

# Homework

## Ex 13.3

$$3) \mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 2t, \ln(t), t^2 \rangle, 1 \leq t \leq 4$$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = 2t\hat{i} + \ln(t)\hat{j} + t^2\hat{k}$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2\hat{i} + \frac{1}{t}\hat{j} + 2t\hat{k}$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{4 + \frac{1}{t^2} + 4t^2}$$

$$= \int_1^4 \sqrt{4t^2 + 1 + 4t^4} = \int_1^4 \left(2t + \frac{1}{t}\right)$$
$$= \left[ t^2 + \ln(t) \right]_1^4$$

$$= 16 - 1 + \ln(4) = 15 + \ln(4)$$

$$9) \mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^2, 2t^2, t^3 \rangle, a=0$$
$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2t\hat{i} + 4t\hat{j} + 3t^2\hat{k}$$

$$= \sqrt{4t^2 + 16t^2 + 9t^4}$$

$$= \sqrt{20t^2 + 9t^4}$$

$$= t\sqrt{20 + 9t^2}$$

$$= \int_0^4 t\sqrt{20 + 9t^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 \sqrt{20 + 9u} \, du$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 9 \, dv$$

$$20 + 9u = v$$
$$9 \, du = dv$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [9v]_0^4$$

$$\frac{9}{2} [20 + 9t^2]_0^4$$

$$[90 + \frac{81}{2} t^2]_0^4$$

$$\cancel{90} + \frac{81}{2} 4^2 - \cancel{90}$$

$$S = \frac{81}{2} 4^2$$

$$\frac{2S}{81} = 4^2$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2S}}{9}$$

$$r(t) = \langle t^2, 2t^2, t^3 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{2S}{81} \hat{i} + \frac{4S}{81} \hat{j} + \frac{2S\sqrt{2S}}{729} \hat{k}$$

$$11) r(t) = (2t+3)\hat{i} + (4t-3)\hat{j} + (5-t)\hat{k}$$

$$r'(t) = 5\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - \hat{k}$$

$$|r'(t)| = \sqrt{25 + 16 + 1}$$

$$= \sqrt{42}$$

$$13) r(t) = \langle t, \ln(t), (\ln t)^2 \rangle \quad t=1$$

$$r'(t) = 1\hat{i} + \frac{1}{t}\hat{j} + \frac{2\ln(t)}{t}\hat{k}$$

$$|r'(t)| = \sqrt{1^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{4(\ln t)^2}{t^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+1}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}$$

$$*15. \mathbf{r}(t) = \langle \sin 3t, \cos 4t, \cos 5t \rangle \quad t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 3 \cos 3t, -4 \sin 4t, -5 \sin 5t \rangle$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{9 + 16 + 25}$$

$$= \sqrt{50}$$

$$= 5\sqrt{2}$$

EX 13.4:

$$①. \mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 4t^2, 9t \rangle$$

$T(t)$  and  $T(u)$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 8t, 9 \rangle$$

$$T(t) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{8t\hat{i} + 9\hat{j}}{\sqrt{64t^2 + 81}}$$

$$= \frac{8\hat{i} + 9\hat{j}}{\sqrt{145}}$$

$$5. \mathbf{r}(t) = \langle \cos \pi t, \sin \pi t, t \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle -\pi \sin \pi t, \pi \cos \pi t, 1 \rangle$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \pi^2 \sin^2 \pi t + \pi^2 \cos^2 \pi t + 1$$

$$= \pi^2 + 1$$

$$T(t) = \frac{-\pi \sin \pi t \hat{i} + \pi \cos \pi t \hat{j} + 1 \hat{k}}{\pi^2 + 1}$$

$$T(u) = \frac{-\pi \hat{j} + 1 \hat{k}}{\pi^2 + 1}$$

$$7. \mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 1, e^t, t \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 0, e^t, 1 \rangle$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{e^{2t} + 1}$$

$$\mathbf{r}''(t) = \langle 0, e^t, 0 \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) = -e^t \mathbf{i}$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)| = \sqrt{e^{2t}} = e^t$$

$$K = e^t$$

$$11) \mathbf{r}(t) = \left\langle \frac{\sqrt{e^{2t}+1}}{t}, \frac{1}{t^2}, t^2 \right\rangle, t=1$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \left\langle -\frac{1}{t^2}, -\frac{2}{t^3}, 2t \right\rangle = \langle -1, 2, -2 \rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{1+4+4}$$

$$= \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\mathbf{r}''(t) = \left\langle \frac{2}{t^3}, \frac{6}{t^4}, 2 \right\rangle$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) = \frac{-2}{t^6} (8t^3 \hat{i} - 3t^4 \hat{j} + k)$$

$$= -2 (-8 \hat{i} - 3 \hat{j} + k)$$

$$= \sqrt{4 + 36 + 256}$$

$$= \sqrt{296}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{296}}{3} = 5.735$$

17)  $y = t^4$  ,  $t=2$   
 $y' = 4t^3$   
 $y'' = 12t^2$   
 $\underline{\underline{=0}}$

2).  $s(t) = \langle t - \tanh t, \operatorname{sech} t \rangle$

$$s'(t) = \left\langle 1 - \frac{e^{\lambda} - e^{-\lambda}}{e^{\lambda} + e^{-\lambda}}, \frac{2}{e^{\lambda} + e^{-\lambda}} \right\rangle$$

$$\left[ \frac{e^{\lambda} + e^{-\lambda} - e^{\lambda} + e^{-\lambda}}{e^{\lambda} + e^{-\lambda}} \right]$$

$$\left\langle \frac{2e^{-\lambda}}{e^{\lambda} + e^{-\lambda}}, \frac{2}{e^{\lambda} + e^{-\lambda}} \right\rangle$$

$$s''(t) =$$

Ex 13.

