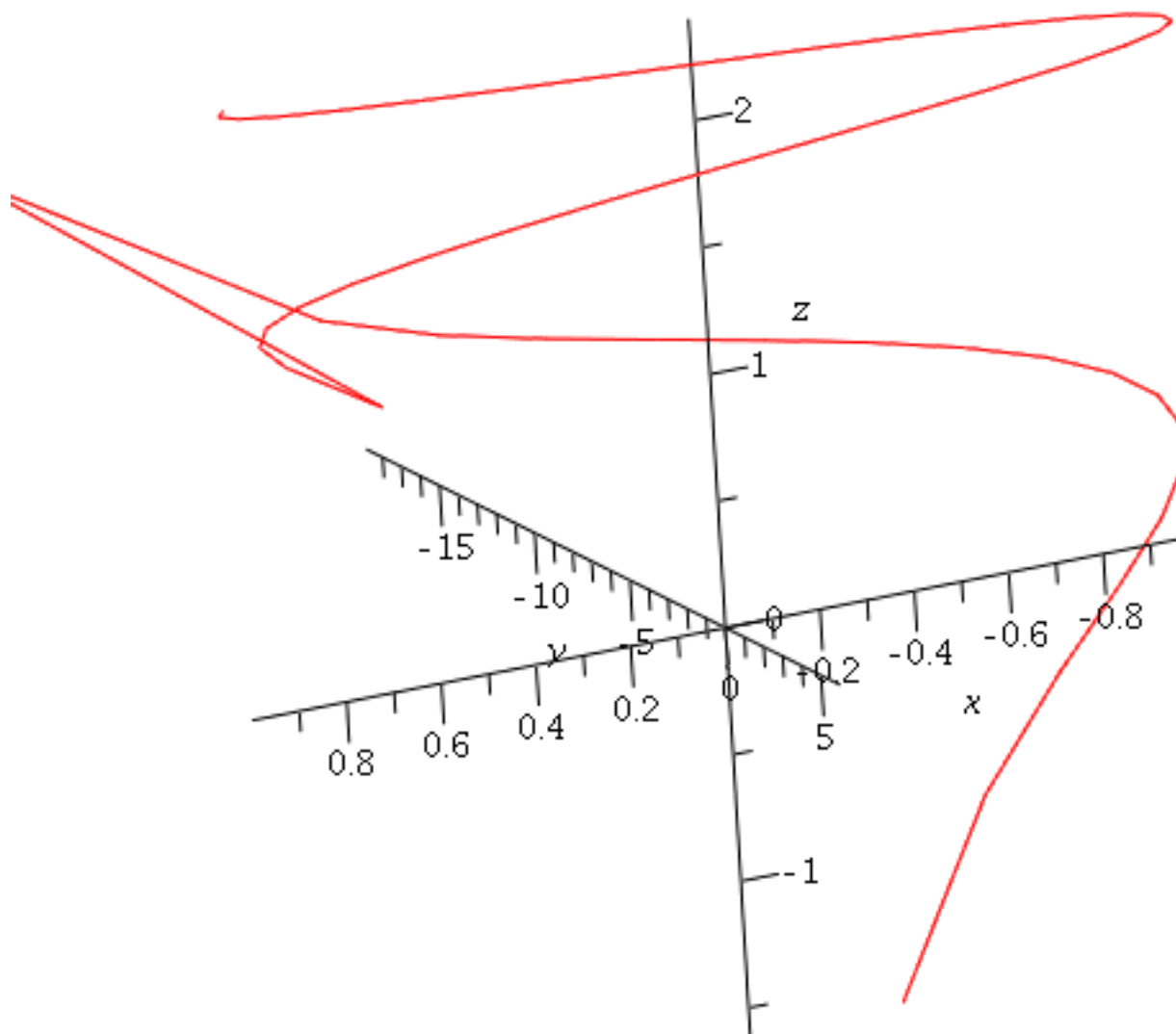
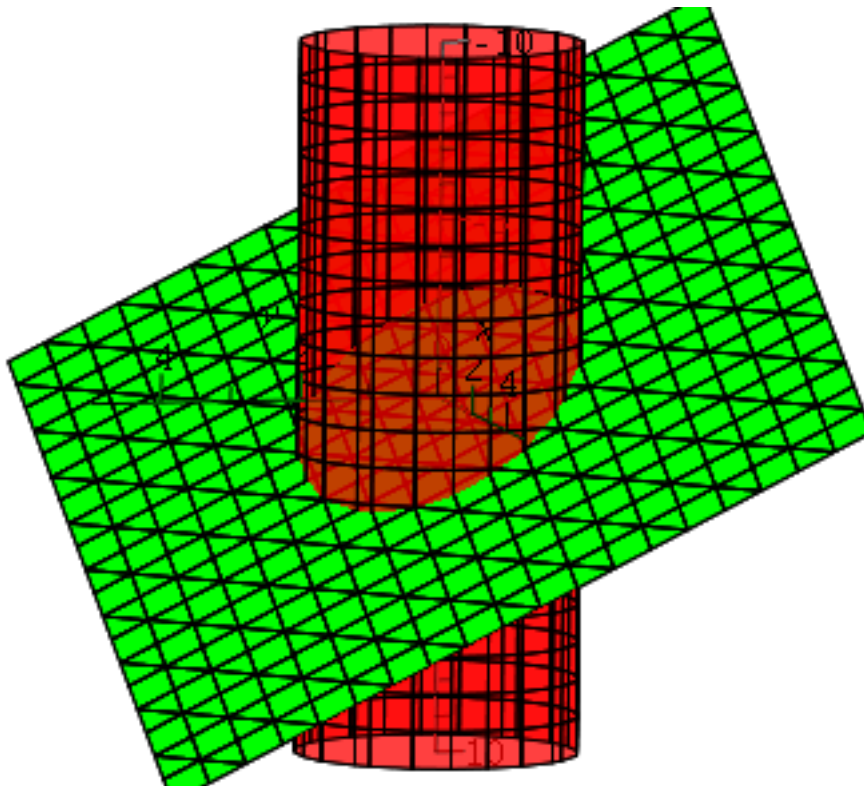
