- 5. (*expires 2/20*) Consider the planar curve γ 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* implicit/from the library plots. You might find implicit/diff 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 π to 30 places. How many terms are needed to compute the value of π 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.

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

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

$$x = \left(1 + \frac{\cos(s)}{2}\right)\cos(t) \quad y = \left(1 + \frac{\cos(s)}{2}\right)\sin(t) \quad z = 0.4t + \frac{\sin(s)}{2} \qquad \begin{array}{l} 0 \le s \le 2\pi\\ \frac{\pi}{2} \le t \le \frac{11\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r\sin(t) \quad y = r\cos(t) \quad z = t/2\\ x = r\sin\left(t + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \quad y = r\cos\left(t + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \quad z = t/2\\ x = r\sin\left(t - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \quad y = r\cos\left(t - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \quad z = t/2 \end{cases} \qquad 0 \le r \le 1\\ 0 \le t \le 4\pi \end{cases}$$

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

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