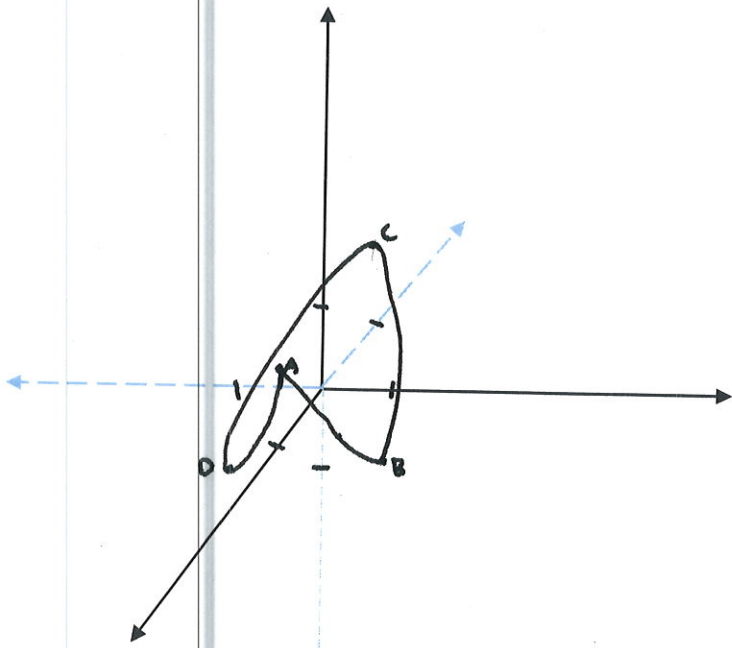


Instructions: Show all work. Answers without work required to obtain the solution will not receive full credit. Some questions may contain multiple parts: be sure to answer all of them. Give exact answers unless specifically asked to estimate.

1. Sketch the graph of the curve $\vec{r}(t) = \cos t \hat{i} + \sin t \hat{j} + \cos 2t \hat{k}$. Be sure to label the axes. Plot about 10 points.

| t | x | y | z |
|-------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| -2π | 1 | 0 | 1 A |
| $-\frac{3\pi}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | -1 B |
| $-\pi$ | -1 | 0 | 1 C |
| $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ | 0 | -1 | -1 D |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 E=A |
| $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | -1 F=B |
| π | -1 | 0 | 1 G=C |
| $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ | 0 | -1 | -1 H=D |
| 2π | 1 | 0 | 1 I=A |



2. For the vectors $\vec{a} = \langle 8, -1, 4 \rangle$, $\vec{b} = -4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$, find $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 8 & -1 & 4 \\ -4 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (-4-8)\hat{i} - (32+16)\hat{j} + (16-4)\hat{k} \\ = -12\hat{i} - 48\hat{j} + 12\hat{k}$$

3. Find a vector-valued function that represents the curve of intersection of the surfaces $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ and $z = 1 + y$.

$$(1+y)^2 = (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2$$

$$1 + 2y + y^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$1 + 2y = x^2$$

$$\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2}$$

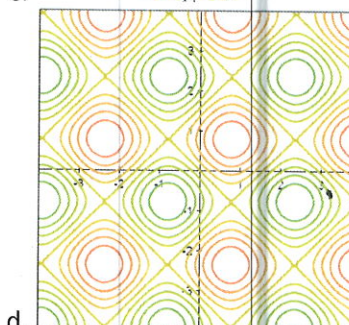
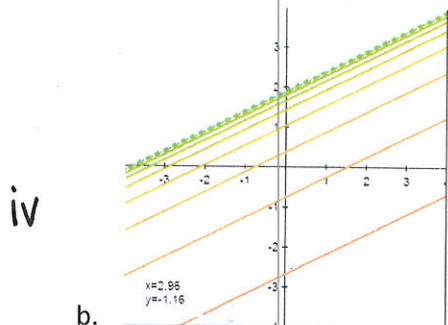
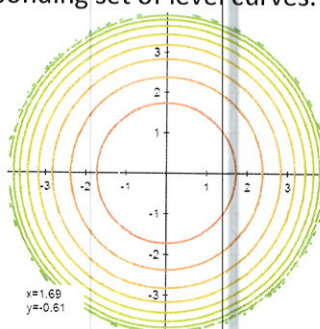
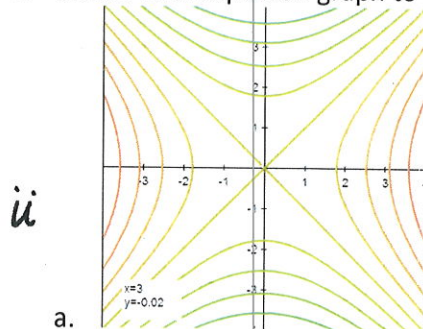
$$x = t \\ y = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2}$$

$$z = 1 + y = \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = t\hat{i} + \frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 1)\hat{j} + \frac{1}{2}(t^2 + 1)\hat{k}$$

Answers may vary

4. Match each equation graph to the corresponding set of level curves.



- i. $z = \sin(x + y) \cos(x - y)$ **D**
 ii. $z = x^2 - y^2$ **A**
 iii. $z = \sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2}$ **C**
 iv. $z = \ln(x - 2y + 4)$ **B**

Note: On these graphs, greener shades are smaller values of z , while redder shades are larger values. The dotted line represent vertical asymptotes.