



9.3.55 Find eigenvectors and eigenvalues to the matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

9.4.7 Find the length of $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

9.4.14 Normalize the vector $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

4 Find the angle between $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

9.4.32 A triangle has vertices at coordinates

$$P = (0, 0), \quad Q = (0, 3) \quad \text{and} \quad R = (5, 0).$$

- (a) Use basic trigonometry to compute the lengths of all three sides and the measures of all three angles.
- (b) Use the methods from the lectures to repeat (a).

9.4.65 Given is the plane through $\mathbf{r}_0 = (0, -2, 1)^\top$ and perpendicular to $\mathbf{n} = (-1, 1, -1)^\top$. Find a line through $(5, -1, 0)^\top$ and that is parallel to the plane.

Deadline: Sunday, March 6, 2022 (digitally as a single pdf-file via Blackboard)