

1. Find the length of the curve given by $\mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{i} + t^2 \mathbf{j} + \frac{2}{3}t^3 \mathbf{k}$ from the point $(0, 0, 0)$ to the point $(3, 9, 18)$. (7 points)

Note that the indicated part of the curve is swept out from $t = 0$ to $t = 3$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^3 \|\mathbf{r}'(t)\| dt = \int_0^3 \sqrt{1^2 + (2t)^2 + (2t^2)^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^3 \sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 4t^4} dt = \int_0^3 1 + 2t^2 dt = \left(t + \frac{2}{3}t^3\right) \Big|_0^3 \\ &= 3 + 18 = 21 \end{aligned}$$

2. Let $\mathbf{r}(t) = \cos t \mathbf{i} + \sin t \mathbf{j} + 4t \mathbf{k}$.

- (a) Find the unit tangent and unit normal vectors at the point $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 3\pi\right)$. (7 points)

Note that $t = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ at the given point.

$\mathbf{r}'(t) = -\sin t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{j} + 4 \mathbf{k}$, so

$\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}(-\sin t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{j} + 4 \mathbf{k})$.

$\mathbf{T}'(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}(-\cos t \mathbf{i} - \sin t \mathbf{j} + 0 \mathbf{k})$, so

$\mathbf{N}(t) = -\cos t \mathbf{i} - \sin t \mathbf{j}$. Thus, at the given point, we have

$\mathbf{T}\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \mathbf{i} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \mathbf{j} + 4 \mathbf{k}\right)$, and

$\mathbf{N}\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \mathbf{i} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \mathbf{j}$.

- (b) Find the value of the curvature at every point on the curve. (6 points)

$$\begin{aligned} k &= \frac{\|\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}''\|}{\|\mathbf{r}'\|^3} = \frac{\|(-\sin t, \cos t, 4) \times (-\cos t, -\sin t, 0)\|}{\|(-\sin t, \cos t, 4)\|^3} \\ &= \frac{\|(4 \sin t, -4 \cos t, \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t)\|}{(\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + 16)^{3/2}} = \frac{\sqrt{16 \sin^2 t + 16 \cos^2 t + 1}}{(17)^{3/2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{17} \end{aligned}$$