

Name:

MWF 9 Jameel Al-Aidroos
MWF 10 Andrew Cotton-Clay
MWF 10 Oliver Knill
MWF 10 HT Yau
MWF 11 Ana Caraiani
MWF 11 Chris Phillips
MWF 11 Ethan Street
MWF 12 Toby Gee
MWF 12 Xinwen Zhu
TTH 10 Jack Huizenga
TTH 10 Fred van der Wyck
TTH 11:30 Ming-Tao Chuan
TTH 11:30 Fred van der Wyck

- Start by printing your name in the above box and check your section in the box to the left.
- Do not detach pages from this exam packet or unstaple the packet.
- Please write neatly. Answers which are illegible for the grader can not be given credit.
- **Show your work.** Except for problems 1-2, we need to see details of your computation.
- No notes, books, calculators, computers, or other electronic aids can be allowed.
- You have 90 minutes time to complete your work.

1		20
2		10
3		10
4		10
5		10
6		10
7		10
8		10
9		10
10		10
Total:		110

Problem 1) TF questions (20 points)

Mark for each of the 20 questions the correct letter. No justifications are needed.

- 1) T F For a moving frame $(\vec{T}, \vec{N}, \vec{B})$, (remember that \vec{T} is the unit tangent vector, \vec{N} is the normal vector and \vec{B} is the binormal vector), one always has $\vec{B} \cdot (\vec{T} \times \vec{N}) = 1$.

Solution:

The three vectors have length 1 and are perpendicular to each other.

- 2) T F For any three points P, Q, R in space, $\vec{PQ} \times \vec{PR} = \vec{QP} \times \vec{RP}$

Solution:

The two vectors are switching sign on the right hand side.

- 3) T F The triangle defined by the three points $(-1, 0, 2), (-4, 2, 1), (1, -1, 2)$ has a right angle.

Solution:

It would be inefficient to compute the angles. Better is to look at the squares of the lengths of the triangle which are 14, 5 and 35. If there was a right angle, Pythagoras would apply.

- 4) T F The function $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 / \sin(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ is continuous everywhere in space.

Solution:

The problem is not $(0, 0, 0)$. The function is continuous there becomes 1 as one could see in spherical coordinates $f(\rho) = \rho / \sin(\rho)$ is continuous at 0 (use Hopital's rule). Note however that there are other values like on the sphere $\rho = \pi$, where the function is not continuous. The function blows up there.

- 5) T F $\vec{u} \times \vec{u} = 0$ implies $\vec{u} = \vec{0}$.

Solution:

The left hand side is always true. To see that it is false, take $\vec{u} = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle$. It is not the zero vector, but still $\vec{u} \times \vec{u} = 0$.

- 6) T F The level curves $f(x, y) = 1$ and $f(x, y) = 2$ of a smooth function f never intersect.

Solution:

If they would intersect in a point (x, y) , then f would take two values 1 and 2, at the point which is not possible.

- 7) T F For any vector \vec{v} , we have $\text{proj}_{\vec{i}}(\text{proj}_{\vec{j}}(\vec{v})) = \vec{0}$.

Solution:

The vector $\text{proj}_{\vec{j}}(\vec{v})$ is parallel to \vec{j} which is perpendicular to \vec{i} and the projection onto \vec{i} is therefore the zero vector.

- 8) T F $(\vec{j} \times \vec{i}) \times \vec{i} = \vec{k} \times (\vec{i} \times \vec{k})$

Solution:

The left vector is parallel to j , the right vector is parallel to i .

- 9) T F If a parametrized curve $\vec{r}(t)$ lies in a plane and the velocity $\vec{r}'(t)$ is never zero, then the normal vector $\vec{N}(t)$ also lies in that plane.

Solution:

This is intuitively clear.

- 10) T F The angle between $\vec{r}'(t)$ and $\vec{r}''(t)$ is always 90 degrees.

Solution:

It is true for circles, but false in general. For example, on a line, the acceleration parallel to the velocity.

- 11) T F If \vec{v}, \vec{w} are two nonzero vectors, then the projection vector $\text{proj}_{\vec{w}}(\vec{v})$ can be longer than \vec{v} .

