

Name and section: _____

Instructor's name: _____

Instructions: Closed book. No calculator allowed. Double-sided exam. NO CELL PHONES.
Show all work and use correct notation to receive full credit! Write legibly.

$$\kappa(s) = \left\| \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{ds} \right\| \quad \kappa(x) = \frac{|f''(x)|}{[1 + (f'(x))^2]^{3/2}}$$

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{\|\mathbf{T}'(t)\|}{\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|} \quad \kappa(t) = \frac{\|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)\|}{\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|^3}$$

1. (1 credit ___) Decide whether the following quantities are vectors, scalars, or are nonsensical (that is, the statement is not defined or does not make sense)

- Vector Scalar Nonsense $(\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}) \times \mathbf{w}$
 Vector Scalar Nonsense $\|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}\|$
 Vector Scalar Nonsense $(\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v})\mathbf{w}$
 Vector Scalar Nonsense $\kappa(t) = \frac{\|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)\|}{\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|^3}$

2. (1 credit ___) Determine whether the following equations describe a plane, a line, or neither in \mathbf{R}^3 :

- Plane Line Neither $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 1, -1, 5 \rangle + t \langle 0, 2, 3 \rangle$
 Plane Line Neither $x + y + z = 1$
 Plane Line Neither $y = 5 + z$
 Plane Line Neither $x(t) = 7 + 2t, y(t) = 11 - 5t, z(t) = \frac{t}{\pi}$

3. (1 credit ___) Find a **unit** vector parallel to the line $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t + 4, -2 + 2t, -5 - 2t \rangle$.

Problem	1	2	3	Total
Credit	1	1	1	3
GPA Credit Points Earned				

4. Let $\mathbf{a} = \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{b} = \langle 2, -1, 3 \rangle$.

(a) (1 credit ___) Find $\|\mathbf{a}\|$.

(b) (1 credit ___) Find $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$.

(c) (1 credit ___) Find $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$.

(d) (1 credit ___) Find $3\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}$.

(e) (1 credit ___) Is the angle between \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} acute (less than $\pi/2$), obtuse (greater than $\pi/2$), or neither?

Problem	4	Total
Credit	5	5
GPA Credit Points Earned		

5. (1 credit ___) Find a vector of length 4 that is orthogonal to both $\mathbf{a} = \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{b} = \langle 2, -1, 3 \rangle$.

6. This question has two parts.

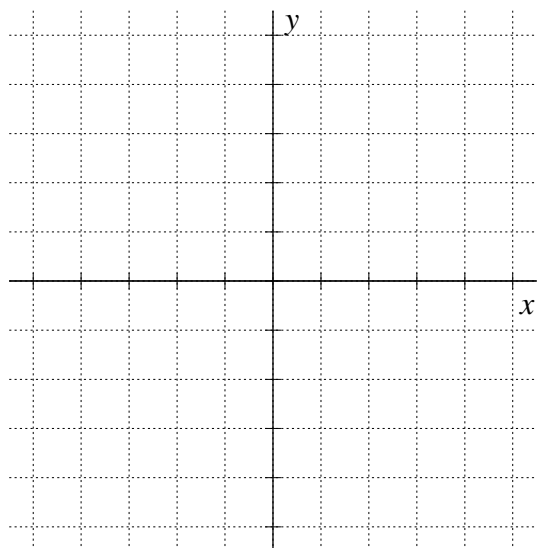
(a) (1 credit ___) Find the equation of the line through $P(3, 1, 0)$ and $Q(1, 4, -3)$.

(b) (1 credit ___) Show that the line you found in part (a) is orthogonal to $x(t) = 3t$, $y(t) = 3+8t$, $z(t) = -7 + 6t$.

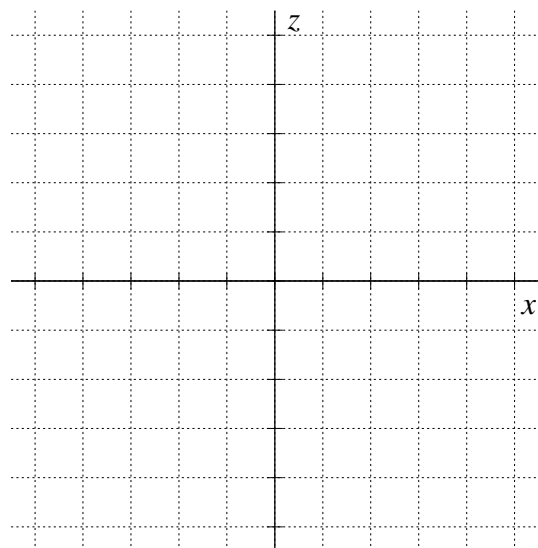
7. (2 credit ___) Find an equation for the tangent line to the curve $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, t^2, t^3 \rangle$ at the point $(1, 1, 1)$.