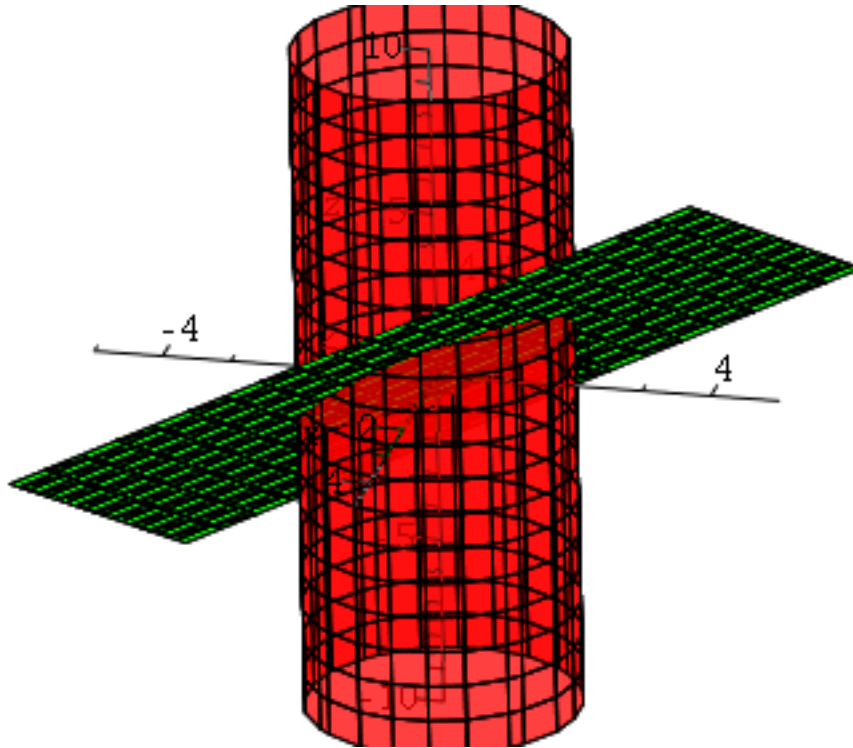


