

Calc III Sample midterm 1

Q1 a) $\|v\| = \sqrt{1+4+1} = \sqrt{6}$ so $\|\hat{v}\| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle$

b) $\text{proj}_{\hat{v}} u = \frac{u \cdot \hat{v}}{\hat{v} \cdot \hat{v}} \hat{v} = \frac{4-6-5}{6} \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle = -\frac{7}{6} \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle$

c) $\|\text{proj}_{\hat{v}} u\| = \frac{7}{6} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{7\sqrt{6}}{36}$

d) $u_{\parallel} = \|\text{proj}_{\hat{v}} u\| = -\frac{7}{6} \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle$

$u_{\perp} = u - u_{\parallel} = \langle 4, -3, 5 \rangle + \frac{7}{6} \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle$ (check $u_{\perp} \cdot \hat{v} = 0$!)

Q2 a) $\vec{AB} = \langle 3, 1, 1 \rangle$ $\vec{AC} = \langle 3, 1, 7 \rangle$

$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \langle 7-1, -(21-3), 3-3 \rangle = \langle 6, -18, 0 \rangle$

\vec{AB}, \vec{AC} not parallel as $\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} \neq \underline{0}$ so A, B, C not colinear.

b) area = $\frac{1}{2} \|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}\| = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{36 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \|\langle 1, -3, 0 \rangle\|^2}) = 3\sqrt{10}$

c) normal vector $n = \langle 6, -18, 0 \rangle$ or $\langle 1, -3, 0 \rangle$

$n \cdot (x - \langle \begin{smallmatrix} 1, 2, 5 \\ 3, 1, 7 \end{smallmatrix} \rangle) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle 1, -3, 0 \rangle \cdot (\langle x, y, z \rangle - \langle \begin{smallmatrix} 1, 2, 5 \\ 3, 1, 7 \end{smallmatrix} \rangle) = 0$
 $x - 3y = \text{~~something~~} - 5$

Q3 $r(t) = \langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle + t \langle -4, 2, 2 \rangle$

