

1. The equation of the tangent line to the curve represented by the parametric equations  $x = t^4 + 2$ ,  $y = t^3 + t$  at the point  $(3, -2)$  is

- (a)  $y = 1 - x$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b)  $y = 5 + x$   
(c)  $y = 7 + 2x$   
(d)  $2y + 3x = 0$   
(e)  $2y = -x + 4$

2. The arc length of the curve represented by the parametric equations

$$x = e^{-t} \cos t, y = e^{-t} \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

is

- (a)  $\sqrt{2}(1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}})$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b)  $2(1 + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}})$   
(c)  $3(1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}})$   
(d)  $\sqrt{3}(1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}})$   
(e)  $2 - 2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$

3. The area of the surface formed by revolving the curve represented by the equations

$$x = 2 \cos t, y = 2 \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$$

about the  $x$ -axis is

- (a)  $4\pi$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b)  $5\pi$   
(c)  $6\pi$   
(d)  $2\pi$   
(e)  $\pi$

4. The slope of the tangent line to the polar curve  $r = 3 \sin \theta$  at the point  $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  is equal to

- (a)  $\sqrt{3}$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b)  $-\sqrt{3}$   
(c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   
(d)  $\frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}$   
(e)  $\frac{1}{2}$

5. The polar coordinates  $(r, \theta)$  corresponding to the rectangular coordinates  $(5, -5\sqrt{3})$  with  $r < 0$  and  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$  is

(a)  $\left(-10, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)

(b)  $\left(-10, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

(c)  $\left(-5, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$

(d)  $\left(-5, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

(e)  $\left(-10, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$

6. The area of the region that lies inside  $r = 4 \sin \theta$  and outside  $r = 2$  is equal to

(a)  $4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4 \sin^2 \theta - 1) d\theta$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)

(b)  $8 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4 \sin^2 \theta - 1) d\theta$

(c)  $4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta$

(d)  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} (4 \sin^2 \theta - 1) d\theta$

(e)  $8 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} (1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta$

7. The arc length of the polar curve  $r = 2 \cos \theta$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  is equal to

- (a)  $\pi$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)
- (b)  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$
- (c)  $2\pi$
- (d)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$
- (e)  $3\pi$

8. A unit vector that is perpendicular to the graph of the function  $f(x) = -x^2 + 5$  at the point  $(1, 4)$  is

- (a)  $\left\langle -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)
- (b)  $\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle$
- (c)  $\left\langle -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle$
- (d)  $\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle$
- (e)  $\left\langle \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \right\rangle$

9. The equation of the sphere that has a diameter with end points  $(5, 0, -1)$  and  $(1, -4, 1)$  is

- (a)  $(x - 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 + z^2 = 9$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b)  $(x + 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 + z^2 = 9$   
(c)  $(x - 3) + y^2 + z^2 = 9$   
(d)  $(x - 3)^2 + (y - 2)^2 + z^2 = 9$   
(e)  $(x - 3) + y^2 + (z - 1)^2 = 9$

10. If  $\vec{w}$  is a vector with length 6 and has the same direction as  $\vec{v} = \langle 2, 0, \sqrt{12} \rangle$ , then  $\vec{w} =$

- (a)  $\langle 3, 0, 3\sqrt{3} \rangle$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b)  $\langle 12, 0, 12\sqrt{12} \rangle$   
(c)  $\langle \sqrt{6}, 0, \sqrt{30} \rangle$   
(d)  $\langle 0, 3, 3\sqrt{3} \rangle$   
(e)  $\langle 3\sqrt{3}, 0, 3 \rangle$

11. Let  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  be two vectors such that  $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = -6$  and  $\vec{v} = \langle 1, 2, k \rangle$ .  
If  $\text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{u} = -\vec{v}$  and  $k > 0$ , then  $k =$

- (a) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b)  $\sqrt{2}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{3}$   
(d)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(e)  $\frac{1}{3}$

12. The angle between the vectors  $\vec{u} = \langle -2, 0, 1 \rangle$  and  $\vec{v} = \langle 4, 0, -2 \rangle$  is equal to

- (a)  $\pi$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b)  $2\pi$   
(c)  $3\pi$   
(d)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$   
(e)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

13. Let  $\vec{u} = \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle$  and  $\vec{v} = \langle -1, 1, k \rangle$ . If  $\vec{u}$  is orthogonal to  $2\vec{u} - \vec{v}$ , then  $k =$

- (a) -11 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)
- (b) -8
- (c) 11
- (d) 8
- (e) -9