Section 14.1

The space curve for $r(t) = \left\langle \sin(t), \frac{1}{t-1}, \ln(3+t) \right\rangle$

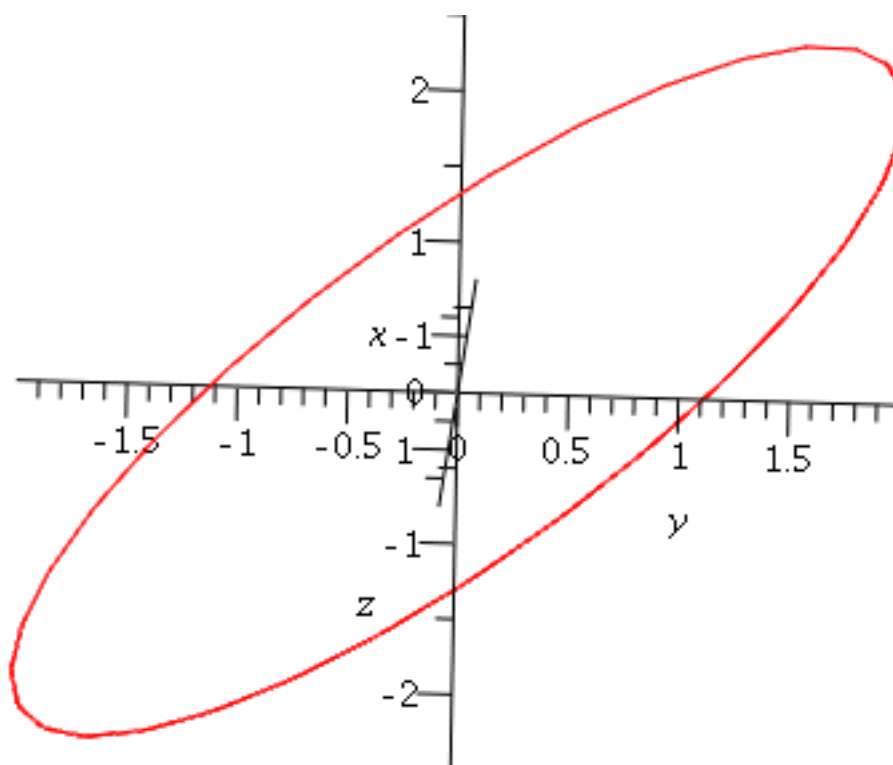
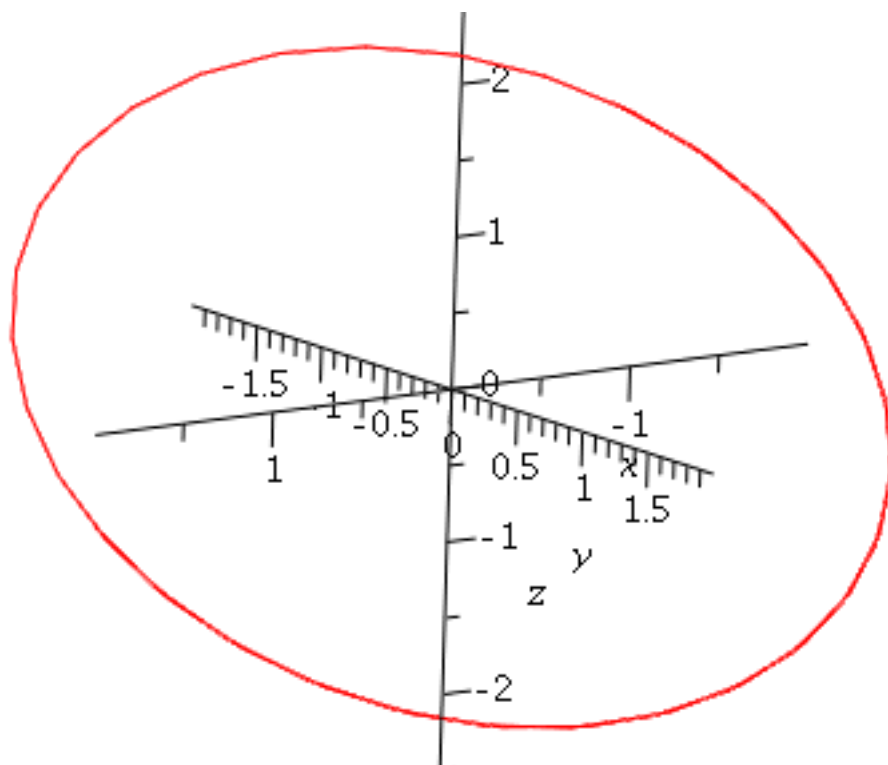


Two views of the intersection of the plane $x + y = z$ (in green) and the surface $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, (in red).