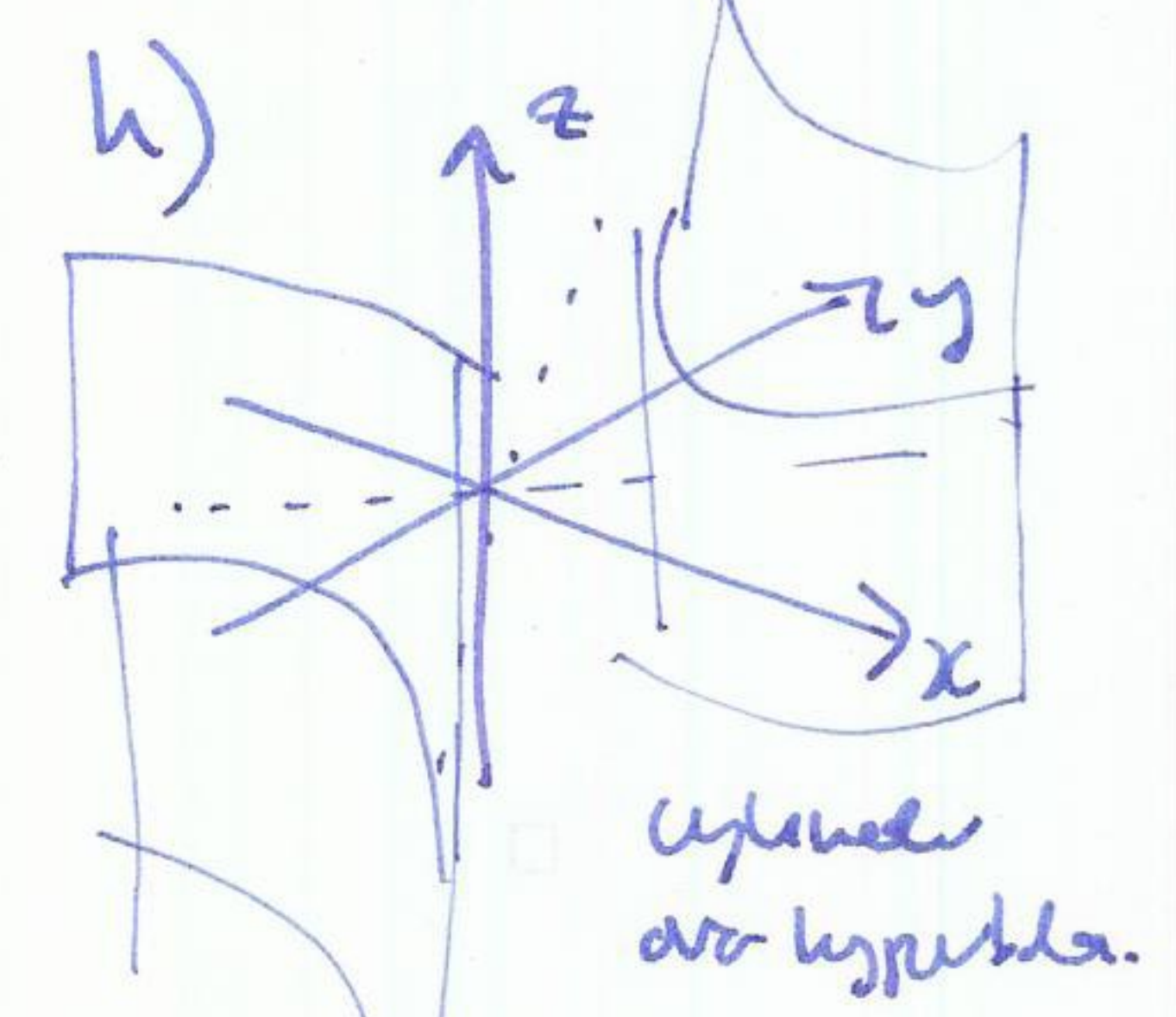
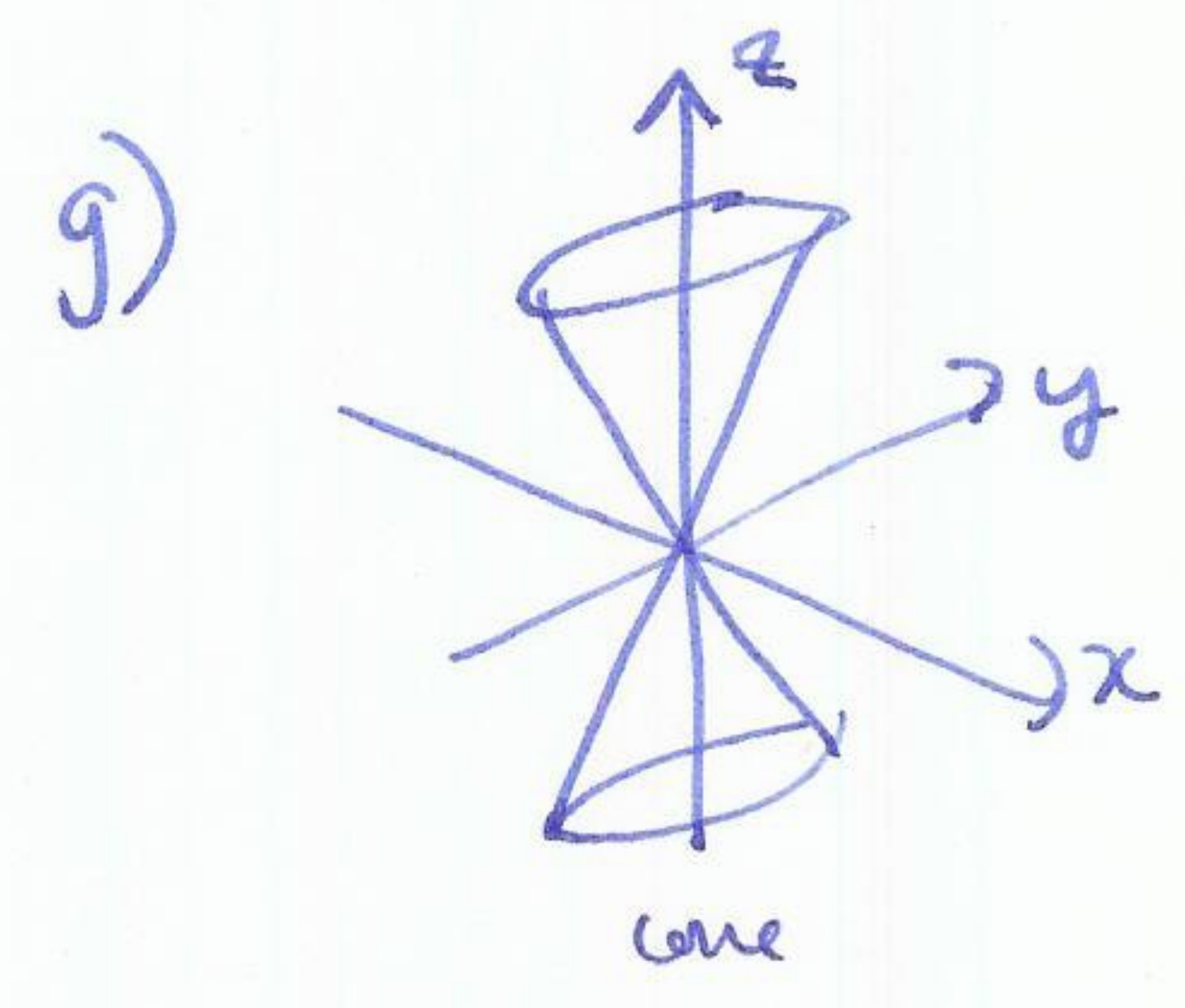
