

# Calculus IV Homework 2

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due Friday, September 6, 2024

- Find a parameterization for each of the following curves.
  - The curve in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  that traces the polar equation  $r = \sin 2\theta$  from  $\theta = 0$  to  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
  - The curve in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  that follows the path of a particle traveling in the plane  $z = x + y + 2$  whose shadow in the  $xy$ -plane follows the unit circle.
  - The curve in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  that goes from  $(1, 1, 1)$  to  $(1, -1, 1)$  along a path that lies in the intersection of the plane  $x = z$  and the surface  $z = y^2$ .
- For each of the following oriented curves, split it up into pieces and parameterize each piece, taking care that your parameterizations respect the orientation of the curve.
  - The curve in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  that goes counterclockwise around the triangle with vertices  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(3, 1)$ , and  $(2, 3)$ .
  - The curve in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  that goes from  $(-1, 1)$  to  $(2, 4)$  by following the parabola  $y = x^2$ , then returns along a straight line.
  - The curve in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  that goes from  $(1, 0, 0)$  to  $(0, 1, 0)$  to  $(0, 0, 1)$  and back to  $(1, 0, 0)$  along quarter-circles that lie on the unit sphere.
- Integrate the scalar function  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+2y}}$  along the curve in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  which goes from  $(0, 0, 0)$  to  $(1, 1, \frac{2}{3})$  parameterized by  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (t, t^2, \frac{2}{3}t^3)$ , where  $t \in [0, 1]$ .
- Find the average distance between a point on the unit circle and the point  $(1, 0)$ .  
*(A hint for the integral: write  $1 - \cos t$  as  $2 \sin^2(t/2)$ .)*
- Each of the diagrams on the next page is the graph of one of the vector fields

$$\mathbf{F}_1 = \mathbf{i} + x \mathbf{j}$$

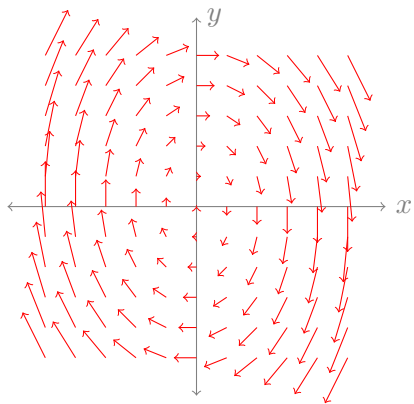
$$\mathbf{F}_2 = 3 \mathbf{i} - 2 \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_3 = (x - 1)^2 \mathbf{i} + (y - 1)^2 \mathbf{j}$$

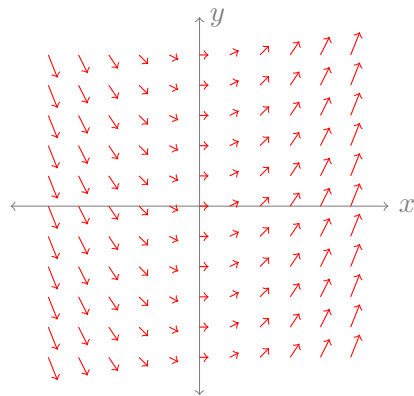
$$\mathbf{F}_4 = y \mathbf{i}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_5 = y \mathbf{i} - 2x \mathbf{j}$$

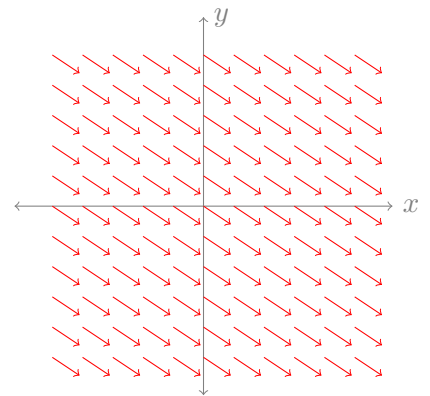
For each diagram, say which vector field it is the graph of (one of  $\mathbf{F}_1, \dots, \mathbf{F}_5$ ) and briefly explain why you think so.



(a)



(b)



(c)