173889

123201

b) 
$$-16t^2+351t+250=0$$
 =>  $t=\frac{351+\sqrt{(351)^2+4(16)(258)}}{32}=\frac{357+373.0965}{32}$   
=  $22.6$  seconds

$$51=32+$$
  
 $t=11.6$  seconds  $h=-16(11)^2+351(11)+250=2175$  feet

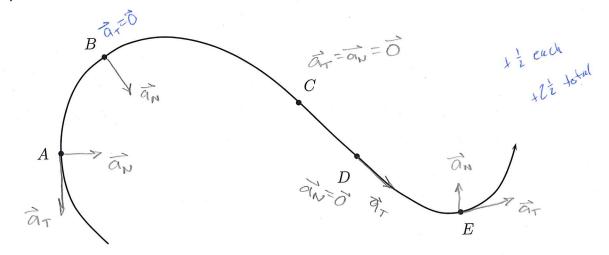
x reach

d) distance = 
$$\int_{1}^{22.6} \sqrt{417^2 + (-324 + 351)^2} dt = [10,501] feet$$

351 
$$\theta = \frac{1}{40} \left( \frac{351}{417} \right) = \frac{40^{\circ}}{100}$$

Talk about this.

2. A particle is traveling on the curve below, going from left to right overall, as indicated by the arrowhead at the end of the curve. At point A the particle is slowing down, at points B and C it is going at a constant speed, and at points D and E it is speeding up. Assume that the curve is straight at points C and D. Draw in the tangential and normal components of the acceleration at each of those points. Label each tangential component  $\vec{\mathbf{a}}_T$  and label each normal component  $\vec{\mathbf{a}}_N$ . In cases where either is  $\vec{\mathbf{0}}$ , write that near the point.



(3) 
$$T(x_1y_1z) = Zxz^3 + y^2 + 3yz$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
T(x_1y_1z_1) &= 2xz^3 + y^2 + 3yz \\
a) T(z_1,3) &- T(o_1z_1) \\
\sqrt{(z_1-o)^2 + (1-z_1)^2 + (3-1)^2} &= [z_1(z_1)(3)^3 + (1)^2 + 3(1)(3)] - [z_1(o)(1)^3 + z^2 + 3(z_1)(1)] \\
+ \frac{1}{4} &= \frac{118 - 10}{3} = \frac{108}{3} = \frac{3}{3}6^{\circ}C/cm \\
+ \frac{1}{4} &= \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}6^{\circ}C/cm
\end{array}$$

$$= \frac{118 - 10}{3} = \frac{108}{3} = \frac{36^{\circ} \text{C/cm}}{3}$$

b) 
$$T_x(x,y,z) = 2z^3$$
  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = 2y + 3z$ 

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0 \quad T_{xx}(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$T_{\overline{z}}(z) = 6xz^2 + 3y$$
  $T_{\overline{z}}(z,z,1) = 6(z)(1)^2 + 3(z) = 18^{\circ}c/cm$ 

(a) 
$$T(2,2,1.5) - T(2,2,1) = \frac{26.5 - 14}{0.5} = \frac{25^{\circ} \text{C/cm}}{1.5 - 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1.1-1}$$
 =  $\frac{15.924-14}{0.1} = \frac{15.924-14}{0.1} = \frac{17.24^{\circ}C/cm}{0.1}$ 

C) 
$$\frac{T(2,2,1.01)-T(2,2,1)}{1.01-1} = \frac{14.181204-14}{0.01} = 18.1204 \text{ C/cm}$$