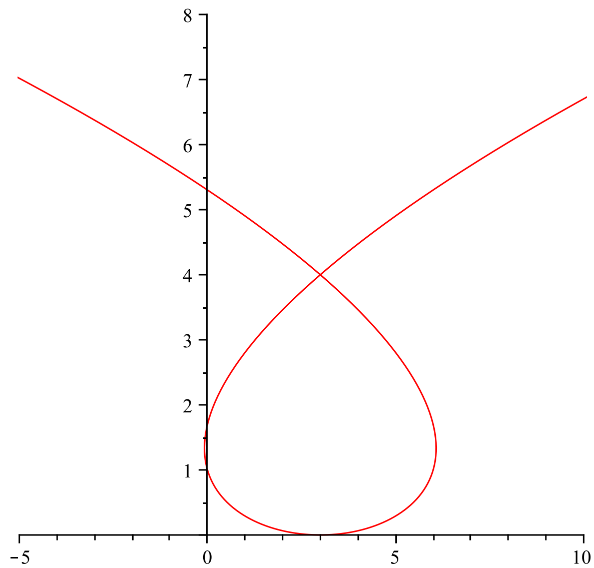
Math 1497 - Sample Test 3 — Solutions

1. Sketch the following parametric curve and find the equation of the tangent at the point of self intersection

$$x = t^3 - 4t + 3, \quad y = t^2, \quad t = -3 \ldots 3.$$

Solution
From the graph, it appears that they cross at the point $(3, 4)$.



Two determine the times where they cross we choose y (its easier) and set it to 4

$$y = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad t^2 = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad t = \pm 2.$$

Substituting both $t = -2$ and $t = 2$ into x shows both are 3 so yes, $(3, 4)$ is the point the curve crosses itself. Next we find derivatives

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2 - 4, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 2t,$$

and dividing gives

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t}{3t^2 - 4}.$$

At $t = -2$, $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = -\dfrac{2}{5}$ and at $t = 2$, $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{2}{5}$, so the tangents are

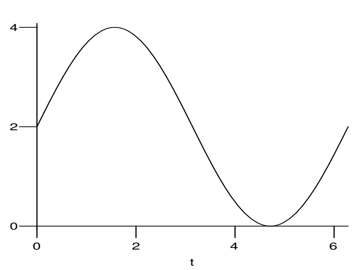
$$y - 4 = -\frac{2}{5}(x - 3), \quad y - 4 = \frac{2}{5}(x - 3).$$

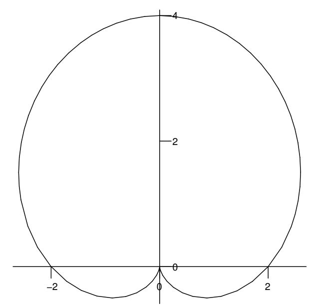
2. Graph the following polar equations

$$r = 2 + 2\sin\theta, \quad r = 2\sin 2\theta.$$

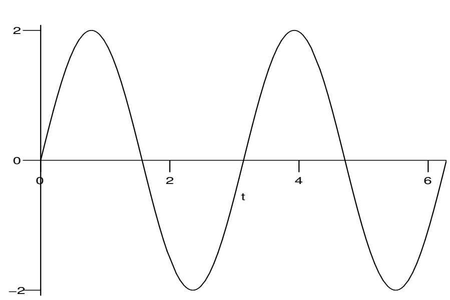
Solutions

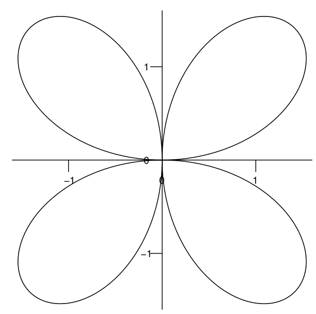
$r = 2 + 2\sin\theta$,





$r = 2\sin 2\theta$,





3. Find the area inside one leaf of the rose described by

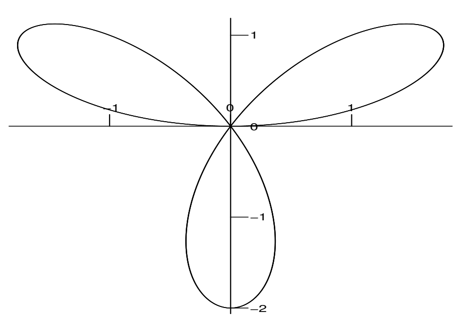
$$r = 2\sin 3\theta.$$

Solution
Here we use

$$A = \frac{1}{2}\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2\, d\theta$$

From the picture below, we find that we sweep out the area when $\theta = 0 \to \frac{\pi}{3}$, so these are the limits of integration. Thus,

$$A = \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (2\sin 3\theta)^2\, d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$



4. Find the area of the following:

(i) inside $r = 2 + 2\sin\theta$,
(ii) inside the outer loop and outside the inner loop of $r = 1 - 2\sin\theta$,
(iii) outside $r = \cos 2\theta$ and inside $r = \sin 2\theta$ on $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.

