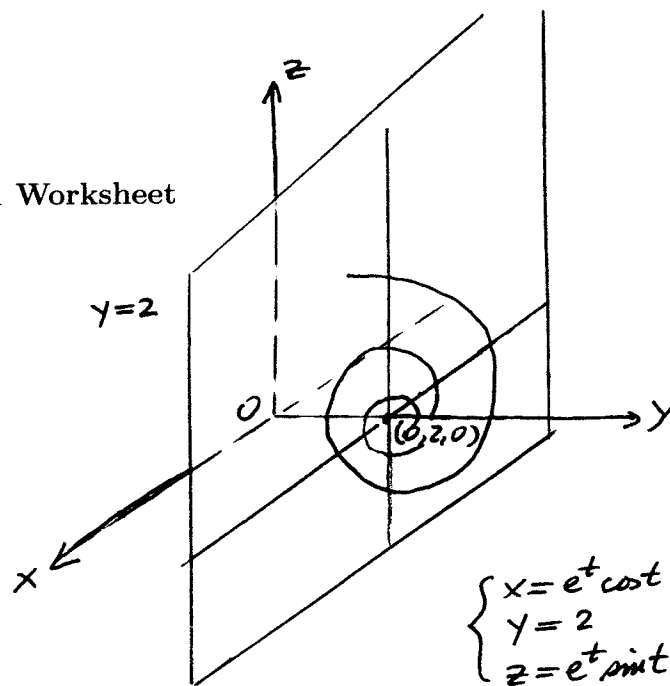
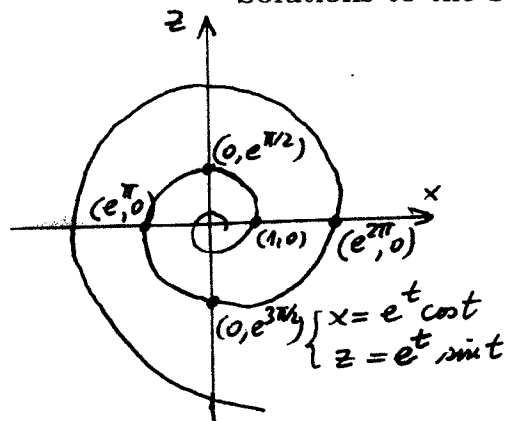


Solutions to the 10/11 Worksheet

1) (a)



$$(b) \quad \vec{r}'(t) = \langle e^t(\cos t - \sin t), 0, e^t(\sin t + \cos t) \rangle.$$

$$|\vec{r}'(t)| = e^t \sqrt{(\cos t - \sin t)^2 + (\sin t + \cos t)^2} = \sqrt{2} e^t.$$

$$s(t) = \int_0^t |\vec{r}'(u)| du = \sqrt{2} \int_0^t e^u du = \sqrt{2}(e^t - 1).$$

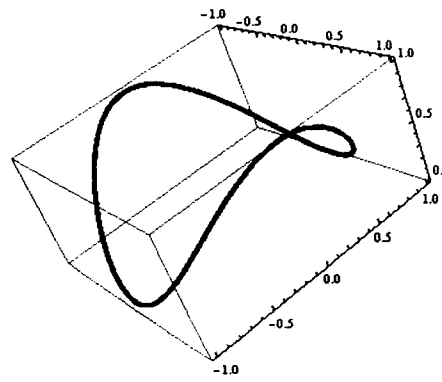
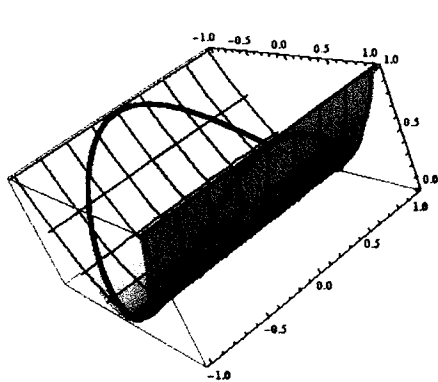
$$(c) \quad \sqrt{2}(e^t - 1) = s \iff e^t = 1 + \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} \iff t = t(s) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}}\right).$$

(d) + (e) We must have $s = \int_0^s |\vec{f}'(u)| du$ for every s . Differentiating with respect to s and applying FTC we find $1 = |\vec{f}'(s)|$. A choice for $h(s)$ that works is $h(s) = t(s) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$.

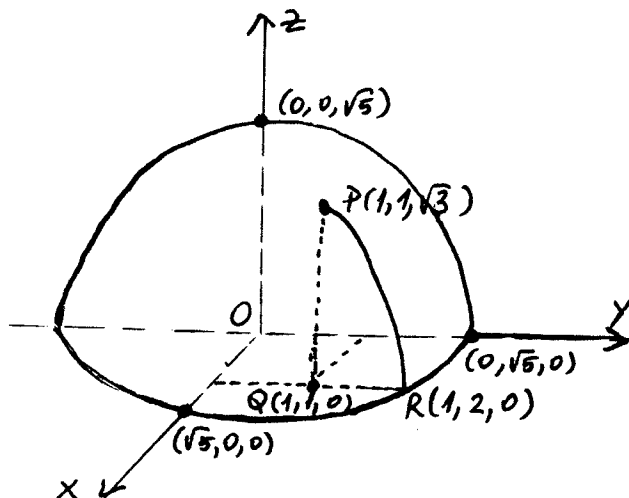
2) (a) The circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ can be parameterized as $x = \sin t$, $y = \cos t$, which is inserted into $z = x^2$ to yield

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle \sin t, \cos t, \sin^2 t \rangle.$$

(b)



3) (a)



$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1^2 + 1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 &= 5 \\ \sqrt{3} > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow P \text{ lies on the half-sphere}$$

(b) $z = \sqrt{5 - x^2 - y^2}$ with $(x, y) \in D = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 5\}$.

(c) + (d) If the ant is going down in the vertical direction PQ (thus leaving the sphere): $\vec{r}_0 = \langle 1, 1, \sqrt{3} \rangle$.

Direction vector: $\vec{v} = \langle 0, 0, -1 \rangle$. Parametrization of ant's path:

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}_0 + t\vec{v} = \langle 1, 1, \sqrt{3} - t \rangle.$$

The ant is at t when $t = 0$ and it hits the xy -plane at $t = \sqrt{3}$.

If the ant is moving downward on the sphere on a trajectory that is parallel to the yz -plane (the circular segment PR), then x must stay constant and we can take $x = 1$, $y = t$, thus $z = \sqrt{5 - 1^2 - t^2} = \sqrt{4 - t^2}$ and $\vec{r}(t) = \langle 1, t, \sqrt{4 - t^2} \rangle$. In this case $t \geq 1$ and the inequality $4 - t^2 \geq 0$ gives $t \in [1, 2]$. The initial time here is $t = 1$ and the final time $t = 2$.

4) The Chain Rule gives $\vec{f}'(s) = h'(s)\vec{r}'(h(s))$ hence $|\vec{f}'(s)| = |h'(s)| |\vec{r}'(h(s))|$.