

# HKUST

## MATH2011 Introduction to Multivariable Calculus

Midterm Examination

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

18:00-19:00; Mar. 29, 2014

Student I.D.: \_\_\_\_\_

Lecture Section: \_\_\_\_\_

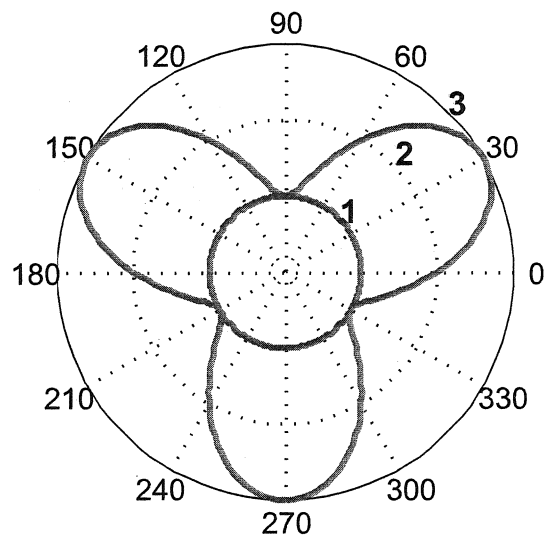
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**Directions:**

- DO NOT open the exam until instructed to do so.
- Please have your student ID ready for checking.
- You may not use a calculator during the exam.
- You may write on both sides of the examination papers.
- You must show the steps in order to receive full credits.

Question No.	Points	Out of
1		25
2		30
3		20
4		25
Total		100

1. (25pts) Find the area of the region between the curve  $r = 2 + \sin 3\theta$  and the unit circle centered at the origin.



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Area of the region} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} [(2 + \sin 3\theta)^2 - 1^2] d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{3}{2} + 2\sin 3\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 3\theta \right) d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{3}{2} + 2\sin 3\theta + \frac{1}{4} (1 - \cos 6\theta) \right) d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{7}{4} + 2\sin 3\theta - \frac{1}{4} \cos 6\theta \right) d\theta \\
 &= \left( \frac{7}{4} \theta - \frac{2}{3} \cos 3\theta - \frac{1}{24} \sin 6\theta \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{7\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. (30pts) A hunter stands 10 m horizontally away from a bird and 5 m vertically below the bird on a tree. Assuming the arrow is shot at an angle  $45^\circ$  relative to the horizontal direction.
- a.**(20pts) In order to shoot the bird, what is the initial speed  $|\vec{v}_0|$  of the arrow?
- b.**(10pts) Calculate the arc-length of the trajectory travelled by the arrow from the hunter to the bird with an initial speed obtained in question **a**.

Hint: 1). The gravitational acceleration is  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

2).  $\int \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + c$ , where  $c$  is a constant

(a)  $\vec{a} = \langle 0, -10 \rangle$  acceleration  
 $\vec{V}_0 = \langle V_0 \cos 45^\circ, V_0 \sin 45^\circ \rangle = \langle \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}} \rangle$  initial velocity

$$\vec{V}(t) = \vec{V}_0 + \int_0^t \vec{a} \, d\tau = \langle \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}} - 10t \rangle$$

This is velocity as a function of  $t$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}(t) &= \langle 0, 0 \rangle + \int_0^t \vec{V}(\tau) \, d\tau \\ &= \langle \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}} t, \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}} t - 5t^2 \rangle \quad \text{position.} \end{aligned}$$

The hunter stands at  $(0, 0)$

The bird is at  $(10, 5)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}} t = 10 & t = 1 \\ \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}} t - 5t^2 = 5 & V_0 = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ (m/s)} \end{cases}$$

(b) Arc length

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^{t=1} |\vec{V}(\tau)| \, d\tau \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{10^2 + (10 - 10\tau)^2} \, d\tau \end{aligned}$$

$$= 10 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + (1 - \tau)^2} \, d\tau$$

$$x = 1 - \tau$$

$$= 10 \int_1^0 \sqrt{1 + x^2} \, (-dx)$$

$$= 10 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + x^2} \, dx$$

$$= 10 \left( \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 10 \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \right)$$

$$= 5\sqrt{2} + 5 \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \text{ (m)}$$

3. (20pts) The intersection line of two orthogonal planes ( $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ) is the  $y$ -axis. The point  $P_0(1, 1, 1)$  is on plane  $\alpha$ . Find the equation of plane  $\beta$ .

Select two points on  $y$  axis

$$P_1(0, 0, 0), \quad P_2(0, 1, 0)$$

Plane  $\alpha$  contains  $P_0, P_1, P_2$

$$\vec{P_1P_0} = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle, \quad \vec{P_1P_2} = \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle$$

Their cross product:

$$\vec{N}_\alpha = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} - \vec{k} = \langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle$$

Normal vector of plane  $\alpha$ .  
 $\vec{N}_\beta \perp \vec{N}_\alpha$  and  $\vec{N}_\beta \perp y$  axis ( $\vec{j}$ )

$$\vec{N}_\beta = \vec{N}_\alpha \times \vec{j} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} + \vec{k} = \langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle$$

Equation of plane  $\beta$ :  $\vec{N}_\beta \cdot \langle x, y, z \rangle = 0$   
 $x + z = 0$

Note that  $(0, 0, 0)$  is in  $\beta$ .

4. (25pts) Find the domain and range of the function  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 4}$ . Then sketch three level curves of the given function on  $xy$ -plane.

$x^2 + y^2 \geq 4$  is the domain  
 $f(x, y) \geq 0$  : range is  $[0, +\infty)$

Level curves  $z_0 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 4}$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = 4 + z_0^2 \geq 2^2$

Circles centered at  $(0, 0)$  with radii equal or larger than 2.

Note: Circles must be labeled with radii and levels