Name:

Math 241- Midterm Exam#1 - September 18, 2008

1. (14 points (2 pts each, no partial credit)) Let $\vec{a} = (-4, 1, 2)$ and $\vec{b} = (1, 2, 3)$. a. Find $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$.

b. Find $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$.

c. Determine the magnitudes $|\vec{a}|$ and $|\vec{b}|$.

d. Let Θ be the angle between \vec{a} and \vec{b} . Find $\cos \Theta$.

e. Find $3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}$.

f. Find the vector projection $prog_{\vec{a}}\vec{b}$ of \vec{b} onto \vec{a} .

g. Find the area of the triangle with corners (0,0,0), (-4,1,2), (1,2,3).

2. (5 points) Given points A = (1, 1, 1), B = (2, 3, 0), C = (-1, 1, 4) and D = (0, 3, 2), find the volume of the parallelepiped with adjacent edges AB, AC and AD.

3. (10 points) Find the equation of the plane containing the points (2, 1, 1), (3, 0, 2) and (-1, 1, 1). Then find the parametric equation of the line passing through (3, 0, 2) and perpendicular to the plane.

4. (5 points) Sketch the curve $\vec{r}(t) = (\cos(t), 2\sin(t))$ for $0 \le t \le 2\pi$ in the *xy*-plane. Be sure to label intercepts and indicate with an arrow the direction of increasing t.

5. (10 points) The position function of a particle is given by $\vec{r}(t) = (t^2, 5t, t^2 - 16t)$ At what time is its speed a minimum? Hint: Minimizing the square of the speed is easier and clearly gives the same answer.

6. (10 points) A particle has acceleration $\vec{a}(t) = (1, -1, t)$, initial velocity $\vec{v}(0) = (1, 1, -1)$ and initial position $\vec{r}(0) = (1, -1, 1)$. Find the equation for its position $\vec{r}(t)$. 7. (15 points) Consider the space curve

$$\vec{r}(t) = (\cos(t), \sin(t), t^2).$$

a. Find the unit tangent vector and unit normal vector to the curve at the point $(0, 1, \frac{\pi^2}{4})$.

b. Determine the curvature $\kappa(t).$

c. Set up but do not evaluate an integral which gives the length of the curve for $1 \le t \le 3$.

8. (5 points) Find the parametric equation for the tangent line to the curve $x = 1 + 2\sqrt{t}$, $y = t^3 - t$, $z = t^3 + t$ at the point (3, 0, 2).

9. (10 points) At what point to the curves $\vec{r_1}(t) = (t, 1-t, 3+t^2)$ and $\vec{r_2}(t) = (3-t, t-2, t^2)$ intersect? What is the cosine of the angle between them at the point of intersection?

10. (6 points) Describe a method for determining whether four points P, Q, R and S lie in the same plane.

11. (10 points)

a. Neatly sketch the graph of $x^2 + y^2 + z^2/4 = 1$, labeling all intercepts.

b. Neatly sketch the graph of $z = y^2$ in \mathbb{R}^3 .