

MA 213 Worksheet #8

Sections 13.3 and 13.4

9/18/18

1 Find the length of the following curves.

13.3.1 $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, 3 \cos(t), 3 \sin(t) \rangle \quad -5 \leq t \leq 5$

13.3.3 $\mathbf{r}(t) = \sqrt{2}t\mathbf{i} + e^t\mathbf{j} + e^{-t}\mathbf{k} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$

13.3.5 $\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + t^3\mathbf{k} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$

2 13.3.13 Let $\mathbf{r}(t) = (5 - t)\mathbf{i} + (4t - 4)\mathbf{j} + 3t\mathbf{k}$.

a Find the arc length function for $\mathbf{r}(t)$ measured from the point $P = (4, 1, 3)$ in the direction of increasing t and then reparameterize the curve with respect to arc length starting from P .

b Find the point 4 units along $\mathbf{r}(t)$ (in the direction of increasing t) from P .

3 Find the unit tangent vector, the unit normal vector and the curvature for the following curves.

13.3.17 $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, 3 \cos(t), 3 \sin(t) \rangle$

13.3.19 $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle \sqrt{2}t, e^t, e^{-t} \rangle$

4 Find the curvature of the following curves.

13.3.27 $y = x^4$ (in \mathbf{R}^2)

13.3.21 $\mathbf{r}(t) = t^3\mathbf{j} + t^2\mathbf{k}$

13.3.23 $\mathbf{r}(t) = \sqrt{6}t^2\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j} + 2t^3\mathbf{k}$

5 12.3.47 Find the vectors \mathbf{T} , \mathbf{N} and \mathbf{B} for $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^2, \frac{2}{3}t^3, t \rangle$ at the point $(1, \frac{2}{3}, 1)$.

6 12.3.49 Find equations of the normal plane and osculating plane of the following curve at $(0, 1, 2\pi)$.

$x = \sin(2t) \quad y = -\cos(2t) \quad z = 4t$

7 Find the velocity, acceleration and speed of a particle with the given position function. Sketch the path of the particle. Draw the velocity and acceleration vectors for the specified value of t .

13.4.3 $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle -\frac{1}{2}t^2, t \rangle \quad t = 2$

13.4.7 $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + 2t\mathbf{k} \quad t = 1$

8 13.4.25 A ball is thrown at an angle of $\pi/4$ to the ground. if the ball lands 90 m away, what was the initial speed of the ball?

9 Find the tangential and normal components of the acceleration vector.

13.4.37 $\mathbf{r}(t) = (t^2 + 1)\mathbf{i} + t^3\mathbf{j} + 2t\mathbf{k}, \quad t \geq 0$

13.4.39 $\mathbf{r}(t) = \cos(t)\mathbf{i} + \sin(t)\mathbf{j} + t\mathbf{k}$