

SHOW ALL WORK!!! Unsupported answers might not receive full credit.

**Problem 1** [0.5 pts] State the formula for  $\frac{d}{dt}[f(t)\mathbf{r}(t)]$  where  $f$  is a scalar-valued function and  $\mathbf{r}$  is a vector-valued function. Do not write  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  as a pair of components  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle x(t), y(t) \rangle$  and distribute  $f(t)$ .

**Problem 2** [1.5 pts] Evaluate the limit  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos t}{t} \mathbf{i} - \frac{e^{2t} - t - 1}{t} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\cos t + t^2/2 - 1}{t^2} \mathbf{k} \right)$

**Problem 3** [4 pts] Consider the curve  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 2 \sin 2t, 3t, 2 \cos 2t \rangle$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 4$ .

(a). [2 pts] Find a formula for the arc length for the arc length  $s(t)$  in general.

(b). [2 pts] State whether the curve is parametrized by arc length and how you know [0.5 pts]. If it is not parametrized by arc length, find another description of the curve that uses arc length as a parameter [1.5 pts].

**Problem 4** [4 pts] Suppose that the acceleration of a projectile is given by the vector-valued function  $\mathbf{a}(t) = \langle te^t, \sin^2 t, \frac{1}{t+1} \rangle$  for  $t \geq 0$ , and suppose the initial position and velocity are given by  $\mathbf{r}(0) = \langle 2, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{v}(0) = \langle 2, 2, 2 \rangle$ , respectively. Find the value of the position function  $\mathbf{r}$  for all values of  $t \geq 0$ , i.e. find  $\mathbf{r}(t)$ . Show your work. Citing an online integral calculator or a table of integrals will award you no credit for the evaluation of the integral(s).