

1. Compute $f'(1)$, where $f(t) = \mathbf{u}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(t)$, $\mathbf{u}(1) = \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle$, $\mathbf{u}'(1) = \langle 1, 2, -3 \rangle$, and $\mathbf{v}(t) = \langle t, t^2, t^3 \rangle$.

Solution:

Using the product rule

$$f'(t) = \mathbf{u}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{u}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}'(t)$$

$$\text{Since } \mathbf{v}(t) = \langle t, t^2, t^3 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 1, 2t, 3t^2 \rangle$$

so

$$f'(1) = \mathbf{u}'(1) \cdot \mathbf{v}(1) + \mathbf{u}(1) \cdot \mathbf{v}'(1)$$

$$= \langle 1, 2, -3 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle + \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$$

$$= (1)(1) + (2)(1) + (-3)(1) + (1)(1) + (2)(2) + (-1)(3)$$

$$= 2$$

2. Given $\mathbf{r}(t) = 4 \cos(t)\mathbf{i} + 4 \sin(t)\mathbf{j}$ find the following

(a) $\mathbf{r}'(t)$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}'(t) &= 4 \frac{d}{dt}[\cos(t)]\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 4 \frac{d}{dt}[\sin(t)]\hat{\mathbf{j}} \\ &= -4 \sin(t)\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 4 \cos(t)\hat{\mathbf{j}} \\ &= \langle -4 \sin(t), 4 \cos(t) \rangle\end{aligned}$$

(b) $\mathbf{r}''(t)$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}''(t) &= -4 \frac{d}{dt}[\sin(t)]\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 4 \frac{d}{dt}[\cos(t)]\hat{\mathbf{j}} \\ &= -4 \cos(t)\hat{\mathbf{i}} - 4 \sin(t)\hat{\mathbf{j}} \\ &= \langle -4 \cos(t), -4 \sin(t) \rangle\end{aligned}$$

(c) $\mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t)$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t) &= \langle -4 \sin(t), 4 \cos(t) \rangle \cdot \langle -4 \cos(t), -4 \sin(t) \rangle \\ &= (-4 \sin(t))(-4 \cos(t)) + (4 \cos(t))(-4 \sin(t)) \\ &= 16 \sin(t) \cos(t) - 16 \sin(t) \cos(t) \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

3. Evaluate $\int_0^1 (8t\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}) dt$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^1 (8t\hat{\mathbf{i}} + t\hat{\mathbf{j}} - \hat{\mathbf{k}}) dt \\
 &= \left(\int_0^1 8t dt \right) \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \left(\int_0^1 t dt \right) \hat{\mathbf{j}} - \left(\int_0^1 1 dt \right) \hat{\mathbf{k}} \\
 &= 8 \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \hat{\mathbf{j}} - [t]_0^1 \hat{\mathbf{k}} \\
 &= 8 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{\mathbf{j}} - \hat{\mathbf{k}} \\
 &= 4 \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{\mathbf{j}} - \hat{\mathbf{k}}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. The position function vector $\mathbf{r}(t) = t^2\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j} + 2t^{3/2}\mathbf{k}$ describes the path of an object moving in space. Find the velocity, speed, and acceleration of the object.

Solution:

$$\text{Velocity : } \mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2t\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}} + 2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) t^{1/2} \hat{\mathbf{k}} \\
 &= 2t\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}} + 3t^{1/2} \hat{\mathbf{k}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Speed: } \|\mathbf{v}(t)\| &= \left((2t)^2 + (1)^2 + (3t^{1/2})^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
 &= (4t^2 + 1 + 9t)^{1/2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Acceleration : } \mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{v}'(t)$$

$$= 2\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{3}{2} t^{-1/2} \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$