Solution:

The projection vector has length $|\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}|/|\vec{w}|$ which has length smaller or equal to \vec{v} (use the cos formula).

- 12) T F A line intersects an ellipsoid in at most 2 distinct points.

Solution:

One can see this geometrically. Here is an argument: we know it for a sphere. When stretching the picture with the sphere and line the number of intersections does not change.

- 13) T F For any vectors \vec{v} and \vec{w} , the formula $(\vec{v} - \vec{w}) \cdot \vec{P}_{\vec{w}}(\vec{v}) = 0$ holds.

Solution:

Take $\vec{v} = \vec{i}$ and $\vec{w} = \vec{j}$.

- 14) T F Let S be a plane normal to the vector \vec{n} , and let P and Q be points not on S . If $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{PQ} = 0$, then P and Q lie on the same side of S .

Solution:

The condition $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{PQ} = 0$ implies that the vector \vec{PQ} is parallel to the plane.

- 15) T F The vectors $\langle 2, 2, 1 \rangle$ and $\langle 1, 1, -4 \rangle$ are perpendicular.

Solution:

The dot product vanishes

- 16) T F $\|\vec{v} \times \vec{w}\| = \|\vec{v}\|\|\vec{w}\|\cos(\alpha)$, where α is the angle between \vec{v} and \vec{w} .

Solution:

It is sin not cos.

- 17) T F The vector $\vec{i} \times (\vec{j} \times \vec{k})$ has length 1.

Solution:

It is the zero vector.

- 18) T F The distance between the z -axis and the line $x - 1 = y = 0$ is 1.

Solution:

You can see that geometrically.

- 19) T F There is a quadric surface which both hyperbola and parabola appear as traces. Traces are intersections of the surface with the coordinate planes $x = 0$, $y = 0$, or $z = 0$.

Solution:

The hyperbolic paraboloid has that.

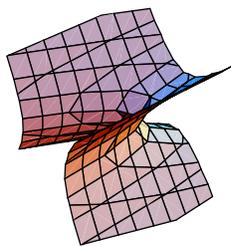
- 20) T F The equation $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = -1$ defines a one-sheeted hyperboloid.

Solution:

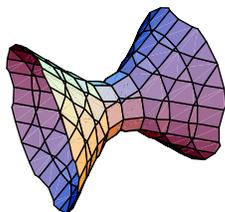
$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$ is a one-sheeted hyperboloid

Problem 2) (10 points)

Match the equation with the pictures. No justifications are necessary in this problem.



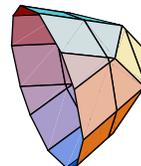
I



II

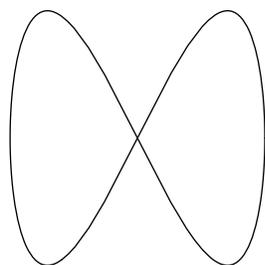


III

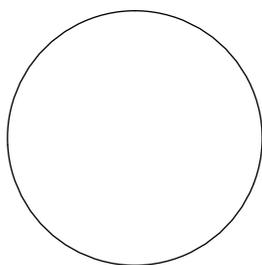


IV

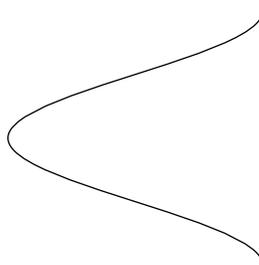
Enter I,II,III,IV here	Equation
	$x + y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0$
	$-x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$
	$-x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1 = 0$
	$-x + y^2 + z^2 + 1 = 0$



