

A) If your last name begins with A-F, consider the curve $\vec{r}(t) = (e^t \cos(t), e^t \sin(t), e^t)$.

B) If your last name begins with G-L, consider the curve $\vec{r}(t) = (3t^2, 4t^3, 3t^4)$.

C) If your last name begins with M-R, consider the curve $\vec{r}(t) = (e^t, \sqrt{2}t, e^{-t})$.

D) If your last name begins with S-Z, consider the curve $\vec{r}(t) = (t^2, 2t, \ln(t))$.

E) Anyone may consider the curve $\vec{r}(t) = (\sinh(t), \cosh(t), t)$.

Compute each of the following. Show your work. Simplify where possible.

1. velocity

$$\vec{v}(t) =$$

2. acceleration

$$\vec{a}(t) =$$

3. jerk

$$\vec{j}(t) =$$

4. speed (HINT: The quantity in the square root is a perfect square.)

$$|\vec{v}(t)| =$$

5. arclength between $t = 1$ and $t = 2$

$$L =$$

6. unit tangent vector

$$\hat{T} =$$

7. $\vec{v} \times \vec{a} =$

8. $|\vec{v} \times \vec{a}| =$

9. unit binormal vector

$$\vec{B} =$$

10. unit normal vector

$$\vec{N} =$$

11. curvature

$$\kappa =$$

12. torsion

$$\tau =$$

13. tangential acceleration (compute in 2 ways)

$$a_T =$$

$$a_T =$$

14. normal acceleration (compute in 2 ways)

$$a_N =$$

$$a_N =$$

15. mass of a wire between $t = 1$ and $t = 2$ with linear density $\rho = x$

$$M =$$

16. work to move a bead along the wire from $t = 1$ to $t = 2$.

For curves A and E, the force is $\vec{F} = (-y, x, 0)$. For curves B, C and D, the force is $\vec{F} = (0, y, x)$.

$$\vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) =$$

$$W =$$