**Problem 1.** A particle starts at position r(0) = (3, 1, 2) and has velocity given by  $r'(t) = (2t, 0, e^t)$ . What is its position at time t = 3?

Problem 2. What's the difference between a vector function and a parametric curve?

**Problem 3.** Prove that taking derivatives of a cross/dot product of vector functions u(t), v(t) obeys the "product rule":

(a)  $\frac{d}{dt}[u(t) \cdot v(t)] = u'(t) \cdot v(t) + u(t) \cdot v'(t)$ 

(b)  $\frac{d}{dt}[u(t) \times v(t)] = u'(t) \times v(t) + u(t) \times v'(t)$ 

Use the first of these to show that if r(t) has constant speed (explain what this means!), then r''(t) is orthogonal to r'(t).

**Problem 4.** For a vector-valued function  $r : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^3$ , give an interpretation of the three vector functions T(t) = r'(t)/||r'(t)||, N(t) = T'(t)/||T'(t)||, and  $T(t) \times N(t)$ . These are called the unit tangent, normal, and binormal vectors respectively. Prove that they are mutually orthogonal and of unit length (we call a set of vectors with this property "orthonormal").