Ex 13.5

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^3, 1-t, 4t^2 \rangle, \quad t=1$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 3t^2, -1, 8t \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{r}''(t) = \langle 6t, 0, 8 \rangle$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = v = \sqrt{9t^4 + 1 + 64t^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9 + 1 + 64}$$

$$= \sqrt{74}$$

$$|\mathbf{r}''(t)| = a = \sqrt{36t^2 + 64}$$

$$= \sqrt{100} = 10$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \mathbf{r}(\theta) = \langle \sin \theta, \cos \theta, \cos 3\theta \rangle, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(\theta) = \langle \cos \theta, -\sin \theta, -3\sin(3\theta) \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{r}''(\theta) = \langle -\sin \theta, -\cos \theta, -9\cos(3\theta) \rangle$$

$$v = |\mathbf{r}'(\theta)| = \sqrt{1 + 9\sin^2(3\theta)}$$

$$= 1$$

$$acc = |\mathbf{r}''(\theta)| = \sqrt{1 + 81\cos^2(3\theta)}$$

$$= \sqrt{82}$$

$$\textcircled{15} \quad \mathbf{a}(t) = t\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \frac{t^2}{2}\hat{i} + 4t\hat{j} + \mathbf{C}$$

$$\mathbf{v}(0) = \mathbf{C}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}$$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + 3\right)\hat{i} + (4t - 2)\hat{j}$$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \left(\frac{t^3}{6} + 3t\right)\hat{i} + (2t^2 - 2t)\hat{j}$$

$$17. \quad a(t) = t \hat{k}$$

$$v(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} \hat{k} + t \hat{i}$$

$$r(t) = t \hat{i} + \frac{t^3}{6} \hat{k} + \hat{i}$$

$$r(t) = (t+1) \hat{i} + \frac{t^3}{6} \hat{k}$$

$$31. \quad v = \langle 12, 20, 20 \rangle$$

$$a = \langle 2, 1, -3 \rangle$$

Since  $v$  and  $a$  don't depend on  $t$ , it is constant

ex 14.1

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x, y) = x + yx^3, \quad (2, 2), (1, 4)$$

$$f(2, 2) = 2 + 2^4 = 18$$

$$f(1, 4) = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad h(x, y, z) = xyz^2 = \frac{xy}{z^2}$$

$$h(3, 8, 2) = \frac{3 \times 8^2}{4} = 6$$

$$h(3, -2, -6) = \frac{3 \times -2}{36} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$(7) \quad f(x, y) = \ln(4x^2 - y)$$

$$(1, 4), (-1, 4)$$

$$(4, 16), (-4, 16)$$

$$(-x, 4x) \quad (x \neq 0) \quad f(x, y)$$

$$(0, 0)$$

$$(21) \quad f(x, y) = 12 - 3x - 4y$$

$$g(x, y) = x^2 + 4y^2$$

ex 14.2

$$(9) \quad \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (2, 5)} = g(x, y) - 2f(x, y)$$

$$= 7 - 2(3)$$

$$= 1$$

$$(11) \quad \lim_{x, y \rightarrow (2, 5)} e^{9-7} = e^2$$

$$(15) \quad f(x, y) = \frac{x^3 + y^3}{xy^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + m^3 x^3}{x(m^2 x)^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3(1+m^3)}{m^2 x^3}$$

$$= \frac{1+m^3}{m^2}$$

$\therefore$  it depends on  $m$ , the limit doesn't exist

Date

$$(21) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{3x^2 + 2y^2}$$

Let  $y = cx$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{cx^2}{3x^2 + 2c^2x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{c}{3 + 2c^2} = \frac{c}{3 + 2c^2}, \text{ the limit does not exist.}$$

$$(23) \lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \frac{x+y+z}{x^2+y^2+z^2}$$

$$= \frac{1.5}{0.75}$$

$$= 2$$

$$\text{At } (0.1, 0.1, 0.1) = \frac{0.3}{0.03}$$

$$= 10$$

$$\text{At } (0.01, 0.01, 0.01) = 100$$

$$(27) \lim_{(z,w) \rightarrow (-2, 1)} \frac{z^4 \cos(\pi w)}{z+w}$$

$$\text{At } (-2, 1) = \frac{16(-1)e}{-1} = 16e$$

$$(31) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,4)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}$$

(35)

line  
 $(x, y) \rightarrow (3, -2)$   $(x^2 y^3 + 4xy)$

$$9(-8) + 4(6)$$
$$= -48$$