Problem	5	6	7	Total
Credit	1	2	2	5
GPA Credit Points Earned				

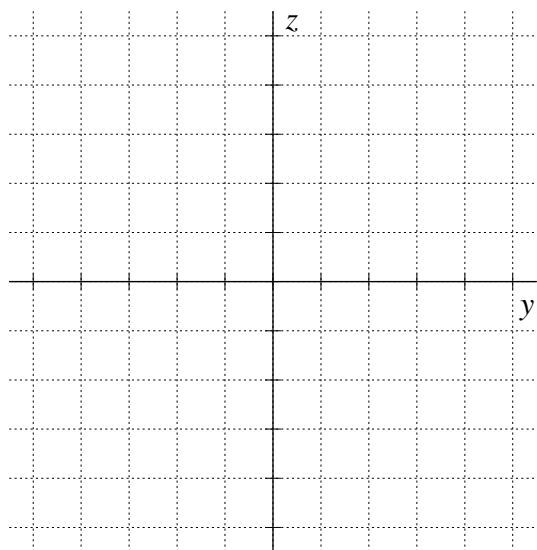
8. (4 credit ___) Provide a clear sketch of the following traces for the quadratic surface $z - x^2 - y^2 = 0$ in the given planes.



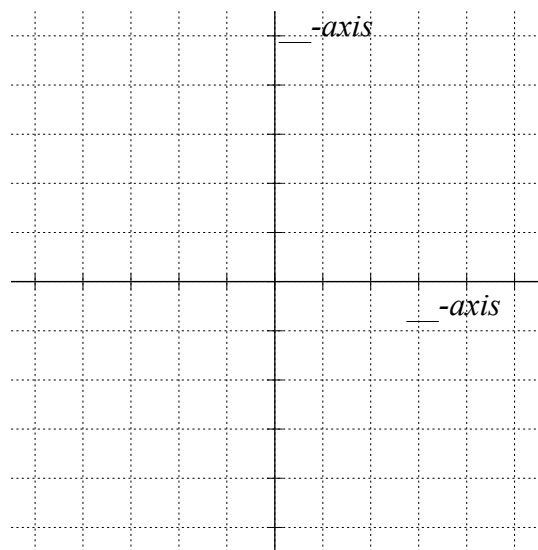
xy -plane



xz -plane

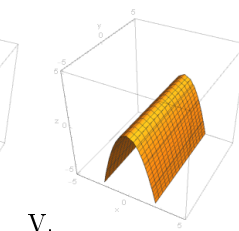
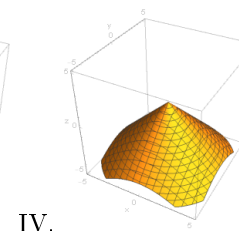
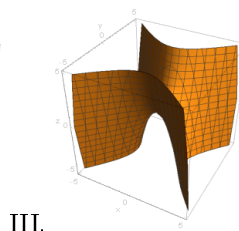
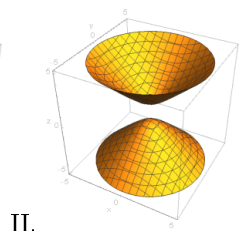
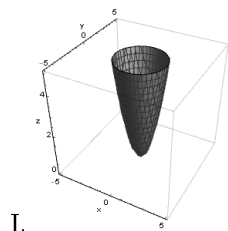


yz -plane



$z = 1$ label the appropriate axes.

9. (1 credit ___) Based on the traces you found above, identify the graph of $z - x^2 - y^2 = 0$ by circling the figure number.



Problem	8	9	Total
Credit	4	1	5
GPA Credit Points Earned			

10. Given position $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 6 \sin t, 6 \cos t, 8t \rangle$, $a > 0$ at time t , find the following:

(a) (1 credit ___) The unit tangent vector $\mathbf{T}(t) =$

(b) (1 credit ___) The unit normal vector $\mathbf{N}(t) =$

(c) (1 credit ___) The curvature of the graph of $\mathbf{r}(t)$ at $t = 0$, $\kappa(0) =$ _____.

Problem	10	Total
Credit	3	3
GPA Credit Points Earned		

11. Let $\mathbf{c}(t) = \langle 6 \sin 2t, 6 \cos 2t \rangle$.

(a) (1 credit ___) Sketch $\mathbf{c}(t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq \pi$.

(b) (1 credit ___) Label the point corresponding to $\mathbf{c}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ on your graph.

(c) (1 credit ___) Calculate $\mathbf{c}'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$.

(d) (1 credit ___) Sketch the vector $\mathbf{c}'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ at the appropriate point on your graph.

12. Given $\mathbf{a} = \langle 3, -4, 4 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{b} = \langle 2, 2, 1 \rangle$, find vectors $\mathbf{a}_{\parallel\mathbf{b}}$ and $\mathbf{a}_{\perp\mathbf{b}}$:

(a) (1 credit ___) $\mathbf{a}_{\parallel\mathbf{b}} =$ _____

(b) (1 credit ___) $\mathbf{a}_{\perp\mathbf{b}} =$ _____

(c) (1 credit ___) Show that $\mathbf{a}_{\perp\mathbf{b}}$ is orthogonal to \mathbf{b} .

Problem	11	12	Total
Credit	4	3	7
GPA Credit Points Earned			

13. A curve is parameterized by $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 3 + \cos 3t, 3 - \sin 3t, 4t \rangle$.

(a) (1 credit ___) Find the arc length of the piece of the curve $0 \leq t \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

(b) (1 credit ___) Re-parameterize the curve with respect to arc length measured from the point where $t = 0$ in the direction of increasing t .

Problem	13	Total
Credit	2	2
GPA Credit Points Earned		

14. (2 credit ___) Find an equation for the plane that contains the points $A(1, 2, 3)$, $B(2, 4, 2)$ that is parallel to $\mathbf{v} = \langle -3, -1, -2 \rangle$.

Question	Points	Score
14	2	
Total:	2	

Page:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Credit	3	5	5	5	3	7	2	2	32
GPA Credit Points Earned									

Name and section: _____