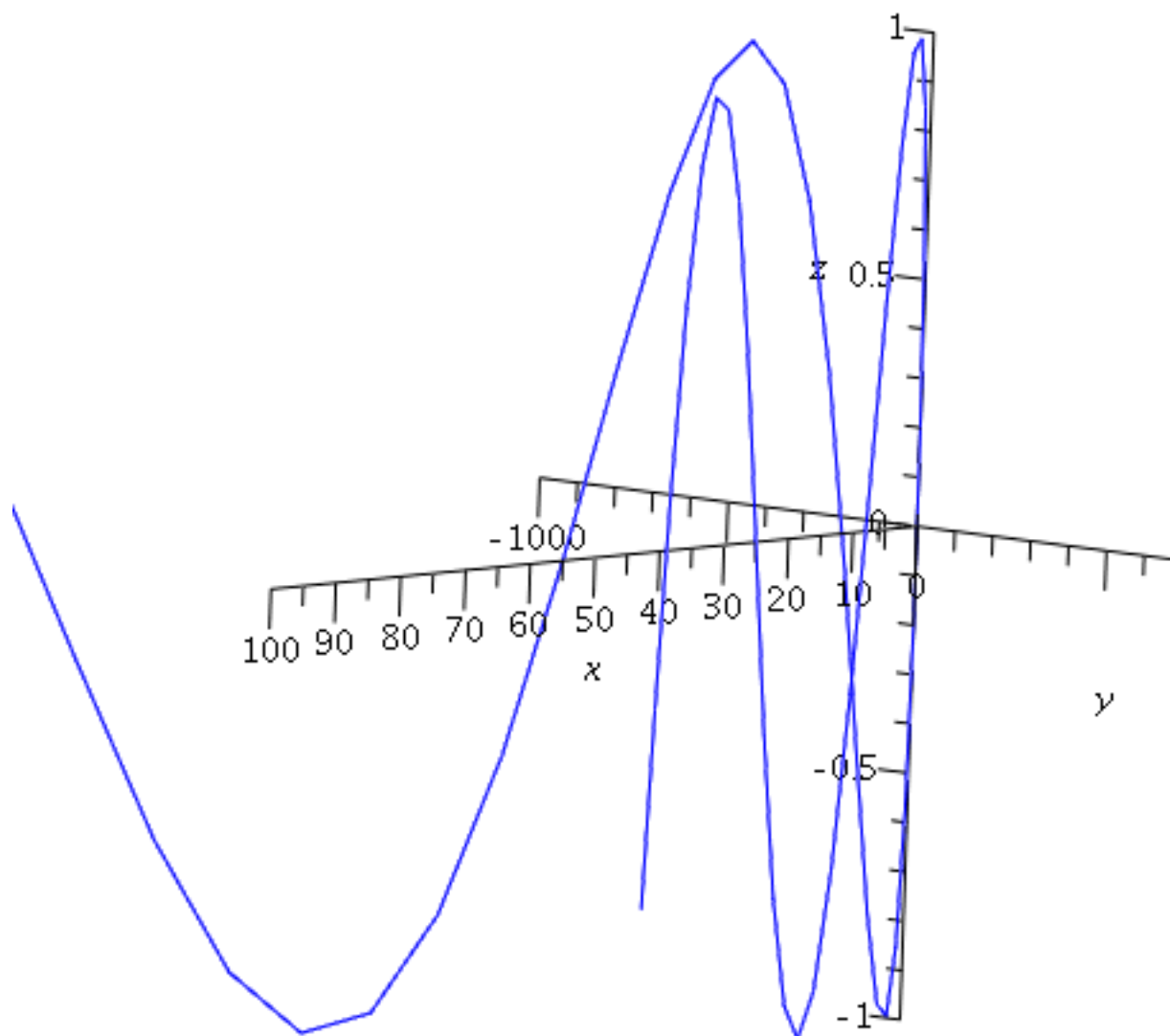
The space curve defined by the intersection above:

$$r(t) = \langle 2 \cdot \cos(t), 2 \cdot \sin(t), 2 \cdot \cos(t) + 2 \cdot \sin(t) \rangle$$