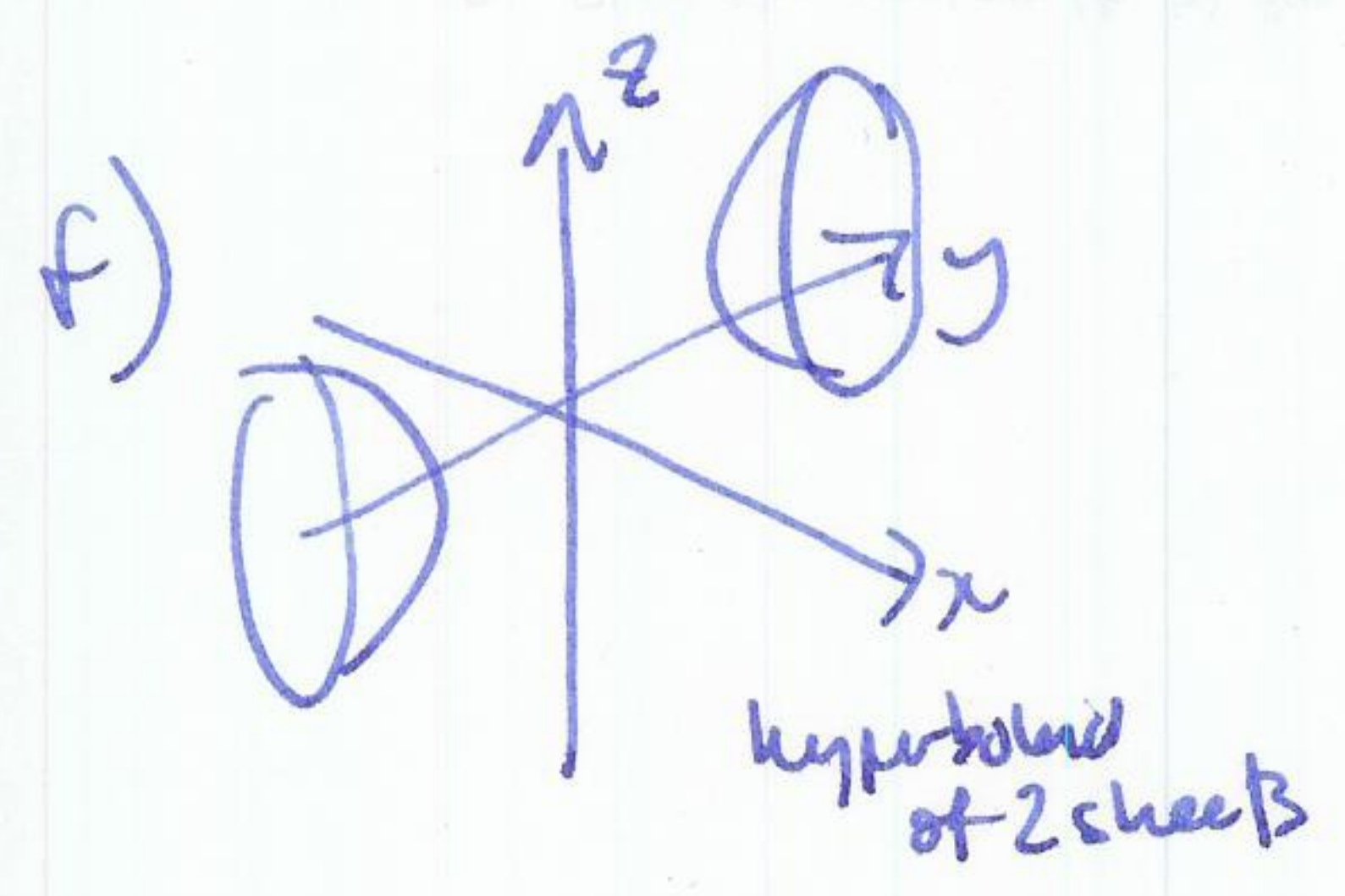
