

1. (20 points) Let  $\vec{P} = (1, 0, -1)$ ,  $\vec{Q} = (1, 1, 1)$  and  $\vec{R} = (1, -2, 1)$ .
  1. Find the cosine of the angle between  $\vec{P}$  and  $\vec{Q}$ .
  2. Find the equation of the plane containing  $\vec{P}$ ,  $\vec{Q}$  and  $\vec{R}$ .
  3. Compute the following quantities if possible; if not possible, state why not:
    - ◇ (i)  $(\vec{P} \times \vec{Q}) \times \vec{R}$ ;
    - ◇ (ii)  $(\vec{P} \times \vec{Q}) \cdot \vec{R}$ ;
    - ◇ (iii)  $(\vec{P} \cdot \vec{Q}) \times \vec{R}$ .
4. Let  $f(x, y, z) = \sin(xyz)$ . Find the directional derivative of  $f(x, y, z)$  at the point  $\vec{P}$  in the direction  $\vec{Q}$ .
5. Let  $f(u, v) = u^2 + v^2$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = (\sin(xy) + z, e^x + yz)$  and set  $h(x, y, z) = f(g(x, y, z))$ . Using the Chain Rule, compute  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}$  and  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}$  at the point  $(0, 0, 0)$ .