

Show all work. Incomplete answers may receive little or no credit.

1. Find $\mathbf{r}(t)$ if $\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2\mathbf{i} + 6t\mathbf{j} - 4\sin t\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{r}(0) = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ at time $t = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}(t) &= \int \vec{r}'(t) dt \\ &= \int \langle 2, 6t, -4\sin t \rangle dt \\ &= \langle 2t, 3t^2, 4\cos t \rangle + \langle C_1, C_2, C_3 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$C_1 = 1$
 $C_2 = 2$
 $4 + C_3 = 1 \rightarrow C_3 = -3$

$$\int_0^1 \mathbf{r}'(0) = \langle 0, 0, 4 \rangle + \langle C_1, C_2, C_3 \rangle = \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle \quad \mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 2t+1, 3t^2+2, 4\cos t-3 \rangle$$

2. Suppose a curve in 3-space is given by $\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + t^3\mathbf{k}$

(a) Find $\mathbf{T}(t)$ for the curve above.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}'(t) &= \langle 0, 2t, 3t^2 \rangle \\ |\vec{r}'(t)| &= \sqrt{4t^2 + 9t^4} \\ &= \sqrt{t^2(4 + 9t^2)} \\ &= t\sqrt{4 + 9t^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} = \frac{\langle 0, 2t, 3t^2 \rangle}{t\sqrt{4+9t^2}} = \frac{\langle 0, 2, 3t \rangle}{\sqrt{4+9t^2}}$$

(b) State the formula you would use to find $\mathbf{N}(t)$. Do not actually find $\mathbf{N}(t)$!

$$\vec{N}(t) = \frac{\vec{T}'(t)}{|\vec{T}'(t)|}$$

(c) State the formula you would use to find $\mathbf{B}(t)$. Do not actually find $\mathbf{B}(t)$!

$$\vec{B}(t) = \vec{T}(t) \times \vec{N}(t)$$

(d) Find the length of the curve for $0 \leq t \leq 2$. Note: You have already done a lot of the work.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Arc Length} &= \int_0^2 |\vec{r}'(t)| dt \\ \text{From (a), } |\vec{r}'(t)| &= t\sqrt{4+9t^2} \\ \int_0^2 t\sqrt{4+9t^2} dt &= \int_4^{40} \frac{t\sqrt{u}}{18t} du = \frac{1}{18} \int_4^{40} u^{1/2} du = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \Big|_4^{40} \\ &= \frac{1}{27} u^{3/2} \Big|_4^{40} \\ &= \frac{1}{27} (40^{3/2} - 4^{3/2}) \\ &= \frac{8}{27} (10\sqrt{10} - 1) \end{aligned}$$