- 1. Let $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} 2\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{b} = 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$.
 - (a) Compute comp_{**a**}**b** and proj_{**a**}**b**. (8 points)

(b) Find all vectors of magnitude 3 which are orthogonal to both **a** and **b**. (8 points)

2. The two planes given by 2x + y - z = 10 and x - y + 2z = 5 intersect in a line. Find a set of symmetric equations for the line of intersection. (9 points) 3. Determine if the two lines given by $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{1}$ and $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z-1}{2}$ are skew. (9 points)

4. Find the exact distance from the point (2, 1, -1) to the line given by x = 2 + t, y = 2 + t, and z = 2 - t. (9 points)

5. Find an equation of the plane which contains the point (2, 3, -1) and the line given by $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$. (10 points)

6. Let $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + \frac{2}{3}t^3\mathbf{k}$. Calculate the unit tangent vector function $\mathbf{T}(t)$. Also, find all points along the curve given by $\mathbf{r}(t)$ where $\mathbf{T}(t)$ is orthogonal to $\mathbf{r}''(t)$. (10 points)

- 7. Let $\mathbf{r}(t)$ denote the vector location of a particle at time t. Suppose that $\mathbf{r}'(0) = 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{r}''(0) = \mathbf{i} \mathbf{j} 3\mathbf{k}$.
 - (a) Compute the tangential and normal components of acceleration when t = 0. (9 points)

(b) Compute the value of the curvature when t = 0. (9 points)

8. Let $r(t) = \cos \pi t \mathbf{i} + \sin \pi t \mathbf{j} + 2t \mathbf{k}$. This space curve contains the points (1, 0, 0) and (-1, 0, 6). Find the length of the curve between those two points. (9 points)

9. Consider the plane curve given by the vector equation

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos t + t\sin t)\mathbf{i} + (\sin t - t\cos t)\mathbf{j}.$$

Find a formula for the curvature at each point of the curve. (10 points)