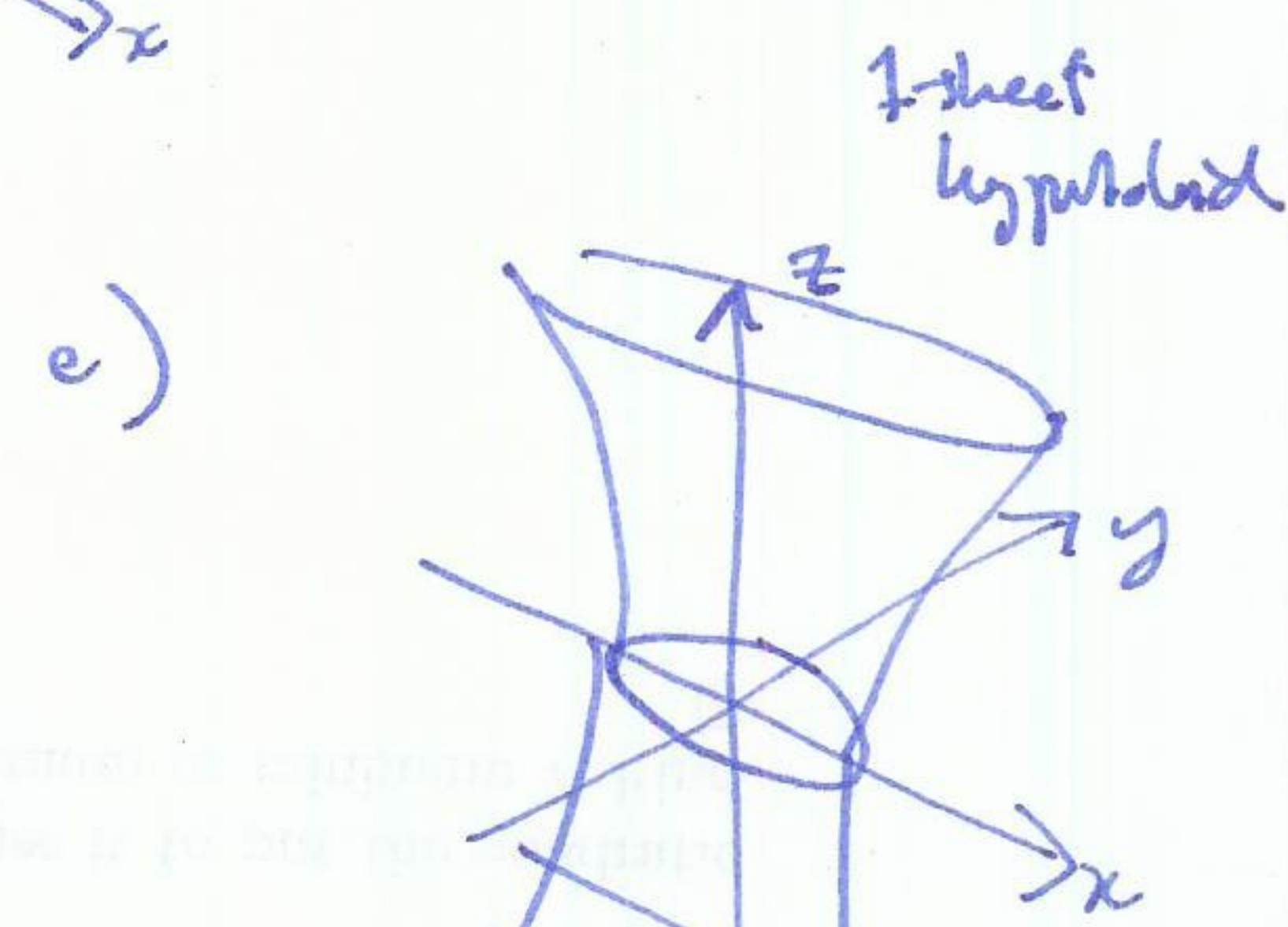
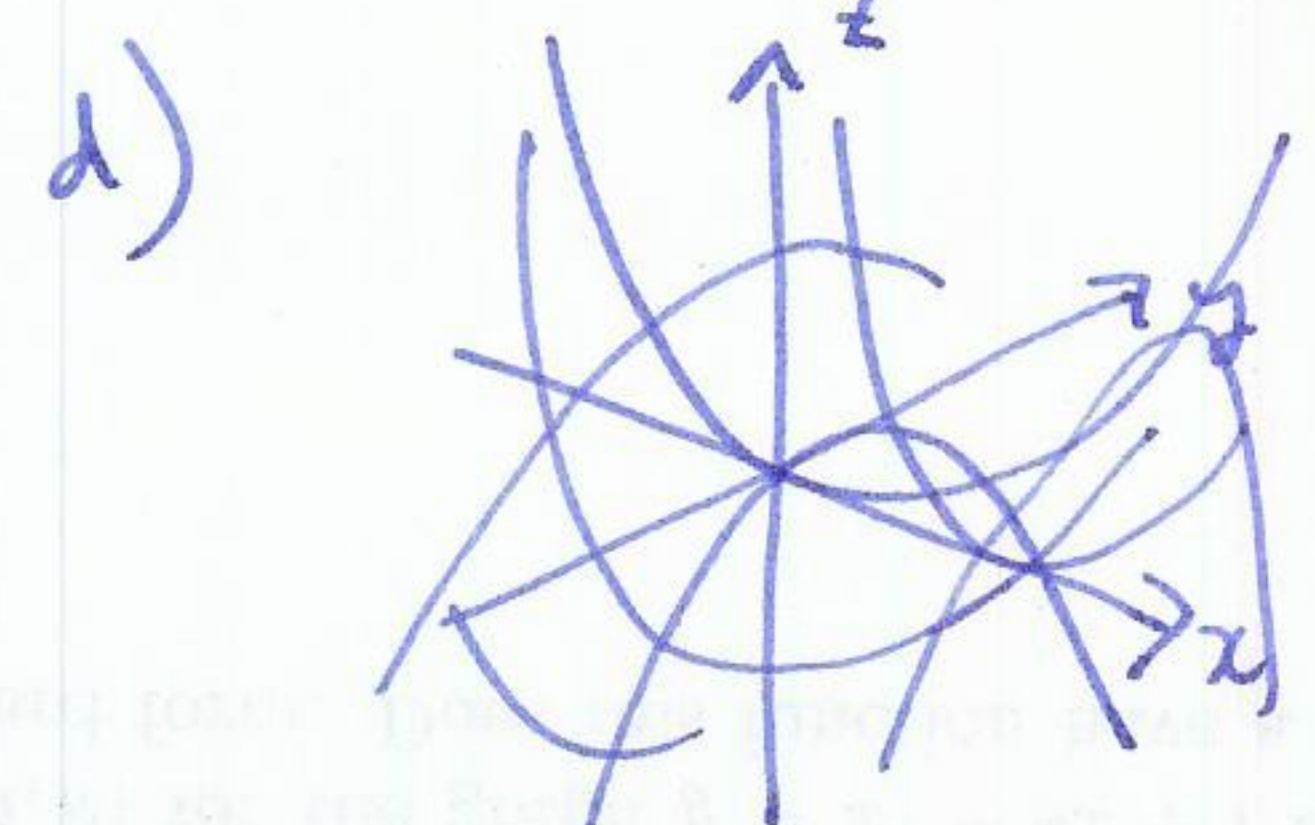