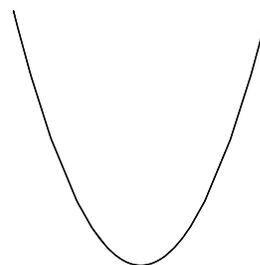
1



2

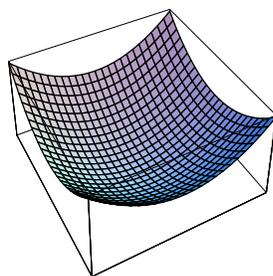


3

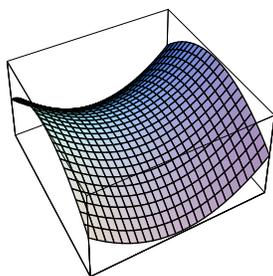


4

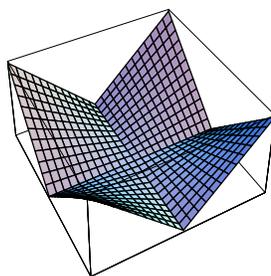
Enter 1,2,3,4 here	Equation
	$\langle \cos(t), \sin(t) \rangle$
	$\langle \cos(t), t \rangle$
	$\langle \cos(t), \cos^2(t) \rangle$
	$\langle \cos(t), \sin(2t) \rangle$



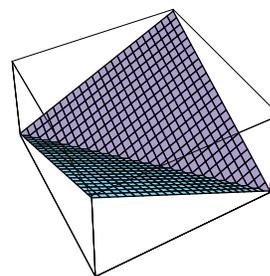
A



B



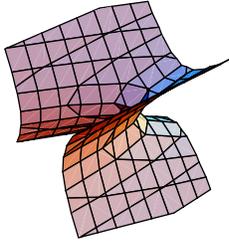
C



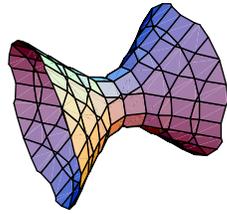
D

Enter A,B,C,D here	Equation
	$f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$
	$f(x, y) = x + y $
	$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$
	$f(x, y) = xy $

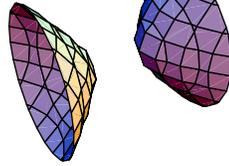
Solution:



I



II

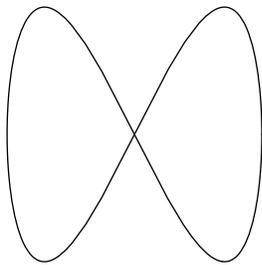


III

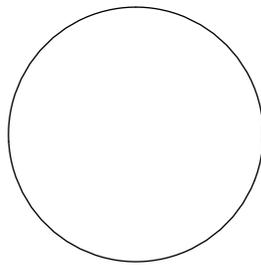


IV

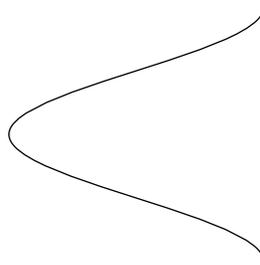
Enter I,II,III,IV here	Equation
I	$x + y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0$
II	$-x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$
III	$-x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1 = 0$
IV	$-x + y^2 + z^2 + 1 = 0$



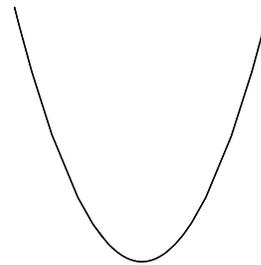
1



2

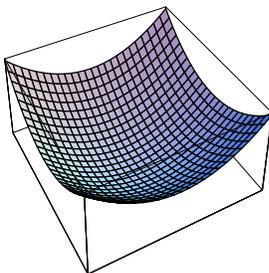


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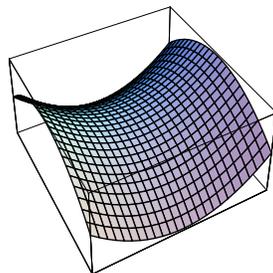


4

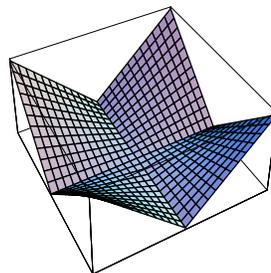
Enter 1,2,3,4 here	Equation
2	$\langle \cos(t), \sin(t) \rangle$
3	$\langle \cos(t), t \rangle$
4	$\langle \cos(t), \cos^2(t) \rangle$
1	$\langle \cos(t), \sin(2t) \rangle$



