

Closing Tues: 13.2, 13.3

Closing Thur: 13.4

Exam 1 is next Thurs (April 19)

covers 12.1-12.6, 13.1-13.4

See my website for exam review.

When $t = 1$...

Find the location.

Find the slope of the tangent line.

Find a vector in the direction of the tangent line.

13.2 Calculus on 3D Curves

2D Example: Consider

$$x = t, y = 2 - t^2$$

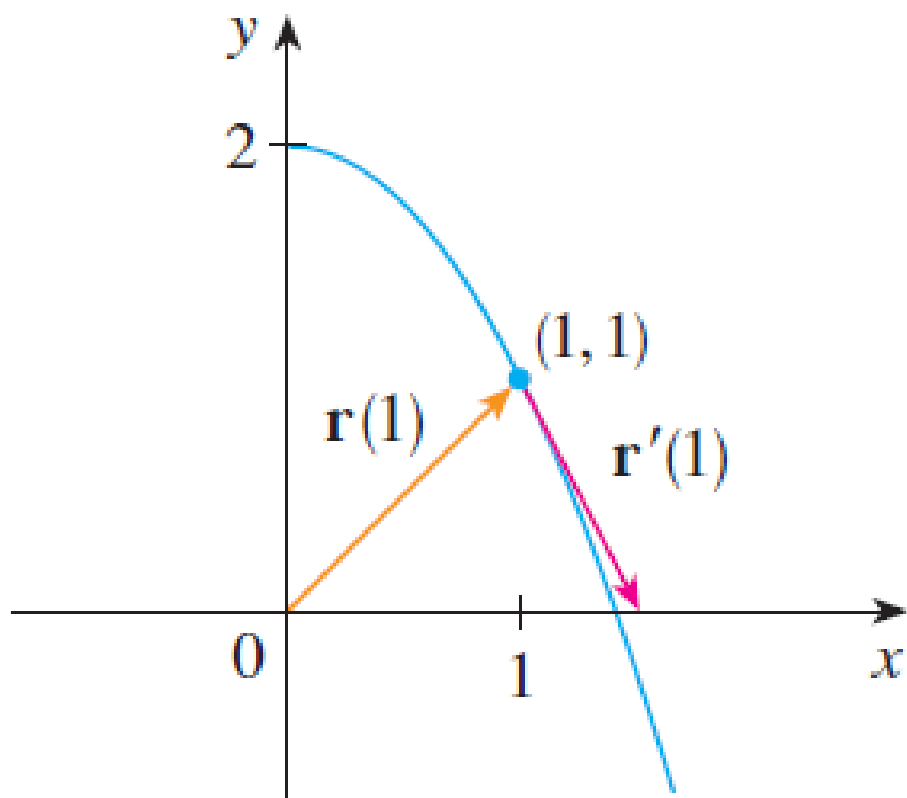
which can also be written as

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, 2 - t^2 \rangle$$

Find $\frac{dx}{dt}$ and $\frac{dy}{dt}$.

Visual of last example:

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, 2 - t^2 \rangle$$



In general: Vector Calculus

For $\vec{\mathbf{r}}(t) = \langle x(t), y(t), z(t) \rangle$, we define

$$\vec{\mathbf{r}}'(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\langle \frac{x(t+h) - x(t)}{h}, \frac{y(t+h) - y(t)}{h}, \frac{z(t+h) - z(t)}{h} \right\rangle$$

which is the same as

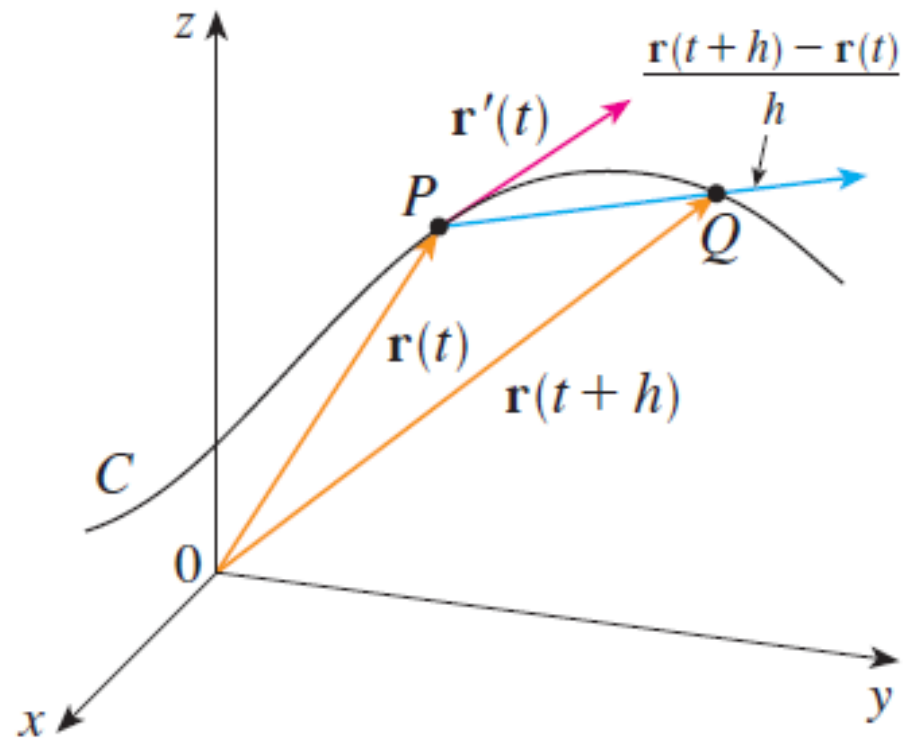
$$\vec{\mathbf{r}}'(t) = \langle x'(t), y'(t), z'(t) \rangle$$

And

$$\vec{\mathbf{r}}'(t) = \langle x'(t), y'(t), z'(t) \rangle$$

is a tangent vector to the curve.

Do calculus **component-wise!**



Example

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle t, \cos(2t), \sin(2t) \rangle.$$

1. Find $\vec{r}'(t)$.
2. Find $\vec{r}(0)$ and $\vec{r}(\pi/4)$.
3. Find $\vec{r}'(0)$ and $\vec{r}'(\pi/4)$.
4. Find equations for the tangent line at $t = 0$.
5. Find equation for the tangent line at $t = \pi/4$

Summary of 3D calculus

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \langle x'(t), y'(t), z'(t) \rangle \quad \textit{tangent vector (13.2)}$$

$$\int \vec{r}(t) dt = \left\langle \int x(t) dt, \int y(t) dt, \int z(t) dt \right\rangle \quad \textit{antiderivative vector (13.2/4)}$$

13.3 Curvature, Arc Length, Normal Vector

13.4 Velocity, Speed, Acceleration (components of acceleration)

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \langle x'(t), y'(t), z'(t) \rangle \quad \textit{velocity vector (13.4)}$$

$$|\vec{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} \quad \textit{speed (13.4)}$$

$$\vec{r}''(t) = \langle x''(t), y''(t), z''(t) \rangle \quad \textit{acceleration vector (13.4)}$$