Name:

key

I have hardly ever known a mathematician who was capable of reasoning.

Plato

427 - 347 BC (Greek philosopher)

No work = no credit

1. Warm-ups
$$(a) \ (1 \ \text{point}) \ \vec{i} \times \vec{k} = \ -\text{j vector}$$

(b) (1 point)
$$5^2 = 25$$

(c) (1 point)
$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$
 scalar

2. (1 point) Based upon Plato's experience (above), how good were mathematicians at thinking/reasoning? Answer using complete English sentences.

In plato's experience, mathematicians (astrologers) were irrational.

3. (4 points) Find the exact length of the curve $x = 1 + 3t^2$, $y = 4 + 2t^3$, on $0 \le t \le 1$

4. (4 points) Find all point(s) on the curve $x = t^3 - 3t$ and $y = t^2 - t - t$ where the tangent is horizontal or vertical.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t - 40}{3t^2 - 3} = \frac{2(t - 5)}{3(t + 1)(t - 1)}$$

5. (4 points) Find parametric equations for the tangent line to the curve $x = \ln(t+1)$, $y = t\cos(2t)$, and $z = e^{-t}$ at the point (0,0,1)

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle l\nu(t+1), t\cos(2t), e^{2t} \rangle$$

 $\vec{r}'(t) = \langle l\nu(t+1), t\cos(2t), e^{2t} \rangle$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \left\langle \frac{1}{t+1}, \cos(2t) + 2t\sin(2t), \frac{2e^{2t}}{t+1} \right\rangle \left\langle 1, 1, 2 \right\rangle$$

6. (4 points) Find the unit tangent vector $\vec{T}(t)$ of $\vec{r}(t) = \arctan(t)\vec{i} + 2e^{2t}\vec{j} + 8te^t\vec{k}$ at the point where the parameter t = 0.