

NAME # KIRAMAT ULLAH

ID NO # 13290

SUBJECT # COMPLEX AND  
MULTIVARIABLE  
CALCULUS

SEMESTER # 8<sup>TH</sup>

DEPARTMENT # BEE

DATE # 25-09-2020

TEACHER NAME

ENG MUTABA IHSAN

# QUESTION

NO 2

- 2) Express the equation of the plane passing through the point  $(5, -2, 4)$  that is perpendicular to the plane  $3x + y - 6z + 8 = 0$ .

## SOLUTION :-

$$\Rightarrow \text{Points } (5, -2, 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Plane } (3x + y - 6z + 8 = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{v} = 3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 6\mathbf{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}(t) &= (5, -2, 4) + t(3, 1, -6) \\ &= (5+3t)\mathbf{i} - (2-t)\mathbf{j} + (4-6t)\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 5 + 3t, \quad y = -2 + t$$

$$\boxed{z = 4 - 6t}$$

Ans

## QUESTION

NO 3

3) Given  $a = \langle 2, -1, 6 \rangle$  and  
 $b = \langle -3, 5, 1 \rangle$  express  $a \times b$ .

SOLUTION:

$$a \times b = (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) i + (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3) j$$

$$+ (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) k$$

$$= ((-1) \cdot 5 - 6 \times 5) i + (6 \times (-3) - 2 \times 1) j$$

$$+ (2 \times 5 - (-1) \times (-3)) k$$

$$= (-1 - 30) i + (-18 - 2) j + (10 - 3) k$$

$$= -31 i - 20 j + 7 k$$

$$\boxed{\langle -31, -20, 7 \rangle}$$

Ans

## QUESTION

NO 5

5) Gives All values of  $\sin^{-1} \sqrt{5}$ .

## SOLUTION:-

$$\sin^{-1} \sqrt{5} = -i \ln \sqrt{5} i + (1 - (\sqrt{5})^2)^{1/2}$$

$$(1 - (\sqrt{5})^2)^{1/2} = (-4)^{1/2} = \pm 2i$$

$$\sin^{-1} \sqrt{5} = -i \ln [(\sqrt{5} \pm 2) i]$$

$$= -i [\log_e (\sqrt{5} \pm 2) +$$

$$(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi) i],$$

$$= n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

Nothing that

$$\log_e (\sqrt{5} - 2) = \log_e \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + 2} = -\log_e (\sqrt{5} + 2)$$

$$= -\log_e (\sqrt{5} + 2)$$

Thus for  $n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

$$\sin^{-1} \sqrt{5} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \pm i \log_e (\sqrt{5} + 2)$$

Taking Derivatives

⇒ If we define  $w = \sin^{-1} z$ ,  $z = \sin w$

then,

$$\frac{d}{dz} z = \frac{d}{dz} \sin w \quad \text{gives} \quad \frac{dw}{dz} = \frac{1}{\cos w}$$

Using  $\cos^2 w + \sin^2 w = 1$ ,  $\cos w =$

$$(1 - \sin^2 w)^{1/2} = (1 - z^2)^{1/2}$$

Thus

$$\frac{d}{dz} \sin^{-1} z = \frac{1}{(1 - z^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} \cos^{-1} z = \frac{-1}{(1 - z^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} \tan^{-1} z = \frac{1}{1 + z^2}$$

Ans