EXAM 1 IS THURSDAY IN QUIZ SECTION

Allowed:

- 1. A Ti-30x IIS Calculator
- 2. An 8.5 by 11 inch sheet of handwritten notes (front/back)
- 3. A pencil or black/blue pen

Details and rules:

- 1. 4 pages of questions, 50 minutes, use your time effectively.
- 2. Show your work using methods from class. The correct answer with no supporting work is worth zero points.
- 3. Clearly indicate work you want graded. Put a box around your final answers.

- 4. No make-up exams; if you are physically unable to be at the test, go to doctor and get documentation (and your grade will be prorated)
- 5. Leave your answer in exact form, BUT simplify standard trig, inverse trig, natural logarithm, and root values. Here are examples of values you should know:

$$\sqrt{4} =$$
 ,8^{2/3} = , $\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{5} =$ cos(0) = ,cos(π) = ,cos($\frac{\pi}{6}$) = sin($\frac{3\pi}{4}$) = ,tan($\frac{\pi}{4}$) = ,tan⁻¹(1) = ln(1) = ,ln(e) = , e^0 =

Quick Review

- 1. (12.1-12.4) Vectors & 3D
 - Scaling
 - Unit Vectors
 - Subtracting
 - Adding
 - Dot Products (angle between)
 - Cross Products (interpret)
 - Projections
 - xy-plane, xz-plane, yz-plane
 - x-axis, y-axis, z-axis
 - distance formula, sphere
- 2. (12.5) Lines and Planes
 - Line: Point and Direction
 - Plane: Point and Normal

- 3. (12.6) Seven Surfaces (traces)
- 4. (13.1-13.4) 3D Parametric
 - Plotting points
 - Eliminating parameter
 - Tangent vector
 - Tangent line
 - Principal unit normal
 - Arc Length
 - Curvature (3D and 2D)
 - Velocity/Acceleration/Speed
 - Intersection of curves (collide?)
 - Intersection of curve and surface
 - Intersection of two surfaces