Thursday, October 6 $**$ *Curves and integration.*

1. (a) Sketch the first-octant portion of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5$. Check that $P = (1, 1, \sqrt{3})$ is on this sphere and add this point to your picture.

   (b) Find a function $f(x, y)$ whose graph is the top-half of the sphere.

   (c) Imagine an ant walking along the surface of the sphere. It walks *down* the sphere along the path C that passes through the point P in the direction parallel to the yz-plane. Draw this path in your picture.

   (d) Use the function from (b) to find a parameterization $\mathbf{r}(t)$ of the ant's path along the portion of the sphere shown in your picture. Specify the domain for $\mathbf{r}$, i.e. the initial time when the ant is at P and the final time when it hits the xy-plane.

2. Consider the curve C in $\mathbb{R}^3$ given by

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \left(e^t \cos t\right) \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + \left(e^t \sin t\right) \mathbf{k}$$

   (a) Calculate the length of the segment of C between $\mathbf{r}(0)$ and $\mathbf{r}(t_0)$. Check your answer with the instructor.

   (b) Suppose $h\colon \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function. We can get another parameterization of C by considering the composition

$$\mathbf{f}(s) = \mathbf{r}\big(h(s)\big)$$

   This is called a *reparameterization*. Find a choice of h so that

   i. $\mathbf{f}(0) = \mathbf{r}(0)$

   ii. The length of the segment of C between $\mathbf{f}(0)$ and $\mathbf{f}(s)$ is s. (This is called parameterizing by arc length.)

   Check your answer with the instructor.

   (c) Without calculating anything, what is $|\mathbf{f}'(s)|$?

   (d) Draw a sketch of C.

3. Consider the curve C given by the parameterization $\mathbf{r}\colon \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^3$ where $\mathbf{r}(t) = (\sin t, \cos t, \sin^2 t)$.

   (a) Show that C is in the intersection of the surfaces $z = x^2$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

   (b) Use (a) to help you sketch the curve C.

4. As in 2(b), consider a reparameterization

$$\mathbf{f}(s) = \mathbf{r}\big(h(s)\big)$$

   of an arbitrary vector-valued function $\mathbf{r}\colon \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^3$. Use the chain rule to calculate $|\mathbf{f}'(s)|$ in terms of $\mathbf{r}'$ and h'.