Name NO GRAPHING CALCULATORS!!!

Do all your work and submit answers with your work, on the separate paper provided. Organize your work for efficient grading and feedback. Leave a margin, especially in the top left, where the staple goes!

Leave space between problems. No prizes for saving paper, here. Figure this stuff out, and use your smarts to plant trees! Only use one column of work. Don't start a $2^{\text {nd }}$ column to save paper. ALL I WANT ON THIS PAGE IS YOUR NAME.

1. (10 pts) Find parametric equations and a vector equation for the line of intersection between the two planes:
$P_{1}: x-3 y+4 z=-7$
$P_{2}: 2 x-5 y+7 z=-11$
2. Essential concepts for math in 3-D:
a. (10 pts) (Line) Form the vector $\bar{u}=\overrightarrow{A B}$ and find a vector equation for the line containing the points $A(1,2,3)$ and $B(-3,2,1)$.
b. (10 pts) (Line segment) Write the equation of the line segment between $A$ and $B$.
c. (10 pts) (Vector Equation of Plane) Form the vector $\bar{v}=\overrightarrow{A C}$, using $A$ from part a. and $C(8,-5,4)$. Then write a vector equation for the plane containing $A, B$ and $C$.
d. (10 pts) (General Equation of a Plane) Write the general form of your answer to part c . You may safely stop at $a\left(x-x_{0}\right)+b\left(y-y_{0}\right)+c\left(z-z_{0}\right)=0$, rather than going all the way to $a x+b y+c z=d$.
e. (10 pts) (Area of Parallelogram) Find the area of the parallelogram defined by the vectors $\bar{u}$ and $\bar{v}$.
f. (10 pts) (Volume of a Parallelepiped) Form the vector $\bar{w}=\overrightarrow{A D}$, where $D(-2,-2,1)$ is another point. And find the volume of the parallelepiped defined by the 3 edges, $\bar{u}, \bar{v}$, and $\bar{w}$.
3. Distance Problems:
a. (10 pts) (Distance from a Point to a Line) Find the distance from the point $D(-2,-2,1)$ to the line $L: \quad \bar{r}(t)=\bar{r}_{0}+t \bar{v}=\langle 3,1,0\rangle+t\langle 1,2,3\rangle$. This is not the same $\bar{v}$ as in \#2. For convenience, use the letter $E$ for the point corresponding to the initial (position) vector $\bar{r}_{0}=\langle 3,1,0\rangle$, i.e., $E=(3,1,0)$.
b. (10 pts) (Distance from a Point to a Plane) Find the distance from the point $D(-2,-2,1)$ to the plane $P: \quad P: 3 x-2 y+7 z=8$
4. ( 10 pts ) Describe and sketch $9 x^{2}+4 z^{2}-25 y=0$. Show its traces in the planes $x=k, y=k, z=k$ for different choices of $k$ and project those into the $y z-, x z-$, and $x y$ - planes, respectively.
5. (10 pts) Find the Unit Tangent $\bar{T}$, Unit Normal $\bar{N}$ and Unit Binormal $\bar{B}$ in general, for some $\bar{r}(t)$.
6. (10 pts) Give a verbal description of the statement $\kappa=\left|\frac{d \bar{T}}{d s}\right|$. What is it? What does it mean? What's our shortcut for calculating it, in terms of $\bar{r}(t)$ ?

Distance Formula in Three Dimensions The distance $\left|P_{1} P_{2}\right|$ between the points $P_{1}\left(x_{1}, y_{1}, z_{1}\right)$ and $P_{2}\left(x_{2}, y_{2}, z_{2}\right)$ is

$$
\left|P_{1} P_{2}\right|=\sqrt{\left(x_{2}-x_{1}\right)^{2}+\left(y_{2}-y_{1}\right)^{2}+\left(z_{2}-z_{1}\right)^{2}}
$$

3 Theorem If $\theta$ is the angle between the vectors $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$, then

$$
\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}=|\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta
$$

Scalar projection of $\mathbf{b}$ onto $\mathbf{a}: \quad \operatorname{comp}_{2} \mathbf{b}=\frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|}$
Vector projection of $\mathbf{b}$ onto $\mathbf{a}: \quad \operatorname{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b}=\left(\frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|}\right) \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|}=\frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|^{2}} \mathbf{a}$

9 Theorem If $\theta$ is the angle between $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ (so $0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \pi$ ), then

$$
|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|=|\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta
$$

2 Parametric equations for a line through the point $\left(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0}\right)$ and parallel to the direction vector $\langle a, b, c\rangle$ are

$$
x=x_{0}+a t \quad y=y_{0}+b t \quad z=z_{0}+c t
$$

## Elliptic Paraboloid

## Arc Length:

$$
\begin{gathered}
L=\int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{\left[f^{\prime}(t)\right]^{2}+\left[g^{\prime}(t)\right]^{2}+\left[h^{\prime}(t)\right]^{2}} d t \\
=\int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{\left(\frac{d x}{d t}\right)^{2}+\left(\frac{d y}{d t}\right)^{2}+\left(\frac{d z}{d t}\right)^{2}} d t \\
L=\int_{a}^{b}\left|\mathbf{r}^{\prime}(t)\right| d t
\end{gathered}
$$



