

**TAKE-HOME CLASS QUIZ: DUE WEDNESDAY JANUARY 16: THREE
DIMENSIONS**

MATH 195, SECTION 59 (VIPUL NAIK)

Your name (print clearly in capital letters): _____

THIS IS A TAKE-HOME CLASS QUIZ, BUT I WILL GIVE YOU ABOUT 5 MINUTES TO REVIEW YOUR ANSWERS IN CLASS AND DISCUSS WITH OTHER STUDENTS.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO DISCUSS ONLY QUESTIONS THAT BEGIN WITH A (*) OR (). PLEASE ATTEMPT ALL OTHER QUESTIONS BY YOURSELF. EVEN FOR THE QUESTIONS YOU DISCUSS, PLEASE FINALLY ENTER ONLY THE ANSWER OPTION YOU ARE PERSONALLY MOST CONVINCED ABOUT – DON'T ENGAGE IN GROUPTHINK.**

- (1) (*) Consider the subset of \mathbb{R}^3 given by the condition $(x^2 + y^2 - 1)(y^2 + z^2 - 1)(x^2 + z^2 - 1) = 0$. What kind of subset is this? *Last time: 12/24 correct*
- (A) It is a sphere centered at the origin and of radius 1.
 - (B) It is the union of three circles, each centered at the origin and of radius 1, and lying in the xy -plane, yz -plane, and xz -plane respectively.
 - (C) It is the union of three cylinders, each of radius 1, about the x -axis, y -axis, and z -axis respectively.
 - (D) It is the intersection of three circles, each centered at the origin and of radius 1, and lying in the xy -plane, yz -plane, and xz -plane respectively.
 - (E) It is the intersection of three cylinders, each of radius 1, about the x -axis, y -axis, and z -axis respectively.

Your answer: _____

- (2) Given two distinct points A and B in three-dimensional space, what is the nature of the set of possibilities for a third point C such that AC and BC have equal length (i.e., C is equidistant from A and B)? *Didn't appear last time*
- (A) Sphere
 - (B) Plane
 - (C) Circle
 - (D) Line
 - (E) Two points

Your answer: _____

- (3) Given two distinct points A and B in three-dimensional space, what is the nature of the set of possibilities for a third point C such that the triangle ABC is a right triangle with AB as its hypotenuse? *Last time: 15/24 correct*
- (A) Sphere (minus two points)
 - (B) Plane
 - (C) Circle (minus two points)
 - (D) Line
 - (E) Square

Your answer: _____

- (4) Given two distinct points A and B in three-dimensional space, what is the nature of the set of possibilities for a third point C such that the triangle ABC is a right isosceles triangle with AB as its hypotenuse? *Didn't appear last time.*
- (A) Sphere
 - (B) Plane
 - (C) Circle
 - (D) Line
 - (E) Square

Your answer: _____

- (5) Given two distinct points A and B in three-dimensional space, what is the nature of the set of possibilities for a third point C such that the triangle ABC is equilateral? *Last year: 23/24 correct.*
- (A) Sphere
 - (B) Plane
 - (C) Circle
 - (D) Line
 - (E) Two points

Your answer: _____

- (6) Given two distinct points A and B in three-dimensional space, what is the nature of the set of possibilities for a third point C such that $|AC|/|BC| = \lambda$ for λ a fixed positive real number not equal to 1? *Didn't appear last time.*
- (A) Sphere
 - (B) Plane
 - (C) Circle
 - (D) Line
 - (E) Square

Your answer: _____

- (7) Consider the parametric curve in three dimensions given by the coordinate description $t \mapsto (\cos t, \sin t, \cos(2t))$, with $t \in \mathbb{R}$. We can consider the *projections* of this curve onto the xy -plane, yz -plane, and xz -plane, which are basically what we get by dropping perpendiculars from the curve to these planes. What is the correct description of the curves obtained by doing the three projections? *Last time: 17/24 correct*
- (A) The projections on the xy -plane and yz -plane are both parts of parabolas, and the projection on the xz -plane is a circle.
 - (B) The projections on the xy -plane and yz -plane are both circles, and the projection on the xz -plane is a part of a parabola.
 - (C) The projection on the xy -plane is a circle, and the projections on the yz -plane and xz -plane are both parts of parabolas.
 - (D) The projection on the xy -plane is a part of a parabola, the projection on the xz -plane and yz -plane are both circles.
 - (E) All the three projections are circles.

Your answer: _____