

Lab 2—Projections

Objective: To practise using projections of vectors to solve geometrical problems.

Recall MATLAB Commands:

Some Arithmetic and Trig:

<code>x=7</code>	Assign to x the value 7.
<code>3*14/(4+2)</code>	Always use asterisk (*) for multiplication, slash (/) for division.
<code>3^2</code>	Use hat (^) for exponents.
<code>sqrt(25)</code>	Square root function.
<code>cos(pi)</code>	Use <code>pi</code> for π . The other trig functions are similarly defined.
<code>acos(1)</code>	Inverse cosine (arccos). Make inverse trig functions by placing an a in front of the command for the trig function.

Some vector commands:

<code>a=[12 5 -3]</code>	This creates the vector (12,5,-3) and gives it the name a .
<code>b=(1/3)*[0 10 3]</code>	Creates vector (0,10/3,1). Notice how arithmetic is done in MATLAB: Slash (/) for division and asterisk (*) for multiplication.
<code>dot(a,b)</code>	Takes the dot product of two vectors a and b .
<code>cross(a,b)</code>	Takes cross product $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$.

1. Use MATLAB's `dot` instruction to compute the projection $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{b}$ of $\mathbf{b}=(1,-4,2)$ along the direction of $\mathbf{a}=(-3,1,1)$. Find $\text{perp}_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{b}$. Finally, check that $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{b} + \text{perp}_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b}$ and that $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}}(\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{b}) = \text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{b}$.
2. Find the projection of the vector $\mathbf{b}=(4,1,-3)$
 - i) in the direction perpendicular to the plane $2x+3y+z=4$.
 - ii) parallel to the plane $2x+3y+z=4$.
3. In this problem, we will use the cross product and projection to find the distance between the lines $\mathbf{x}(t)=(1,1,2)+t(2,-3,2)$ and $\mathbf{x}(s)=(0,1,-1)+s(1,1,3)$.
 - (i) Find a vector \mathbf{n} that is perpendicular to the tangents to both these lines.

- (ii) Choose any two points, one on each given line, and find the vector \mathbf{v} joining your chosen points.
- (iii) Find and interpret the component of \mathbf{v} along the direction of \mathbf{n} .
- (iv) Can you give a reason why the two given lines are not parallel? Using only the result of part (iii), can you give a convincing reason why the two given lines do not intersect? If so, then one can conclude these lines are skew lines.