

Arc Length, Surfaces of Revolution, Area

1. The position $\bar{\mathbf{r}}(t)$ (m) at any time t (s) of a particle travelling along a curve C is

$$\bar{\mathbf{r}}(t) = 6t\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 5t^2\hat{\mathbf{j}} - 8t\hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

- (a) Find the velocity $\bar{\mathbf{v}}(t)$ and the speed $v(t)$. Hence find the unit tangent vector $\hat{\mathbf{T}}(t)$.
 (b) Find the distance that the particle travels along the curve between the origin and the point $P(12, 20, -16)$. You may quote the standard integral

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + a^2 \ln \left(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \right) \right) + C$$

2. Find the length of the arc of the curve $r = \theta^2$ from the pole to the point

$(r, \theta) = \left(\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ **and** find the area swept out by this polar curve between these two points. Assume SI units.

3. Find the arc length along the curve defined parametrically by $\bar{\mathbf{r}} = (t^3 + 2)\hat{\mathbf{i}} + (3t^2 + 1)\hat{\mathbf{j}}$ from the point where $t = 0$ to the point where $t = 2\sqrt{3}$. Assume SI units.
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4. For the curve C in the xy plane whose Cartesian equation is

$$y = 3\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{16}}$$

- (a) Classify and sketch the curve.
 (b) Write down the equation of the surface of revolution formed by rotating this curve once around the x axis.
 (c) Classify this surface of revolution; what type of quadric surface is it?
 (d) Find and simplify (but do **not** evaluate) an integral expression for the total surface area of this surface of revolution.
 (e) Find the volume enclosed by this surface of revolution.
 (f) Use the parameterization $x = 4\cos t$, $y = 3\sin t$, $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ to find the area between the

curve $y = f(x) = 3\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{16}}$ and the x axis.

5. By rotating the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ about the x axis, verify the equation of a sphere of radius a and the formulae for its surface area and for the volume enclosed by it.
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