

CLASS QUIZ: FRIDAY JANUARY 18: VECTORS

MATH 195, SECTION 59 (VIPUL NAIK)

Your name (print clearly in capital letters): \_\_\_\_\_

**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) Suppose  $S$  is a collection of *nonzero* vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with the property that the dot product of any two distinct elements of  $S$  is zero. What is the maximum possible size of  $S$ ? *Last time: 14/23 correct*
- (A) 1
  - (B) 2
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 4
  - (E) There is no finite bound on the size of  $S$

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_

- (2) Suppose  $S$  is a collection of *nonzero* vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  such that the cross product of any two distinct elements of  $S$  is the zero vector. What is the maximum possible size of  $S$ ? *Last time: 17/23 correct*
- (A) 1
  - (B) 2
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 4
  - (E) There is no finite bound on the size of  $S$

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_

- (3) (\*\*) Suppose  $a$  and  $b$  are vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Which of the following is/are true? *Last time: 6/23 correct*
- (A) If both  $a$  and  $b$  are nonzero vectors, then  $a \times b$  is a nonzero vector.
  - (B) If  $a \times b$  is a nonzero vector, then  $a \cdot (a \times b)$  is a nonzero real number.
  - (C) If  $a \times b$  is a nonzero vector, then  $a \times (a \times b)$  is a nonzero vector.
  - (D) All of the above
  - (E) None of the above

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_

- (4) (\*) Suppose  $a, b, c,$  and  $d$  are vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , with  $a \times b \neq 0$  and  $c \times d \neq 0$ . What does  $(a \times b) \times (c \times d) = 0$  mean? *Last time: 9/23 correct*

- (A) Both the vectors  $a$  and  $b$  are perpendicular to both the vectors  $c$  and  $d$ .
- (B)  $a$  and  $b$  are perpendicular to each other and  $c$  and  $d$  are perpendicular to each other.
- (C)  $a$  and  $c$  are perpendicular to each other and  $b$  and  $d$  are perpendicular to each other.
- (D) The plane spanned by  $a$  and  $b$  is perpendicular to the plane spanned by  $c$  and  $d$ .
- (E)  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $d$  are all coplanar.

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_

- (5) (\*\*) The *correlation* between two vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is defined as the quotient of the dot product of the vectors by the product of their lengths. Suppose  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that the correlation between vectors  $a$  and  $b$  is a number  $x$  and the correlation between  $b$  and  $c$  is a number  $y$ , and suppose  $x, y$  are both positive. What is the maximum possible value of the correlation between  $a$  and  $c$  given this information? *Hint: Geometrically if  $\theta_{ab}$  is the angle between  $a$  and  $b$ ,  $\theta_{bc}$  is the angle between  $b$  and  $c$ , and  $\theta_{ac}$  is the angle between  $a$  and  $c$ , then  $|\theta_{ab} - \theta_{bc}| \leq \theta_{ac} \leq \theta_{ab} + \theta_{bc}$ . Last time: 5/23 correct*

- (A)  $xy$
- (B)  $\max\{1, xy\}$
- (C)  $\min\{1, xy\}$
- (D)  $xy + \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)}$
- (E)  $xy - \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)}$

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_

- (6) If the correlation between nonzero vector  $v$  and nonzero vector  $w$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is  $c$ , then we say that the *proportion* of vector  $w$  explained by vector  $v$  is  $c^2$ . If  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k$  are all pairwise orthogonal nonzero vectors, and  $c_i$  is the correlation between  $v_i$  and  $w$ , then  $c_1^2 + c_2^2 + \dots + c_k^2 \leq 1$ , with equality occurring if and only if  $k = n$ . (This is all a result of the Pythagorean theorem). If  $k < n$ , then  $1 - (c_1^2 + c_2^2 + \dots + c_k^2)$  is the *unexplained proportion* of  $w$ .

Suppose  $w$  is the *variation of beauty* vector,  $v_1$  is the *variation of genes* vector, and  $v_2$  is the *variance of make-up* vector. Assume that  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  are orthogonal (i.e., there is no correlation between genes and make-up choice). If the correlation between  $v_1$  and  $w$  is 0.6 and the correlation between  $v_2$  and  $w$  is 0.3, what proportion of the variation of beauty remains unexplained (i.e., is not explained by either genes or make-up)? *Last time: 17/23 correct*

- (A) 0.1
- (B) 0.19
- (C) 0.55
- (D) 0.74
- (E) 1

Your answer: \_\_\_\_\_