

MA225D Mock Test 1

Name: _____

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false. (1 mark each)

- 1) The vector $\langle 1/5, 2/5, 2/5 \rangle$ is a unit vector. 1) _____
- 2) Two vectors \vec{v} and \vec{w} are parallel if $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = 0$. 2) _____
- 3) If two planes $ax + by + cz = d$ and $Ax + By + Cz = D$ are parallel, then $a = A, b = B,$ and $c = C$. 3) _____
- 4) Every point on the parametric curve $r(t) = (t, t^2, -t)$ lies on the surface $xz + y = 0$. 4) _____
- 5) $\text{Proj}_{\vec{u}} \vec{v} = \text{Proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{u}$ for all vectors \vec{u} and \vec{v} . 5) _____
- 6) The curvature of the curves $r(t) = (t, t^2, t^3)$ and $R(t) = (t^2, t^4, t^6)$ are the same at $t=1$. 6) _____
- 7) The vector $\langle -5, 4, 1 \rangle$ is parallel to the plane $-5x + 4y + z = 2$. 7) _____
- 8) There are vectors \vec{u} and \vec{v} such that $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \|\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\|$. 8) _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. (2 marks each)

The position vector of a particle is $r(t)$. Find the requested vector.

- 9) The velocity at $t = 1$ for $r(t) = (2 - 4t^2)\mathbf{i} + (6t + 5)\mathbf{j} - e^{-6t}\mathbf{k}$ 9) _____
A) $v(1) = 8\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + 6e^{-6}\mathbf{k}$ B) $v(1) = -8\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + 6e^{-6}\mathbf{k}$
C) $v(1) = -4\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + 6e^{-6}\mathbf{k}$ D) $v(1) = -8\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} - 6e^{-6}\mathbf{k}$
- 10) What is the geometric object defined by $z = x^2 + y^2$? 10) _____
A) a circle B) a parabola C) a paraboloid D) a circular cone
- 11) What is the volume of the parallelepiped spanned by the vectors $\langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 0, 2, 0 \rangle$ and $\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$? 11) _____
A) 1 B) 2 C) D) 0

15) Compute the first derivatives for the following.

(6 marks)

a) $\gamma(t) = (\cos(e^{2t}), \sin(e^{2t}), e^{2t})$.

b) $(t, 2t, 3t^2) \cdot (\cos(t), \sin(t), \log(t))$ at $t=\pi$. ($\log(t)=\ln(t)$ throughout this course.)

16) Find the arc length parameter of the curve (6 marks)

$$\gamma(t) = (4\cos t, 4\sin t, 5t)$$

by evaluating $s = \int_0^t |\gamma'(\tau)| d\tau$.

Compute $\frac{ds}{dt}$ and $\frac{dt}{ds}$. What is the physical meaning of $\frac{ds}{dt}$?

Answer Key

Testname: MOCK-MID-TERM1

- 1) FALSE
- 2) FALSE
- 3) FALSE
- 4) TRUE
- 5) FALSE
- 6) TRUE
- 7) FALSE
- 8) TRUE
- 9) B
- 10) C
- 11) B
- 12) D
- 13) A

14) a) $(\frac{1}{2}\cos t, \frac{1}{3}\sin t, 3)$.

b) $(x,y,z) = (\sqrt{1+u^2} \cos v, \sqrt{1+u^2} \sin v, u)$. Or $(\cosh(u)\cos(\theta), \cosh(u)\sin(\theta), \sinh(u))$.

c) $(x,y,z) = (2\sin(\varphi)\cos(\theta), \sqrt{2}\sin(\varphi)\sin\theta, \cos\varphi)$.

d) $(x,y,z) = (u,v,e^v (\sin u))$.

e) $(x,y,z) = (u,v,1-u-v)$.

15) a) $2 e^{2t} (-\sin (e^{2t}), \cos (e^{2t}), 1)$.

b) $-1+\pi+6\pi \log(\pi)$.

16) $s = \sqrt{41} t$.

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \sqrt{41}.$$

$$\frac{dt}{ds} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{41}}.$$