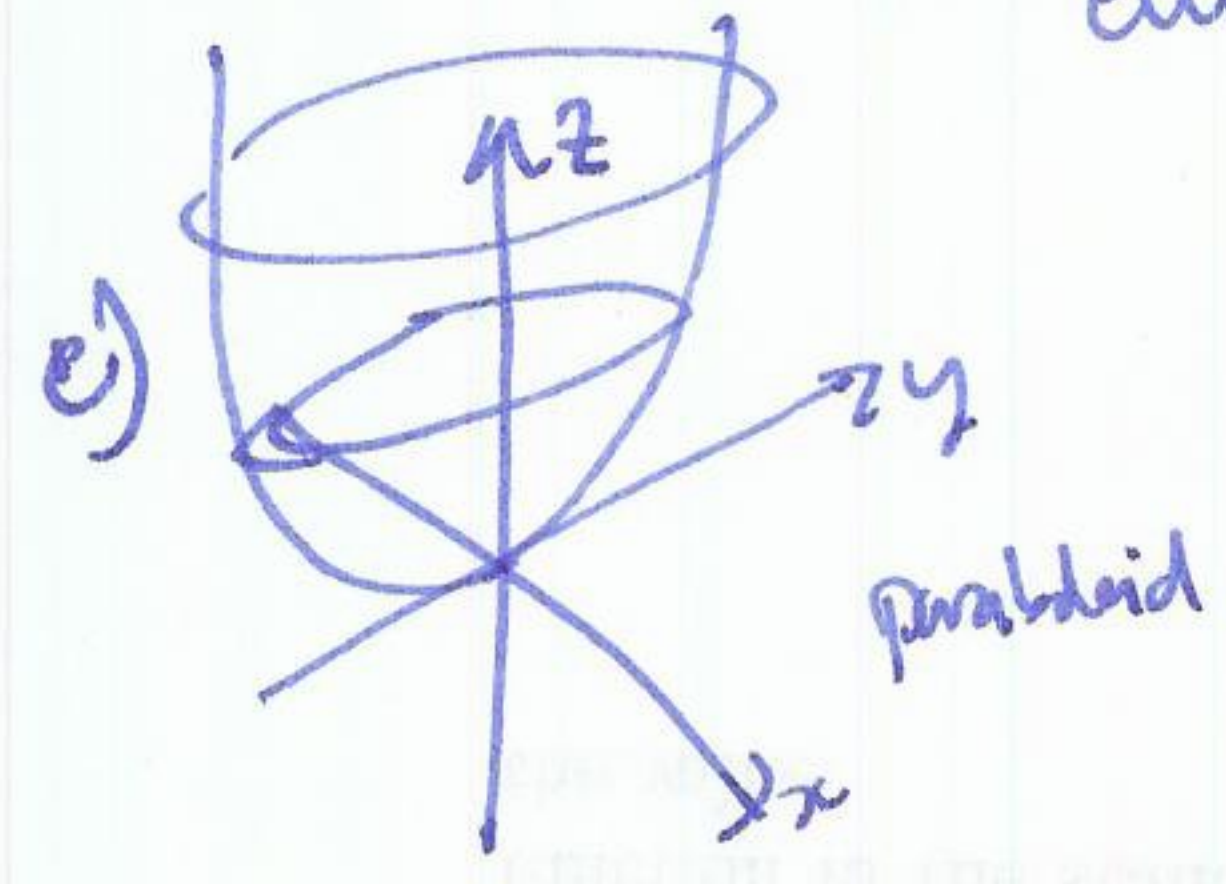
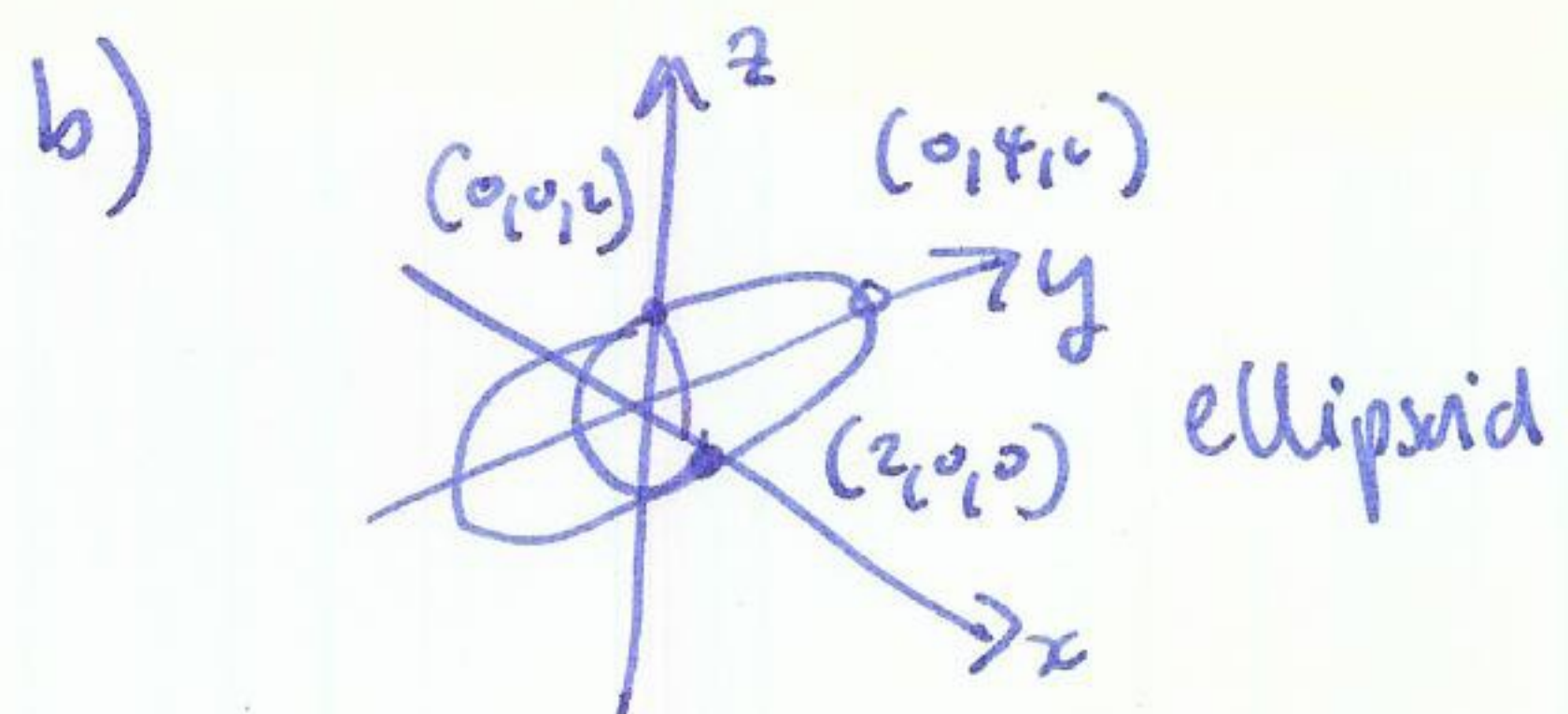
