

## Parametrics Test

1. At time  $t \geq 0$ , a particle moving in the  $xy$ -plane has velocity vector given by  $v(t) = \langle t^2, 5t \rangle$ .
  1. What is the acceleration vector of the particle at time  $t = 3$ ?
  2. What is the speed of the particle at time  $t = 2$ ?
  3. If the initial position at time  $t = 0$  is  $(1, 2)$ , find the position of the particle at time  $t = 4$
  4. What distance is covered by the particle from time  $t = 0$  to time  $t = 4$ ?
2. Write an integral expression for the length of the path described by  $x(t) = \sin(t^3)$  and  $y(t) = e^{3t}$  from  $t = 0$  to  $t = \pi$
3. The position of a particle moving in the  $xy$ -plane is given by the vector  $\langle 4t^3, y(2t) \rangle$ . At time  $t = \frac{1}{2}$ , what is the acceleration vector of the particle?
4. If  $x(t) = t^2 + 4$  and  $y(t) = t^4 + 3$  for any  $t > 0$  then what is  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  in terms of  $t$ ?
5. A particle moves in the  $xy$ -plane so that its position for  $t \geq 0$  is given by  $x(t) = \ln(t + 1)$  and  $y = kt^2$ , for some positive constant  $k$ . The tangent line to the particle's path at the point where  $t = 3$  has slope 8. What is the value of  $k$ ?
6. A particle moves on a plane curve such that at any time  $t > 0$ , its  $x$ -coordinate is  $t - t^2 + t^3$  while its  $y$ -coordinate is  $(2 - t^2)^2$ . Find the magnitude of the particle's acceleration at  $t = 1$ .
7. The position of an object moving in the  $xy$ -plane with position function  $f(t) = \langle 1 + \sin t, t + \cos t \rangle$ , for  $t \geq 0$ . What is the maximum speed attained by the object?
8. A particle moves along the path  $f(t) = \langle 2t^{3/2}, 3t - 1 \rangle$ , for  $t \geq 0$ . What is the average speed (average rate of change) of the particle from time  $t = 0$  to time  $t = 3$ ?
9. If  $x(t) = 3t^2 - 4$  and  $y(t) = e^{2t} - 1$ , write  $y$  as a function of  $x$  when  $t \geq 2$ .
10. Using the fifth-degree Taylor polynomial for  $\sin x$ , what is the error in approximating  $\sin(1)$  by  $P_5(1)$ ? That is, give an upper bound on  $|P_5(1) - \sin(1)|$ .