Solutions
(i) $r = 2 + 2\sin\theta$ The picture is above

$$A = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{2\pi} (2 + 2\sin\theta)^2 \, d\,\theta = 6\pi.$$

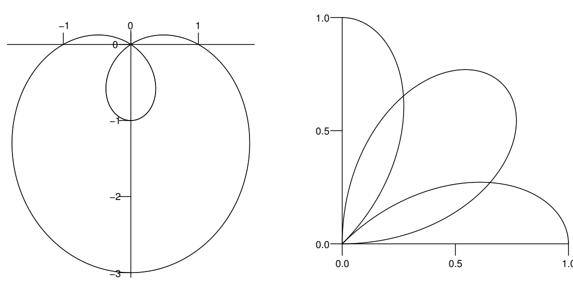
(ii) inside the outer loop and outside the inner loop of $r = 1 - 2\sin\theta$,

$$\begin{aligned}
InnerLoop \quad & \frac{2}{2}\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} (1 - 2\sin\theta)^2 \, d\,\theta = \pi - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
OuterLoop \quad & \frac{2}{2}\int_{5\pi/6}^{3\pi/2} (1 - 2\sin\theta)^2 \, d\,\theta = 2\pi + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
A &= 2\pi + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \left(\pi - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \pi + 3\sqrt{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

(iii) outside $r = \cos 2\theta$ and inside $r = \sin 2\theta$ on $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.

In the first quadrant, the curves intersect at $\theta = \pi/8$ and sweeps out half the area between $\theta = \pi/8$ and $\theta = \pi/4$. The area is given by

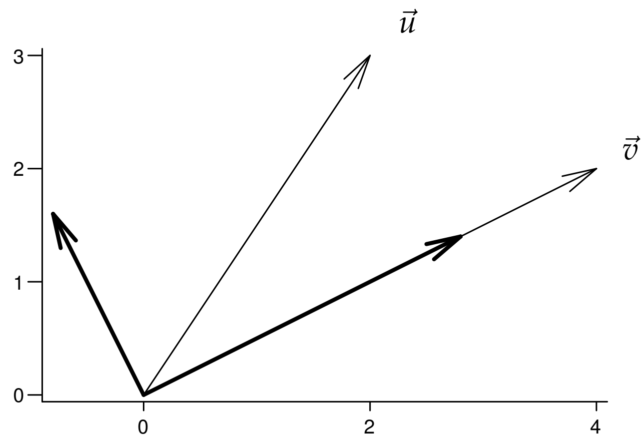
$$A = \frac{2}{2}\int_{\pi/8}^{\pi/4} \sin^2 2\theta - \cos^2 2\theta \, d\,\theta = \frac{1}{4}.$$



Graphs for 4 (ii) and 4 (iii)

5. Find the projection of the vector $\vec{u}$ onto $\vec{v}$ where $\vec{u} =< 2,3 >$, and $\vec{v} =< 4,2 >$. Sketch both vectors, the projected vector and the orthogonal complement.

In the graph, the vectors $\vec{u}$ and $\vec{v}$ are shown



$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 8 + 6 = 14, \quad \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = 16 + 4 = 20,$$

$$proj_{\vec{v}}\, \vec{u} \;=\; \left(\frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}}\right) \vec{v} = \frac{7}{10} < 4,2 >$$

The orthogonal complement is given by

$$\vec{u} - proj_{\vec{v}}\, \vec{u} =< 2,3 > -\frac{7}{10} < 4,2 > = \left\langle -\frac{4}{5}, \frac{8}{5} \right\rangle.$$

6. (i) Find the equation of the plane that contains the vector $< 1,2,4 >$ and the points $(1,1,1)$ and $(-2,3,7)$.
(ii) Find the equation of the plane that contains the points $(1,3,5)$, $(2,-1,2)$ and $(0,4,6)$.

(i) We first construct a vector between the two points, this is $< -3,2,6 >$. Next, cross the two vectors

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = < 4, -18, 8 > .$$

The equation of the plane is given by

$$4(x-1) - 18(y-1) + 8(z-1) = 0.$$

or

$$2(x-1) - 9(y-1) + 4(z-1) = 0.$$

(ii) Label the three points $P(1,3,5)$, $Q(2,-1,2)$ and $R(0,4,6)$. Next, we find two vectors that connects two pairs, i.e. $\overrightarrow{PQ} =< 1,-4,-3 >$ and $\overrightarrow{PR} =< -1,1,1 >$. The cross product will give the normal

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -4 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = < -1,2,-3 > .$$

The equation of the plane is given by

$$(x-1) - 2(y-3) + 3(z-5) = 0.$$

7. (i) Find the equation of the line that passes through the points $(1,2,4)$ and $(-2,3,7)$.
(ii) Find the equation of the line perpendicular to the plane $x+2y-3z=6$ passing through the point $(1,-1,3)$.

(i) The line will follow the vector $< -3,1,3 >$ so the equation of the line is

$$x = 1-3t, \quad y = 2+t, \quad z = 4+3t.$$

and the symmetric form

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

(ii) The line will follow the normal vector $< 1,2,-3 >$ so the equation of the line is

$$x = 1+t, \quad y = -1+2t, \quad z = 3-3t.$$

and the symmetric form

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