

(1) When $\theta = \pi/6$ the slope of the tangent line is

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(\theta)}{x'(\theta)} = \frac{r'(\theta) \sin \theta + r(\theta) \cos \theta}{r'(\theta) \cos \theta - r(\theta) \sin \theta} = \frac{3 \cos(3\theta) \sin \theta + \sin(3\theta) \cos \theta}{3 \cos(3\theta) \cos \theta - \sin(3\theta) \sin \theta} = \frac{\cos(\pi/6)}{-\sin(\pi/6)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad L &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{x'(\theta)^2 + y'(\theta)^2} d\theta = \dots = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{r'(\theta)^2 + r(\theta)^2} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{9 \sin^2 \theta + 9 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{9} d\theta = 3\pi/4 \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

(3) Let $P_0(2, 1, 4)$, $P_1(4, 3, 10)$ and $\mathbf{a} = \overrightarrow{P_0P_1} = \langle 2, 2, 6 \rangle$. The diameter is $|\overrightarrow{P_0P_1}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{44} = 2\sqrt{11}$ and the center is at the point $P_2 = P_0 + \mathbf{a}/2 = (3, 2, 7)$ so the equation of the sphere is $(x - 3)^2 + (y - 2)^2 + (z - 7)^2 = 11$.

(4) Let $\mathbf{a} = \overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle -1, -2, -3 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{b} = \overrightarrow{RS} = \langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle$
Then $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (-1)1 + (-2)0 + (-3)1 = -4 \neq 0$ so they are not perpendicular.

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \dots = -2\mathbf{i} - (-1 + 3)\mathbf{j} + (+2)\mathbf{k} = -2\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k} \neq 0$$

so they are not parallel.

(5) Let $\mathbf{a} = \overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{b} = \overrightarrow{PR} = \langle 2, 3, 1 \rangle$. Then

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \dots = (2 + 3)\mathbf{i} - (1 + 2)\mathbf{j} + (3 - 4)\mathbf{k} = 5\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + 1\mathbf{k}$$

The area is $A = |\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|/2 = \sqrt{5^2 + 3^2 + 1^2}/2 = \sqrt{35}/2$.