9j - 4i - 16j = 2i - 25j$

b) $[2 - (-1)]i + (4 - 5)j = 3i - j$

c) $\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{3^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{34}$

d) $4((\cos 210^\circ)i + (\sin 210^\circ)j) = 4(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i - \frac{1}{2}j) = -2\sqrt{3}i - 2j$

② a) $5(4 + 12i + 9i^2) - 2 - i = 5(-5 + 12i) - 2 - i$
 $= -25 + 60i - 2 - i = -27 + 59i$

b) $\frac{3-i}{4+i} \frac{4-i}{4-i} = \frac{12-7i+i^2}{16+1} = \frac{11-7i}{17}$ OR $\frac{11}{17} - \frac{7}{17}i$

c) $2i - (-1) = 2i + 1 = 1 + 2i$

③ $x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4(1)(9)}}{2(1)} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{-20}}{2}$

$= \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{5}i}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{5}i$

④ a) $r = \sqrt{3.4^2 + 2.7^2} \approx 4.34$

$\tan \alpha = \frac{2.7}{3.4} \quad \alpha \approx 38.5^\circ \Rightarrow \theta \approx 321.5^\circ$

$4.34 \operatorname{cis} 321.5^\circ$

b) $4 \operatorname{cis} 28^\circ$

⑤ a) $r = \sqrt{2+2} = 2, \theta = 225^\circ$ (in QIII)

$(2 \operatorname{cis} 225^\circ)^5 = 32 \operatorname{cis} 1125^\circ$

$= 32 \operatorname{cis} 45^\circ$

$= 32\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = 16\sqrt{2} + 16\sqrt{2}i$

b) $64 \operatorname{cis} 180^\circ$

$64^{1/3} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{180^\circ + 360^\circ K}{3}\right) \quad K=0,1,2$

$4 \operatorname{cis} 60^\circ = 4\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}i$

$4 \operatorname{cis} 180^\circ = -4$

$4 \operatorname{cis} 300^\circ = 4\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = 2 - 2\sqrt{3}i$