

Math 53 - Multivariable Calculus

Midterm # 1

July 8th, 2011

Exercise 1. *Argue why or why not the following three planes intersect at a unique point:*

(a) (5 points)

$$x + 2y = 0, \quad 3y + 5z = 0, \quad 3y = 0.$$

(b) (5 points)

$$x + 2y + 3z = 0, \quad 2y + 1z = 0, \quad 2x + 4y + 6z = 0.$$

Exercise 2.

- (a) (5 points) Let $\vec{\mathbf{R}} = x(t)\hat{\mathbf{i}} + y(t)\hat{\mathbf{j}} + z(t)\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ be the position vector of some path. Give a simple intrinsic formula for $\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{\mathbf{R}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{R}})$ in vector notation (i.e., not using coordinates).
- (b) (5 points) Show that if $\vec{\mathbf{R}}$ has constant length, then $\vec{\mathbf{R}}$ and $\vec{\mathbf{V}} = \frac{d}{dt}\vec{\mathbf{R}}$ are perpendicular.

Exercise 3.

- (a) (10 points) Find the area of the space triangle with vertices $P_0 = (2, 1, 0)$, $P_1 = (1, 0, 1)$, $P_2 = (2, -1, 1)$.
- (b) (10 points) Find the equation of the plane containing the three points P_0, P_1, P_2 .
- (c) (10 points) Find the intersection of this plane with the line parallel to the vector $\vec{V} = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ and passing through the point $S = (-1, 0, 0)$.

Exercise 4. (10 points) Find the equation of the tangent plane to the surface $x^3y + z^2 = 3$ at the point $(-1, 1, 2)$.

Exercise 5. Let $f(x, y) = xy - x^4$

(a) (5 points) Find the gradient of f at $P = (1, 1)$

(b) (10 points) Give an approximate formula telling how small changes Δx and Δy produce a small change Δw in the value $w = f(x, y)$ at the point $(x, y) = (1, 1)$

Exercise 6.

- (a) (5 points) Suppose $(1, 1)$ is a critical point of a function f with continuous second derivatives. What can you say about f given that $f_{xx}(1, 1) = 4$, $f_{xy}(1, 1) = 1$, and $f_{yy}(1, 1) = 2$.
- (b) (10 points) Find the critical points of $w = -3x^2 - 4xy - y^2 - 12y + 16x$ and state what type each critical point is.
- (c) (10 points) Use Lagrange multipliers to find the maximum and minimum values of the function subject to the given constraint:

$$f(x, y) = x^2y; \quad x^2 + 2y^2 = 6.$$

BONUS

- (a) (2.5 points) Suppose the motion of a point P is given by the position vector $\vec{\mathbf{R}} = 3 \cos(t)\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 3 \sin(t)\hat{\mathbf{j}} + t\hat{\mathbf{k}}$. Compute the velocity and the speed of P .
- (b) (2.5 points) Sketch the graph the function $f(x, y) = y^2 + 1$.
- (c) (2.5 points) Let $u = y/x$, $v = x^2 + y^2$, and $w = w(u, v)$. Express the partial derivatives w_x and w_y in terms of w_u and w_v .