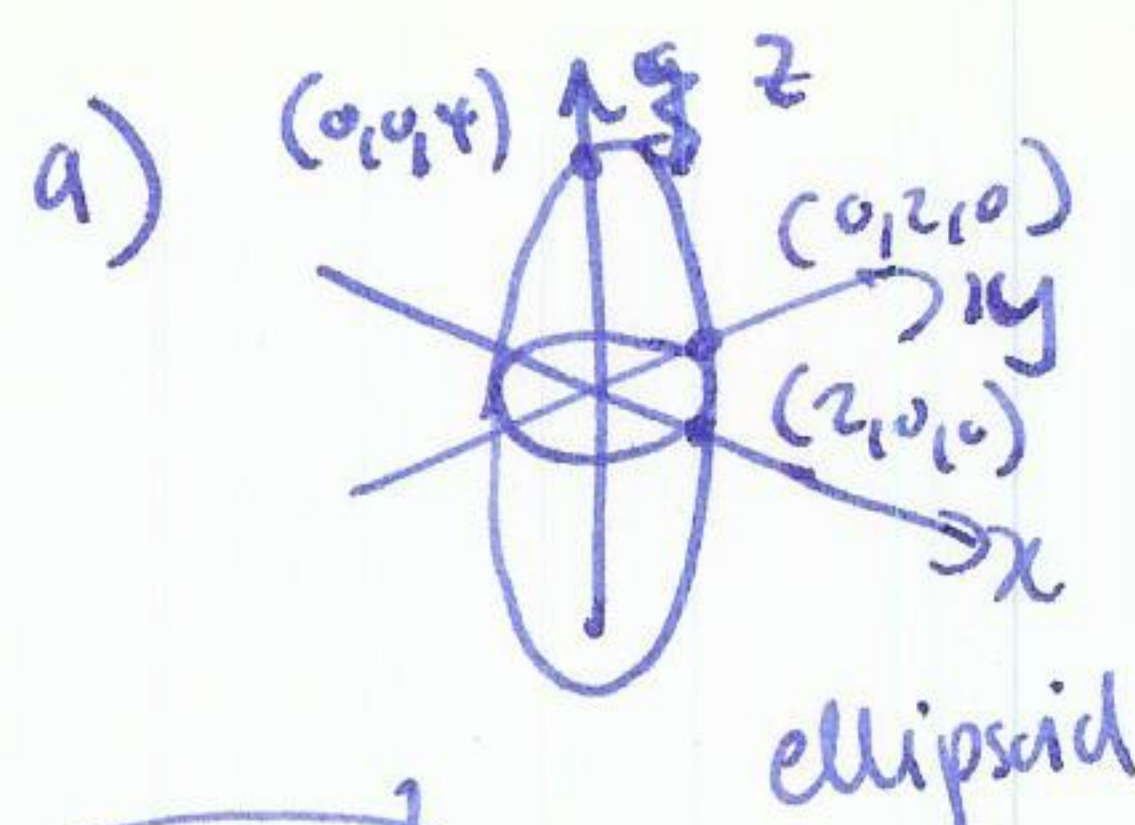
Q4 a) $n_1 = \langle 1, -1, 0 \rangle$ $n_2 = \langle 0, 1, -1 \rangle$

