

Name. KEY

2210-4 Midterm 3

1. (Space Geometry) Complete the following.

(a) [50%] Find the directional derivative of  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2$  at  $(-1, 2)$  in the direction of  $2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$ .

(b) [50%] Find a point on the surface  $z = 2x^2 + 3y^2$  where the tangent plane is parallel to the plane  $8x - 3y - z = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{a} \quad \text{grad}(f) &= \begin{pmatrix} 2x - 3y \\ -3x + 4y \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{\substack{x=-1 \\ y=2}} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{D.D.} &= \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \boxed{-27/\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{b} \quad \text{grad } f &= \begin{pmatrix} 4x \\ 6y \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for } f = 2x^2 + 3y^2 - z \\ \text{Plane normal is } \vec{n} &= \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \text{Then } \text{grad } f = c\vec{n} \Leftrightarrow \\ c=1 \text{ and } 4x=8, 6y &= -3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ans: } x=2, y=-1/2, z = 2x^2 + 3y^2 = 8 + 3/4$$

$$\boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 2, -1/2, 8.75 \\ \uparrow \\ 35/4 \end{pmatrix}}$$

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2. (Maxima)

Find the global maximum of  $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + 1$  on the circular disk  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ .

The max occurs, because a continuous  $f(x, y)$  on a closed and bounded  $xy$ -set  $D$  has a max on  $D$ .

The max occurs on the boundary  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , in which case  $f = x^2 - (1 - x^2) + 1 = 2x^2$ , or else the max occurs at  $(x, y)$  satisfying  $x^2 + y^2 < 1$  (interior) and  $f_x = 0, f_y = 0$ .

$$f_x = 2x$$

$$f_y = -2y$$

The value at  $x=y=0$  is  $f=1$ .

On the boundary,  $f=2x^2$  and  $\max f=2$  occurs at  $x=\pm 1$ .

$$\boxed{\max f = 2 \text{ at } (1, 0) \text{ and } (-1, 0).}$$

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3. (Double Integral Theory) Complete the following.

(a) [50%] Define the double integral of  $f(x, y)$  over a rectangle  $Q$ .

(b) [50%] Let region  $R$  be the union of three disjoint disks, two of which have areas 4 and one has area 5. Find the value of  $\iint_R dA$ .

(a)  $\iint_Q f dA = \text{limit of Riemann Sums as } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ and mesh} \rightarrow 0$   
 $R. \text{ sum} = \sum_{i=1}^n f(P_i) \Delta S_i$   
 $P_i = \text{center of subrectangle } S_i$   
 $S_1, \dots, S_n \text{ are rectangles that have union } Q$   
 $\text{mesh} = \text{max diameter of any } S_i$

(b)  $\iint_R dA = \iint_{R_1} dA + \iint_{R_2} dA + \iint_{R_3} dA$  where  $R = \text{union of } R_1, R_2, R_3$   
 $= \text{area}(R_1) + \text{area}(R_2) + \text{area}(R_3)$   
 $= 4 + 4 + 5$   
 $= \boxed{13}$

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4. (Double Integrals) Complete the following.

(a) [50%] Find the volume of the solid in the first octant bounded by the cylinders  $x^2 + z^2 = 16$ ,  $y^2 + z^2 = 16$  and the coordinate planes. *see 16.3-30*

(b) [50%] Let  $R$  be the circular disk bounded by  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ . Evaluate  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA$  using polar coordinates, given  $f(x, y) = e^{x^2+y^2}$ . *see 16.4-11*

(a) By symmetry,  $\text{vol} = 2 \int_0^4 \int_0^x (16-x^2)^{1/2} dy dx$   
 $= 2 \int_0^4 x(16-x^2)^{1/2} dx$   
 $= \boxed{\frac{128}{3}}$  by the power rule

(b)  $\iint_R e^{x^2+y^2} dA = \iint_{R^*} e^{r^2} r dr d\theta$   
 $= 2 \int_0^\pi \int_0^2 e^{r^2} r dr d\theta$   
 $= \int_0^\pi (e^4 - 1) d\theta$   
 $= \boxed{\pi(e^4 - 1)}$

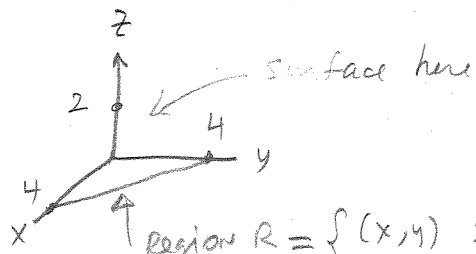
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5. (Surface Area)

Find the area of the part of the conical surface  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  directly above the  $xy$ -plane triangle with vertices  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(4, 0)$  and  $(0, 4)$ . Include a figure [20%], inequalities for the region [20%] and integration details [60%]



$$\text{Region } R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 4, 0 \leq y \leq 4-x\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \int_0^4 \int_0^{4-x} \sqrt{1+f_x^2+f_y^2} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^4 \int_0^{4-x} \sqrt{2} dy dx \\ &= \boxed{8\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= (x^2+y^2)^{1/2} \\ f_x &= x(x^2+y^2)^{-1/2} = x/z \\ f_y &= y(x^2+y^2)^{-1/2} = y/z \\ \sqrt{1+f_x^2+f_y^2} &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2+y^2}{z^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{1+1} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

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