14. The area of the parallelogram with vectors  $\langle 1, 2, 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle -1, -3, 4 \rangle$  as adjacent sides is equal to

- (a) 9 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)
- (b) 8
- (c) 7
- (d) 10
- (e) 6

15. If  $\vec{u} = \langle a, 1, 0 \rangle$ ,  $\vec{v} = \langle 0, a, 1 \rangle$ ,  $\vec{w} = \langle 1, 0, a \rangle$  are such that  $\vec{u} \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = 9$ , then  $a =$

- (a) 2 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b) 1  
(c) 3  
(d) 4  
(e) 0

16. Suppose that the three vectors  $\vec{u} = 3\vec{i} + c\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ ,  $\vec{v} = 2\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$ , and  $\vec{w} = \langle 3, 1, 1 \rangle$  are coplanar then  $c =$

- (a) 1 \_\_\_\_\_(correct)  
(b) 2  
(c) -1  
(d) 0  
(e) -2



17. Which of the following has the same graph as the graph of the parametric equations

$$x = 2t, y = 4t - 3?$$

(a)  $x = \theta^3, y = 2\theta^3 - 3$  \_\_\_\_\_(correct)

(b)  $x = 2t^2, y = 4t^2 - 3$

(c)  $x = 2 \cos \theta, y = 4 \cos \theta - 3$

(d)  $x = e^t, y = 2e^t - 3$

(e)  $x = \frac{2}{\theta}, y = \frac{4}{\theta} - 3$

18. The parametric equations

$$x = 3 \csc \theta - 1, y = 4 \cot \theta - 1$$

represent

(a) A hyperbola \_\_\_\_\_(correct)

(b) An ellipse

(c) A parabola

(d) A pair of intersecting lines

(e) A line

19. The area of the surface formed by revolving the right part of the cardioid  $r = 1 + \sin(\theta)$ ,  $\theta \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  about the line  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  is

- (a)  $\frac{32\pi}{5}$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b)  $\frac{16\pi}{5}$   
(c)  $\frac{8\pi}{5}$   
(d)  $\frac{4\pi}{5}$   
(e)  $\frac{2\pi}{5}$

20. Consider the following statements about vectors:

- (I) If  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  have the same magnitude and direction, then  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  are equivalent.  
(II) If  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  are non-zero vectors sharing the same direction, then  $\vec{v} = \|\vec{v}\| \vec{u}$ .  
(III) If  $a = b$ , then  $\|a\vec{i} + b\vec{j}\| = \sqrt{2}a$ .  
(IV) If  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  have the same magnitude but opposite directions, then  $\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \vec{0}$ .  
Then

- (a) I and IV are true \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
(b) I and II are true  
(c) I and III are true  
(d) II and IV are true  
(e) Only I is true

Q	MASTER	CODE01	CODE02	CODE03	CODE04
1	A	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>16</sub>	A <sub>12</sub>	A <sub>7</sub>
2	A	A <sub>17</sub>	A <sub>20</sub>	B <sub>15</sub>	E <sub>5</sub>
3	A	E <sub>8</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>12</sub>
4	A	B <sub>19</sub>	E <sub>10</sub>	D <sub>8</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>
5	A	B <sub>9</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>9</sub>	C <sub>16</sub>
6	A	E <sub>18</sub>	D <sub>19</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>
7	A	B <sub>15</sub>	A <sub>14</sub>	D <sub>14</sub>	C <sub>10</sub>
8	A	E <sub>12</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>18</sub>	B <sub>19</sub>
9	A	E <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>8</sub>	B <sub>6</sub>	E <sub>11</sub>
10	A	C <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>18</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>8</sub>
11	A	E <sub>14</sub>	E <sub>15</sub>	A <sub>17</sub>	A <sub>18</sub>
12	A	E <sub>11</sub>	B <sub>13</sub>	A <sub>10</sub>	B <sub>13</sub>
13	A	E <sub>10</sub>	A <sub>17</sub>	A <sub>19</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>
14	A	B <sub>16</sub>	C <sub>6</sub>	D <sub>7</sub>	B <sub>9</sub>
15	A	A <sub>20</sub>	E <sub>5</sub>	B <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>14</sub>
16	A	D <sub>7</sub>	C <sub>9</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>6</sub>
17	A	D <sub>13</sub>	A <sub>12</sub>	A <sub>11</sub>	E <sub>2</sub>
18	A	D <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>7</sub>	B <sub>16</sub>	C <sub>15</sub>
19	A	E <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>13</sub>	D <sub>17</sub>
20	A	D <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>11</sub>	B <sub>20</sub>	E <sub>20</sub>