angle: $n_1 \cdot n_2 = \|n_1\| \|n_2\| \cos \theta$ $\cos \theta = \frac{-1}{2}$ $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

b) $\langle 2, -1, -1 \rangle \cdot (x - \langle 2, -1, -1 \rangle) = 0$ $2x - y - z = 6$

Q5

(2)



Q6 $\underline{r}''(t) = \langle 3t, 6t^2, -2 \rangle$
 $\underline{r}'(t) = \langle \frac{3}{2}t^2, 2t^3 - 2t \rangle + \underline{v}_0 = \langle \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 2, 2t^3 - 1, -2t + 3 \rangle$
 $\underline{r}(t) = \langle \frac{1}{2}t^3 + 2t, \frac{1}{2}t^4 - t, -t^2 + 3t \rangle + \underline{r}_0 = \langle \frac{1}{2}t^3 + 2t + 1, \frac{1}{2}t^4 - t - 2, -t^2 + 3t + 1 \rangle$

Q7 1) $\underline{r}(t) = \langle 2 \cos t, 2 \sin t, \frac{16t}{6\pi} \rangle \quad 0 \leq t \leq 6\pi$

2) $\int_0^{6\pi} \|\underline{r}'(t)\| dt = \int_0^{6\pi} \left\| \left\langle -2 \sin t, 2 \cos t, \frac{16}{6\pi} \right\rangle \right\| dt$
 $= \int_0^{6\pi} \sqrt{4 + \frac{16^2}{36\pi^2}} dt = 6\pi \sqrt{4 + \frac{16^2}{36\pi^2}}$

Q8 $\|\underline{r}(t)\| = c \Rightarrow \underline{r}(t) \cdot \underline{r}(t) = c^2$ differentiate w.r.t t
 $2\underline{r}(t) \cdot \underline{r}'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{r}(t), \underline{r}'(t)$ perpendicular.

Q9

3

$$\underline{r}(t) = \langle e^t, \sqrt{2}t, e^{-t} \rangle$$

$$\underline{r}'(t) = \langle e^t, \sqrt{2}, e^{-t} \rangle$$

$$\|\underline{r}'(t)\| = \sqrt{e^{2t} + 2 + e^{-2t}} = \sqrt{(e^t + e^{-t})^2} = e^t + e^{-t}$$

$$2) \quad T(t) = \frac{\underline{r}'(t)}{\|\underline{r}'(t)\|} = \frac{1}{e^t + e^{-t}} \langle e^t, \sqrt{2}, e^{-t} \rangle$$

$$3) \quad \int_0^4 \|\underline{r}'(t)\| dt = \int_0^4 e^t + e^{-t} dt = \left[e^t - e^{-t} \right]_0^4 = e^4 - e^{-4} - e^0 + e^0 = e^4 - e^{-4}$$