

Name: Key

Math 251 Calculus III - Crawford

Quiz 2

01 March 2016

Books, notes (in any form), and calculators are not allowed. *Show all your work.* Good Luck!

1. (4 pts) Reduce the following equation to one of the standard forms and classify the surface. [ellipsoid, cone, elliptic paraboloid, hyperboloid of one sheet, hyperboloid of two sheets, hyperbolic paraboloid].

$$x^2 + 4x - y^2 - 4z^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 + 4x + 4}_{(x+2)^2} - \cancel{4} - y^2 - 4z^2 + \cancel{4} = 0$$

$$(x+2)^2 - y^2 - 4z^2 = 0$$

$$(x+2)^2 = y^2 + 4z^2 \quad \text{cone}$$

2. (5 pts) Find the limit, if it exists. If it does not exist, clearly indicate the reason why.

[Simplify.]

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left\langle 3e^{-4t}, \cos(2t), \frac{\sin(5t)}{t} \right\rangle = \boxed{\langle 3, 1, 5 \rangle}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 3e^{-4t} = 3e^0 = \boxed{3}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \cos(2t) = \cos(0) = \boxed{1}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5t)}{t} = \frac{\sin(0)}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Indeterminate Form  
 $\Rightarrow$  More Work!!

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5t)}{t} &\stackrel{L}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{5\cos(5t)}{1} \\ &= 5\cos(0) \\ &= \boxed{5} \end{aligned}$$

3. (6 pts) Find a parametric equation for the tangent line to the curve with the given parametric equations at the specified point.

$$x = t^2 + 3, \quad y = 2\sqrt{t}, \quad z = \ln(t^2); \quad (4, 2, 0)$$

① pt ✓ (4, 2, 0) ← occurs when t = 1

② direction:  $\vec{r}(t) = \langle t^2 + 3, 2t^{1/2}, 2 \ln t \rangle$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \langle 2t, t^{-1/2}, \frac{2}{t} \rangle = \langle 2t, \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}, \frac{2}{t} \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}'(1) = \langle \underline{2}, \underline{1}, \underline{2} \rangle$$

↑  
t=1

$$\boxed{x = 4 + 2t, \quad y = 2 + t, \quad z = 2t}$$

Tangent  
Line

4. (5 pts) Evaluate the following integral for the two-dimensional vector-valued function.

$$\int 2t^3 \mathbf{i} + \sin(2t) \mathbf{j} \, dt = \frac{2}{4} t^4 \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2t) \mathbf{j} + \vec{c}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} t^4 \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2t) \mathbf{j} + \vec{c}}$$

(Note:  $\vec{c} = c_1 \mathbf{i} + c_2 \mathbf{j}$ )