

Each problem is worth eight points.

No calculators, books, notes, or other aiding materials are allowed.

Work the problems on the paper provided with this exam.

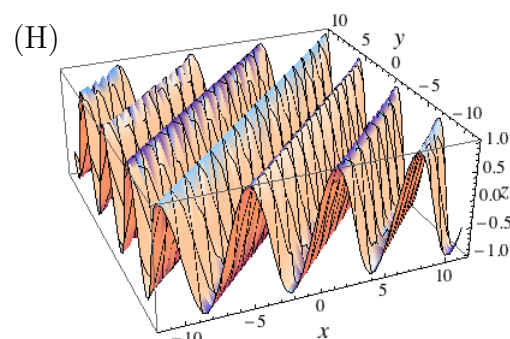
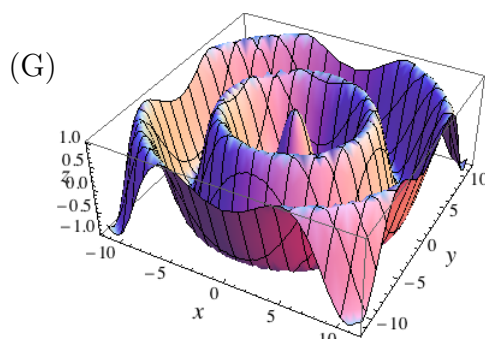
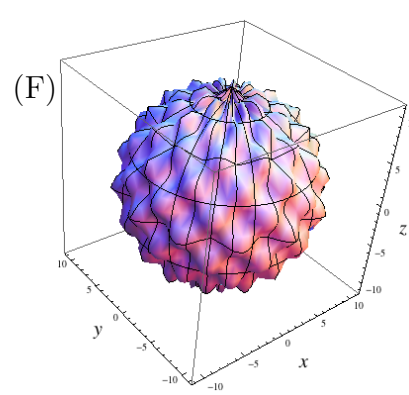
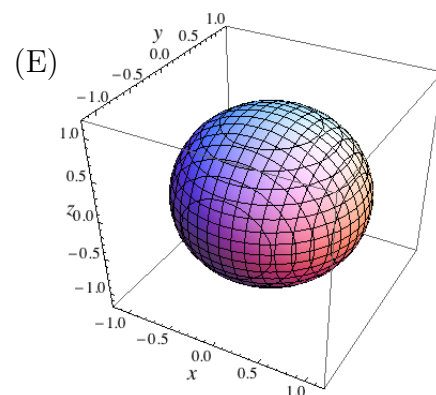
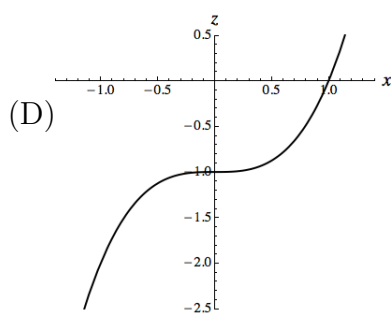
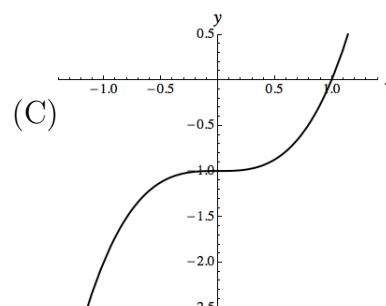
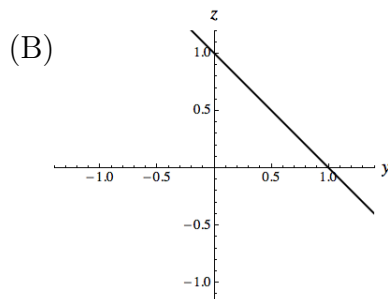
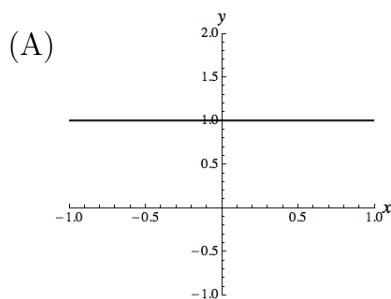
1. Match each of the descriptions with one of the figures.

___a. Level set of $f(x, y) = x^3 - y$ for the value 1.

___b. Trace at $x = 1$ of the graph $z = f(x, y) = x^3 - y$.

___c. A level set of the function $f(x, y, z) = \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

___d. Graph of the function $f(x, y) = \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.



2. Find the following derivatives.

a. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 z^3 - xy + 2yz$. Find f_x and f_{zx} .

b. $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \cos(e^{rt} - r)$

c. Let z be defined implicitly as a function of x and y by $yz e^{xz} = 5$.

Find a formula for $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$,

then evaluate $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ when $x = 0$ and $y = 1$.

3. For the function

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{5x^2 + y^2},$$

find the linear approximation $L(x, y)$ (the linearization) of f about the point $(1, 2)$.

4. For the function $g(x, y) = x^2y$, and the point $P = (-2, 1)$,
- Find a vector perpendicular to the level curve of g through P .
 - Find the derivative of g at P in the direction of the vector $\langle 1, 3 \rangle$.
 - Find the derivative of g at P in the direction of the gradient ∇g .
 - Find the derivative of g at P in the direction oriented at an angle of $2\pi/3$ to the gradient of g .

5. Find the derivative

$$\frac{d}{dt}L(x(t), y(t), t) \quad \text{at } t = 0 \tag{1}$$

given that

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla L(0, 0, 0) &= \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle, \\ x(0) &= 0, \quad \text{and} \quad y(0) = 0, \\ x'(0) &= 3, \quad \text{and} \quad y'(0) = 5. \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

6. Find a point on the level set (contour surface)

$$xy + yz - zx = 1$$

at which the tangent plane to the level set is parallel to the plane $y + 2z = 1$.

7. Find all *local minima*, *local maxima*, and *saddle points* of the function

$$f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy.$$

8. Find *all critical points* of the function

$$f(x, y, z) = xy + z$$

subject to the constraint

$$x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 16$$

by using the method of Lagrange multipliers.

Then determine the *maximal and minimal values* of f subject to the constraint.

(extra page)