- 5. (expires 2/20) Consider the planar curve  $\gamma$  defined by  $x^2y^3+y^2+y-2e^x=0$ . Using **only** Maple, find the slope of the tangent line to the curve at (0,1). Then plot the curve and the tangent line on the same graph.
  - Hint: you might want to use implicitplot from the library plots. You might find implicitdiff helpful, too.
- 6. (expires 2/20) Define a Maple function g that, given a positive integer k yields the sum of the first k primes. What is k such that  $g(k) \le 100,000$  but g(k+1) > 100,000? You might find sum and ithprime helpful.
- 7. (expires 2/20) Use the Maclaurin series for  $\arctan x$  (that is, the Taylor series about x=0) evaluated at  $x=1/\sqrt{3}$  to compute the value of  $\pi$  to 30 places. How many terms are needed to compute the value to 50 places?
- 8. (*expires* 2/20) Use Maple to make pictures of the following pasta.



Here are some relevant equations, in no particular order.

$$z = \sin(2y) \left( 1 - e^{-(x/6)^8} \right) - 6 \le x \le 6, -20 \le y \le 20$$

 $\tau = 1 \quad 0 \le \phi \le \pi, \quad -\pi \le \sigma \le \pi$  (toroidal coordinates)

$$x = \left(1 + \frac{\cos(s)}{2}\right)\cos(t) \quad y = \left(1 + \frac{\cos(s)}{2}\right)\sin(t) \quad z = 0.4t + \frac{\sin(s)}{2} \qquad 0 \le s \le 2\pi$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r\sin(t) & y = r\cos(t) & z = t/2\\ x = r\sin\left(t + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & y = r\cos\left(t + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & z = t/2\\ x = r\sin\left(t - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & y = r\cos\left(t - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & z = t/2 \end{cases}$$

$$0 \le t \le 4\pi$$

$$6 \le r \le 7 + \sin(20\theta)/2$$
,  $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$ ,  $0 \le z \le 14$  (cylindrical coordinates)

To help you get started, the Maple worksheet called <u>pasta.mw</u> draws Mezzi Rigatoni. For full credit, your pasta should look like pasta, with appropriate coloring, viewpoint, smoothness, and lighting. Sauce is optional.