

1.(1 pt)

If  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (\sqrt{t+4})\mathbf{i} + \frac{t^2-4}{t-2}\mathbf{j} + \sin(5\pi t)\mathbf{k}$ .

Then

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \mathbf{r}(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{i} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{j} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{k}$ .

2.(1 pt)

The curve ( $x=\cos t, y=\sin t, z=t$ ) lies on which of the following surfaces.

Enter T or F depending on whether the statement is true or false. (You must enter T or F – True and False will not work.)

- 1. a circular cylinder
- 2. a sphere
- 3. a plane
- 4. an elliptic paraboloid

3.(1 pt)

For the given position vectors  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  compute the tangent velocity vector  $\mathbf{r}'(t)$  for the given value of  $t$ .

A.)

If  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos 3t, \sin 3t)$

Then  $\mathbf{r}'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = (\underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}})$

B.)

If  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (t^2, t^3)$

Then  $\mathbf{r}'(5) = (\underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}})$

C.)

If  $\mathbf{r}(t) = e^{3t}\mathbf{i} + e^{-5t}\mathbf{j} + t\mathbf{k}$ .

Then  $\mathbf{r}'(2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{i} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{j} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{k}$ .

4.(1 pt)

For the given position vectors  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  compute the unit tangent vector  $\mathbf{T}(t)$  for the given value of  $t$ .

A.)

If  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos 2t, \sin 2t)$

Then  $\mathbf{T}(\frac{\pi}{4}) = (\underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}})$

C.)

If  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (t^2, t^3)$

Then  $\mathbf{T}(4) = (\underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}})$

C.)

If  $\mathbf{r}(t) = e^{2t}\mathbf{i} + e^{-4t}\mathbf{j} + t\mathbf{k}$ .

Then  $\mathbf{T}(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{i} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{j} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{k}$ .

5.(1 pt)

Find parametric equations for the tangent line at the point

$(\cos(\frac{3\pi}{6}), \sin(\frac{3\pi}{6}), \frac{3\pi}{6})$  on the curve  $x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = t$

$x(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$y(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$z(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6.(1 pt)

Evaluate

$\int_0^1 (t\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + t^3\mathbf{k}) dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{i} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{j} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{k}$ .

7.(1 pt) If  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \cos(1t)\mathbf{i} + \sin(1t)\mathbf{j} - 10t\mathbf{k}$

compute  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{i} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{j} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{k}$

and  $\int \mathbf{r}(t) dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{i} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{j} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \mathbf{k}$

8.(1 pt)

A particle in space undergoes a constant nonzero acceleration. Depending on the circumstances, the particle's trajectory can be held by the following curves.

Enter T or F depending on whether the statement is true or false. (You must enter T or F – True and False will not work.)

- 1. a parabola
- 2. a hyperbola
- 3. an ellipse
- 4. a circle
- 5. a strait line