

No work = no credit

1.) Find the coordinates of the point that is a distance of 2 from $(5, 0, 0)$ along the curve $\vec{r}(t) = \langle 5 \cos t, 3 \sin t, 4 \sin t \rangle$ in the direction of increasing t . $t=0$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{r}'(t)| &= | \langle -5 \sin t, 3 \cos t, 4 \cos t \rangle | \\ &= \sqrt{25 \sin^2 t + 9 \cos^2 t + 16 \cos^2 t} \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{solve } \int_0^t 5 dt = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5t = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 2/5$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{the point is } \left\langle 5 \cos \frac{2}{5}, 3 \sin \frac{2}{5}, 4 \cos \frac{2}{5} \right\rangle$$

2.) Given that the old derivative relationship between position, velocity, and acceleration carries over to vector valued functions, find the velocity and position vector functions if the acceleration is $\vec{a}(t) = \langle \cos(t), 2 \sin(t) \rangle$ with initial velocity $\vec{v}_0 = \langle 1, 3 \rangle$ and initial position $\vec{r}(0) = \langle 1, 4 \rangle$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \langle \sin t + a, -2 \cos t + b \rangle$$

$$= \langle \sin t + 1, -2 \cos t + 5 \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle -\cos t + t + c, -2 \sin t + 5t + d \rangle$$

$$= \langle -\cos t + t + 2, -2 \sin t + 5t + 4 \rangle$$

$$\text{and } \vec{r}(\pi) = \langle 3 + \pi, 5\pi + 4 \rangle$$

3.) Given $\vec{r}(t) = \langle e^{2t}, e^{2t} \cos(t), e^{2t} \sin(t) \rangle$, find the equation of the osculating plane and kissing circle of the curve at $(1, 1, 0)$.

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \left\langle 2e^{2t}, \underbrace{2e^{2t} \cos t - e^{2t} \sin t}_{e^{2t}(2\cos t - \sin t)}, \underbrace{2e^{2t} \sin t + e^{2t} \cos t}_{e^{2t}(2\sin t + \cos t)} \right\rangle \Big|_{t=0} \langle 2, 2, 1 \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}''(t) = \langle 4e^{2t}, 2e^{2t}(2\cos t - \sin t) + e^{2t}(-2\sin t - \cos t), 2e^{2t}(2\sin t + \cos t) + e^{2t}(2\cos t - \sin t) \rangle$$

$$= \langle 4e^{2t}, e^{2t}(3\cos t - 4\sin t), e^{2t}(3\sin t + 4\cos t) \rangle \Big|_{t=0} \langle 4, 3, 4 \rangle$$

$$|\vec{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{4e^{4t} + e^{4t}(4\cos^2 t - 4\cos t \sin t + \sin^2 t) + e^{4t}(4\sin^2 t + 4\cos t \sin t + \cos^2 t)}$$

$$= \sqrt{e^{4t}(4 + 5\cos^2 t + 5\sin^2 t)}$$

$$= 3e^{2t} \Big|_{t=0} 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{T}(t) = \left\langle \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}(2\cos t - \sin t), \frac{1}{3}(2\sin t + \cos t) \right\rangle \Big|_{t=0} \left\langle \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right\rangle$$

$$\vec{T}'(t) = \left\langle 0, \frac{1}{3}(-2\sin t - \cos t), \frac{1}{3}(2\cos t - \sin t) \right\rangle$$

$$|\vec{T}'(t)| = \sqrt{0 + \frac{1}{9}(4\sin^2 t + 4\cos t \sin t + \cos^2 t) + \frac{1}{9}(4\cos^2 t - 4\cos t \sin t + \sin^2 t)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{N}(t) = \left\langle 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(-2\sin t - \cos t), \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(2\cos t - \sin t) \right\rangle \Big|_{t=0} \left\langle 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B}(0) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{vmatrix} = \left\langle \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, \frac{-4}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{-2}{3\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle$$

To find curvature when $t=0$

$$\vec{r}'(0) \times \vec{r}''(0) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \langle 5, -4, -2 \rangle \text{ w/ Norm } \sqrt{45}$$

so the curvature is

$$k = \frac{\sqrt{45}}{27} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{9}$$

Osculating plane @ $t = \Delta$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}(x-1) - \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}}(y-1) - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}(z-\Delta) = \Delta$$

kissing circle

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{r}(t) &= \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} \cos(t) \left\langle \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right\rangle + \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} \sin(t) \left\langle 0, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle \\ &\quad + \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle + \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} \left\langle 0, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle\end{aligned}$$

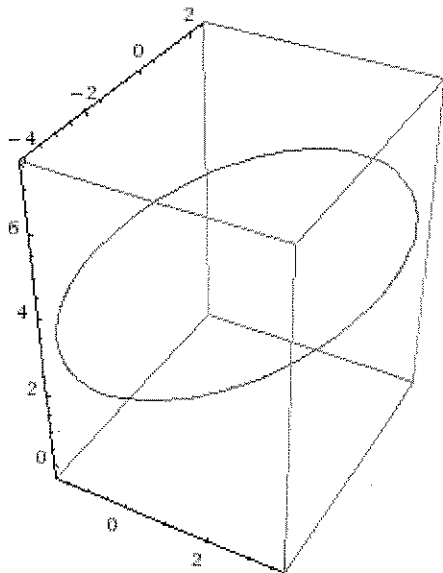
If you would like to check your graph, enter your kissing circle into WolframAlpha. Here is the result that I got. Use the command "ParametricPlot3D[*equation* , {t, 0, 2 Pi}]" . You can type $\sqrt{5}$ as Sqrt[5] and type vectors using "{" }" instead of "<>".

Input interpretation:

3D parametric plot

$$\begin{matrix} 1 + \frac{6 \cos(t)}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{4}{5} + \frac{6 \cos(t)}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{9 \sin(t)}{5} \\ \frac{18}{5} + \frac{3 \cos(t)}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{18 \sin(t)}{5} \end{matrix} \quad t = 0 \text{ to } 2\pi$$

Parametric plot:



[Enable interactivity](#)

Arc length of parametric curve:

[More digits](#)

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} dt = \frac{18\pi}{\sqrt{5}} \approx 25.2893$$