

Math 241, Exam 2, Spring, 2022

You should KEEP this piece of paper. Write everything on the **blank paper provided**. Return the problems **in order** (use as much paper as necessary), use **only one side** of each piece of paper. Number your pages and write your name on each page. Take a picture of your exam (for your records) just before you turn the exam in. I will e-mail your grade and my comments to you. I will keep your exam. **Fold your exam in half** before you turn it in.

The exam is worth 50 points. Each problem is worth 10 points. **Make your work coherent, complete, and correct.** Please CIRCLE your answer. Please **CHECK** your answer whenever possible.

The solutions will be posted later today.

No Calculators, Cell phones, computers, notes, etc.

- (1) **Find an equation for the plane through the points** $P_1 = (1, 1, 1)$, $P_2 = (2, 4, 5)$, **and** $P_3 = (3, -1, 2)$. **Check your answer. Make sure it is correct.**

We calculate $\overrightarrow{P_1P_2} = \vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$ and $\overrightarrow{P_1P_3} = 2\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$; thus,

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{P_1P_2} \times \overrightarrow{P_1P_3} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k} \\ &= 11\vec{i} + 7\vec{j} - 8\vec{k}.\end{aligned}$$

The plane through $(1, 1, 1)$ perpendicular to $11\vec{i} + 7\vec{j} - 8\vec{k}$ is

$$11(x - 1) + 7(y - 1) - 8(z - 1) = 0$$

$$\boxed{11x + 7y - 8z = 10}.$$

Check. Plug $(1, 1, 1)$ into the proposed answer to get

$$11 + 7 - 8 = 10\checkmark.$$

Plug $(2, 4, 5)$ into the proposed answer to get

$$11(2) + 7(4) - 8(5) = 10\checkmark.$$

Plug $(3, -1, 2)$ into the proposed answer to get

$$11(3) + 7(-1) - 8(2) = 10\checkmark.$$

- (2) Find $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2y \cos^2(3x^3y + e^{xy}))$.

We compute that $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2y \cos^2(3x^3y + e^{xy}))$

$$= x^2y(2) \cos(3x^3y + e^{xy})(-\sin(3x^3y + e^{xy}))(9x^2y + ye^{xy}) + 2xy \cos^2(3x^3y + e^{xy}).$$

- (3) An object moves in three space. The position vector of the object at time t is $\vec{r}(t) = 2t^2\vec{i} + 3t^3\vec{j} + 4t^4\vec{k}$. Find parametric equations for the line tangent to the path of the object when the object stands at the point $(2, 3, 4)$.

The object stands at $(2, 3, 4)$ at $t = 1$. The tangent line is parallel to the vector $\vec{r}'(1)$. We compute $\vec{r}'(t) = 4t\vec{i} + 9t^2\vec{j} + 16t^3\vec{k}$. Thus $\vec{r}'(1) = 4\vec{i} + 9\vec{j} + 16\vec{k}$. The line through $(2, 3, 4)$ parallel to $4\vec{i} + 9\vec{j} + 16\vec{k}$ is

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + 4t \\ y = 3 + 9t \\ z = 4 + 16t. \end{cases}$$

- (4) An object moves in three space. The position vector of the object at time t is $\vec{r}(t) = \cos(3t)\vec{i} + \sin(3t)\vec{j} + t\vec{k}$. How far does the object travel between $t = 0$ and $t = 2\pi$?

The distance travelled is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} |\vec{r}'(t)| dt &= \int_0^{2\pi} |-3\sin(3t)\vec{i} + 3\cos(3t)\vec{j} + \vec{k}| dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\sin^2(3t) + 9\cos^2(3t) + 1} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{10} dt = \boxed{2\sqrt{10}\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

- (5) Name, graph, and describe the set of points in 3-space that satisfy the equation $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$.

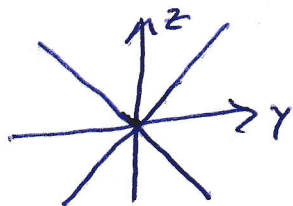
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⑤ $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$

when $z=0$ the equation is $0 = x^2 + y^2$. The graph of this equation is a point.

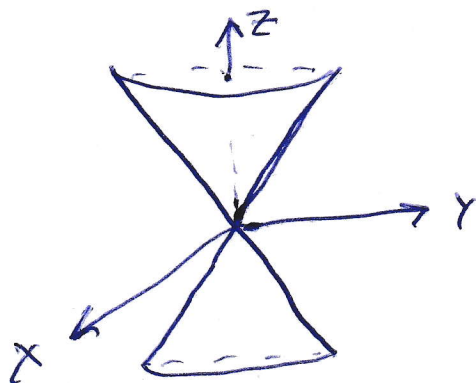
when z is a non-zero constant, the equation is $\text{constant}^2 = x^2 + y^2$. The graph of this equation is a circle

When $x=0$ the equation is $z^2 = y^2$. The graph of this equation is 2 straight lines



when $y=0$ the equation is $z^2 = x^2$. The graph of this equation is also 2 straight lines

The graph of $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ is a cone



Take 2 traffic cones and join them tip to tip.