

## Chapter 13: Written problems

### 13.1 Vector Functions and Spacecurves

1. At what points does the helix  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t \\ t \end{pmatrix}$  intersect the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5$ ?
2. Find a vector function that represents the curve of intersection of the two surfaces.
  - (a) The cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  and the surface  $z = xy$ .
  - (b) The paraboloid  $z = 4x^2 + y^2$  and the parabolic cylinder  $y = x^2$ .
  - (c) The semi-ellipsoid  $x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 4, y \geq 0$ , and the cylinder  $x^2 + z^2 = 1$ .

### 13.2 Derivatives and Integrals of Vector Functions

1. Find the derivative of the vector valued function
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = at \cos 3t \mathbf{i} + b \sin^3 t \mathbf{j} + c \cos^3 t \mathbf{k}$$
2. Find the unit tangent vector  $\mathbf{T}(t)$  at the point on the curve

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (t^3 + 3t)\mathbf{i} + (t^2 + 1)\mathbf{j} + (3t + 4)\mathbf{k}$$

where  $t = 1$ .

3. Find a point on the curve

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos t \\ 2 \sin t \\ e^t \end{pmatrix}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi$$

where the tangent line is parallel to the plane  $\sqrt{3}x + y = 1$ .

4. Find  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  if  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = t\mathbf{i} + e^t\mathbf{j} + te^t\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}(0) = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ .

### 13.3 Arc-length and Curvature

1. Find the length of the curve  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \cos t \mathbf{i} + \sin t \mathbf{j} + \ln \cos t \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ .
2. Find the curvature of  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t^2 \mathbf{i} + \ln t \mathbf{j} + t \ln t \mathbf{k}$ , at the point  $(1, 0, 0)$ .
3. At what point does the curve  $y = \ln x$  have maximum curvature?

### 13.4 Motion in Space: Velocity and Acceleration

1. If a particle follows the path  $\mathbf{r}(t) = e^t \mathbf{i} + e^{2t} \mathbf{j}$ , find its velocity, acceleration, and speed. Sketch the path and draw the velocity and acceleration vectors when  $t = 0$ .
2. Show that if a particle travels at constant speed, then its velocity and acceleration vectors are orthogonal.
3. A gun is fired with angle of elevation  $30^\circ$ . What is the muzzle speed if the maximum height of the shell is 500 m?