

Quiz #5; Tuesday, date: 02/20/2018  
 MATH 53 Multivariable Calculus with Stankova  
 Section #117; time: 5 – 6:30 pm  
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1. Find the tangential and normal components of the acceleration vector.

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + 4e^{t/2}\mathbf{j} + 2e^t\mathbf{k}$$

*Solution.* We want to apply the formula for the two components. We start by computing the derivatives.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}'(t) &= \mathbf{i} + 2e^{t/2}\mathbf{j} + 2e^t\mathbf{k}, \\ \mathbf{r}''(t) &= e^{t/2}\mathbf{j} + 2e^t\mathbf{k}.\end{aligned}$$

By Formula 9 and 10 on pg. 875,

$$\begin{aligned}a_T &= \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{2e^t + 4e^{2t}}{\sqrt{1 + 4e^t + 4e^{2t}}} = 2e^t. \\ a_N &= \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{|2e^{3t/2}\mathbf{i} - 2e^t\mathbf{j} + e^{t/2}\mathbf{k}|}{1 + 2e^t} = e^{t/2}.\end{aligned}$$

2. *True / False?* Suppose the curve  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  goes through the origin. A new curve formed by shrinking the curve  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  towards the origin by a factor of 2. (In other words, a point  $\mathbf{v}$  is shrunk to  $\mathbf{v}/2$ .) The curvature at the origin is doubled.

*Solution. True.* Suppose the new curve is parametrized by  $\mathbf{q}(t) = \mathbf{r}(t)/2$ . The curvature of  $\mathbf{q}$  is given by

$$\kappa_{\mathbf{q}}(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{q}'(t) \times \mathbf{q}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{q}'(t)|^3} = 2 \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|^3} = 2\kappa_{\mathbf{r}}(t).$$

In particular, the curvature at the origin is doubled.

3. *True / False?* For a smooth space curve  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  that is on the  $x, y$ -plane, the binormal vector (when defined) must either be  $\mathbf{k}$  for all  $t$  or  $-\mathbf{k}$  for all  $t$ , depending on which way the curve is traversed.

*Solution. False.* While the binormal vector must either be  $\mathbf{k}$ ,  $-\mathbf{k}$ , the sign may switch whenever the curvature is zero. In other words, for a curve with both counterclockwise and clockwise part, the binormal vector can be  $\mathbf{k}$  some time and  $-\mathbf{k}$  in some other time.