

SULTAN QABOOS UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Math3110
Test I

Fall 2014
Time: 60 minutes

Name: Section: Number:

Important Instructions

- Write your name, ID # and Section # on the front cover of your answer booklet.
 - You need to show your complete, mathematically correct and neatly written solution.
 - You are NOT allowed to share calculators or any other material during the test.
 - Cellular phones are NOT allowed to be used for any purpose during the test.
 - You should NOT ask the invigilator questions about the exam.
 - You need to solve questions **Q1** through **Q7**.
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Q1: (3 + 2 points)

- (a) Find a vector of magnitude 4 that is orthogonal to $V = \langle 3, 0, 4 \rangle$.
(b) Given $U = \langle 0, -3, 4 \rangle$ and $V = \langle 2, 0, -2 \rangle$. Find $Comp_U(V)$.

Q2: (3 + 4 points)

- (a) Are the vectors $V = \langle 1, -3, 1 \rangle$, $U = \langle 2, -1, 0 \rangle$ and $W = \langle 0, -5, 2 \rangle$ coplanar (belong to the same plane)? Justify your answer.
(b) Find an equation of the plane containing the point $(3, -2, 1)$ and parallel to the plane $x + 3y - 4z = 2$.

Q3: For any three vectors U, V_1 and V_2 in space, show that (4 points)

$$Proj_U(V_1 + V_2) = Proj_U(V_1) + Proj_U(V_2).$$

Q4: Identify the graph (NO need to sketch) of each of the following in space (6 points)

- (i) $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ (ii) $x - y = 1$ (iii) $3x^2 + 4y^2 + 5z^2 = 10$.

Q5: (a) Evaluate (3 + 4 points)

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \langle te^{-t}, \frac{t^3 + t}{2t^3 - 1}, t \sin\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \rangle .$$

- (b) Find the antiderivative of $r'(t) = \langle \cos(t), e^{-t}, \sqrt{t} \rangle$ satisfying the initial condition $r(0) = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$.

Q6: (3 + 4 points)

- (a) Find a parametric representation of the elliptic paraboloid $z = x^2 + 4y^2$.
(b) At what points does the curve of $r(t) = \langle t, 0, 2t - t^2 \rangle$ intersect the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$?

Q7: Let $r(t)$ be a differentiable vector valued function. Is it true that (4 points)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|r(t)\| = \|r'(t)\|?$$

Justify your answer.