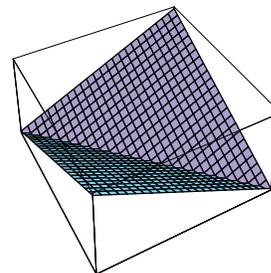
A



B



C



D

Enter A,B,C,D here	Equation
B	$f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$
D	$f(x, y) = x + y $
A	$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$
C	$f(x, y) = xy $

Imagine the planet Earth as the unit sphere in 3D space centered at the origin. An asteroid is approaching from the point $P = (0, 4, 3)$ along the path

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle (4-t)\sin(t), (4-t)\cos(t), 3-t \rangle .$$

- a) When and where will it first hit the Earth?
 b) What velocity will it have at the impact?



Solution:

- a) The distance to the origin $|\vec{r}(t)| = \sqrt{(4-t)^2 + (3-t)^2} = \sqrt{25 + 2t^2 - 14t}$ is equal 1 for $t = 3$ or $t = 4$.
 b) The velocity is $\vec{r}'(t) = \langle (4-t)\cos(t) - \sin(t), -\cos(t) - (4-t)\sin(t), -1 \rangle$. The velocity at time $t = 3$ is $\langle \cos(3) - \sin(3), -\sin(3) - \cos(3), -1 \rangle$. (The speed at time $t = 3$ is $\sqrt{3}$.)

Problem 4) (10 points)

Find the distance between the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and the line

$$L : \frac{x+2}{4} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z}{2} .$$

Solution:

We first compute the distance between the z axes and the line L . The z axes can be parametrized as

$$\vec{r}(t) = P + t\vec{v} = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle + t\langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$$

The line L can be parametrized as

$$\vec{r}(t) = Q + t\vec{w} = \langle -2, 1, 0 \rangle + t\langle 4, 3, 2 \rangle$$

The distance is the length of the projection of $\vec{PQ} = \langle -2, 1, 0 \rangle$ onto the normal vector $\vec{n} = \vec{v} \times \vec{w} = \langle -3, 4, 0 \rangle$. This is

$$d = \frac{|\langle -2, 1, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle -3, 4, 0 \rangle|}{|\langle -3, 4, 0 \rangle|} = 10/5 = 2 .$$

The distance between the line L and the cylinder is by 1 smaller. The answer is 1.

Problem 5) (10 points)

a) Find a parametrization $\vec{r}(t)$ of the line which is the intersection of the two planes

$$4x + 6y - z = 1$$

and

$$4x + z = 0 .$$

b) Find the point on the line which is closest to the origin.

Solution:

a) In order to find the line of intersection, we have to find a point Q in the intersection as well as the direction of intersection. We get a point in the intersection by setting one variable zero. Lets take $x = 0$. Then $6y - z = 1, z = 0$ so that $Q = (0, 1/6, 0)$.

The cross product of the normal vectors between two vectors is perpendicular to the normal vectors of the plane. The vector $\vec{v} = \langle 4, 6, -1 \rangle$ is perpendicular to the plane $4x + 6y - z = 1$. The vector $\vec{w} = \langle 4, 0, 1 \rangle$ is perpendicular to the plane $4x + z = 0$. The vector $\vec{u} = \vec{v} \times \vec{w} = \langle 6, -8, -24 \rangle$ is a vector in the direction of the line. b) The vectors $\vec{r}(t)$ and \vec{u} must be perpendicular, that is the dot product between $\vec{r}(t) = \langle 6t, 1/6 - 8t, -24t \rangle$ and $\vec{u} = \langle 6, -8, -24 \rangle$ is zero. This gives $t = 1/507$. The closest point is $\vec{r}(t) = (0, 1/6, 0) + (6, -8, -24)/507$.

Problem 6) (10 points)

Consider the parameterized curve

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle e^t + e^{-t}, 2 \cos(t), 2 \sin(t) \rangle .$$

Find the arc length of this curve from $t = 0$ to $t = 4$.