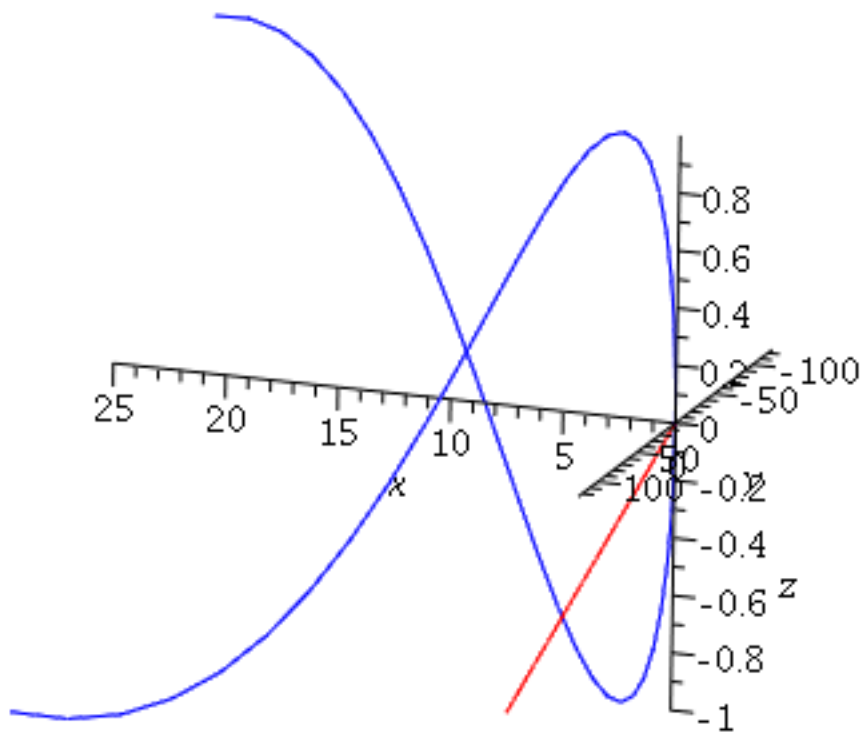
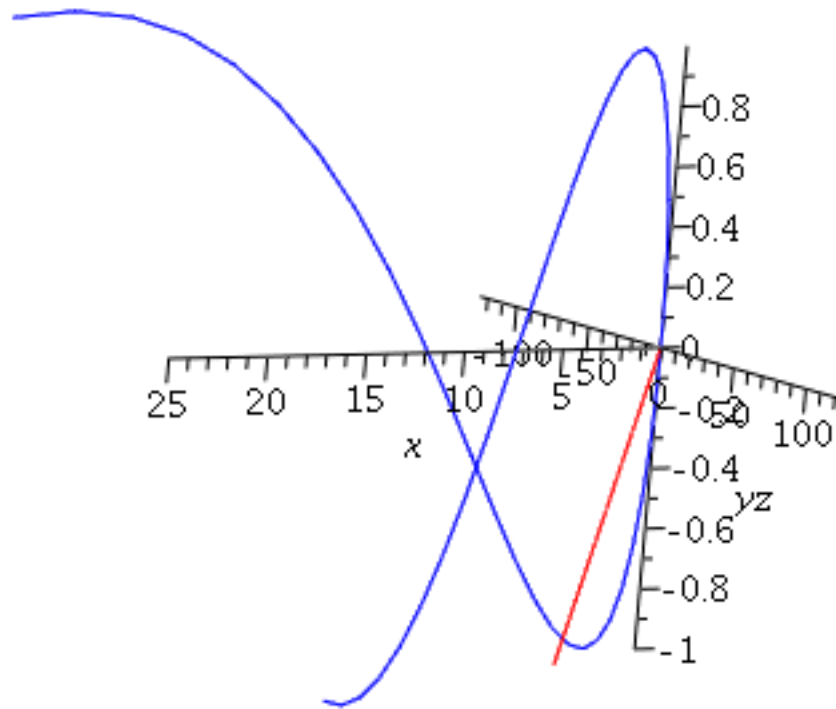


Section 14.2

The space curve $\langle t^2, t^3, \sin(t) \rangle$ for $-10 \leq t \leq 10$.



Two views of the derivative (tangent vector) of $r(t)$ above, at $t=\pi$.



The tangent line for the space curve above at $t=\pi$:

$$\langle \pi^2 + 2 \cdot \pi \cdot t, \pi^3 + 3 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot t \rangle$$