Solution:

The velocity is $\vec{r}'(t) = \langle e^t - e^{-t}, -2 \sin(t), 2 \cos(t) \rangle$. The speed is $\sqrt{2 + e^{-2t} + e^{2t}} = (e^t + e^{-t})$. The integral

$$L = \int_0^4 (e^t + e^{-t}) dt$$

gives $e^4 - e^{-4} = 2 \sinh(4)$.

Problem 7) (10 points)

The set of points P for which the distance from P to $A = (1, 2, 3)$ is equal to the distance from P to $B = (5, 8, 5)$ forms a plane S .

- a) Find the equation $ax + by + cz = d$ of the plane S .
- b) Find the distance from A to S .

Solution:

a) The key insight is that the point $Q = (A + B)/2 = (3, 5, 4)$ is in the middle of the two points. The plane has to pass through this point. The normal vector is parallel to $\vec{n} = \langle 4, 6, 2 \rangle$. The equation of the plane is

$$4x + 6y + 2z = 50 .$$

b) The distance from A to S is half the distance from A to B which is $|\vec{AB}|/2 = |\langle 4, 6, 2 \rangle|/2 = \sqrt{56}/2$.

Problem 8) (10 points)

The Swiss tennis player Roger Federer hits the ball at the point $\vec{r}(0) = (0, 0, 3)$. The initial velocity is $\vec{r}'(0) = \langle 100, 10, 13 \rangle$. The tennis ball experiences a constant acceleration $\vec{r}''(t) = \langle 2, 0, -32 \rangle$ which is due to the combined force of gravity and a constant wind in the x direction.

- a) Where does the tennis ball hit the ground $z = 0$?
- b) What is the z -component = (projection onto z vector) $proj_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}'(t))$ of the ball velocity at the impact?



Solution:

a) This is a typical free fall problem. After integrating twice the equation $\vec{r}''(t) = \langle 2, 0, -32 \rangle$, we get

$$\vec{r}(t) = (0, 0, 3) + t(100, 10, 13) + t^2(1, 0, -16)$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = (100, 10, 13) + 2t(1, 0, -16)$$

We get an impact with the ground $z = 0$ at time $t = 1$. This is at the position $\vec{r}(1) = (101, 10, 0)$.

b) The velocity at time $t = 1$ is $(102, 10, -19)$. The projection onto the vector \vec{k} is $(0, 0, -19)$. Note that this is a vector. The z -component of this vector is the third component of this vector which is -19 .

Problem 9) (10 points)

a) (4 points) Parameterize the intersection of the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{(y-5)^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9} = 2$$

with the plane $z = 3$.

b) (3 points) Parametrize the ellipsoid itself in the form

$$\vec{r}(\theta, \phi) = \dots .$$

c) (3 points) What is the curvature of the curve at the point $(2, 5, 3)$?

Hint. While you can use the curvature formula $\kappa(t) = \frac{|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)|}{|\vec{r}'(t)|^3}$ you are also allowed to cite a fact which you know about the curvature.

Solution:

a) The parametrization is

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle 2 \cos(t), 5 + 2 \sin(t), 3 \rangle .$$

This is a circle of radius 2.

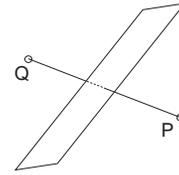
b) The parametrization is

$$\vec{r}(\theta, \phi) = \langle \sqrt{2} \cos(\theta) \sin(\phi), 5 + \sqrt{2} \sin(\theta) \sin(\phi), \sqrt{2} 3 \cos(\phi) \rangle .$$

c) The curvature is $1/2$ at all points.

Problem 10) (10 points)

Find an equation $ax + by + cz = d$ for the plane which has the property that $Q = (5, 4, 5)$ is the reflection of $P = (1, 2, 3)$ through that plane.



Solution:

The plane contains the point $(P + Q)/2 = (6, 6, 8)/2 = (3, 3, 4)$ which is the midpoint between P and Q . The direction of the normal vector to the plane is $\vec{n} = (Q - P) = (4, 2, 2)$. The equation is $4x + 2y + 2z = 12 + 6 + 8 = 26$ or $2x + y + z = 13$.